PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. A. BANKS,

Surgeon Dentist.

Corner Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. GAS ADMINISTERED.

H. TRACY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and ;

W. W. MULLIKEN, Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Ludington street, over John Semer's gro-cery store. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

DAVID E. MOONEY,

Eye Doctor.

Particular attention given to all Diseases of the Eye. Felons and Cataracts removed without the use of the knife. Sore Eyes of any description cured without fall. Can furnish the best of references in Escanaba. Inquire at Mead's drug store.

E. P. ROYCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

W. PINCH.

Attorney and Counselor at Law AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

E. P. LOTT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

FMIL GLASER,

Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, and Real Estate Agent.

Deutscher Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die ein cassi-rung von Geldern.) Collections promptly made and remitted Agent for Green : ay Marble Works,

HARRIS BROTHERS,

Builders and Contractors,

public buildings, or any work in their line, and guar-inter the best of workstanship and prompt dispatch. A residence of fourteen years in the place, and much work done, stands in lieu of other references.

HOTELS.

UDINGTON HOUSE,

LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA. Iames Nichol, Proprietor.

Having leased the above named hotel, for a term of years, the proprietor has entirely refurnished it, and reopened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. Good Table! Good Beds! Prompt Attacked.

OLIVER HOUSE,

TILDEN AV., ESCANABA. G. E. Baehrisch, Proprietor. Refurnished throughout! Centrally located!
Good Stabling!
Low Rates!

TENTRAL HOTEL,

ESCANABA, MICH. John Jordan, Proprietor. This house has just been refurnished and put in first-class order, and guests will find no fault with accommodations, bill of fare, or charges.

FAYETTE HOUSE,

FAYETTE, DELTA CO., MICH. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Neatly refitted and furnished throughout. Good table, pleasant rooms and prompt attendance. A home for travelers and a favorite summer resort. Reasonable rates per day and special terms to

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. J. SWAN, AND W. J. FERLOW, From Jurgenson, the Great Watchmaker at Copen

Fine Watch-Repairing a Specialty Charges moderate. Work guaranteed. Ludington Street, Escanaba.

Her tales Svenska og Dansk. Hier wird Deutsch

PAT. FOGARTY,

-DEALER IN-

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain & Seeds, AT WHOLESALE,

Corner Ludington and Wolcott streets, Escanaba.

AMES R. HARRIS, ARCHITECT.

Plans drawn and specifications written. Contracts furnished for any style of buildings, public or private. Ventilation and heating of buildings a specialty. Superintendence of erection of buildings promptly and practically attended to.

Terms liberal. A call solicited. Office and residence at F. E. Harris', on Ogden avenue.

COLUMBUS J. PROVO'S

Carpenter and Joiner Shop, On Tilden Avenue, next door to Wallace's hardware

All kinds of work done in the building line. Re pairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner. DROF. J. GREEN,

PORTRAIT PAINTER. Copying from Small Pictures a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed on all Work. Office over C. Lin's shoe store.

Items of Interest.

- -Ladies' winter wraps at Greenhoot's. -India shawls never go out of fashion.
- -That Meriden silver-at living prices-
- —Diamonds—the jewel of jewels—at Stegmiller's.
- -Stop in at Mead's and help yourself to holiday goods.
- -A little money will go a great way, buy ing holiday goods of Preston.
- -Dull red is a popular shade for young girls' and childrens' wool suits.
- -Honey-at Atkins, McNaughtan & Co.'s
- -to qualify "Crushed Indian." -Last chance for the New Year's Watch-
- Friday, Dec. 31. Don't miss it. -To-day Mead will dispose of toys and
- other holiday goods, at ruin rates. -Those Holiday Books, at Preston's, are to
- be closed out this day. Come and take them. -This day go to Stegmiller's for Silverware
- at 35 per cent. below list prices. Last call. -"Marriage," says an exchange, "is a knotty question. It is, indeed, but it's
- -"Phillip's" hams-at Atkins, McNaugh tan & Co.'s. The best hams they ever offered to a customer. Try one.
- -Rings; engagement rings, wedding rings, seal rings-any and every kind, sort and fashion of rings-at Stegmiller's.
- -L. Stegniller tenders to his friends and patrons "the compliments of the season" and an immense stock of the cholcest goods in his
- -"Crushed Indian for breakfast" is the lat est thing at Atkins, McNaughtan & Co.'s, and it's the most palatable way an Indian was ever
- -A medical writer asks: "Does position affect sleep?" Well, rather; if you are hung up by your trousers on a spiked fence you won t
- -Mrs. Emily Steinke, Midwife, (Geprufte Deutsche Hebamme. south of E. Glaser's office.
- -Ambrosia figs-Dates-Prunes Raisins -in short every choice article of preserved fruit, foreign or domestic, may be procured of Atkins, McNaughtan & Co.
- -To-day ends the winter holidays and Preston proposes to make an end, with the aid of the public, of his stock of Holiday Goods. Come-he will meet you half way.
- -It is a mean thing for a handsome man to go to a town and give every indication of being in the market until half the girls are wild about him, and then send for his
- -Little Charley had his boots off and his legs, with gay new stockings on, thrust out of the window. "What are you doing that for?" said his mother. "Showing my wed stockings to Dod."
- A temperature 25° below zero makes the public estimate, at something like its true value, the forethought of Greenhoot, displayed in filling his store with warm winter clothing, seasonable dry goods, furs, etc.
- -During 1881, as in 1880 and previous years, Greenhoot will-supply the sovercign people of Delta county with such goods as they may require, at the times they require
- them, and on the most favorable terms. -"I declare you're a dreadful fanatic, Mrs. McCizzom, I do believe you think nobody will be saved but you and your minister!" Old lady-"Aweel, my dear, ae whiles I hae me doobts about the meen-
- -A. & H. Bittner take this occassion to say that they are putting up ice for the purpose, and will, during the coming season, deliver ice daily, in any part of the village, contracting either by the hundred or by the season at the option of the customer.

Wanted.

A live man to join me in a business that will pay 150 per cent. profit. Must have from \$500 to \$1,000. Persons meaning biz. may address "Business," at this office.

-The PORT is published one day in advance this week to give us an opportunity to call the attention of our readers to the fact that one day remains in which to go to Gagnon's for a bargain in jewelry, timepieces or silverware and a chance for "that watch,"

Dr. Towns, Chronic Specialist.

The continued and unvarying success of Dr. Towns, of Montreal, P. O., in his treatment of chronic diseases is something so extraordinary as to be worthy of more than passing notice. Rheumatism, Lost Manhood, Consumption, Cancers and Female Diseases yield like magic. Dr. Towns will return to the Oliver House, Escanaba, Tuesday, January 4th, for several days. Consultation and advice free, and confidential.

Sand.

WINTER came back Sunday night,

LONGER days, now-the year has turned.

THANKS, Neighbor Sorter; the turkey was

THE sudden cold tells on the trains-all behindhand more or less,

after this day, Jan. 1, '81. DR. BLAKE, of the Tilden house firm died

MARSHAL DENTON will be jailor from and

on Sunday last. He was in his 78th year. THOMAS LEPINE died at Whitefish, on Christmas day, at the age of only seventeen

JOHN J. LACY, a tramp printer, was collared by Marshal Denton, and committed by Judge Glaser as a vagrant.

WE want two copies of the PORT, of the issue of October 30. To any one who will furnish them we will give the paper for a year.

P. DURANCEAU will open his new hall, with a dance, on Monday evening, Jan. 3. The dance will be free, and everyone is hereby in-

SUPERVISORS BROTHERTON, Ross, Lathrop,

Peacock, Streeter, Kitchen and Ansell were present at the meeting of the board, on Tuesday. THE natural law, in obedience to which heated air rises and gives place to colder, is,

undoubtedly, wise, but it keeps our feet cold, for all that. NEW YEAR's eve party by the P.L.O.C., at Elliott's hall. Tie a string on your fingerturn your jacket, or in some other way man-

age not to "forgot it."

Ox Wednesday, John Dinneen and Wm. Derrick, in behalf of the Irish-Americans here resident, remitted \$47.75 to the treasurer of the land league fund, New York

ott's hall Friday evening, all you who do not go to Quinnesec. That you will have "a good time," if you do so, is guaranteed. THE accident to Mr. Matthews spoiled the

TAKE in the dance of the P.L.O.C. at Elli-

vere a good many turkeys won, after all, and Dodge came out even-maybe a little ahead. None of our lady friends saw fit to announce open house on New Year's, in the last number of the PORT, but we are informed that

many of them will receive their friends to-day. JOHNNY GAGNON will decide, by lot, the ownership of "that watch" in the hall of Du ranceau's new building, next the Fayette house, on Monday evening next, Jan. 3rd, at 8 p. m.

COLD as it was here, on Tuesday, it was colder all about us, north, west and south, the temperature at Fond du Lac and Milwaukee being, as reported, five degrees below

THE frost is three and a half feet deep in the sand, and going down every day this weather holds. Old Sol's "radiant energy" is expended on the other side of the equator now-a-days.

MARRIED, on Christmas day, at his office, by E. Glaser, Esq., William T. Coyle and Mary Helmore, both of Hermansville, Menominee county, Mich. They can keep two festivals in one, hereafter.

ANDREW ANDERSON, of Ford River, riding upon a sleigh, managed, in some way not explained, to break his leg. The fact of the fracture, which we have from the attending surgeon, is all we know about it.

PASSENGERS by the stage sleigh, and others who came across the bays on Tuesday morning, suffered frost-bites; ears, cheeks and noses testifying to the low temperature and the keenness of the northwest breeze.

GAYNOR'S houses, on Wolcott and Hale streets (what the shop boys call "hungry hill") are all completed and all occupied except two. Mr. Gaynor will put up some more, in the same locality, as soon as the weather

Now, boys, last winter you talked of making a rink for yourselves, as no one seemed inclined to save you the trouble, and you were such enthusiastic skaters. This winter Mr. Cluff has supplied your needs. Are you going to let him lose by it?

THE number of Indians and half-breeds in in this peninsula, as shown by the census, is 2,254, distributed as follows: Baraga, 528; Chippewa, 848; Delta, 155; Houghton, 24; Mackinac, 254; Marquette, 88; Menominee, 119; Ontonagon, 74; Schoolcraft, 134.

New hand at the bellows. Told you Hazen would make a mess of it. Got short of weather and borrowed of that Canadian weather merchant, Vennor. Serves out a Manitoba article in Michigan and Illinois. He'll be importing caloric from Cuba next summer, see if he don't.

DIED, at the Tilden house, Escanaba, on Sunday, Dec. 26, of paralysis, Jotham P. Blake, aged 77 years and 10 months. Dr. Blake was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Newtown, Green county, Feb- on Taesday morning and the laddies were on

ruary 26, 1804. At the age of 23 he graduatown. From thence he removed to the Scioto Valley, in Ohio, where he practiced his profession until 1850, when he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and went into business as a druggist. He was twice burned out during the period of his residence there, losing his entire investment the first time and quite heavily the next, and in 1874 his residence was also destroyed by fire, since which he has resided in this portion of the state of Michigan. He was married on the oth of March, 1830, to Elizabeth Thompson, and after her death, in 1865, to Marjorie Chase, who survives him

THE board of supervisors, on Wednesday, took action on the court house question by appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Streeter, Brotherton, Ross and Peacock, with power to acquire a site and procure plans. specifications and estimates of cost of house. The county owns a property at the corner of Harrison street and Wells avenue, which can be made sufficient for the purpose by the purchase of one more lot, which lot, we are informed, can be had on fair terms, and it is probable that there the house will be located. At any rate, the action of the board is a beginning, and we rejoice. Now, will the township board take up the bridge matter and make at least as much progress? The bridge, and good roads to open up a farming country and induce immigration, are of more importance to the place than ever so good a court

WE hear of some boasting by the Marinette riflemen (or some of them) who attended the shoot at the Escanaba rifle range on Christmas day, to the effect that they "scooped" the Escanaba marksmen. Our long-range shots left the range, immediately upon the accident that disabled Mr. Matthews, but we have a mid-range score, made by C. J. Provo, which does not look like a scoop. With twenty-three shots at 250 yards, open sights, he got nine birds, and killed four times in succession, at 150 yards, shooting from the shoulder at chickens, when he was barred out. If the sharpshooters at the mouth of the Methink a match might be arranged.

Christmas sport at the rifle range, but there P. MATTHEWS, foreman carpenter for the C. & N. W. railway at this place, was desperately wounded, at the rifle range, on Saturday has purchased the barge Iron State, now laid last. He was shooting at turkeys, using a up here, and will proceed at once to make Whitney breech-loader, when the whole machinery at the breech was blown away, the her for their use. She will be towed by the dock. breech-block and hammer striking him in the face, destroying his right eye and breaking the skull above it. He was supposed to be mortally wounded, but recovered consciousness after being carried home, and, at the time we write, the attending surgeon entertains hope of his recovery, in fact considers it probable unless imflammation sets in. As Mr. Matthews was in robust health and is a man whose habits of life are in his favor, his chances are

SUCH houses: set on stilts on top of the ground so that the air can get at all sides of them-built of green lumber and "thrown together" at that-walls four inches from the paint outside to the paper within-doors that are too narrow and too short to close the openings they hang in-windows worse than the doors in that there is one more gap for the wind to whistle through-floors, ceilings and roofs of the same general character, and thirty-three per cent, of their cost as an annual rental. Such houses; a Colorado "dug-out" or an Esquimaux "iglod" is more comfortable and cheaper.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to return our sincere thanks to all our neighbors and friends at Escanaba for the respect and sympathy shown us during our great bereavement in the loss of our dear

> "When ends life's transient dream, When death's cold sullen stream Shall o'er me roll. Blest Saviour, then in love, Fear and distrust remove : O bear me safe above. A ransomed soul."

MR. AND MRS. R. D. ELLIOT.

Among the "Christmas gifts" for which we have to thank our friends was a beautiful winter bouquet, composed of-we had better not try to say what, not being up in botany or botanical nomenclature-but as fine as though we could call each flower and plume by a five-syllable name ending in "ii." Pool, who gave it to us, told us the names, and told us, further, that he has the material to make others, for a reasonable compensation, and we "pass the word" to the readers of the PORT.

THERE is talk of a new location for the bridge over the Escanaba river-a proposal to buildit below the railroad bridge. Is there any authority, short of a vote of the people of the township, to make any such change? The only thing contemplated in the authority given by the board of supervisors or in the action taken by the people of the township under that authority, was a bridge at the crossing of the state road. Who has any power to do

THE fire-bell rang an alarm at half past ten

hand with the steamer, promptly, in spite of ted at the Geneva medical college, Geneva, the bitter cold, but were, fortunately, not call-N. Y., and commenced practice in his native ed upon to wet the hose. The fire was in the house occupied by Mrs. Thomas, near the mill, and was in the wooden easing of a chimney, having taken from the stove pipe. It was put out by the neighbors before the arrival of the firemen. Close call, though,

MR. HUBBELL is looking after the interests of such of his constituents as are fishermen. There is now an import duty on nets, twines, etc., but none on fish, a fact which enables the Canadian fishermen, who pay no such duties, to undersell our folks in our own markets. Mr. Hubbell has introduced a bill to equalize the matter. Canada exacts a duty of 11/4 cents a pound on fish, which keeps our fishermen out of Canadian markets.

In the matter of the new townships, the board of supervisors laid the petition for a division of Escanaba and the erection of Bay de Noquette on the table, to await another petition for the erection of a new town at the head of the big bay, and crected the town of Bark River in accordance with the prayer of the petition except as to the boundaries. The particulars will be found in the proceedings

SUPERVISOR STREETER will have his joke, and a pretty good opportunity (which he was quick to see) occurred on Tuesday. The bond of the sheriff elect, David Oliver, bore, as sureties, the names of two prominent democrats. "Can't do without us," remarked "Tom," "have to get two democrats to back one republican; ain't sure he's honest till he has a democratic certificate to that effect."

A QUARREL occurred in Paul Kelly's place, on Monday evening, that came near having serious results. A white man, whose name we have not heard, having had some words with a colored barber, the latter drew his weapon, a razor, and made a vicious slash, cutting through overcoat and under coat, but, fortunately, failing to reach the neck, at which he aimed the blow. No arrests.

FROM Bay de Noquette, we have the fol-

lowing notices of New Year's receptions: The Misses Peacock, assisted by Miss Hattie Jubb and Miss Em. Conley, will receive on nominee really think they can win against New Year's day at the residence of Robert ours, and are ready to back their opinions, we Peacock. Miss Flora Nugent will receive at the residence of James Blake. Mrs. Moore MITTER Inter-Ocean transportation company

> steambarge Minnesota or I. H. Owen, it is not yet determined which. THE young lady who assumed male garb and visited the Tilden house saloon one evening this week, is notified that there is a statute of the state of Michigan forbidding such escapades, and warned not to repeat the performance. She might not relish a seance with

glass of catawba.

Justice Glaser half as well as she did that

TILDEN HOUSE, ESCANABA, Dec. 30, 1880. To the friends whose ready sympathy and assistance, during the illness of my deceased husband, lightened our labors and assuaged our grief; I, and each member of the family,

tender heartfelt thanks. MARJORIE BLAKE.

THE mercury stood at -23° on Tuesday morning, at the signal station-the coldest morning of the season, so far, and colder by 60 than the coldest day of last winter upon the same authority. There are persons who pretend to like such weather, but they do not belong to the force of THE IRON PORT.

JUDGE GLASER keeps up the custom of the fatherland on Christmas, if on no other of the 365 days of the year. A gorgeous tree adorns his living room, and is itself adorned with candles and all the Christmas cates, and to every member of the family comes some gift to make the day memorable.

On Christmas eve William Mangan got a sore head, and accuses Thos. McLaughlin, who keeps a dive on Thomas street, of furnishing it. The case came up before Justice Glaser on Tuesday morning when it was ascertained that McLaughlin had evaded arrest by jumping the town.

If we owned a brute of a horse that would balk and throw himself rather than pull an empty sled on good going, like one we saw in front of our office on Monday last, we'dno, we would not kill it; we would sell it to our neighbor Royce, so that he might have

The Weather.
The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Dec. 29, at Escanaba:

Date.		Mean	Mean		find.	Weather		
		Bar.	Ther.	Dir'n	. Force.	W. Callings		
Dec.	23. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30,271 30,274 30,257 30,113 30,025 29,955 20,658	25.5	S NW N NW W	Gentle.	Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Clear. Clear.		

[Communicated.]

Gone to the grave is our loved one, Gone with a youthful bloom: Lowly we bend, husband and friend

They are going down the valley The deep dark valley, We'll see their faces nevermore Till we pass down the valley, The dark death valley,

Oft we have mingled together Sometimes in prayer and song, Now when we meet, this one we greet Never again in our throng.

Under the willow shade: Sad though we be, fondly will we Cherish the name of the dead.

