THE IRON PORT.

VOLUME 12, NO. 15. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881. $2.50 PER YEAR.

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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 Attention!

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TILDEN AV., ESCANABA.

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Refurnished throughout! Centrally located! Good Stabling! Low Rates! Give it a Trial!

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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.

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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 boarders.

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Will undertake the erection of stores, residences or public buildings, or any work in their line, and guarantee the best of workmanship and prompt dispatch. A residence of fourteen years in the place, and much work done, stands in lieu of other references.

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Write fire risks on the most favorable terms.

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Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain & Seeds,

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All kinds of work done in the building line. Repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

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Copying from Small Pictures a Specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed on all Work.

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Office over C. Lin's shoe store.

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.

Items of Interest.

—"But I had the club of tens."

—Cheap reading matter at Preston's.

—More spring goods at Greenhoot's.

—Call and look over the new styles at Ephraim & Morrell's.

—Cigars—one or ten thousand—and prices to suit, at George Preston's.

—Summers sells four loaves of bread for a quarter, and don't you forget it.

—Mead means mischief, making musical motions. Organs ought operate.

—Lots of Clover Seed and Timothy Seed at Fogarty's City Flour and Feed Store.

—Pat Fogarty now keeps the Peerless Flour, the best brand that ever came to town.

—Summers makes the best of Bread and sells it cheaper than anybody, and don't you forget it!

—We don't shear lambs in this country. Therefore the wind is not tempered to the shorn lamb.

—Parson Adams, who wishes to rent the parsonage to a small family, can be found at the Tilden house.

—Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, delivered in any part of the village by Winegar, Millar & Co. 33tf

—Bread, four loaves for a quarter, and everything else in proportion, and don't you ever forget it. SUMMERS.

—Mrs. Emily Steinke, Midwife (Geprufte Deutsche Hebamme). Residence one door south of E. Glaser's office. 24

—Ephraim & Morrell are prepared to dress a customer for business, for travel, for a party, a funeral or a wedding, his own or another's.

—Miss J. A. McHugh, Fashionable Dressmaker—fitting a specialty. Wolcott street second door south of Wickert's flour and feed store. 6tf

—When is a man drunk? A Rochester justice held that hunting around a lamp-post letter-box for the faucet was not evidence enough.

—Cutting and fitting of ladies and children's dresses, in latest styles, shirt making, and all kinds of plain sewing done at reasonable prices. 18 MRS. MOGAN.

—Don't neglect to remember not to forget about that wall-paper which Mead has been at so much trouble and expense to provide. It is immense.

—No man could run his business the way the weather is run and make a cent But then, the weather is not run for profit but in spite of the prophets.

—Private lessons in French, by Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Thibault, every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Price 50 cents per week. No 203 Ludington street, on the hill. 9tf

—Seed Oats, and in fact everything in the line of such business, at Fogarty's City Flour and Feed Store, opposite McGillis' grocery store, and all at reasonable prices.

—Undeterred by storms and uninfluenced by rivals, Greenhoot pursues the even tenor of his way. That way is the popular one—the best goods at the lowest prices.

—Spring Hats, a hundred different patterns, each in the latest style, and each suited to a different face and coiffure; and each and all trimmed in the highest style of the milliner's art, at Burns' Bazar.

—Ephraim is purchasing and forwarding and the Corner Store is receiving, daily, new spring clothing, from denim overalls to dress shirts; new footwear, from a kid slipper to a driving boot; new goods of all sorts for all needs, tastes or desires.

—From now until April 30, I will dispose of my large and carefully selected stock of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars, to close out my business, from which I propose to retire at that date, on the most favorable terms. Apply on the premises to JOSEPH CHEVRIER.

—Taken up by the subscriber on the 3d instant, a stray cow, about ten years old, dark red color. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES G. CRAWFORD.

Escanaba, March 9, 1881. 28

Sakes alive! I wuz afeared I never was 'goin tu git tu Sand Pint enny moar, 'count of the pesky snow drifts, but here I be. He'd tu kum, enny how, fur we wuz clean out uv flower, 'n codfish, 'n vinnyger, 'n most everything tu eet, 'n tee, 'n coffee, 'n shugger tu. The ol' man 'n the boys wuz a-choppin, so I jest hed tu cum. Them boys they made it ezy for me tho. I jest went tu Atkins's and McNaughtens's an sot down by the stove, an' thay went an' got evry last thing I wanted an' put 'em in the slay fer me while I got warm an' rested, an now I'm reddy tu start fur hum agin. Good by.

Sand.

OLE OLSON lost an infant daughter on Tuesday last.

BORN, in this village, on Tuesday, March 8, to Joseph Dupis and wife, a daughter.

BORN, at Ford River station, on Monday, March 7, to A. Felim and wife, twins, a son and a daughter.

JUDD took some pictures of the big snow-drifts, which will keep us cool next August, by refreshing our memories.

REV. C. H. MORGAN of Marquette will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening—in English.

TAKE note of Jos. Chevrier's advertisements. He retires on account of his health, and offers a bargain to anyone who wants such a place or such a stock.

JUST a word of advice to a young lady on Ludington street: when you "kiss good night" either "pull down the blind" or be less than twenty minutes about it.