But in the blest fair land of rest Weeping will come nevermore

Fayette and Manistique. English's stages will hereafter leave Escanaba daily, Sundays excepted, at one p. m. or upon the arrival of the mail train from the south, for Fayette connecting at Fayette with stages for Manistique. Passengers ticketed through to any point on the route. Stages

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

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. IOHN A. DRISKO, Treas. Ford River, Dec. 15, 1880.

FUEL.

Wood! Wood! Wood

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

Good, well-seasoned, body-maple wood, for

Wood! Wood! Hard and Soft Wood for sale by J. O. Lardan. Yard next to the Ludington lumber such alterations as may be neccessary to fit

> -Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, delivered in any part of the village by Winegar, Millar & Co.

-at lowest market rates. Leave orders 3d

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

Wood. I will deliver green hard wood at any place in the village at market rates.

W. W. NAYLOR,

P. O. box 56. The accidents of life are unavoidable, but should a writer accidentally get hold of a bad pen, the remedy is easy: procure one of Esterbrook's Steel Pens. The stationers have

-Prof. Guilmette, inventor of the French Kidney Pad bearing his name, was one of the most noted medical men of his day in France, It's cures of kidney diseases are most marvelous, and are said to be permanent.

—Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. V., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism, he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression cured him up. He thinks it the best thing in the market. Sold by Geo. Preston.

-There is no use in drugging yourself to death, and buying all the vile medicines for internal use when you can be cured of fever and ague, dumb ague, bilious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia, as well as all disorders and ailments of the liver, blood and stomach, by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pads, which is a sure cure every time. If your druggist does not keep the pad send \$1.50 in a letter to French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and it will be sent you by return mail. It is the only pad that is guaranteed to cure. Beware of counterfeits.

Superior In Every Respect.

The celebrated German Elixir but recently introduced on the American Continent has no equal in the world for the cure of Throat and Lung. Diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Bron-chitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c. A single trial will convince you of its great merit. It is rich in the med rinal properties of tar, wild cherry, honey, hoarhound, etc. This valuable medicine is now sold in every city and town on the continent at the price of 25 cents, for trial size, and large size 75 cents. Directions in full are ground each bottle. Be sure you get only German Elixir, as there are other medicines with the word German attached to them. The genuine has the name blown on every 75ct bottle and the facsimile signature of Channing White, Toledo, O., on the wrapper.

In Memory of my Husband.

Passing away to the tomb.

We'll meet Jimmy on the other share,

Sweetly his form will be sleeping

Down in the valley they are going, Down to the other shore.

MRS. MARY ELLIOT

leave Fayette for Escanaba at 7:30 2. m.

cent, penalty will apply after January 1. F. E. HARRIS, Treasurer.

sale, delivered at any place in the village, by Winegar, Millar & Co.

hard or soft, by HART & WILLIAM

Wood for Sale. Good hard wood-sawed-four feet long

house west Central hotel or address

IAMES ROBERTSON For Sale. Hard wood stumpage at 50 cents a cord. Three hours haul from center of village. Labor, to cut the wood, close at hand. Will

take pay in work with team. Call on or ad-

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts

Congress. THE Senate on the 22d passed the House bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad lands. A number of private bills were also passed. Mr. Morgan's resolution, offered by him in June last, declaring that the President of the Senate is not constitutionally authorized to count the Electoral votes so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what rejected, was taken up and discussed, but not acted upon. Adjourned to January 5... In the House Mr. Bowman al-luded to the disorderly proceedings of the day before, and offered a resolution for the expulsion of Messrs. Weaver and Sparks: the expulsion of Messrs. Weaver and Sparks; Mr. McLane proposed that the offenders be required to make an apology to the House; Mr. Weaver then expressed his sorrow at hav-Mr. Weaver then expressed his sorrow at having used such language on the floor of the House, and Mr. Sparks said he owed an apology to the House, and freely tendered it; on motion the matter was here dropped—10 to 44. Mr. Clymer, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill (\$26,190,800, and it was ordered printed. On motion of F. Wood it was ordered that when the Funding bill is next taken up all general debate upon it shall be limited to one day. Adjourned to January 5.

Domestic.

By an explosion of giant powder on the Beaver Meadow Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on the 23d, one man was killed and three seriously injured.

FORTY-SIX of Sitting Bull's warriors reached Pine Ridge Agency on the 18th, and nearly one thousand more were said to be straggling along to that point.

A CALDWELL (Kan.) dispatch of the 23d says most of the Oklahoma raiders had gone home to spend Christmas, but four or five score remained in camp. Two scouts whom they sent into the Territory on the 8th had returned with the report that hundreds of settlers had evaded the troops, staked out claims and laid the foundations of future

Four men were killed on the night of the 23d by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Belmont, Pa., on the Reading Railroad.

THE loss of life in the railroad accident near Lincolnton, N. C., on the 22d was greater than first reported. Five men were killed outright or burned to death in the debris of the train, two were seriously injured, and one slightly bruised.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States for the month of October, 1880, were \$3,840,603; during October, 1879, \$4,027,177. For the ten months ended October 31, 188), \$28,829,945; and during the same period in 1879, \$30,087,087.

A PROMINENT banking firm in Boston distributed to its clerks over \$30,000 in Christmas gifts.

ALBERT MAGEE, residing some distance north of Bradford, Pa., on the 24th put a can containing thirty-seven pounds of nitro-glycerine, which had congealed, into a tub of warm water to liquely it. An explosion followed, and Magee was blown to atoms, and Thomas Perry, a companion, who was some distance away at the time of the explosion. was thrown against a wall and badly bruised. He has lost his hearing. Windows a mile away were shattered.

A WASHINGTON special of the 26th says Dr. withdraw his proclamation and permit them to pass through the Indian Territory to the tract of land which they claimed as public domain, and upon which they wished to locate, had had his audience with the President and had been unsuccessful. The President informed him that the undertaking of the colonists was an unlawful one; that it had been so decided by the Attorney-General, and that the decision would stand unless Congress should, by some enactment, abrogate existing treaties, or direct the Executive to pursue some other course.

JOHN BAXENDALE, a shoe manufacturer at Brockton, Mass., has been forced to suspend on account of the embezzlement of \$10,000

THE residence of Patrick Winne, Brooklyn, N. Y., was fired on the 25th by an explosion of kerosene, and Mrs. Winne was fatally burned.

ONE BUNDRED citizens of Munfordville, Ky, recently strung to a tree two negroes accused of robbing and nearly murdering J. A. package the angredients of the article. Gardner. One of the lynched men confessed the crime.

SETH FOSTER, an old woodcutter, living near Kirkwood, N. J., who was bitten by a sire to remain in Indian Territory, and willmad dog on the 6th of November, died of ingness to relinquish their Nebraska and Dahydrophobia on the morning of the 24th, ten kota lands, and requesting that Congress days after the disease first manifested itself. His case is considered remarkable, as ninetenths of the deaths from that disease take dations by the Sloux. They expressed a deplace between three and four days from the sire for school-houses and teachers. time of the first symptoms of the malady.

A PREIGHT train and a passenger train ran into each other about eighteen miles from had fifty rounds of ball cartridges served out Atlanta, Ga., on the evening of the 24th. Peter Keys, the engineer, and John Collins, the walls, and every precaution taken to the fireman of the passenger train, were killed.

THREE men. John Shea, Chester Morse and J. Bruce, while recently attempting to cross States. His mission was to ascertain the the Boston & Albany Railroad track near Natick, Mass., in a wagon, were struck by a ca and the movements of the Land Leaguers. passing train, and all three were instantly

BARNEY DUFFY and John Mahoney, two vagrants, went to sleep on a heap of rollingmill cinders near Paterson, N. J., on the night of the 25th. Duffy was overcome by the gas which escaped from the smoldering heap. His companion came to his aid, made coffee for him in an old tin can, and afterwards took him to a hospital. Mahoney then returned to his former resting place, probably not knowing the cause of Duffy's sickness. He was found on the cinder-heap the next morning burned to a crisp.

THE centennial anniversary of the establishment of the first Universalist Church in New England by the Rev. John Murray was celebrated on the 26th at the Old Murray Church at Gloucester, Mass.

FRANK SAVAGE, a freight engineer on the Mobile and Obio Division of the Louisville & Nashville Road, and three persons in a passenger coach were killed by a collision at State Line, Ala., on the 20th.

Personal and Political. THE United States Senate on the 22d confirmed the nomination of Judge Woods to sucneed Justice Strong as Associate Justice of

the Supreme Court. A. L. ACKERMAN, United States Attorney-

noted desperadoes of the Lone Star State. | their death.

cuted the Rev. Morgan Dix, of with letters and postal cards last summer

BJOHNSTJERNE BJORNSON, the celebrated Norwegian poet and dramatist, arrived in Chicago on the 23d, and was tendered an informal reception by some of his countrymen residing in the city.

SIR THOMAS HESKETH, of England, was narried to Miss Flora, youngest daughter of Senator Sharon, at Belmont, Cal., on the 28d. The wedding reception was the most brilliant ever seen in California.

JAMES M. TARLETON, who was Consul General at Melbourne under President Pierce, died recently at Washington from exposure and want.

THE Vermont Legislature, after the longest session on record, adjourned sinc die on the 24th. Among other bills passed was one taxing the gross earnings of express and telegraph companies two per cent.

JAMES E. OWBN, the famous wrestler, died at Fairfield, Vt., a few days ago, of a brouchial affection.

nected with the press of New York and late managing editor of the World, died in that city on the 26th.

Foreign.

THE Grecian Premier has instructed the representatives at the Capitals of Europe to decline any proposal for arbitration. THE first spiral tunnel on the St Gothard line, in Switzerland, has been completed. It

is one thousand meters in length, and was bored through granite entirely by hand. THE Norwegian ship June, while unloading cargo of arms on the banks of Clare River,

in Ireland, on the 23d, was seized by the British customs authorities and given in charge of a force of marines and artillery. THE authorities at Havana are fitting up the bark Josefina to carry two hundred negro conspirators from Sautiago de Cuba to the

penal settlement of Fernando Po. THE Emperor of China has consented to the construction of a telegraph line from Shanghae to Tientsin, a distance of twelve

Another international monetary conference has been proposed by Italy.

In its alarm over the Irish uprising, the London Times affects to see the work of American filibusters who planned the Fenian revolt in 1867.

THE British military authorities have telegraphed for a regiment now stationed in Canada to be sent to Ireland.

GEORGE ELIOT, the English novelist who narried J. W. Cross last May, died in London on the evening of the 22d, aged sixty years. THE Supreme Court of Mexico has indicted Governor Teran, of Vera Cruz, for the unauthorized execution of one of the insurgents of June 25, and it is rumored that he has fled, under a false name, on an American

A RECENT Berlin d'spatch reports that many Jewish families were preparing to emigrate to Belgium, France or England.

A GREAT snow-storm visited Scotland on the 25th. Traffic in that country was partly suspended in consequence.

Eight persons were drowned, sixty houses were destroyed and about \$350,000 worth of property was washed away by floods at Limesol, in Cyprus, a few days ago.

A TRAIN on the London, Huron & Bruce Road, near Clandeboye, Ont., ran into a sleighing party on the 25th, killing four members of the family of James McGrath and badly injuring a babe.

M. ANDERWERT, who was elected President of the Swiss Republic a few weeksero comsent there to seek to induce the President to mitted suicide on the 25th, in the public parade at Berne, by shooting himself. The

cause of the act was unknown. A LONDON telegram of the 25th says the Boers were accused of having fired on the British troops at Pretoria under cover of a flag of truce. Loyalists were having a hard time in the Transvaal. Four of them were reported to have been murdered recently in one of the villages of that Province.

A FIRE at Bridgewater, N. S., a few days ago destroyed four houses and burned two children to death.

LATER NEWS.

GENERAL WALKER believes that the consus, when completed, will show the population of the United States to be 50,000,000. THE number of immigrants arriving at the

port of New York from January 1 to December 27, 1880, was 318,937. THE Chicago Common Council has passed

an ordinance requiring the manufacturers of substitutes for butter to stamp upon each

THE Ponca Indians had an interview with Secretary Schurz on the 27th, and at its conclusion signed a paper expressing their degrant them \$148,000 in compensation for their removal from Nebraska, and for depre-

A QUEBEC newspaper of the 27th stated that the soldiers in the Quebec citadel had to them, double sentries had been placed on guard against surprise. It was reported that an Imperial spy had been there, and had left for Montreal on his way to the United strength and position of the Irish in Ameri-ACCORDING to a Dublin telegram of the 27th many of the jurors in the State trials would not answer to their names, on account of the system of intimidation prevailing. The authorities had prohibited a Land-League torch-light procession at Kildare. At Monasterberce a Mrs. Dunlop and her laughter had been fired upon by some of the discontented. The authorities had stationed two

Two MEN perished in a recent snow-storm at Red Bank, N. J.

gunboats in Galway Bay.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal-pit at St. Etienne, France, on the 27th. Up to the morning of the 28th eleven corpses had been recovered.

On the 27th thirty-seven Home-Rule members of the British Parliament held a council in Dublia, and resolved to oppose every Government refusing just demands by the Irish people. The horses were detached from Parnell's carriage, and the vehicle was drawn through the streets by the people.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, the distinguished New York Universalist preacher, died in that city on the 26th, aged aixty-six years.

A TERRIBLE tragedy took place near Bethlehem, Pa., on the 27th. Jacob Gogel and wife were found dead in bed, their heads seing nearly severed from their bodies. Jo-General during the first Presidential term of General Grant, died at Cartersville, Ga., on the night of the 21st, of inflammatory rhen-inflammatory rhen-inf The people of Austin, Texas, having falth to a tree. It seems he had been in ats professed reformation, have elected as city Marshal Ben Thompson, one of the most victims, and he thought to possess her after

OCCURRENCES OF INTEREST.

The funeral services for Dr. Wilbur F. San-ford, of Greenpoint, L. I., who died of diph-theria on Sunday moraling, were yesterlay performed in his native place, Middletown, Conn. Dr. Sanford was only thirty-six years old, but he had attained an eminent position in his profession. All the people of Greenpoint eem to mourn his loss, especially as he lost his life in trying to save that of a patient. Two weeks ago Dr. Sanford was called to the bedside of a child who was suffering from diphtheria. It was a very malignant case, and Dr. Sanford watched the child day and night. At last the air passages were filled up, and the child would have been choked to death had not Dr. Sanford, who had his knife in hand immediately made an opening in the windpipe through which, with a small rubber tube, he drew out with his own mouth the poisonous fluid. He prolonged the life of the child for several hours by the operation, but sacrificed his own life. This way of conducting such an operation is regarded by all surgeons as extremely hazardous to the operator. Three French surgeous are known to have lost their lives in the same way, Young Dr. Hutchin-son, the son of a distinguished surgeon of Brooklyn, was the only American victim, as far as known prior to the case of Dr. Sanford.

A short time after the operation the poison which had inoculated Dr. Sanford's blood be gan to do its work. As soon as it was known that he was suffering from diphtheria all the allopathic doctors in Greenpoint offered their services. Two or three were with him continually. The patient had always been very delicate, and this was against him. If, by strong nourishment, he could be kept alive for a certain number of days, it was known that the crisis would be passed and he would recover. Frozen beef blood was introduced into his stomach, and brandy was injected under the skin. When the patient was able to swallow anything at all he was given ice-coid champagne. Food in the most condensed form was introduced by every possible means. But nothing could save him, and he finally said in a whisper, "It's no use, gentlemen; I've got to go." He died of asthenia, or general weakness, and did not live long enough to reach that stage of the disease in which a surgical operation becomes necessary.

Dr. Van Giesen, speaking of the case of Dr. Sanford yesterday, said: "If he had been a strong man I have no doubt that we would have pulled him through. Years ago I strong ly advised him, as a good many other friends did also, to give up the practice of medicine, as he could not stand it. He finally accepted our advice. He went through the course of honors. But soon after being admitted to the bar he returned to practicing medicine. He was liked by everybody, and he immediately

picked up all of his old practice." Speaking of diphtheria, Dr. Van Giesen said; "I have studied this disease for more than thirty years. I have read many volumes devoted to it, and I have had a great many cases of diphtheria la my practice. Sometimes I have said to myself. Well, at last I know what diphtheria is." But if you were to ask me now to describe the etiology of this disease, I should answer, 'I give it up.' Fortunately, however, we are able to treat it successfully in a great many cases. My method of treatment is told in just one word-sustain. There are physicians who assert that they have never lost a case of diphtheria. Those physicians are either humbugs or else they have never had many cases of diphtheria. I have sometimes treated as many as thirty cases successfully; and then I have lost half a dozen, one right after the other. It is a disease that has different degrees of malignancy. One year its attacks may be very mild, and at its next visit it may kill almost every one who becomes infected with it. As for the present epidemic of diphtheria, I am afraid that we have only seen the beginning of it. When I see a diphtheria patient, I can generally make up my mind whether he can be saved or not. But the treatment is the same for all-food and stimulants."-N. Y. Sun.

The Senate Educational Bill.

THE following is the substance of Mr. Burnside's Educational bill as it recently passed the United States Senate:

The net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents are forever set apart for the education of the people. The Secretary of the Treasury shall yearly apportion to the several States and Territories and the District of Cothe ages of five and twenty years, the said net profits for the previous year, which shall be credited on the books of the Treasury as an educational fund, on which four per cent, interest per annum is to be paid to the States as above; provided, that for the first ten years the apportionment shall be made according to the numbers of the population of ten years old and upward who cannot read and write; and provided, further, that one-third of the income from said fund shall be annually appropriated to the completed endowment and support of colleges established or which may be established under the act of 1862, until the amount annually thus accruing to said colleges in each State shall reach \$30,000, after which the whole income of said fund shall be appropriated to the said States, Territories and District to the education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to add to the fund any sums given to the United States for that purpose. A sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the amount received by any State, etc., the first year, and not exceeding ten per cent. in any year thereafter, may be applied, at discretion, to the maintenance of schools for instruction of teachers of common schools. To be entitled to the benefits of this act any State, etc., must maintain for at least three months in each year until January 1, 1885, and thereafter four months in each year, a system of free public schools for all children between six and sixteen years of age. Any State, etc., misapplying any of the oney received under this act shall forfeit further grants until the amount so misapplied shall have been replaced by said State, etc. Nothing contained in the act shall be held to alter any previous law regarding the disposition of public land nor to limit the power of Congress over the public domain, nor to interfere with granting bounty land to soldiers and sailors. The bill also authorizes colleges established under the agt of 1862 to establish schools for the technical education of women,

A Singular Malady.

MR. WILLIAM B. FERGUSON, of East Springfield, whose peculiar and dreadful malady was fully detailed in these columns a few years ago, is now passing through the period of frightful spasms which recur at this time every year. It is now twenty years since Mr. Ferguson was first attacked with this unknown disease. During this annual season of horrible suffering the paroxysms come on regularly at seven o'clock in the evening and continue, with slight intervals, for about three hours, leaving him prostrate and exhausted. Precisely at seven the next night they recur, and so on for three or four weeks, when they suddenly stop and leave him for another year. When in these spasms the muscles become rigid as bars of steel, and the body is thrown into frightful contortions. No known cause for the malady has ever been assigned, and although Mr. Ferguson has spent large sums of money in search of medical assistance no relief whatever, eyen of a temporary character, has ever been found. A few years since he spent a week in Cleveland, and the faculty and all the leading physicians of the city for several this witnessed his spasms, but none of embad ever seen a similar case or could diagnose the disease .- Eric (Pa.) Dispatch.

MR. KEENE is reported to have bought a fine stock farm in Virginia.

COMMERCIAL LAW

Brief Digests of Late Decision [From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]
CONDITIONAL DEED.

A conveyed land to J for life, and af-ter J's death to J's children. If J should leave no children the land should go to G and his children. The deed provided that the land should not be alienated by J nor be sold for debts. Head that the condition against alienation and liability for debts was void .- McCleary vs. Ellis Supreme Court, Iowa.

CONTRACT PRICE. Where the parties contract for the doing of certain work, and the work is done and accepted, and it appears that there is a misunderstanding as to the price to be paid for it, the law rejects the understanding of each and awards reasonable compensation. The same obtains where an agent is employed to contract for work, and in good faith and with reasonable care and diligence makes the contract, although such reasonable compensation exceeds the sum which the agent was authorized to promise .- Turner et al. vs. Webster, Supreme Court, Kansas.

IMMORAL CONTRACT.

The plaintiffs were carrying on the business of the Missouri State Lottery, which was seriously interfered with by the police commissioners of the city of St. Louis, who caused the arrest of the venders of tickets. On defendant's undertaking that he could and would control the commissioners and prevent such interferences, plaintiff paid him moneys at different times, which he sought to recover back, defendant having failed to perform his contract. Held that the courts will not aid to recove r back money paid in pursuance of such a contract. It immaterial that the lottery was legal. Public officers must not be improperly acted upon, even for the doing of that which they have a right to do. - Murran et al. vs. Wakefield, St. Lauis Court of

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A master is not an insurer of the abolute safety of tools furnished to his workmen. He is bound to provide them with safe tools, but he does not engage the Columbia Law School, graduating with that they will always continue in the same condition. Any defect which may become apparent in their use it is the duty of the servant to observe and report to his master.

But a master is bound to know that a ope used for the purpose of loading heavy stones with the aid of a derrick will last only a limited time, and it is his duty to renew it at proper intervals. He can not furnish a sound rope and fold his arms until by actual breaking it is demonstrated to be insecure.- Baker vs. Alleghany Railroad Co., Supreme Court, Penn.

NEGOTIABLE CONTRACTS.

Where certain undertakings, given on ccount of the purchase price of a piano, provided for the payment of a certain sum at a certain time, and in case of default made it optional with the payee to retake possession of the instrument, title to remain in him until payment, held that the money was not payable absolutely, so as to make an indorsement necessary, but they were properly assignable as choses in action. - Bannister vs. Rouse, Supreme Court, Minn.

PARTNERSHIP.

Where a copartnership was dissolved by the death of one of the partners, and the survivors took possessions of the assets, held that they were jointly liable therefor, and could not, by dividing for a diploma." them among themselves, fix the measure of their individual liability .- Bundy vs. Yeomans, Supreme Court, Minn.

FIXTURES AS PERSONALTY. Where the junior chattel mortgagee took possession of morgaged fixtures lumbia, upon the basis of population between and severed them from the real estate with which they were connected, to subject them to sale to satisfy his mortgage, held that he could not, as against a prior chattel mortgage, assert that such fixtures were part of the realty. When all the parties have seen fit to treat what might otherwise be fixtures and part of the realty as personal property, the law will consider such fixtures, as between the parties, personal property to all intents and purposes .- Smith rs. Waggoner, Supreme Court, Wis.

INTEREST. A mortgage to secure a note set forth that it was to be void if the mortgageor should pay the sum secured in five years "with interest at the rate of seven and one-haif per cent. per annum." Held that after the five years, if the note was not paid, the rate of interest would be seven and one-half per cent., and not the legal rate of six per cent .- Union Institution for Savings vs. City of Boston, Supreme Court, Mass.

CONTRACTS CONCERNING LAND. A verbal agreement between parties to acquire certain land, and then divide the same, is not within the statute of frauds, and therefore can be enforced. Aiken vs. Hale and McDonald.

PIANO AND SEWING MACHINE. After deciding that a sewing machine and piano are "household furniture" and exempt from attachment, the Supreme Court of Illinois remarked: "We have no doubt whatever that a sewing machine is a domestic implement of such a character that it ought to be so regarded. There is more question in regard to the piano. In Vermont and Wisconsin a piano is not deemed to be an article of household furniture. think, however, that the question may be decided differently, according as the habits and usages of society differ in different States. Moreover, the provisions of the statute appear to be intended as a restraint on both husband and wife, for the common benefit of the family, and ought to be liberally construed. A music teacher's piano is exempt as an implement of business .-Amend vs. Murphy, Supreme Court, Ill.

A sap accident occurred at a Paris theater during the performance of the "Pirates de la Savane." A duel forms one of the most effective scenes in the play, and owing to some mischance one of the pistols was loaded with ball cart-The consequence was that when the weapon was discharged one of the combatants, M. Martignes, was hit in the breast and killed on the spot-

A New York florist recently char-tered a car to send a piece of decorative work to a Cleveland wedding. It was a bower of thatched straw, lifteen feet A Straightforward Answer.

"Did you ever observe," said Colone Gilhooly to Major Spillkins, as they me andered down Galveston Avenue, "die you ever observe, Major, how difficult it is to get a straightforward answer, a plain yes or no, from people generally?"
"I don't think I ever did."
"Well sir" mattered City of

"Well, sir," continued Gilhooly "I'll bet two schooners of beer that we can go into a dozen stores and ask if they have certain things, and if they have not got them, the storekeeper will not say so, plain out, in one single instance.

Spillkins investigated his clothing, and finding two car tickets, said it was

Then they strolled into a French or Italian fruit-store, and Gilhooly asked: "Have you a green watermelon for

"Watermelon!" exclaimed the astounded foreigner, "zis is ze wintaire season.

"I didn't ask you for any meteorological intelligence. Anybody who pays ten dollars a cord for wood is apt to suspect that summer is fading away; besides, I've got an almanae at home. Have you got a green watermelon?" "Here is ze orange, ze banana, ze

apple." Don't want lessons in botany. Have you got a green watermelon?"

"Ze green watermelon is not ripe." "I didn't ask you whether it was ripe or not; I merely asked you if you had one; but come, Spillkins, let's go. He will give us a history of the French revolution before he answers the question. Let's meander."

The next place was a millinery establishment.

"Madam," said Gilhooly, "have you a fried mule for sale?" The lady got as red as a turkey-gob-

bler, and craning her neck out, said: "Sah?" "Have you a fried mule in your ele-

gant establishment?" "I've got a husband, sir, and brothers, who will protect me from insult." "I didn't ask for your pedigree, ma'm. I've got one of my own. There is no insult intended. I merely asked

you a civil question."

"No need of calling him, ma'm. If you will say that he is a fried mule, you needn't produce him. We will take

"I've got a husband. John! O.

your word for it." "John! O, John! come quick; here re two galoots insulting me. "Let's go," said Spillkins.

"We might as well; she evidently don't catch my meaning," responded Gilhooly.

"Look here, Gilhooly," said Spillkins, "somebody will exasperate us yet and get themselves into trouble." "I am going to win that beer. You won't find anybody on this whole street that will say yes or no. Let us go into this undertaker's shop."

The undertaker was a jolly-looking man and advanced to meet them with a sunny smile, remarking:

"Hope I can do something for you to-day, gentleman." "Have you any canned lobster?"

asked Gilhooly. "That's a good joke. I'll tell you what I have got back here in the ice-box. I've got a stiff that was yanked out of Galveston Bay last week. Just

follow me, gentlemen." "Thanks! When we want to study medicine we will send on to Philadelphia

"But I want to show you what an tractive establishment I've got." "When I want to see any curiosities I can go to a museum. Have you any

canned lobsters?" "I've got a neat thing in shrouds, with frills all down the front.' Gillhooly shook his head, said he didn't go a cent on style, didn't care what kind of clothes he wore, and once

more they emerged into the street.
"I weaken," said Spillkins. "I'll pass an appropriation to pay for the beer.

"You might as well," responded Gilhooly, "for you won't get one to answer straight out. If you go into that drug store and ask for a cranberry pie, or some baled hay, or a copy of 'Pope's Essay on Man,' or an accordion, they will spring some new liver-encourager on you or a box of bunion eradicator." And they went and got the beer .-Galveston News.

A Remarkable Mountain of "Magnetic or Electric Rock."

Some time ago the Tribune had occa-

sion to call attention to the Ada mine on Snake Creek, in this territory. It will be remembered that mention was made of a strange kind of rock found in the tunnel of that mine that emitted a bright glow, as phosphorus does, when rubbed or hammered on with hammer or pick. This was at the time classified, for want of a better name, as phosphuretic rock. The miners in the district called it "hell's fire rock," and the tunnel is known in the neighborhood as "Hell's Hole." R. N. Baskin, owner of the mine, recently forwarded some samples of this strange rock to the professors of chemistry at Yale College. On careful analysis it was found to contain no phosphorus, as at first surmised. The gauge was easily determined; but the subtle power that gave light to the rock, baffled the sages of New Haven. and the broad term magnetic or electric rock was given to it. This is something new in mining. Miners sometimes get struck by lightning, but this is the first well authenticated instance on record where a miner has struck lightning. Again, in this progressive age, when gas and coal oil begin to take a back seat, this discovery of a mountain of ready-made electricity may become a source of incalculable value to its owners. Our local telegraph offices need only run a wire from the Ada tunnel to their instruments to obtain a permanent supply of electricity. The trouble and expense of replenishing batteries, eplacing broken jars, etc., would be en-tirely dispensed with and "hell's hole" home-made lightning always on hand free of charge. The benefits to be derived by this discovery can well be imagined, but it is not necessary at this time to point out all of them, as a more complete description of the property and the various uses to which its strange power can be applied will be given at a bower of thatched straw. hitcen feet high, and studded with roses and trimmed with wreaths.

Some future time, upon the organization —A citizen of Surrey, North the debt of that town, and ning Company.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

PUNCENT PARAGRAPHS.

Hanlan is the king of sculls.

Spelling matches never strike fire.

It is sad to think the peacock can be so fowl and yet so fair.—N. O. Pica-

-Puck wants to know if "the soft, soothing sound of the far-distant mill" refers to the mill's tone.

-About this time many people say, Remember the poor!" and then button their overcoats so close that they can't get at their pocketbooks. - Yonkers Gazette.

-If you were as willing to be as pleasant and as enxious to please in your own home as you are in the company of your neighbors, you would have the happiest home in the world. -I hate the winter with its snow-

It is the bane of wedded life-I've drunk the very dregs of woe, And be it e'er so cold and drear, Each morn, at six o'clock or prior, My darling whispers in my ear:

-We are told that the Chinaman cannot whistle. All remarks of ours about moon-cyed lepers, or in any way derogatory to the elevated plateau of civilization occupied so ably by the estimable gentlemen of the Flowery Kingdom are here and now declared off and are henceforth and forever to be considered as never writ or spoken. - Boston Transcript.

-A Galveston gentleman was pricing an oid sofa at an auction room. "This sofa once belouged to Lafitte. It is full of historical reminiscences." "There is one now, pa, crawling right up the back," observed the gentleman's little boy. "That's a fact. It's alive with historical reminiscences," said the gentleman, punching in a corner with his cane. No sale.—Galveston News.

A Departed Member of the Limekiln Club.

"Death am de final lot of all," began the President as the last foot became quiet, "and yet de announcement of a sudden death in our midst strikes us wid a chill. I war' feedin' de pigs dis mawnin' when word was brought me by a cull'd boy wid his fadder's hat an' butes on dat Elder Goober Flatbush, of dis club, had passed away to be seen on airth no more. I presume dat mos' of the members am acquainted wid de fack, as many of dem war' at de fun'ral, which, I may say right heah, was fustclass frewout, an' dat six hacks an' a one-hoss wagon formed de purceshun. What am de pleasure of de Club?"

Waydown Bebee said that he had known the deceased for many years. The Elder had once cheated him in a dog trade, but was a good man as

Samuel Shin had paid the Elder twenty per cent, for money, but he grieved that a good man had passed

Giveadam Jones knew that Elder Flatbush occasionally thrashed his wife, but he always made up for it at the next Thursday evening prayer-meeting. Articulate Boom had husked corn

with the Elder and knew him as a man who would hide behind a hay-stack to take a chew of tobacco. The Elder always had plenty of fine-cut, but was never known to pass over his box. Still, that was nothing against his general character, and his death was cause for

"Elder Flatbush was mean in some fings an' good in odders," said the President-"jist like de rest of us. He would starve his own hoss, an' yet he was de fust to give to the poo!. He had a bad temper, but he would walk home wid a lost chile. We shall not try to make out dat he was an angel, but we will give him due credit. His cha'r will be draped in mournin', his family car'd fur, an' his name be written wid de seben odders who have jined our ranks to trabble on freu de dark valley an' de shadder."-Detroit Free Press.

How the United States Supreme Court is Opened.

To begin with, there is a degree of

dignity and stately bearing about the

Court and its members which permeates even to the most humble attache. There is a quiet in the court-room which recalls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. When one enters, the involuntary feeling comes on that the room is set aside only for the contemplation of the sober side of life, and woe to him who jibes or jokes in the presence of the court. The Court is opened about this fashion: At twelve o'clock (noon) the Justices come in from the consulting room and take their seats on the bench. Away to the left of the chamber is seen a youthful officer, whose business is to catch the first glimpse of the advancing Judges. Then comes three raps with a ponderous gavel by the same officer. This is meant as a signal for the audience to rise. Then, with the Chief Justice in advance, the Judges enter from the right of the chamber. To the rear of the Justices' seats is an aisle. In the center is an arched entrance for the Chief Justice. Through this aisle the Judges file and take position on the right and left. None enter until the Chief Justice emerges from the center entrance. After all have filed in, the Chief Justice makes a graceful obeisance to the standing audience. Then the Justices take seats, a stroke of the gavel is made and the audience seats itself. The opening of the Court falls upon a youthful officer. It is after the old English form. "O, yea; oh, yea," etc., and concludes with the words, "God bless the honorable Supreme Court." The court is now ready for business. All the Justices are clad in black silk gowns with an ecclesiastical cut. In the despatch of business the Chief Justice is quite expeditious. He is always ready with a reply to a question, and eminently satisfactory. Justices on the bench assume different attitudes. Justice Miller sinks down low in his chair, and but little can be seen of him but the top of his head; so also does Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice sits erect most of the time when not hearing an argument, busy in consulting the calendar. Judge Harlan is the most striking in appearance of any of the Judges. He is talk well built and sits erect.-Washington Star.

A citizen of Surrey, N. H., has paid the debt of that town, and given \$5,000 LITTLE NELLIE IN THE PRISON.

MICHIGAN

The eyes of a child are sweeter than any hymn we have sung, And wiser than any sermon is the lisp of a

Hugh Falcon learned this happy truth one day; CTwas a fair noontide in the month of May)— When, as the chaplain of the convicts jail, He passed its glowering archway, sad and pale, Bearing his tender daughter on his arm. A five years' darling she! The dewy charm Of Eden star-dawng glistened in her eyes; Her dimpled checks were rich with sunny

'Papa.'' the child that morn, while still abed. Brawing him close toward her, shyly said; "Papa." oh, wont you let your Nellie go To see those naughty men that plague you so Down in the ugly prison by the wood? Paps, I'll beg and pray them to be good." "What, you, my child?" he said, with half a

"Why not, papa? I'll beg them so to try."

The chaplain with a father's gentlest grace, Kissed the small ruffled brow, the pleading

face; "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Praise is perfected," thought he; thus, his will Blended with hers, and through those gates of Black, even at noontide, sire and child passed

Fancy the foulness of a sulphurous lake, Wherefrom a lily's snow-white leaves should

break.
Flushed by the shadow of an unseen rose! So, at the iron gate's loud clang and close, Shone the drear twilight of that place defiled, Touched by the flower-like sweetness of the child!

O'er many a dismal vault, and stony floor, The chaplain walked from ponderous door to door, Till now beneath a stair-way's dizzy flight

He stood, and looked up the far circling But risen of late from fever's torture-bed, How could he trust his faltering lumbs and

Just then, he saw, next to the mildewed wall, A man in prisoner's raiment, gaunt and tall, Of suilen aspect and wan, downerst face, Gloomed in the midnight of some deep dis-

grace; He shrank as one who yearned to fade away, Like a vague shadow on the stone-work gray, Or die beyond it, like a viewless wind; His seemed a spirit faithless, passionless,

To all fair hopes which light the hearts of A dull, dead soul, never to wake again!

The chaplain paused half doubting what to do, When little Nelly raised her eyes of bine, Aid, no wise daunted by the downward stir Of shaggy brows that glowered askance at her, Said—putting by her wealth of sunny hair— Sir, will you kindly take me up the stair? Papa is tired and I'm too small to climb." Frankly hereyes in his gazed all the time, And something to her childhood's instinct

known So worked within her, that her arms were thrown About his neck. She left her sire's embrace

Near that sad convict-heart to take her place. Sparking and trustful-more she did not speak; But her quick fingers patted his swart cheek Caressingly-in time to some old tune Hummed by her nurse, in summer's drowsy

Perforce he turned his wild, uncertain gaze Down on the child! Then stole a tremulous hazo oss his eyes, but rounded not to tears; Therethrough he saw faint glimmerings of

lost years
And perished loves! A cabin by a rill
Rose through the twilight on a happy hill;
And there were lithe child-figures at their play That flashed and faded in the dusty ray; And near the porch a gracious wife who smiled,

Pure as young Eve and Eden, unbeguiled! With what deep reverence and how tenderly. He clasped the infant frame so slight and fair And safely bore her up the darkening stair. The landing reached, in her arch, childish ease, Our Nolly clasped his neck and whispered:

Wont you be good, sir? For I like you so, And you are such a big strong man you

set. Then suddenly her furrowed check grew wet

With sacred tears—in whose divine college Upon her nestling head he pressed his lips As softly as a dreamy west-wind's sigh— What time a something, undefined but high, As twere a new souf, struggled to the dawn

Through his raised cyclids. Thence, the gloom withdrawn Of brooding vengeance and unholy pain, He felt no more the captive's galling chain; But only knew a little child had come

To smite Despair, his taunting demon, dumb; A child whose marvelous innocence enticed All white thoughts back, that from the heart of Christ Fly dove-like earthward, past our clouded ken. Child-life to bless, or lives of child-like men

An altered man from that, thrice blessed day His soul tun-dever to the soft refrain Of words once uttered in a sacred fine; "The little children, let them come to me; Of such as these my realm of Heaven must

But most he loved of one dear child to tell, The child whose trust has saved him, tende

-P. H. Hayne, in St. Nicholas.

KIP'S MINISTER.

"'Jack and Jill went up the hill," piped Bud's shrill voice from the hayloft in the barn where she was hunting eggs. "To fetch a pail of water. Jack fell down and broke his crown. And Jill-

If Bud's own name had been Jill she could not have come "tumbling after" any more speedily than she did. A offered any suggestions; and going to board tilted, her foot slipped, and in a a little nook behind the manger, Kip moment she was sitting on the floor be- drew forth his own offering for the imfallen with her, so there was no broken clumsily designed and roughly whittled crown or other crushed bones; but her out, but nevertheless the work of many dignity was considerably jarred, and a precious half-hour. He looked at it glancing around to see whether any one rather doubtfully. It did not altogether had witnessed the mishap, she discovered Kip looking out toward the beauty. road from a door at the farther end of the building.

"Kip Crail! what makes you stand there for?" she demanded, severely. "I'm a-watching my minister," answered Kip, slowly.

It is not every boy who owns a minister all by himself, but Kip spoke as if But how he did wish the others nobody else had any claim upon this one; and as he seemed to have noticed that would count," as he said. He was neither her tone nor her downfall, Bud regained her chubby feet, shook the basketful of chips when one of the well-Kip's side looked curiously after the out of the yard and down the lane bearsomewhat worn, who was quietly picking his way along the road. Her blue eyes discerned nothing remarkable, and she turned away disappointed.

"Ho! Why, he's everybody's minis-

ter; he a'n't yours." he remember who always knew him he murmured. and stopped to shake hands and say "How do you do, Christopher?"-a name that made him feel nearly as big as anybody. And who always asked a corner of the wood-pile.

"What makes you do when he told him little Bob was sick? asked solemnly.

face shining from soap, head wet and good and care for other folks, and it's combed till not a hair could stir from its bout time somebody was takin' care of place, and red hands thrust into his pockets, trudged whistling over the hill to the little frame church where most of the people from the straggling villages and the neighboring farms gathered.

"So he is my minister," said Kip, stoutly, as he considered the matter. He would have liked to share the honor that day, however, with the inmates of the large comfortable farmhouse; for they were really the most prosperous family in the village, while, he, only a distant relative, was "chore boy and gener'ly useful" as he phrased it. And there was to be a "donation party" at his minister's home that very evening

"If they'd just give something hand-some!" he said to Nancy, the "hired girl," who was busy in the kitchen.

"They won't never think of it no more'n they will of flyin'," replied Nancy, dextrously turning a flapjack, and the subject also, by requesting Kip to "run for an armful of wood."

Somebody always wanted wood or

water, or something from the cellar, or something from the attic, whenever Kip was in sight. But he scarcely thought of the constant calls that morning, so full was he of other thoughts. Nancy might dispose of the question carelessly but he could not. He was connected with the house and he felt that the honor of the house was involved. Besides, he wanted his minister well treated, and heknew-few knew better than Kiphow sorely the "something handsome" was needed in the shabby little parsonage. He did not mean they should never think of it," as Nancy had said! he would remind them by bringing up the subject naturally and innocently in

So he lingered in the room a few minutes after breakfast, while Mrs. Mitchel was gathering up the dishes, and Mr. Mitchel consulting the almanac. He coughed once or twice, and then, staring straight out of the window, observed as follows:

"There goes our big rooster! He's most as big as a turkey, a'in't he. Aunt Ann? Turkeys always make me think of Thanksgivings, Christmases, Donations and such things-oh yes! there is going to be a donation down to the minister's to-night!"

Kip considered that very delicately and neatly done! "Eh? what?" said Mrs. Mitchel, pay-

ing no attention except to the last sen-"Who's going to have a donation?"

"Down to the minister's," repeated tip. "Everybody'll take 'em things, you know-flour and potatoes and wood -something handsome, I hope-the folks that can 'ford to." That was another masterly hint. Kip

chuckled to himself at his success in managing his self-appointed task, but his spirits sank with Mr. Mitchel's first words "Well, now, I don't know as I ap-

prove of that way. The folks here can do as they please-it's no affair of mine -but seems to me it's better to pay a man a decent salary and let him buy his own things."

"Don't know as I 'prove of that way when he founthe wood-pile. clothes," looking down at his patched hailed him: knees. "Seems to me 'twould be better to pay me decent wages and let me buy my own clothes. But seein' they don't, these trousers are better'n none; and I guess if Uncle Ralph had a sick wife and three or four children he'd think a donation party was a good deal better'n nothing.

Ideas that found their way into the brain under Kips's thatch of light hair merous orations that morning-all upon

one subject. "Now if I owned all these things, do you s'pose I'd go off to the big city church every Sunday and woulda't go And when I went, don't you s'pose and all the new clothes they have is their old ones made over? A boy don't like that kind of dressin'-up partic'lar well, and how do you s'pose my miniswhen she got sick, how the bundles he said, with shining eyes. from the grocery-store was smaller and when he prays for them that has 'heavy

man and see!" Old Brindle looked at him meditatively, and one pert little bantum mounted the fence and crowed with enthusiasm, but no member of the barn-yard low. Fortunately a quantity of hay had portant evening-a little bracket-shelf, satisfy even his limited conceptions of

> "But then if you keep it kind of in the shade and look at it sort o'sideways -so-it does pretty well," he said, scrutinizing it with one eye closed. "I guess Mis' Clay will, seein' she's had to look sharp for the best side o'things

so long." would send something-"something down on the ground gathering up a hay from her yellow curls, and going to kept horses and the light wagon passed his commission. slightly grey-haired man, in clothing ing Mr. Mitchel away to the town. A host of brilliant possibilities suddenly trooped through Kip's thoughts as he watched the vehicle out of sight. His wish grew into something deeper and

stronger. "O please do make him think and Kip knew better than that.. Did not bring back something nice for them!"

> Bud, who had a fashion of appearing in the most unexpected times and places, looked at him wonderingly from around "What makes you do that for?" she

bout time somebody was takin' care of them."

Bud did not quite accept the lucid ex-planation given her. She seated herself on a log and pondered the subject until she reached a conclusion that she considered satisfactory; and after that, though she said nothing about it, she watched quite as eagerly and much more

There certainly was something new and unusual in the light wagon when at last it drove up to the door again. Both the minister's donation, and so-" children discovered that at once-Bud from the window, Kip from the piazza —a great, easy, luxurious arm-chair. the world —"
Mr. Mitchel lifted it out and carried it But it was to into the house.

"See here! What do you think of that?" he said to his wife, trumphantly. "I happened into a furniture store where they were auctioning everything off and I got this at such a bargain that I took it in a hurry. Isn't that as com-fortable a chair as you ever saw? Just try it."

Mrs. Mitchel examined and admired; Nancy, who came to the kitchen door, exclaimed and interjected; and the household generally bestowed such unqualified commendation that Mr. Mitchel's gratification increased.

"I think I know a good thing when couldn't be bought anywhere else for that money. Nothing in the world the matter with it either, not a flaw about it except"-showing where the back could be lowered to make it more of a reclining chair-" this spring works a little hard. But a cabinet-maker could fix that in a few moments, and we'll have it done right away. Kip!" as the boy passed the door-"Kip, could you take this down to the parson's this afternoon? I want it to go at once.' Kip could hardly believe his ears.

Yes sir." he said, with his eves fairly dancing. "You mean to send it to him Uncle Ralph? guess 1 can take it." He never called his minister "the parson"-it scarcely sounded respectful enough -- but of course he knew who was meant and he was far too happy for any criticising thought. That handsome easy chair! Wouldn't the very sight of it rest poor tired Mrs. Clay? Kip could see just how her pale face would

look leaned back against the cushions. "It's pretty heavy for you to carry so far though," Mr Mitchel was saving when Kip recalled his wandering wits far enough to understand. "Jim could take it in the wagon, perhaps -

"I'might put it in the hand-cart and wheel it over," interposed Kip, with a sudden inspiration. He could bear no delay and he wanted to 'ake it himself. Mr. Mitchel commended that sugges-

"And what shall I tell him, uncle "Tell him-why, he'll understand; he can see for himself. Tell him I sent it and he'll know what to do with it, I

tion as "not a bad notion on Kip's part."

suppose. Kip supposed so, too. He waited for no farther directions, but made a partial toilet very expeditiously and was soon safely out on the road with his treasure. To say that he was pleased Don't know as I cart by no out-of-the-way route, and he the minister's hand. Something in lo prove of folks giving me their old was not long alone; the village boys

"Hello, Kip! What you got there?" "It's our folks' present to the minister," answered Kip, grandly, and one after another the admiring boys fell into line until the chair formed the center of a triumphal procession. The village soon knew of the gift, as the village always did know of everything that happened within its limits, and Kip had the satisfaction of being stopped several were sure to stay and the cows, the times and of hearing that Mr. Mitchel chickens and the wood-pile heard nu- had done "the handsome thing," and that the chair was "out-and-out nice."

So, in a beatific state, he reached the gate of the little parsonage. There was no lack of assistance. Every urchin was anxious to share at least the redown now and then to see what was flected glory of helping to carry it, and a-doin' for the poor folks round here? it was borne to the house very much as a party of ants bear off a lump of sugar I'd see how his coat was gettin' shinier and shinier, and her cloak fadeder, came to the door, the body-guard fell back, and Kip presented his prize.

" Here's something that Uncle Ralph sent you, sir; he bought it in town today. He said tell you he sent it and he ter feels? Don't you b'lieve I'd know guessed you'd know what to do with it."

The minister's eyes shone, too, and fewer 'count of the bottles that had to then grew dim. This was so unexpectbe paid for and the doctor's bill? And ed, and it meant so much to him! It had wouldn't I hear the tremble in his voice sometimes seemed hard to that kindly. tender heart that the one of all the vilburdens to carry?' Just wait till I'm a lage who could have done most had never manifested any interest in his work for those poor people-had not lifted with even a finger the burden of care and sacrifice, or shown any disposition to aid or encourage. But there must have been sympathy after all. This was a generous gift in its luxu-riousness—a thoughtful one, for it was for the dear invalid. He opened a door near him and said, softly:

" Rachel, look here!" How he had wanted just such an easy, restful cushioned niche for the worn, slight form! The boys could not understand what it was to him in itself and in what it represented-" Only his voice had a tremble in it like when he prays," Kip said to himself on his home-

ward way. However he hated "fixed up company" in general he would not for anything miss the gathering at the parsonage that evening, and wood and water, cows and kindlings must be looked after early. So it happened he did not speak with Mr. Mitchel again until nightfall. Then that gentleman bethought him of

" Ah, Kip, carried the chair safely, did you?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, what did ne say to it?" "I wish you'd seen him, Uncle Ralph!" said Kip, radiantly. "Not, as he said much either, only something bout he didn't know how to thank vou-

Mitchel, in amazement. "Why should he? He isn't so short of work as all that, astonishment, "I should think not, with all his preachin' and Sunday-school

"What have the Clays to do with it?" demanded Mr. Mitchel, with clouding brow and a dawning suspicion of something wrong. "I told you to take it to Mr Parsons-the cabinet-maker's-to

have that spring fixed." Kip saw it all then, but he wished the floor would quietly open and drop him into the cellar, or that he could fly through the roof. He thrust his hands

expectantly for her father's return than deep into his pockets, and his face did Kip. "I-thought-you said the parson's," he stammered. "I s'posed 'twas for

"You took it there?" Mr. Mitchel completed the sentence. " Now how in

But it was too much to be borne. Kip waited for nothing more, but rushed from the house, and if in the shadow of the friendly wood-pile he leaned his head against the rough sticks and cried. there was no one to see.

"They may fix it up any way they please," he said. "I can't do it! I can't And she'd "spake." and I won't!"

A little later he stood by the old gate watching the great yellow moon come up, and digging his red fists into his eyes now and then to wipe away some stray tears of shame, indignation and grief that still gathered there. This you will never be a smart man, O Ned, was not a very nice world anyhow, he decided, with a queer aching spot at his I see it," he declared, "and this heart. Almost it seemed as if he had asked for bread and received a stonea sharp heavy stone at that.

Indoors Mr. Mitchel had expressed very distinctly his opinion of the carelessness and obtuseness that could have caused such a blunder, and the "awkwardness of the whole thing," and in no little vexation was trying to find some means of remedy. "I might write a note and explain,

but then-I declare it's the most awkward disagreeable thing I ever knew! Such a stupid blunder.

" Papa," interposed the slow, wondering voice of Bud, "I didn't know there could be any mistakes up there." "Up where, child?"

"In Heaven. Kip prayed you'd bring something for the minister-'cause I heard him-behind the wood-pile, said Bud with slow emphasis. thought that made the chair come. I'm most sure 'twasn't any mistake papa."

Mr. Mitchel pushed aside pen and paper, put on his hat and walked out. He really did not know the best way out of the difficulty. It was very vexa-tious, and in his perplexity he journeyed towards the parsonage. When he came in sight of the house he paused. What did he intend to do? Go there when others were making their offerings and explain that he had not wished to show any friendship or appreciation, and wanted to take back what had been proffered through mistake? Certainly not! He turned, but at that moment some one joined him.

"Ah, Mr. Mitchel! just going in? That was a generous gift of yours-exactly the thing for poor Mrs. Clay."

Others came with similar comment. There was no chance to say anything, and scarcely knowing why or how, Mr Mitchel found himself in the well-filled room, saw the sweet, pale face, with its smile of welcome for all, looking out either." soliloguined Kip, indignantly, and proud is a very faint description of from the cushion of the new enair, and iself alone behind his feelings. He trundled that hand- felt the quick warm grateful clasp of and clasp and murmured words brought a sudden throb to Mr. Mitchel's heart. a moisture to his eye.

Then, before he had time to recover from his bewilderment, some one had called on him to "make a few remarks," and others echoed the request, and he found himself pushed forward to the front and heard his own voice saving. How much cause all had to value Mr. Clay's work in the village," and ex-pressing the hope that he might "enjoy these simple offerings as tokens of es-teem and friendship." Aye, and he meant it, too, for catching the spirit of those around him, and swiftly comprehending more of the good man's life and work than he had ever done before, he only regretted that he had not sent the

He found an opportunity, however, to whisper to Kip, who had slipped in later | them." with a very sober face-a face that brightened at sight of him.

" It's all right. Don't say a word to anybody about it."

He had a pleasant evening despite a the odd minutes of a year." feeling of strangeness about it, and on his homeward way muttered something to himself about "a blassed blunder." Bud, wide-awake and listening for his beautiful type and covers that Clarice climbed up the highest peak. What a step, raised her yellow head from its exclaimed in delight: pillow and called:

"Ke-ip! it all comed out right, didn't it?"

Kip thought it had, He was sure of it afterward when he saw the friendship that from that night began between the Mitchel's and "his minister."-Kate W. Hamilton, in Wide Awake.

Poison Rings.

Poison rings still exist in many antiquarian collections. They are generally of two kinds, one intended as an engine of destruction to its wearer, the other simply as a convenient receptacle or hiding-place for poison. Some years ago a ring of the former description was purchased at a sale of curiosities. Its device was two sharp-pointed claws holding a stone. The purchaser, slipping it on his finger, received a slight scratch from these claws, the points of which befit inward. His hand and arm very shortly became swelled and painful; a doctor was sent for, who pronounced the slight scratch poisoned. Examination of the ring showed that the claws were hollow, and that a poisonous mat-ter had been contained in them; doubtless when first made, the ring would have caused death, instead of merely inconvenience, to its wearer.

Rings intended to contain poison are frequently mentioned in ancient history; it was common to carry one as a convenient means of suicide. By such a ring Demosthenes probably destroyed "How to thank me?" repeated Mr. himself, and some historians say Hannihal likewise. M. Crassus, the overseer of the Temple of the Capitoline Jupiter, "Short of work, Uncle Ralph!" It being arrested on a charge of purloinwas Kip's turn to open wide eyes of ing some of the gold deposited there, astonishment, "I should think not, broke a hollow receptacle of his ring The people in the house hitched up their sleek horses and nice carriage and drove two miles to the city church every Sunday; but Kip, with freckled to himself. "The minister's folks are self; but Mrs. Clay, she's sick—" with his teeth, and fell dead on the spot with his preachin' and Sunday-school and poor folks! I don't s'pose he thought he'd have time to sit in it much himhave had a collection of these poison rings among his jewels.—London Globa. with his teeth, and fell dead on the spot.

for Doung Beaders.

NED'S GRIEVANCES.

They are all a-sitting up to see the New Year in,
And to send me off to bed was a shame
And a sin.
I shall never go to sleep, I'm so mad,
And the stupid year has gone, and I'm giad;
For such a horrid time as I have had
Is just mean.

Been to bed every night at half-past Fight, have I;
And at dinner I can never have but one
Piece of pie;
Andonce I had to stay in bed all day
Just because I mocked at old Deacon Gray—

Twas a mean thing to do," I heard mother Don't see why.

If I whistle in the house, such a row they make. I slam a single door, oh, dear me, How they quake! And 'cause I grabbed Bridget's foot unawares. As she was carrying the tea-tray up-stairs. She vowed she'd find my father, spite my

Have to study so hard, I've no time for play-That folks ever want an education

When I ran away from school, ma shook her And groaned. Yes, and then my grandmother We all fear.

There! the bells begin to ring for the New Coming in What a horrid acting feller, I declare, have been. I have half a mind now to mend my ways:

believe on the whole doing right pays And New Year's Day is the time, mother says, -A. G. Plimpton, in Wide Awake.

One at a Time.

Grandpa Bogardus had led the way to the library and rattled many papers and snapped some strings and inquired in

haste for Clarice. "I have a little favor to ask," said Grandpa Bogardus, polishing his glasses the slate, and oh! all the things flew out and looking with twinkling eyes, at

Clarice. "What in the world can it be?" quired Clarice breathlessly, for it was the eve of the New Year, and she had heard the crumpling of papers as she

darted along the hall.

over it?" "I think I should like it," replied Clarice, a little perplexed.

"That I cannot answer for; you may dertake a thing it is proper to finish

es very hard and looked inquiringly at and in came such a pretty little boy! Clarice. "I might try."

"That sounds better, something bettience, perseverance, and I shall expect it to be completed, if begun." "What can it ever be?" thought

Clarice gravely.

odd minutes?" "I never thought a bit about it, night, and good-by." Grandpa dear; but I believe I do." "Well, what do you say about mak-

to me if I give something in return Zon5., "I cannot think what it all means." "I mean if you will take your odd minutes to look over the parcel, I will

give you the contents of the parcel in exchange." "Oh, how charming! Where is it? Is it here?" "Stay; come here, little daughter; it

will not all be charming." "Won't it, grandpa?" "No; you will sometimes get tired. and many times find it dull work, and

will plenty of times feel disposed to give up the bargain altogether." · But I do not think I will if I once decide to carry it through." "No, you must not; that is it. Think about it, and if you decide to under-

offering of his own free will and pleas- take it, carry it through. The New Year is the time for making stout resolutions, but the great thing is to keep to

"Dear grandpa, won't you show me the parcel?" "Yes, for I want to let you see what

I think can be done by saving some of So Grandpa Bogardus led Clarice te an alcove where the porter had depos- 1513. ited the parcel, and there, in the richest What he told at home Kip did not know, bindings, were twelve books-a course but when the boy arrived, a little later, of profitable historical reading in such

"Grandpa! Grandpa dear! you can-

not mean them all for me." "They are mine until you have earned them. There is one for each month in the year; portion so many pages to each day, and you will find time. At the end of each month, if you have won the book, I will write your name within it."

"But, grandpa. I never could do it. I never read such books in my life; they are very grave and large." Clarice

was glancing through them. "This house is large; it could not have been built in a day, but it was finished a stone at a time; you will read but a page at a time when you have an The news of what Balboa had done odd minute. There are a great many odd minutes in a year."

"But would I like them; I mean, would I understand them, Grandpa dear? "The more you read, the better you

will understand them and the better you will like them. "But I could not get through them, four hundred pages! tive hundred pages!—it would take me a year to read

Clarice shook her head despairingly. "Did you ever read twenty-five pages a dav?" "Yes, more than twenty-five pages

of story books, but"-"But-these will be useful and will require some resolution; yet it is an easy task; one book at a time; one page at a time; a few pages every day."
"I will do it, Grandpa dear;" said Clarice, thoughtfully, and Grandpa knew that a small battle had began be-

tween Clarice and idleness, between

Clarice and the evil habit of wasting

Clarice began that very day to use up

were hard to understand, some of the pages were fearfully dry after the brightness of stories; sometimes she was half inclined be give up; she would look at the twelve books and sigh. However she came to the conclusion to put eleven away entirely out of sight and think only of the one page at a time; then she got along better, and Grandpa Bogardus was not a little pleased in February when he wrete her name in the first book.

So Clarice examined Grandpa Bogardus' parcel to the end, and found it pretty hard work sometimes; but who could guess how much wiser and brighter she grew by the process, how much easier she found it to finish the last books than it was to finish the first how much easier it was to understand the last pages than the first pages, and how much she had really gained not only in actual information, but by forming a good habit, in consequence of her New Year resolve to use up the odd minutes. - N. Y. Observer.

What Willy Saw New Year's Eve.

I am a very little boy, and I want to tell you what I saw on New Year's Eve. Jack says I was asleep, but I wasn't asleep. He thinks he knows everything because he is two years bigger; he says I mean older, but I don't like to be corrected all the time.

I was sitting straight up in bed, and the door opened and an old man came in. He was very small and his beard was longer than Le was, and he had a green slate. And the slate was all covered with pictures, and he showed them to me, and they were the pictures of all the naughty things I had done for ever so long. Oh it was dreadful! All the faces I had made, and all the times I had kicked Jack, and all the lumps of sugar that I had taken out of the sugar-bowl! And while I was looking, the little o'd man shook at me. The faces came and looked at me so horribly, and the kicks kicked me, and the pinches pinched me, and the lumps of sugar hit me on the nose very hard and Kitty's doll that I broke came and beat me, with its broken leg. And besides, all the naughty things I "I have a parcel which I want ex- said kept saying themselves over in amined; it is rather bulky and will remy ears, and screaming. "I shall!" quire time; what do you say to looking and "I shan't!" and "I hate Jack!" and "Nurse is a green-eved ogress." and everything else. So I was fright-ened, and I cried, but I shan't cry when I am as big as Jack, but he cried like it and you may not, but if we un- the other day when papa whipped him.

And so then the old man rapped on the slate, and all the dreadful things Grandpa Bogardus polished his glass- went back. Then he opened the door, and he was carrying a slate to, but there was nothing on it at all. The old man brought him up to my bed, and ter; but this thing requires time, pa- said, "Now, Willie, listen to me! I am the O'd Year, and this is the New Year. I am going away to night, and you will never see me again, but the New Year will stay with you until he is as old as I "I do not expect it done in a day, but am, and he will put down everything will expect you only to make use of that you do on his slate. I hope he your odd minutes; do you ever have he will not have such a bad account to give of you as I have. Remember this

And then he tifted his slate, and hit me on the head with it so hard that it ing a bargain, giving your odd minutes broke all to pieces. It burt me very much, and when I had stopped rubbing it, they were gone. And I wasn't asleep. And don't you think it was queer? My

name is WILLY SYLVESTER. P. S. Mi mama had to spel it and punk chew it for me, but I am spellin' thiss for myself. P. S. i am gong to bee good.

How the Pacific Ocean Was Discovered.

- Fouth's Companion.

Three hundred and sixty-eight years ago, the great ocean now known as the Pacific had never been seen by white men. It was Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a Spaniard, who saw it for the first time. He had heard about it from the Indians when he was on the Isthmus of Darien, at the eastern side. It was only sixty miles across the Isthmus; but there was no road, and the way was beset with dangers. He made the Indians friendly by his good treatment of them, and they did what they could to help him. It took him twenty-six days to cross the Isthmus. Then he learned from his Indian guide that from the next high hill he could see the ocean. This was on the 29th of September,

Balboa and his men toiled up the hill; and when near the top, he cried out "Halt." His men halted, and then he glorious sight! There lay the great Pacific Ocean spread out blue and smooth before him. Beneath him lay hill, wood and valley. Moved by the sight, Balboa knelt, and thanked God. He cut down a tree and made a cross, which he placed on a heap of stones. how many odd minutes you will have On it he wrote the names of the King in which you can read a few pages at a and Queen of Spain. Then going down to the shore he stood on the sand till the water reached his knees. In one hand he held his sword, in the other the flag of Castile. He then said, in a loud voice, "Long live the high and mighty King and Queen of Castile! In their name I take these seas and lands, and I am ready to defend their right against all who may claim them.'

Thus Spain laid claim to the country. made a great noise in Europe. It was looked on as a discovery only second in importance to the discovery of America by Columbus. - Nursery.

YESTERDAY Uncle Mose met the Rev. Mr. Neill, of the Blue Light Colored Baptist Tabernacle. "Christmas is comin', parson," said old Mose, "and it oughter fill us wid solemn thoughts." "Dat's so, Mose. I was jest saying yesterday, ef dem folks what libs next door to me don't buy some moah good layin' hens, your belubbed pasture is

next Christmas." -- Galveston Paper. Six reputable girls, ranging from seventeen to twenty years of age, engaged in a desperate street fight at East Boston, and were all arrested. The report describes Miss Crowley, who was one of the vanquished, as appearing in court in a stylish black velvet costume, with banged hair and eyes.

gwine to worry along widout egg-nog

-The voters of Northern Idaho at the odd minutes; She was surprised to the late election declared in favor of find so many; but some of the pages annexation to Washington Territory.

THE father of Charley Ross says that he could have had his boy by paying the ransom demanded, \$20,000, but refused. He has expended \$60,000 in attempts to find the boy without success, so he is \$40,000 and the boy worse off than if he had paid the ransom.

WRITE the name of Wilbur F. Sanford, M. D., of Greenport, L. I., high up in your list of heroes. In a vain attempt to safe the life of a diphtheritic child, he, knowing the danger to which he exposed himself, was inoculated with the poison and died.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan press association will be held on the 11th instant, at the state capital, and that association will try to procure some modification of the laws of the state with regard to libel. Other matters of interest to the profession will receive at

it with tallow in place of the butter of which Mr. Stone's bill referred. it has been robbed.

AMERICANS are producers "by a large maority." To every producer a protective system is, to a greater or less extent, a benefit. The only persons to whom free trade would be a real benefit are the non-producers, a comparatively small class. Shall the policy of the country be shaped in the interest of the fourteen cents. They were so interested that workers or the drones?

THE report of the Quartermaster-General of the state is received from which we learn that the army of Michigan cost, during the year 1880, \$49,506:22, all told. Not a very large military budget, but its not a very large army-three infantry regiments, no "critter companies" and no soldiers that "shoot with a wagon," though there are a few "wagons" to shoot with.

W. L. ROYALL, a Virginian, has in press a book in answer to Judge Tourgee's "Fool's Errand." Royall's is a "fool's errand," indeed. He is trying to make "bricks without straw" and without clay, as well. The only possible answer, by the south, to those and similar books and writings, is a thorough reformation of their social and political

THE "trouble" is not all in Ireland. The government of the Dominion is in possession of information which indicates action, in Canada, to support the Irish agitators at home. The garrison of the citadel at Quebec has been put upon a war footing, ball cartridges served out and the same precautions taken an armed enemy was in sight. Verily, Pat. is a thorn in the side of John Bull-a very exasperating thorn.

THE domestic producer or manufacturer pays taxes to the township, county and state in which he is located, and to the federal government. He helps to build roads and bridges, court houses and jails, penitentiaries and asylums, and to sustaim schools and courts. The foreign producer or manufacturer pays nothing towards any of these except in the shape of an import duty on the goods he sells in competition with the domestic producer in our own market.

ENGLAND has another row on her hands. The Boers, natives of South Africa, of Dutch descent, have rebelled against her authority, attacked and defeated (almost destroying) a battalion of the 94th regiment, and set up again the republic which governed the country before the British occupation. What with Ireland, India and the Cape Colony the mother country has about as much as she wants to attend to. The British empire is top heavy, and will go to pieces one of these

NUMBERS of Irish-Americans, a variety of the Celtic race particularly distasteful to the English government, have landed in Ireland lately, and the effect is seen in a more open defiance of the police and the troops. At Cork, on Christmas day, there was an affray in which revolvers were used, one policeman and several of the mob being wounded, and other disturbances in the south and west of the island. The government claims to have information that a general rising in arms is

THE betting men have been badly scooped again. Slosson, the billiardist, went to Paris to show the frog-eaters a thing or two on the green cloth-made a match with Vignaux, 3,000 points up-let the Frenchman get the lead, caught and passed him, and lost the match by 39 points. The beauty of it is, that, on the 5th day. Slosson telegraphed to his brother, at New York, that he had the halls and would win the match. And now the fellows who put up their wealth on the strength of that "tip" would like to interview Mr. Slosson, who will probably remain abroad

IF the Hon, Jay A. Hubbell, member of congress from this district, has any friends who have any influence with the editor of the Houghton Gazette, he had better request them to exercise it to prevent future deliverances like the following. It might provoke inquiry as to how it happens that Mr. Stone was infuced to introduce the bill:

What is he doing in the north, when he should be serving his constituents in the

Stone, of Grand Rapids, who introduced that bill the other day in congress interfering with a railroad land grant in the ninth district. Hasn't the fifth district, which he claims to represent, enough business to keep him from meddling with the territory of other congress-

One would suppose, from the tone of the Gazette, that Mr. Hubbell owned the 9th district. Again the Gazette calls Mr. Stone to

Congressman Stone you were hired to look after the interests of the fifth district. We have a representative in Washington who'll attend to the affairs in this district.

But how if our representative is so interested in the land grant that he will not "attend olic Irishman. to" the petitions of his constituents interested in opposition to it-will, on the contrary, misrepresent and slander them and exert his influences in behalf of a corporation in which himself, relations and friends are largely interested, to their detriment? Once more we

The people of the western end of the upper peninsula are preparing a beautifully worked motto as a New Year's present for Congressman Stone, of Grand Rapids, to be placed on his desk in the national capitol, which reads: "Mind your own business!

And we can assure the Gazette that the central portion of the upper peninsula-the iron country-will prepare for their represen We have barely time to get used to one tative a token of their appreciation of his care fraud belore we are introduced to another, for their interests which will be as comfortable Deomargarine, or "steer butter" has taken as a blister plaster, if, by his aid, the Ontonaits place ... the markets, and now the dairy- gon & Brule Railroad company is enabled to men are making "buttermilk cheese," loading over ride their rights in the lands to which

> THE Chicago Times, of Sunday, tells a good story of a street-car load of "hog men" coming into town from the stock yards, among whom were two children, a boy and a girl, carrying a heavy basket, and contriving what they could get for a Christmas gift for "ma," with the amount of funds at their disposal, they forgot they had listeners, until at the mention by the boy of some magnificent thing to be done with the fourteen cents the men broke into a roar of laughter. Then the "children started, and, blushing, saw all the eyes of the passengers looking in their direction; and unable to withstand the curious and lau hing gaze the little girl burst into bitter tears. The boy with his precious hoard clutched in his hand glared at the men as he strove to reassure his sister, and looked as if he wished he were able to annihilate some of her persecutors. But another feeling came over the passengers, and a burly "bull-puncher" took off his hat, jingled a handful of coin into it, and passed it on. The next followed his example, and the rest came up bravely with the ducats, until the bottom of the hat was well covered with silver. "Here, you poor kid, you," said the collector, "take this and get the ole woman suthin' good," and, jamming the coin into the pocket of the astonished boy, he sat down again, his grimy face blushing like a girl's.

> THE January issue of St. Nicholas the New Year's number, was published on Tuesday, December 28th, giving the young people time to forget a little the glories of the wonderful Christmas number. Among the contents are several capital things which were crowded out of December. "Bright Eyes," the young Indian girl, makes her first contribution to life. There is an account of "The Children's

Fan Brigade," another of the novel entertainments for children's festivals which have been suggested in the pages of St. Nicholas; "Every Boy His Own Ice Boat," describing a splendid new sport for all skaters; the first of Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists," which are to be one of the special features of St. Nicholas during the coming year; one of Frank R. Stockton's funniest nanza." fairy stories, a poem by H. H. Boyesen, pictures grave and gay, continuations of the serials, etc., etc. The issue rivals the Christmas

number in good things.

THE market for pig iron is so steady and the transactions so few that "do. do." to last week's report would be pretty nearly a full statement. The one point worthy of remark is that the small demand does not serve to depress prices, ordinary brands of domestic being firm and the choicer varieties hard to get at a slight advance. This, of the New York market. At Pittsburg the market is more active than is usual at this time of the year and prices are maintained. We quote from a correspondent at that place:

Commission men report that there is no difficulty in finding buyers for future delivery at current rates, and it is worthy of mention that a considerable proportion of the iron sold for some time past, has been for delivery next year, mostly running from January to April. The course of the market is being watched very closely, not only by the trade, but the public generally, and, as might be expected, there is considerable difference in the views entertained; all agree that the business, in volume at least, of 1881 is likely to exceed that of any former year in the history of the trade in this country.

THE operations of the land-theives on the frontier of the Indian territory are treated of in very mild terms by the Inter Ocean. It opposes the occupation of the territory by whites or the establishment of a territorial government therein, on the ground that the Indians are doing pretty well and ought to have a chance; that now "is a poor time to break treaties with them." It is not treaty-breaking that is proposed-it is outright robbery and violation of the faith plighted to the five tribes as solemnly as the faith of a nation can be plighted, that the territory shall be forever set apart and reserved as a home for the aboriginal race. The Inter Ocean speaks too mildly. The promoters of the scheme are no better than those that plan a burglary-those that attempt to carry it out not a whit less guilty or dishonorable than the ruffian who forces a safe or commits a highway robbery. Call

ition into Ireland, the English govern ment is strengthening its garrisons and stirring up the Orangemen, and the prospect for bloodshed grows more and more imminent, daily. It would seem madness on the part of the land league agitators-as though there could be but one result, but perhaps those on the spot can see ground for hope that we can not. One thing is certain; the suppression by force of the land league agitation will send Irishmen to merica in such numbers that the emigration of the famine years will seem insignificant. If they provoke a fight and lose it the "ould sod" will be no place for a Cath-

Our Neighbors.

[Hancock Mining Journal.]

-Only 28 boys sent from the u. p. to the reform school since its establishment twenty four years ago. Of these one half were from Marquette county, which is shown thereby to contain as much wickedneas as all the rest of the

-Kibbee is after the poor-masters again, and has his stick newly sharpened.

1. arinette North Star.

-Escanaba girls are mad because Santa laus insists upon limiting the game to wool sacks up there, and the scaffolds erected for their socks to hang on are useless.

Those Star fellows don't know that Penberthy has a copyright on that stale pleasantry, and we console ourselves by imagining the consternation with which his claim for infringment will be received.

Sturgeon Bay Advocate.

-Winegar, Millar & Co., of Escanalo, ownrs of the tugs Ben Drake and L. N. Brooks, have filed a libel in the United States District Court against the schooner Evening Star, of Sheboygan, for salvage. On October, 10th last, the schooner was washed high and dry on the beach near Escanaba lying 3,500 feet from deep water. She was insured for \$10,000. She was sold. The tugs spent a large amount of time in getting the schooner off, and the libelants now claim an aggregate sum of \$7,-579 72 for the same.

Slightly in error, neighbor. The suit brought by Winegar, Millar & Co., is against the insurance companies, not against the vessel, which has not been libeled and was not

[Ishpeming Agitator.]

-Ishpeming will wait a bit before trying the Brush electric light

-The Iron Cliffs company finds much difficulty with one of its deep shafts, encountering quicksand. The other shaft is down 259 feet and is progressing satisfactorily.

-Gen. Miles, the Indian fighter, was a candidate for the head of the signal office, but Hazen won. Miles is an efficient officer, and Hazen is an inveterate office seeker. The latter is an Ohio man.

It was dog eat dog. Both men are Ohio men by marriage, Miles having married a niece of Gen. Sherman and Hazen a cousin of Mrs. Hayes. Both were born in New England, Miles in Massachussetts and Hazen in

[Marquette Mining Journal.]

& M. railroad, was accidentally shot, near Mc-Lennan's camp, in Schoolcraft county, on Monday, Dec. 20.

-lohn Welsh-too much benzine-froze literature in a charming story of Indian child both his feet so that amputation was necessary

-John Payten, contractor for ties on the D., M. & M. railroad-big spree-row in a "dive"-died on Tuesday, Dec. 21.

-Mr. Swineford's historical article treats of the New York and Humboldt mines, both of which are, in his opinion, good properties, and of the latter of which he says, speaking of the new discovery, that it is "an incipient bo-

-The PORT is evidently in favor of having the upper peninsula set off into a separate, state or territory. So is the Mining Journal, or rather was, until it became satisfied that lower Michigan would never consent to part with so valuable a dependency. Another thing that would militate against the success of such a movement is the opposition of politicians who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by its success. The PORT will one of these days invoke upon itself the wrath of the corset-stayed damphool of the Houghton Gazette, and once it is made to feel the stings of his biting sarcasm, the Col. will wish he'd stayed in the state of "Misery" from whence he came to join the ranks of the secession party of the upper peninsula.

Can't help it. The PORT believes that a severance of the political relations between the two peninsulas would be for the good of each, and hopes to see it brought about. the expression of the belief or hope brings us grief we will try to endure it, but we shall believe and hope, all the same.

-We have noticed for several weeks past, a good deal of gratuitous advertising, in the Journal, for one Cameron. Is he to lecture. or travel with a leg show, or start a "tabernacle?" All this notoriety ought to be utilized somehow.

[Ontonagon Miner.]

-As a matter of course the Miner is a warm advocate of the action taken by the board of control of the state in transferring the land grant of '56 to the Ontonagon & Brule railroad company, but it does not, like Mr. Hubbell, go out of its way to cast slurs upon the people who have acquired title to

part of the lands involved. It says: Whatever extraneous question of rights and titles may be brought up to diminish the quan-tity or value of the lands, one thing we must unite on, to protest as a unit against the abrogation of the grant or diversions from the object for which it was given-to build a railroad from this village to the state line south. Gentlemen, we say settle your difficulties amicably or legally, but do not divert that grant from the purposes for which it was given, we have waited long and patientl for the road; our resources have languished and almost died for the want of it; our far-mers have pined for it; our mine holdafe or commits a highway robbery. Call hings by their right names.

The land league is smuggling arms and company, composed of men able and willing

to do what they have promised—to build the road for the grant. Let them do it, or find better men that will, under terms and conditions more advantagous to our people and state. We speak in no opposition for those who have entered, bought or homesteaded lands belonging to the grant; we take the ground that the authorities or courts can decide your rights, and if in your favor, then that the unsold lands should be used for rail-

We can agree with the Miner, almost. Let congress and the state, by whatever legislation may be necessary, secure the rights and perfect the titles of those who have "entered bought, or homesteaded" any portion of these lands, (and we mean individual purchasers or homesteaders-we've no love for the canal company, and no care to advocate its claim) and we will hold up both hands for the conferring of the unsold lands on the O. & B road. What we object to is conferring the prima facie title upon any corporation and compelling our neighbors to fight for their own in the courts.

[Manistique Pioneer]

-On Christmas eve Richard's hall was densely crowded with people to witness the annual gathering of fruit from the Christmas trees. The year past having been one of the most prosperous of any in the history of the village, the trees were loaded down with valuable presents both for young and old, and one very noticable fact was that there were but very few useless articles offered. The programme of exercises was carried out to the tisfaction of everybody; the impromptu poem by the Rev. C. W. Burnham won the raise it so richly merited; the singing was excellent, and the instrumental music by Miss Fuller and Mr. McCann splendid,

-The Pioneer is trying to resuscitate the hand, at the same time wants a road to "the

-A mash-querade ball is talked of to come off on "Birthington's washday."

The Chicago lumber company is looking

Since Nov. 15 no honest hunter will kill deer, but "Alaska sheep" are plenty and the mutton is hardly to be distinguished from

-Epstine is there with dry goods etc., and Manistiquers are watching for Johnny Gagnon

-A few agitators in the city of Marquette are still threatening to have the county seat of this county again located on the north shore. Well now wouldn't it be well for those chaps to examine the foundation of their own county seat before they undertake to meddle with ours, which is just where nine-tenths of the people want it? Talk is cheap, and when we want to hear from Marquette meddlers they will be duly notified.

Take a back seat will yon? And take off your hats. Schoolcraft is no longer a mere appanage of Marquette county. "Have we not Hiren here?"

-A new hotel is a fixed fact," the Major

-Tuesday was so short that the three meals aight have been served at one time.

If the ration were as short as the day, the triple meal would have given no one the dyspepsia, either.

-A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's schial 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 rank 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.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IN ATTACHMENT

The Circuit Court for the County of Delta. Samuel H. Selden, vs. Charles T. Harvey, in at-

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of Octo Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of Octo-ber A. D. 1880, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, at the suit of Samuel H. Selden the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, mon-cys and effects of Charles T. Harvey, the defendant above named, for the sum of one thousand dollars, which said writ was returnable on the seventh day of December A. D. 1880.

of December, A. D. 1880.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1880.

12

E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LANDS FOR SALE.

RAILROAD 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 farming lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 12½ 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.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER WELCOME,

Capt. H. W. Hart,

Leaves Green Bay, Wis., Monday and Thursday mornings, touching at Red River, Little and Big Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Cedar River and Esca-Leaves Escanaba Tuesday and Friday mornings for Fayette, Garden Bay and Monistique.

MEDICAL.

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.

Carpenter's Tools.

Cooper's Tools

Horse Shoes, Wrought Spike, Boat Oars, Pike Poles, Peavy Cant Dogs, Wagon Wood Work, Sleigh Materials, and thousands of other articles. In fact, anything you need in the Hardware line or for Building Purposes. Wrapping and Building Paper.

GOODS SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Four Foot and WOOD For Sale at the Shorter Length WODD Lowest Prices.

W. J. WALLACE.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE AGENCY ATKINS & NORTH

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Cash Assets, \$944,513.14.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE,

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Cash Assets, \$20,000,000. SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Cash Assets, \$1,100,000.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK, Cash Assets, \$1,500,000. NORTH GERMAN,

Hamburg, Germany, and 202 Broadway, N.Y. Cash Assets, U. S. Branch, \$391,430.10.

WILL fillany order for SILVERWARE, selected from any Catalogue of an American Manufacturer, from now until New Year's, at 35 per cent. less than catalogue

LOUIS STEGMILLER.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE. New Store and New Goods. JOHN K. STACK,

At his new place of business, just completed and occupied, offers everything in his line of trade, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tobaccos of every variety and to suit all tastes. The Ph. Best Brewing Co.'s Beer, in wood and glass, at Brewery prices.

JEWELRY.

L. STEGMILLER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Has the largest and most complete assortment of Jewelry ever brought to Escanaba. Ladies and Gents' fine Gold Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Precious Stones, a beautiful assortment of all kinds of Jewelry adapted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, Office and Parlor Clocks of every description. In a word, everything usually found in a first class Jewelry store he has. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

DRY GOODS.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

MYERS EPHRAIM

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes & Gents' Furnishing Goods. An entire Suit of Ready-Made Clothing for less than cost. * Also, Merchant Tailoring, guaranteeing satisfaction both in price and fit.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JOHN PECK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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

Gents', Youths', and Children's Clothing. Suits made to order in the latest styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed. People will find it

MEAT MARKET.

greatly to their advantage to examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I

warrant them. Good Suits for \$25. No. 46 Ludington street, Mich.

BITTNER BROTHERS.

City and Marine Meat Market,

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DELTA LODGE, No. 195, F. & A. M. Regular communications are field at their hall, ver Ephraim's store, on the third Thurscay in each anth. James Robertson, W. M., F. E. Harris, Sec.

SCANABA LODGE, No. 118, LO.O.F. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Car-dozo & Erickson's store, every Monday evening. Frank Atkins, N. G. Emil Glaser, Sec.

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

CHURCHES.

EPH'S - Rev. Charles Languer, pasto in the morning of 3 and 10 o'clock; after ism at 3 o'clock; evening, 7 to o'clock E-BYTERIAN—Rev. F. W. Garner, pastor, services at 11 and 7:100 clock; Sunday school at lock; prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at

ST. STEPHEN'S P. E.—Rev. L. B. Stimson pastor. Services at 10: 10: a. m. Bible class at 12 Prayers and lecture on Friday evenings at 7:30.

TIME TABLES.

"HICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'V TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

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TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC. No. 4 (Passenger) No. 6 (Passenger)

TRAINS AT FLORENCE. | GOING RAST. | 8:23 am | No. 5 (Passenger) | 2:25 pm | No. 21 | 10:000 am | 1

THE PROPELLER TRUESDELL, Capt. Henry E. Stines,

Leaves Chicago every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, for Green Bay and Escanaba, touching at interme-Returning, leaves Green Bay every Thursday even-

For freight or passage, apply on board or to WIN-EGAR, MILLAR & CO.

PAPERS.

THE INTER OCEAN FOR 1881. Daily, Semi-Weekly & Weekly.

In presenting the prospectus of THE INTER OCEAN for the year 1881, it is scarcely necessary to remind the people of the northwest that the paper has been, from the date of its establishment, pre-eminent as an exponent of stalwart republicanism, and in advance of all others in promulgating that system of political ethics which has as its foundation the idea of humanity in politics. It is not the advocate of coldly conceived theories, but the champion of ideas warm with the blood of struggling and bleeding humanity. As such it is read and known of all men.

It is not necessary to say that THE INTER OCEAN has never deserted the platform or principles on which it began the fight for the rights of the citizen or its work in the interests of the people, but it is gratifying to know that the republican party has come finally to stand squarely on this stalwart platform, and that in thus moving forward the party leaders have acknowledged that the position of THE INTER OCEAN, taken years ago, was correct. This is, to THE INTER OCEAN, the heartiest and most emphatic indorsement of its policy and the most effective testimony as to the value of its influence, and the quality of its leadership.

The influence of this leadership was never more ap-

of its leadership.

The influence of this leadership was never more ap-

of its leadership.

The influence of this leadership was never more apparent, nor the hold The Inter Ocean has on extractive the paper were everywhere recognized as important factors in determining the result, and its status as the leading republican journal of the northwest was fixed beyond dispute.

In view of these facts, it is only necessary to say that The Inter Ocean will maintain this position by continuing in the straight-forward course that has madesited many friends among republicans everywhere, and that has given it a reputation for courageous fairness and journalistic real and enterprise. It will insist on a party policy essentially stalwart, believing that the interests of all sections and the welfare of all classes will be best conserved by a close adherence to the fundamental principles of republicanism.

It will maintain its present attitude in favor of pro

It will maintain its present attitude in favor of protecting American industry against the pauper labor and concentrated capital of the old world, and will be foremost in the fight on any new questions that may be sptung on the republican party.

THE INTER OCEAN will discuss all public questions fairly and fearlessly; it will give the news accurately and fully, supplementing it with intelligent and fair-minded comment; it will maintain its high standard in state, Washington and foreign correspondence, and will continue to devote special attention to departments having reference to home affairs.

"The Curiosity Shop," "Woman's Kingdom," and "Farm and Home" have grown better with each succeeding year, and the conscientious effort that gave them their popularity will be devoted to their improvement.

mprovement.

The Veterinary department, in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon, will be made of special value of horsemen and stock-growers.

In the department of fiction the best serials have

In the department of hiction the best serials have been secured, and these will appear in connection with short stories and sketches.

The market reports, taking in financial and commercial news and discussion of trade tupics, will be made full and reliable, glving special attention to matters in which the merchants, stock-growers and farmers of the northwest have a direct interest.

THE WERKLY INTER OCEAN will give the news of each week complete, presenting important matters.

The Weekly INTER OCIAN will give the news of each week complete, presenting important matters in detail, and condensing minor news in such a way as to not obscure or weaken any statement of fact. The weekly will be, in short, more comprehensive in character and scope than any other political or general newspaper in the country.

In addition to all other departments mentioned in connection with the weekly, the semi-weekly will continue its educational department under the present able editor.

able editor.

Believing that THE INTER OCEAN contributed not a flittle to republican success in the last campaign, the proprietors have no hesitation in asking the stalwarts of the country to aid them in widening its field of influence. The wholesomeness and effectiveness of the influence of such a paper have been demonstrated beyond dispute. Republicans interested in maintaining the integrity and expert de corpt of the party, are interested in increasing the circulation of those papers that contribute most to the desired ends. Among all such papers THE INTER OCEAN stands first. elieving that THE INTER OCEAN contributed not

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and its high character as a join of the country.

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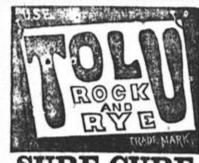
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of Children, ask your Mamma for it. to sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MURCHANTS everywhere.

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

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 1880 and 1881 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 Chippewa, on the first Mondays of June and the fourth Mondays of August.

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

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

Dated, October 30th, 1879.

DANIEL GOODWIN, Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

Circuit Judge of said Circu't.

First publication Dec. 11, 1880. DROBATE ORDER.

State 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 Escanabo, 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.

administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1881, at ten o'clock in the foremon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account that the heirs at law of said deceased, and if 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. ie said account should not be allowed. 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 ecasing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three oncessive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

EMIL GLASER, (A true copy.)

First publication Dec. 11, 1880

ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a vession of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaha, on the 6th 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 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 said last will and testament.

ment of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the legatee named in said last will and testament.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day of January next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, 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.

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 Monday, the 17th day of January, 1881, actoricles a.m., viz.

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 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.

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 Hubert Pflum, deceased, Conrad Lins, Administrator, of said estate, comes into court and respect that he is now recognition and respectively. present that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 3d day

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 it isfurther 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,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH,
Dec. 8, 1860

Notico'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 ½ of northeast ¼ and north ½ of north-

west 1/4 sec. 26, tp 42 n, r 22 w

And he names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence
of said tract, vir:
William Heppe, Rodolph Clauson and August
Heppe, of Baldwin township, and Frank Hammer,
of Escanaba township, Delta county Mich.

6 H STAFFORD, Register. prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation

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, said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, Mich., at the county seat on Monday, the 17th January, 1801, at to a. m., viz:
Daniel Wicklander, Homesteau Application No. 2,067 for the lot No. 3, sec. 32 tp. 41 n., r. 21 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.

State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the viliage 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.

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 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 Porx, 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. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate

All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

G. T. BURNS, Agent.

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Accordingly. Congress passed a law, approved March 1, 1792, which in part reads as follows:

"Section 2. And beit further enacted, That the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place, in such State, as shall be directed by the Leg-islature thereof."

Some years after the passage of this act, Article II. of the Constitution was amended; but the provision of the law of 1792, fixing the date of the Electoral vote, has never been altered.

The historical record of the Electoral votes from the foundation of the Government forms an interesting study. For the first term, three States did not vote-New York, which had not seasonably passed an Electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not yet adopted the Constitution. The growth in the number of voting States from ten to thirty-eight has been accompanied by a growth in the number of Electoral votes from sixty-nine to three hundred and sixty-nine.

As is well known, from 1789 to 1804 the Electors voted for President and Vice President on the same ballot, the person receiving the highest vote being announced as President and the one next highest as Vice-President. In 1789 the total number of votes was 69, all of which were cast for George Washington. They were distributed in this way: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 10 each; Connecticut and South Carolina, 7 each; Maryland and New Jersey. 6 each; Georgia and New Hampshire, 5 each; Delaware, 3. John Adams, for the second place, had 34 votes; the rest were divided among ten candidates. Adams thus became Vice-President.

In 1792 the whole number of Electors was 132, and all voted for Washington. Adams for second place, got 77 votes; George Clinton. 50; Jefferson, 4; Burr, Adams was again chosen Vice-President. Vermont and Kentucky had now come into the Union, making fifteen States. The votes were distributed in this way: Virginia, 21; Massachusetts, 16; Pennsylvania. 15; North Carolina and New York, 12 each; Connecticut 9, and so down.

In 1796 Tennessee had come in, and the whole number of, Electors was 138. John Adam : received 71 votes; Jefferson, 68; Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 11, and the rest were divided among seven candidates. Adams, therefore, became President and Jefferson Vice-President.

In 1798 occurred the memorable tie vote. The total number of Electors was again 138. Jefferson and Burr each received thirty-three votes; Adams had sixty-five and Pinckney, sixty-four; Jay had one. It was quite evident that the parties had now consolidated upon regular nominees for President and Vice-President and that the Constitutional provision for election was such as to make the winning party always put its own two candidates in rivalry for the higher place. On appealing to the Congressional vote, as provided for by the Constitution, Jefferson, on the thirty-sixth ballot in the House of Representatives, became President, and Burr became Vice President. Then the twelfth amendment to the Constitution was made, guarding against such predicaments thenceforth.

For twenty-four years thereafter there was little in the Electoral voting out of the common. In 1804 Jefferson and Clinton were elected President and Vice President by 162 votes each against 14 each for C. C. Pincsney and Rufus King. Ohio had now entered the Union. In 1808 the vote was: Madison, 122, and Clinton, 113, against 47 each for Pinekney and King, with some scattering—the total vote being 176, as before, except that there was one vacancy. In 1812 the vote was 128 for Madison and 131 for Elbridge Gerry against 89 for De Witt Clinton and 86 for Jared Ingersoll. In 1816 it was 183 for Monroe and D. D. Tompkins, against 34 for the persistent Rufus King, and a scattering of candidates Vice-President, John E. Howard being highest. Louisiana and Indiana had now come in. In 1820 occurred the overwhelming vote of 281 for Monroe against 1 for J. Q. Adams, cast by New Hampshire, whose other seven votes went to Monroe. D. D. Tompkins received 218 for Vice President, with 14 scattering. Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri and Maine had now been

In 1824 a memorable strife occurred. The whole number of Electors was 261 -no new States, but a new 'census apportionment. Andrew Jackson, for President, had 99; J. Q. Adams, 84; W. H. Crawford, 41; Henry Clay, 37. The election for the second time went into the House of Representatives, where the race was not to the swift, for the second candidate, Adams, was elected on the first ballot by States. John C. Calhoun had received 182 Electoral votes -Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri and Georgia casting all their votes munition per man, making a total of against him, and a few other votes from divided States also going to other cau-didates; but he had been elected Vice-President by a large majorit

In 1828 the vote was Jackson, 178; and Calhoun, 171; against 83 each for Adams and Rush and 7 for Smith as Vice-President. In 1832 it was 219 for Jackson and 189 for Van Buren, against 49 for Clay and John Sergeant, while Pennsylvania cast her 30 for Vice-President on William Wilkins. That year South Carolina gave her 11 votes to Floyd of Virginia and Lee of Massasetts, while Vermont gave her 7 to William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker. The

Anti-Mason party was then active. In 1836 there was another unusual occurrence. Arkansas and Michigan had come in. The total number of Electors was now 294, with 148 a ma-147 for Vice-President, or one less than a majority, on account of Virginia, with her 23 votes, bolting him. The Senate, however, elected him by 33 votes against 16 for Granger.

against 60 for Van Buren as President, with 48 for Johnson as Vice-Presiden; Article II. of the Constitution of the 11 for Tazewell and 1 for Polk. In 1844 United States declares that "the Con-it was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against gress may determine the time of choosing 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen. New the Electors and the day on which they give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States." | York's 36 votes turning the scale. In 1848 it was 163 for Taylor and Fillmore, against 127 for Cass and Butler. In against 127 for Cass and Butler. In 1852 it was 254 for Pierce and King, against 42 for Scott and Graham. In 1856 it was 174 for Buchanan and Breckinridge, against 114 for Fremont and Dayton and 8 for Fillmore and Donelson. In 1860 it was 180 for Lincoln and Hamlin, 72 for Breckenridge and Lane, 89 for Bell and Everett, and 12 for Douglas and Johnson. That year the peculiarities of the Electoral system were strikingly illustrated in the fact that Douglas, with 1,375,157 popular votes, got only 12 Electoral, while Breckinridge, with 845,763 popular, got 72 Electoral, and Bell, with 589,581, got 39 Electoral. That year New Jersey gave 4 of her Electoral votes to Lincoln and 3 to Douglas, the latter, in addition, receiving if ify those of Missouri.

In 1864, the vote was taken amid the war for secession. There were 81 vacancies in the Electoral vote. The remainder went 212 for Lincoln and Johnson, and 21 for McClellan and Pendleton. In 1868, the Electoral vote was 214 for Grant and Colfax, and 80 for Seymour and Blair, with 23 vacanciesthe latter being the votes of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. In 1872, Grant and Wilson received 286 votes and were elected. The death of Greeley between the popular and the Electoral vote broke his Electoral vote into 42 for Hendricks 18 for B. Gratz Brown, 2 for C. J. Jen kins, and 1 for David Davis. For Vice President, B. Gratz Brown had 47, and seven other candidates got a few votes each. Three votes of Georgia. 6 of Arkansas, and 8 of Louisiana for Greeley were rejected. Missouri gave 6 votes for Hendricks, 8 for Brown, and 1 for

In 1876 occurred the unprecedented Electoral Commission, by whose opera tion 185 Electoral votes were counted for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.

Such is the record of the operations of the system from the foundation of the Government to this day .- N. Y.

Soldiers Under Fire.

Whenever you can find a soldier who, under fire, aims low and shoots to make every butlet wound or kill, you will find fifty who are nervously throwing away ammunition, seeming to reason that the reports of their muskets will check or drive the enemy. And yet this nervousness need not be wondered at, for they are playing a game of life and

At Malvern Hill seventeen soldiers, belonging to an Ohio regiment, took cover in a dry ditch, which answered admirably for a rifle-pit. A Georgis regiment charged this little band three times and were three times driven back. The fire was low and rapid and the loss in front of their guns was more than 100 killed in ten minutes. Regiments have been engaged for an hour without losing over half that number. The fire of these seventeen was so continuous that McClellan forwarded a brigade to their support, believing that an entire egiment had been cut off.

At Mine Run the writer was just in

rear of a New York regiment which was suddenly attacked. A single company of Confederates, cut off from the regiment and dodging about to rejoin it suddenly debouched into a field and found itself face to face with the Union regiments. Fighting commenced at once. A regiment fought a company, both lying down for cover. I lay so near a Third Sergeant that I could touch his heels and I watched his tire. Every time he pulled the trigger he elevated the muzzle of his gun at an angle of forty-five degrees instead of depressing it for the enemy lying down. I saw him repeat this operation fourteen different times. The man next to him fired as many bullets plump-into a stump in his front and the man on the other side shot into the ground about ten feet away. Others must have been wasting bullets the same way; but that little company was shooting to kill. In that ten minutes of fighting the New Yorkers suffered a loss of thirty-six killed and wounded and then a bayonet charge doubled them back and opened a gap for the little band's escape. I walked over the ground and found one dead and one wounded Confederate. Not a gun, blanket, knapsack or can-

teen had been left behind. Any soldier will no doubt fight better under cover than he will in the open field, but cover does not always insure good fighting. At Pittsburgh Landing 5,000 Union soldiers skulked under the river pank, safe from the enemy's fire, and many of them threw their guns into the river rather than fire a shot. 'Again at Yellow Tavern. five of Custer's men dismounted and lying behind a fence, held five companies of cavalry at bay for twelve minutes and killed twenty-four men and this without getting a scratch in return.

"At Mine Run a Union regiment went into the fight with sixty rounds of amperhaps 4,000 bullets. This regiment was placed to act as a check to any advance of the enemy in a certain direc-

tion. They did not see thirty Confederates during the whole day and yet it was twice more supplied with ammunition. It fired away at least 12,000 bullets and yet only killed two rebel skirmishers.

One cool man will do more execution with his musket than thirty men firing at random. One must have a will strong enough to crowd down all emotions, and oblige his hands to cease trembling at the word. Out of every regiment, not more than one hundred men were tighters. These shot to kill. The others shot at random and killed only by accident. Thirty cartridges would last a good fighter for an all-day fight. The ordinary soldier would fire out his jority. For President, Van Buren had 170, again 173 for Harrison, 26 for Hugh L. White, 14 for Webster and 11 for W. P. Mangum; but R. M. Johnson got only case pretty well at Blackburn Ford. When the skirmishing began he counted

his cartridges and said; owever, elected him by 33 votes against
6 for Granger.
1840 the Whige made a sweep and the ote was 234 for Harrison and Tyler,

Detroit Free Press.

Bears in Pennsylvania --- An Old Hunter's Talk.

From an old bear hunter of Pike County it was learned that there are more signs of bears this fall than have been known for years. Along the edges of the great swamps there is a border of sott, black mud. These swamps are, many of them, almost inaccessible to man, and the bears make them their places of refuge. If bears are plenty the mud along the edges, at this time of year, will be broken up, as if cows had been walking and stamping in it. At intervals, also, the mud will be hollowed out in spots eight or ten feet long, two or three wide and two feet deep. If great patches of scrub oaks are found crushed to the ground, that is a certain indication that bears have been " working" there. They have been out feed-ing on the acorns. They rise upon their haunches among the scrub, and with their fore paws beat the bushes violently. Bears are very fond of crickets, slugs and bugs of all kinds, and they know that their favorite insects make their homes in the fall under stones on the ground. Consequently, they select spots where the ground is covered with stones, and turn them up to get at the bugs. Yellow jacket and hornet nests, or rather their contents, are favorite morsels with the black bear. If a bear sees a yellow jacket or a hornet working in the woods he acts like a crazy thing until he finds the hole the one enters, or the tree or rock to which the nest of the other is fastened. He prances and dances around through the woods, licking his chops and whining and growling, until his unerring scent leads him to the object of his search. Then he gets right down to business, Yellow jackets build their nests in the ground. When the bear finds one it takes but a few swoops of his fore paws to turn it wrong side out. The bees swarm out in clouds and cover the bear until he looks as if painted yellow. He pays no attention to their attacks, although an assault of yellow jackets on almost any other animal would soon result in death.

The bear merely shuts his eyes and grins as he scoops the honey out with his paws and licks them off until the nest is despoiled of every trace of its sweets. The old hunter declares that he shot a big bear once in Pinchot Swamp, over in the High Knob region. He killed it, but when he went in to drag the carcass out he found that the bear had been robbing a yellow jacket's nest, and it was still covered with the fiery little insects. "If that b'ar had been wounded only, and had showed fight, I'd a waltzed right into it without any delay. But when one o' them cussed little hot-tailed varmints of a valler jacket come a divin' at me, I didn't want none o' him, and I cut and run. I wa'n't afeered o' no wounded b'ar, but that yaller bee scared me out. I didn't

go arter that b'ar till next day." Hornets build their nests high up in the branches of trees, or fasten them to rocks, out of the reach of harm. But, cunning as these insects are, they are no match for the bear. A bear discovers a hornet's nest far out on a limb too small to bear his weight, or high up on the breast of a rock. If the former, he climbs the tree, breaks off the longest branch he can get, and, holding it in his fore paws, thrashes the nest until it drops to the ground. Sometimes he dances or stamps on the limb until the nest is shaken off. If the nest is on a rock, the bear goes up to the top of the ledge above it. Then he gathers large stones and pieces of wood and rolls them down the side of the rock until one strikes the nest and sends it tumbling to the ground below. The hornets seem to know what has caused their ruin, and not one of them deserts the fallen nest, but all seem to wait for the appearance of the bear, when they at-

tack him at once. " A hornet sting," sales the old hunter, " is equal to a blow from a sledge-hammer every time, and one hornet 'll knock a bull down. But their bite won't raise a lump as big as a buckshot on a b'ar. and the shaggy critter seems to think it's a heap o' fun. He'll stand up on his hind legs and square off with his fore paws at the hornets jest as if he was boxin' with somebody, only he's durn careful to keep his eyes shet. Then he'll lay down and roll all over the rest. as if he wanted to show the hornets how he didn't care no more for 'em than as if they was gnats. Once I see a big she b'ar, which had knocked a hornet's nest as big as a peck measure off n a tree. take it under her arm and walk off with it as cool as if it was one o' her cubs.' -Philadelphia Ledger.

Tombstone Literature.

I am something of a traveler, and I have a weakness for tombstone literature. My notebook is full of lines copied from inscriptions on marble slabs in different parts of the country-some of them half effaced by time, and many of craft. I am particularly struck with those I find on the east end of Long Island, for the reason that they refer in so many cases to the nautical life in which so many old Long Islanders engaged. Here in Sag Harbor I find a stone at the head of the grave of a sailor who, the inscription explains, " died in port." Below is the following:

Rude Boreas' winds and Neptune's waves Have tossed me too and fro; By God's decree, you plainly see, . I'm harbored here below.

It was the old time practice here to tell how the deceased person lost his life; hence I find in this cemetery scores of graves with the inscription after the names and dates:

Killed by a Whale,

One stone says that the grave's occupant was "Shot by a gunn," and anothor man I find "died by lightning." handsome shaft stands in the Sag Haror cemetery erected to the memory of sailors killed by whales. On one side of the monument is a cut representing a whale striking a small boat with his flukes and a number of sailors trying to escape. Out on Block Island I found this over a sea captain:

He's done a catching cod And gone to meet his God. In the Sag Harbor burial ground three children of the same parents are buried. The epitaphs bear witness that the first has "Gone to Heaven;" the second "Gone to niest her brother."
The third has the following: Kate, aged 4 years, 3 months. Twas here. 'Tis gone. Where is it?

I wondered whether the parents had changed their religious views, or whether the youthful Kate had been guilty of sins that, in the minds of her parents, untitted her for association with her deceased brother and sister, and which made her whereabouts after death con-

iecture. The grave of Captain David Hand, who died in 1840, at the age of eightyone is in the same cemetery. He had five wives who are all sleeping near him in a row. Upon the tombstone of his third wife is the following:

Behold, ye living mortals, passing by, How thick the partners of one husband lie. Vast and unsearchable the ways of God;

Just, but severe, we feel His cha-tening rod I was told by a descendant of the family that the Captain had secured the affections of a sixth lady just previous to his death, which leaves the inference that he did not mean that the ones who had gone before were to him as a chastening rod."

The following epitaph of a recent date exhausts the vocabulary of adulation and suggests a sufficient "cause of death." It is on a stone near East-It is on a stone near Easthampton, L. I.:

J. M. G—, Esq., age 28.

It is but a just tribute of respect and affection to the memory of this excellent young man to say that he possessed a strong and improved mind, amiable disposition, diguity of leportment, generosity of spirit, liberality of sentiment, benevolence of feeling, kindness of heart, truly characteristic of those Christian principles which he early imbibed and which inspired him with patience through a long and distressing illness, stripped death of its terrors, the grave of its gloom, clothed his face with smiles upon the dying couch, and reward of twenty-five dollars to any filled his soul with the hope of a blessed immortality.

In New London, Conn., is a lot containing five graves, those of a man and his four wives. The women's form four sides of sequare and the man's in the center, while the inscriptions are as follows:

> My I. wife. d Our Husband. My II. wife.

From a tombstone in the same county copied the following on a slab over a

Beneath this monumental stone Lies half a ton of flesh and bone. A gravestone at Silver Lake, Washington County, N. Y., bears this tes-

Elizabeth McFadden, wife of David P. Reid. D.ed Feb. 28, 1859, in her forty-seventh year. She never done a thing to displease her hus-

At Fairfax, Vt., over the remains of a young man accidentally shot: O fatal gun, why was it him That you should kill so dead?

Why didn't you go off a little higher And fire above his head? A gravestone in Lyons, N. Y., has

Last ray of departed hope? Thou dids t ave this world of sin and sorrow while thy Father was far away and thy sainted Mother in Heaven. But the Father of thy dear departed Mother did see that thy obsequies were operly performed.

A very old gravestone in Newburyport, Mass., has these words:

A resurrection to immortality is here expected for what was mortal of the Reverend Mr. John Richarden, once fellow of Harvard College, afterwards teacher to the Church of Newbury. Put-off April 7, 1675.

A rude headstone in Palo Pinto County, Texas, has the following: He remained to the last a decided friend

and supporter of Democratic principles and measures. Blessed are the dead that die in In East Haven, Conn., is a stone on which is chiselled seven faces.

The inscription says: In memory of Urlal, first son of Mr. Edmun and Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who died Sept. 20, A. D. 1788. Also of three pair of twins, who died A. D. 1788, '89 and 1793, '94.

See death remove the eldest son, Just as the family begin; And three Pair of twins in a short space, To quicken us in the Christian race. Tradition says that "Mrs. Lydia Bradley" was the mother of sixteen

children.-N. Y. Sun. A Boy's Rhetoric.

Your rhetoric, although not in acordance with the rules laid down in the books, shows extensive research and apt quotation and an independent spirit. Your reading, my dear boy, far surpasses that of your father; and his intercourse with the choice spirits of literature has not been inconsiderable in extent, if he may be allowed to thus put himself in comparison with his wellread son. Such expressions, for example, as "biting off more than I can chaw," " yanking the bun," and many others, had entirely escaped my observation until they were seen in your letter. I cannot understand the exact meaning or relevancy of any of them; but that is a matter of course. I doubt not that I shall be able to grasp and comprehend these apothegmatical sentences after a few years of correspondence with you. At present I am obliged them written with little skill of song- to confess that much of your erudition utterly mystifies and confounds me .-Boston Transcript.

A Sparrow's Funeral.

Last Sunday a gentleman who lives on South Main Street was awakened from an afternoon nap by a loud commotion among the sparrows in the trees by his window. Fifty or more sparrows had gathered in a circle over and around the body of a dead sparrow stretched out on a board, which had apparently fallen dead or been acci-dentally killed. They were giving voice to the grief by cries of distress etterly unlike their usual gossipy chattering or quarreling. Finally a large sparrow darted down from the group, picked up the dead sparrow by the neck with his bill, spread his wings and flew away over the house with his burden until he disappeared from sight. The relater of this incident is a truthful person and would have thought the story a fabrication if he had not seen the affair. -Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

-Two California stockmen are making preparations each to drive 15,000 sheep from Fresno and Los Angeles to Montana early in the spring. Last sea-son they took somewhat smaller drives through, but found them very profit-able. Their route lies by way of Walk-er's Basin, Owens Lake and River, passing through Nevada near Eureka, and crossing the Rocky Mountains at Pleasant-Valley divide, along the line of the Utah and Northern Railway. The trip will probably occupy 150 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Frenchwoman cannot bring a suit for divorce without the consent of her husband.

-A Harvard student was fined \$15 and costs in the police court at Cambridge, Mass., for carrying away a gro-

cer's sign. -Drunkenness is spreading so much in Germany that a new measure for its punishment and prevention is being prepared for presentation to the Imperial

Parliament.

-A San Francisco merchant says that he picks up from six to a dozen pistol bullets on his flat roof every year, a striking illustration of the number of chance shots fired in the city.

-A bat found in the Bakersfield (Cal.) Courthouse measured twenty inches from the tip of one wing to the other, and its body was five and onehalf inches long from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail. -David Davis smokes a big meer

schaum pipe with a very long stem. Hannibal Hamlin caresses a cob-pipe with a very short stem. Sometimes, however, he indulges in the extravagance and luxury of a five-cent cigar. -By the sumptuary laws of Pekin no subject of the Chinese Emperor can use

a sedan chair without His Majesty's special permission. Exceptions are made in favor of foreign representatives, bridal parties and funerals. -The committee of the Spinners'

Association of Fall River, Mass., offer a minor or woman who will give testimony that will convict any corporation of violation of the ten-hour law. They claim that violation of the law is quite general with the manufacturers, while the latter deny it.

-At the recent election in a Connecticut town a clergyman put hiş ballot for Representative into his vest pocket with other papers. When the return of the town was made up it read as follows:

congregation for her husband, gone to sea.

-The fact that the number of registered female voters in Boston is 217 less this year than it was in 1879 attracts some attention and various excuses are given for it. Mrs. Stone of the Woman's Journal, says: "Probably the failure to elect any woman on the school committee last year has had a depressing effect. Then we had no torchlights, no flags, no newspaper leaders to encourage us. Why, if we had one-third the appeals to do our duty, to rally at the polls and to save the country that the men have, we should show a great increase in registration instead of a falling off."

-Two officers belonging to the garrison of Klausenburg, in Hungary, having taken offense at something that had appeared in the newspaper, the Ellenzek, proceeded to the residence of the editor and attacked him with their swords. They struck at him right and left, wounding him severely on the head, neck, arms and hands. They then fled, taking refuge from the infuriated crowd n a neighboring house. A detachment of soldiers came to their rescue, and had to keep the people at bay with drawn bayonets. Five of the latter were more or less seriously wounded in the scuffle. Toward night the excitement amon population became threatening, and attachments of cavalry patrolled the town every quarter of an hour.

-The story of the Ameer of Afghanistan's murder appears to have arisen from his having made too prolonged a stay in the house of a lady to whom he is betrothed. All business was at a stand-still, no one knowing what had become of him. Rumors of his death then began to spread, and acquired such strength that he was obliged to ride in state through the streets of the city to dispel them. He is said to have angered his tribe by marrying or permitting the marriage of two of the late Ameer Shere Ali's widows to men of inferior race, which is a bitter insult to a haughty

people. It seems that the rabbi teacher of a Sabbath-school in Washington was anxious to secure a full attendance of his confirmation class on the then approaching Shebuoth festival and urgently requested that none be absent without good and sufficient cause. After the holiday the rabbi accosted a bright black-eyed little "daughter of Judah" with the inquiry, "Why were you not in the synagogue yesterday?" After twisting in her mouth for some moments the end of a dubiously clean apology for a pocket-handkerchief, Rebecca, with downcast look, replied, 'Because my hat was not clean, sir." "Not clean?" said the rabbi, somewhat sternly. "Don't you know that God cares not for outward appearances, that He looks to that which is of infinitely more importance-that which is within?" "But," quickly interrupted the seven-year-old matron as a perfect solution of the difficulty, "the lining was dirty too." And that settled the con-

The Peanut Club. The Peanut Club has lately taken

troversy without further argument.

rooms at the Cumberland, in Fifth Avenue, and its members now believe that they have established it upon a firm basis. Each member is expected to earry a peanut about his person, and whenever he meets another person to take it out and show it to him. If the latter does not forthwith produce his peanut and show it to his challenger, he is fined one dollar, which sum is deposited in the club's treasury. When sufficient amount of money has accumulated, a grand dinner is indulged in. Formerly members could carry ordinary peanuts and most of them carried a supply of this nut in each pocket so that they could produce one whenever challenged. The result was that for a long time no banquet could be had and it was found necessary to make a change in the constitution and by-laws. Each member, according to the amended rules, was required to carry only one challenge peanut, and that of ivory, with the owners name engraved upon it. Then the dollars began to pour into the treasury. Last summer one of the members saw about a dozen officers enjoying a bath at Manhattan Beach. With fiendish delight he hurried and hired a bathing suit and waded out to them with his peanut and a dozen dollars found their way into the treasury consequently .- N. Y. Times,



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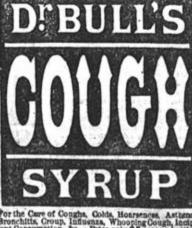
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The Philosophy of Potato Cooking.

There was a time when potatoes were worth a dollar each. How could that be? The man must have been starving to when a person wishes to be admitted into her bosom, "Are you kind to anithousands of men, who paid that price, and right here in California, too. They in such and such a doctrine?" Certainly as a second when a person wishes to be admitted into her bosom, "Are you kind to anithousands of men, who paid that price, mals?" as it is to ask, "Do you believe in such and such a doctrine?" Certainly as a second when a person wishes to be admitted into her bosom, "Are you kind to anithousands of men, who paid that price, in the control of the co The man must have been starving to had abundance of bread and meat (salt as a rule) and whisky; but still they were starved and the starvation showed itself as scurvy. With scurvy at the doors potatoes were cheap at a dollar apiece. Of course this was in gold days, when agriculture was at a discount and fruit and vegetables scarce. But this fact is a text and bears on the question of how to cook a potato. Few seem to know how or to be willing to take the trouble to cook a potato so as to get the real food value of it. The common idea is that a potato is three-fourths water and the rest starch; and the fallacy hides entirely the health value of the potato. To the scurvy-stricken sufferer starch is of no use; he has abundance of it in his bread, his flour, or rice. A potato is in reality three-fourths juice and about one-fourth starch, and it was the juice that the early Californians paid a dollar for-the juice which most of cooks throw away, serving up the less useful starch devoid of aroma and of flavor, except, perhaps, that of salt. The scorbutic miners dared not cook their potatoes but ate them raw. The starch they did waste, for uncooked starch is almost indigestible by the human body.

Steaming is the only mode of cooking free from all objection and it is at once saucepan, and placing this over another water is kept briskly boiling. The potatoes may be either pared or not, as desired; paring is of course always wastejackets on is free from many of the objections mentioned against the boiling of pared potatoes. Analysis has shown a loss of only three per cent. Putting plenty of salt in the water tends to prevent the loss of juice.

Baking, perhaps, of all modes of cooking, best brings out the flavor, aroma, and quality of a good potato. Baking, or rather roasting in the ashes under the fire, makes a dish worthy of an epicure. But this mode wastes not perhaps as much, but a considerable proportion of the potato, and some of the juice, for much of the potato adheres to the burnt skin, and also the evaporation from the surface draws the inner juices toward the skin, where much of them are burned beyond use.

Where fruit or vegetables are scarce, and children are not very healthy, there is no cheaper, easier, and better medicine than potato soup. Cut the potatoes in thin slices and put them in cold water an hour or two before boiling, if convenient. Boil quickly and strongly till soft, after which stand them back on the stove, stirring them well till all is reduced to a granular soup. Add no salt till near the end. Tomatoes or any this soup, but the potato is its health value.

In boiling whole potatoes try and have them all as near one size as possible. Watch particularly to boil them evenly, and without pause. If the boiling cease for a little, the potatoes cool and begin to suck in water. The good cook keeps up his boiling till the moment he pours off the water, and then he allows them some little time on the stove, with the lid off the saucepan, to dry. Those waxy, damp, badly cooked potatoes are a sore trial to a weak stomach. They are difficult to masticate. The saliva cannot penetrate to every starch cell, for they are already soaked with water-consequently their digestion must go on in the bowels instead of in the mouth; and to most persons that means flatulence and sometimes very uncomfortable feelings. But in a dry, mealy potato which has been evenly and quickly cooked, every starch granule has expanded itself double, has burst its cell wall and absorbed all the juice in its neighborhood. When it goes into the mouth it is easily reduced to a meal, and so rapidly absorbs the saliva that it is half digested before it reaches the stomach.-Sanitarian, M. D., in Pacific Rural Press.

The Law of Kindness. It has been well said that the way to

learn to do a thing is to do it, The same direction applies in morals-the way to be rude or patient or their contraries is to be so. The hardest natures may be softened by gentle training, and there is nothing more beautiful than to see a child taught to show kindness and gentleness, or be patient, consoling and generous, not only to playfellows or companions, but to the animals that are brought within his reach or control. No matter how plain the features, if the mind and manners have been softened by a practice of obedience to generous, kindly influences, light will glow from the bettered heart that will irradiate every feature with a finer beauty than that of the most perfect regularity of outline. A farmers' club essayist, Mr. Edmund Hathaway, says in an excellent paper on the treat-ment of animals: "The effect of the barbarous treatment of inferior creatures on the minds of those who practice it is still more deplorable they quarreled so much that it at last than its effects upon the animals themselves. The man who kicks dumb brutes kicks brutality in his own heart. He who can see the wishful imploring eyes of half-starved creatures without making earnest effort to relieve them and feel no twinge of conscience, is on the road to lose his manhood, if he has not already lost it. And the boy who delights in torturing frogs or insects or despoiling birds' nests, or dogging cartle and hogs wantonly and cruelly will generally prove a worthless creature, or orse than worthless, when grown up."

One of the greatest pleasures of country life is the opportunity if gives for sunning the heart with what may be called affectionate intercourse with proud of it either. He shined the stone creatures who having been treated at a nen and hit the bird in a cage, bewith uniform kindness and attention, show it in their bright, intelligent and grateful looks, gestures and approaches which often are more touching than sure to be tray.

actual language could be. Mr. Hatha-way says well that love and charity being the basis of Christianity, it is as much a question for the Church to ask the question would be pertinent to Christian life and consonant with the fundamental and distinguishing principle of the Christian religion; and the mere asking of it at so solemn a juncture could not but do much to assimilate and draw closer the heart and life of the novitiate to Him who sees every sparrow that falls. A friend who has naturally an irascible and impetuous disposition, which seems to be held in constant curb by the sovereign law of kindness, says that this self-control was chiefly induced by Cowper's fine lines on the influence of this virtue. The lines stood alone amid the prose of a page of one of his school-books, and so became impressed upon his memory: "Kindness can woo the lion from his den:

(A moral lesson to the sons of men,)" etc. -N. Y. Tribune.

Adulterations of Food.

A committee of the National Board of Trade urge the enactment of systematic laws, State and National, to suppress adulterations. They have, perhaps, knocked most of the powder out of their 10 11 12 18 14 15 16 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 cartridge by saying, as they do in sub-stance, that none of the staple articles 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 of food or drink in our markets are so commonly adulterated as to be dangerous to health or life, and that the chies easy, inexpensive and economical. An reason for enacting the thirty-nine new impromptu steamer may be made by laws which their recommendations call piercing with, say one-fourth or one- for-one in each State for its internal half inch holes, the bottom of an old commerce and one national law for foreign and interstate dealings, and for the of rather smaller size, in which a little Territories and the District of Columbia is the protection of dealers.

Heretofore two kinds of laws have been in use. In this country several of ful in itself; but the steaming extracts the States have for years past had stat-no further juice. Boiling with their utes imposing punishment upon sellers found guilty of adulterations, although not providing any special means of detection and proof. England has, for some years, maintained legislation involving a different principle-authorizing a censorship or inspection of provisions in market and official -nalyses of suspected samples. Wise usin, last March, enacted a law of this description. These laws create a public Analyst and local inspectors, and authorize either the inspectors or municipal authorities, or even individual purchasers, to submit samples of goods in market for examination. The Analyst's report becomes evidence, in a prosecution under the law, of whatever adulteration he detects. Under this system, if you suspect your grocer of selling sanded sugar or exhausted tea, or the like, you buy a parcel; you notify the dealer that it is bought to be submitted to the publie Analyst; you submit it accordingly, and if the Analyist finds fault with the goods you complain to a magistrate, and the dealer is arrested and brought up for trial. Upon conviction he is liable, under the English law of 1875, to a penalty of £50, or for a second offense, to six months' imprisonment. What has other vegetable may be added to taste. really hindered the success of the En-Meat, too, of course, and milk, if it is glish law has been its severity. Of rather thin. Let this stand all night abundant, will add to the richness of course a law imposing such heavy pun- and then bottle it to prevent the alcohol clearest cases. The magistrates have entertained all sorts of technical objec- less. tions and have required the plainest proof from prosecutors. In one instance what the statute forbade was making sale of any adulterated article "to the prejudice of the purchaser." A milk-dealer who was prosecuted urged that the inspector who bought the sample was not "prejudiced" by the adulteration, for he got all he wanted, which was a sample for examination. In another instance the inspector sent his asobjected on his trial that the inspector and sugar. ought to have come himself. Both these objections were sustained by the magistrates and the defendants were discharged. To be sure the decisions were reversed by the Queen's Bench Judges, and the first one mentioned a later act of Parliament. But they that prosecutors will appeal from an pearance in a hanging basket. erroneous decision. In another instance an inspector bought a sample of whisky, which was examined and found watered; but the barkeeper showed that notice was posted in the room, "All spirits said that was a good defense. In an-

> f this slip the seller was set free. In an Illinois prosecution last year the County Attorney proved ten sales, day after day, of adulterated milk, but the court let the seller off because it was not proved that the milk was not adulterated when he himself acquired The trouble is that the offense is not deemed very heinous and will not bear heavy penalties. A lenient law allowing easy rules of proof will be the most serviceable.—N. Y. Tribune.

have a examined, but forgot to add the

we is, "by the public analyst;" and

What Would Happen Then.

The following story which is many years old, is located in Methuen, Mass.: A young man married and brought his bride home to live with his mother. The two women, as is sometimes the case, did not agree well together, and attracted the attention of the Baptist Church, of which both were mem ars. Finally the pastor's wife sough, the younger woman and remonstrated with

"Sister C.," she said, " why do you and your mother-in-law live so unhappily together? You are both members of the same church, worship together and go to the communion table together. What do you expect to do when you get to Heaven together?"
"O," replied the daughter-in-law,
"she'll be changed.—Lowell Courier.

A Vermont man recently killed two birds with one stone and didn't feel very

-A waiter can't keep a secret. He is

Calendar for 1881.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Sheep manure is much richer than that of cows. Practically it is estimated at nearly double the value of that of

-Soft Gingerbread. -Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, half cup of sour milk, half teaspoonful of soda, three-quarters of a cup of butter, three cups of flour, two tablespoonfuls

-Doughnuts. -One and a half pints milk; one pint sugar heaped; onehalf pint butter, and lard mixed, or all butter; three eggs; one-half teaspoon soda; one cake compressed yeast; when light put in eggs and soda and let them stand over night.

-Crimping Hair.-To make the hair stay in crimp, take two-pennyworths of gum-arabic and add to it just enough of boiling water to dissolve it. When disishments must be treated in the courts | from evaporating. This put on the hair as a penal law, requiring strict con-struction and only to be enforced in the pins, will make it stay in crimp through the hottest day; and is perfectly harm-

-Crumb Pudding .- One pint of fine bread crumbs, one quart of sweet rich milk, one cup of sugar, the yelks of four eggs beaten, with a little lemon to flavor and two tablespoons of butter. Bake until done, but not watery; spread over this a layer of jelly; whip the whites of the eggs to a froth and add one cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon; pour this frosting over the jelly and return to the oven until a light sistant to buy the sample and the dealer brown. To be eaten cold, with cream

-The oxalis is is a very desirable house plant in winter. The bulbs are small, easily grown and produce an abundance of flowers. The leaves in form resemble clover leaves. The blossoms are pink and yellow, or white was even more effectually squelched by with a yellow eye and the petals crimson on the outside. Three to five bulbs show the disadvantage of making a law | are required in a pot and the soil should too severe. It is not one time in ten be sandy. They make the best ap-

-Mange in a Horse.-This is caused by an insect. Whitewash the stable and stalls with lime and cover the floor also with it, as the mange insects will live upon the woodwork for some sold here are mixed;" and the court months and return to the horse said that was a good defense. In an-other the inspector, when he bought for the disease: Make an ointment the sample, told the seller he meant to of lard, twelve parts, carbolic acid one part and sulphur two parts. Rub these together thoroughly, until it is well mixed and smooth. Work some of this ointment into the affected portions of the skin twice a day. Give an ounce of flour of sulphur daily in the feed, until the perspiration of the horse smells strongly of it, then discontinue it, but continue the use of the ointment for some time longer until the skin recovers a healthy appearance.-N. Y.

-lce Cake.-Ten eggs, one pound of sugar, half a pound of flour, two lemons. Beat whites and yelks separately, add to all the velks and whites of seven eggs, the sugar, the rind of two lemons and juice of one. Bake as for jelly cake. To the whites of three eggs allow a pound and a quarter of powdered sugar; beat stiff as for icing, take out enough to cover the top of the cake and set aside. Add to the rest the juice and half the grated peel of a large orange. When the cake is nearly cold. spread this between the layers. Beat into the icing reserved for the top a little lemon juice, and if needed, more sugar. It should be stiffer than that spread between the cakes.

-Carefully compiled records of the Government Signal Service Office, St. Paul, clearly show that the winter tem-perature of Minnesota is growing milder. The average mean temperature for the five years closing with last winter was 20:5 degrees, which was nearly five degrees lower than any previous five consecutive years on record.

-What is life? In infancy, a battle with colie; in youth, a struggle to keep out of mischief; in manhood, a struggle with indigestion, and in old age the pre-lude of a contested will case.

THE most remarkable specimen of longevity on record is Nancy Holt, a colored woman of Lynchburg, Va. She was born in Powhatan County in 1767, and is consequently 113 years of age. She received her second sight thirty ars ago, and can still read without the d of glasses.

[Des Moines Iowa State Register.]

Hon. S. H. Yoder's Position. A representative man's opinion on other an political matters, is often of great use his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his cinion on a subject of popular interest. I ave been selling St. Jacobs Oil for the last ear. I have never heard a person speak of except as a splendid medicine, and as the reat specific for rheumatic affections, whethinflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, ores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell ore St. Jacobs Oil than of any other kind of niment, and it gives universal satisfaction. will always keep it on hand. The farmers ay, that for man and beast, they find nothng to equal it.

"Can there be happiness where there is o love?" solemnly queries an author in a ook on marriage! Not much happiness, erhaps, but if the girl is awfully rich there an be lots of fuu.

(Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.)

Dangers to Iron Workers. Messrs. R. Estabrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Off. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always recommend it to those afflicted with pains or

'Trs said that sound moves 743 miles per hour, but we would like to wager our reputation that the sound of the dinner-horn travels at a rate fifteen times as last to the boy hoeing in the corn-field.-Louisville Courier-

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleaning and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait .- Burlington

WHAT is home without a majolica bufterdish and a gilt dado in the dining room?— New Haven Register.

The Omaha Weekly Bee.

Over fifteen thousand dollars in premiums given to the subscribers of the Omaha Weekly Bee. These premiums include one forty-acre farm; over \$4,000 in farm machinery and implements; \$3,000 worth of bousehold goods, musical instruments and sewing machines; \$7,000 worth of watches, silverware, books, etc. The Weekly Bee is the best paper west of the Mississippi; contains more far Western news, including the Rocky Mountain Territories and Pacific slope, than any other paper in America. Sample copies, with full premium list, mailed-free to any applicant. Address DAILY BEE, Omaha, Neb.

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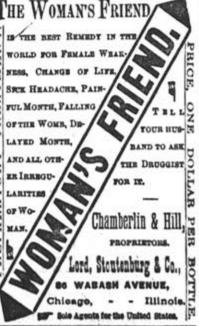
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ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, JAN. 1, 1881.

PERSONAL.

-J. B. and A. S. Kitchen came over from Fayette on Tuesday morning.

-Geo. T. Burns put in his Christmas holiday at Menominee and Marinette.

-W. W. Oliver, supervisor of Baldwin, put in an appearance, on Wednesday.

-Jack Nolan was at home for the holidays,

returning to his work on Thursday. -J. H. McPherson went south on Wednes

day to be gone a week or ten days. -George Cook and wife and Miss Bertie Dixon went to Marinette to spend Christmas.

-Miss R. B. Hurd took charge of the city telegraph office on Thursday, relieving Robt. Peacock, supervisor of Masonville,

was in attendance upon the meeting of the board on Tuesday. -G.W. Slawson, of Racine, has been in

the town and vicinity during the week, look. lished for the benefit of Michigan readers, -Arthur Gaffney, who has been in charge

of the city telegraph office since it was opened, last spring, has been relieved and goes to

RANGE ITEMS.

-Sleighing superb, and livery horses suffer

-Iim Bush has bought Wallace Manning's place, at Waucedah, and Norway wants an

able-bodied police officer. · - Martin McHale is a hard man to "get away" with. One Kennedy found it out, by

experiment, one day last week. -Thirty-two below zero Tuesday morning, and a man changing his underclothing in an alley, on the lee side of an ash barrel.—

Range. -C. L. Wendel made the poor of Norway

his charge on Christmas day, and many a family owed it to him that their dinner, on that day, was festive. -Married, at Marinette, Wis., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, 1880; J. A. McLeod, M. D., of Vulcan, Mich., to Miss Belle Prime, of

Marinette, Wis.. Rev. E. W. Garner, of Escanaba, officiating.-Range. -Dull times at Waucedah. The Emmett has reduced its force to a minimum and the Breen suspended work entirely. Considerable exploration is going on near there, however, with a prospect of one, if not two, mines

next season. Engineering parties are still working up the Hermansville and Felch Mountain routes. It is safe to say that is the one that will be chosen .- Men. Herald.

being deve ped so as to commence shipping

On the contrary, it is as safe as any prediction can be that it is not the route "that will be chosen" by the C. & N. W. Railway

-The Menominee Range says that the diamond drills are not doing successful work on the range; that Leopold & Austrian have purchased a half interest in Jack Armstrong's "Mastodon;" that the Lumbermens', company has put a force at work on the new find near the Stephenson mine, and that Messrs. Nestor and Parker, of Ontonagon, are on the range soliciting subscriptions to a petition in favor of the O. & B land-grant,

He Still Lives. Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Loudon, was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee-joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bones and tissues. The man's life had been despaired of by the previous attendants. Amputation at the thigh was promptly decided upon and skillfully performed by Dr. decided upon and skillfully performed by Dr. Pierce, and as after treatment, to purify the blood and prevent a recurrence of the malady, the doctor's Golden Medical Discovery was freely prescribed. The man's system was thoroughly purified and strengthened, he rapidly gained his health, the stump healing nicely, and be is to-day a happy man. This case was among the first in which this wonderful blood purifier was tested. It has since manifested as wonderful power over the worst perofulous and other blood diseases. Taken for a time it so purifies and strengthens the system as to strongly fortify it against

Tomatoes, 3-pound	í
Corn, 2-pound	
Peaches, 3-pound, best	ı
String Beans	t
Pine Apples, 2-pound	ı

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