OURS is not the only region in which there is a superabundance of snow just now. A storm lasting for seventy hours prevailed in Scotland at the same time that we were catching it so, last week.

AMONG others who were snowed in in this vicinity last week was Mr. Brown, of Cleveland, general agent of the Jackson iron company, who went across from here to Fayette just as the big storm set in on Wednesday.

PETE PLANT, who keeps a tippling shop at Garden, had an altercation with a man whom he employed as bar-tender and struck him a single blow, but with such force as to utterly smash his nose; and the man came near pleeding to death.

DIED, in this village, on the evening of Tuesday, March 8, Harriet N., wife of J. H. Hart, at the age of 50 years. Mrs. Hart had been out of health all winter but not confined to her bed, and her death was sudden. Her disease was consumption.

AN alarm of fire was sounded on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and the engine got out, but it was not necessary to wet the hose, as the fire, which was in the house occupied by Frank Richards, was out before the engine reached the reservoir. Damage slight.

THE village authorities may take a hint from the fire of Sunday, as to the necessity of clean sidewalks and clear streets. Only for the clear sidewalk between Harrison and Wolcott streets on the south side of Ludington, the engine could not have reach the reservoir at all.

THE rumors which have been in circulation concerning the solvency of one or two of the business houses of the village, are, we are happy to say, without foundation. Both the parties referred to are sound, and will open out when they are ready, for a big summer's business.

FROM Saturday noon until noon of Monday was none too much time for the railway people, using every man that there was room for and half a dozen or more engines, to work through the snow between Little and Goose lakes. The drifts were from five to twenty-five feet deep.

IT CAN hardly be considered partisan, at this time, to refer to the fact that Samuel J. Tilden is defendent in the U. S. circuit court, in a case wherein he is charged by Wm. L. Wetmore with defrauding him (Wetmore) out of a large sum of money, the profits of seventeen years of the New York mine, and it looks as though Sammy had done it.

E. BIRS would be glad to know who started the story that he had been locked up at Menominee for assault. He has not been in any such fix; has not been in Menominee, but at Jo Lemay's camp getting out cedar, but if he can ascertain who the author of the slander was, will try to qualify himself for an experience of the sort indicated by putting a head on the slanderer.

People will grumble, and the firemen can afford to disregard the grumbling of the men who stood around on Sunday with their hands in their pockets doing nothing while they were wallowing through the big drifts with the engine and hose cart and doing all that men could do. The company deserves credit and gets it from every candid man, for efficient service on this occasion.

PETER NELSON, who lives in the Danforth neighborhood, lost a daughter fourteen years of age, on Tuesday, by typhoid fever, and another, seven years old, a week previous, with the same symptoms. Nelson is a Swede, but slightly acquainted with the English language and still less with the customs of the country, and did not apply for aid until the services of the physician were of no avail.

WHILE we are "anti-monopoly" and believe in and hope for congressional control of inter-state commerce by rail, the man who charges us five dollars for three-quarters of a cord of green wood need not think we are utterly devoted to his interests. He seems to us fully capable of taking care of his own. He and his sort have a monopoly too, and a "corner in fuel" in this latitude and season pinches us worse than a railroad "pool."

THE constantly recurring accidents to train men and others employed by the railway company, and the fact that the county has no infirmary or almshouse, suggests the need of a hospital. The poor fellow, Dawson, who was hurt at Menominee river junction on Wednesday, lay all day in the caboose in which he was brought hither, for want of a proper place to which to remove him. The house at which he boarded had no room fit to receive him; the county had no place for him, and it was difficult to find one anywhere. Such cases are constantly occurring and ought in some way to be provided for. We entirely mistake the character of the railway employes if they would not willingly pay a tax of say twenty cents a month to support such an institution, and the sum so raised, with what the county would pay it, would be sufficient to maintain a good hospital, in which those who have paid "hospital money" would be entitled to care and treatment, free, and wherein the county could provide decently for such cases as that of the crazy Frenchman now living in the jail. Who will move in the matter for the good of those who need such a provision and for the credit of the county and community. The PORT will pay the tax for two persons. Next.

WE went out on Saturday afternoon last to see the trains start for their battle with the snow-drifts. A small army of shovelers had cleared the tracks near the round-house so that the train which was first to leave the yard had a space of say a thousand feet in which to get a start. The first drift to be encountered was between the embankments leading to No's 1 and 2 ore docks, was between 200 and 300 feet broad and from four to six feet deep. The train, composed of two engines and two cabooses, plunged into it at the rate of about forty miles an hour, and was lost to sight in an instant. It looked as if the drift had been lifted bodily for the train to pass under it, so dense was the cloud of snow thrown into the air. The speed of the train was so checked that it came to a stop, but not until it had gone through the drift, and after a short delay and an inspection, went on north. Another, similarly constituted, followed it to the main line and started south, and a supply train followed each. The deadlock was broken.

SOME of the drifts of snow formed by the great storm were exceedingly beautiful. One in front of our office which attained a height of twelve feet above the side-walk, was cone-shaped, except for a flat side next the building and distant from it about four feet, which side, toward the apex, became concave. One in front of Oliver's building, not quite so high, was much the same in form and the concavity was so much greater that a wreath or volute was formed having a full turn, the surfaces not in contact but with a clear space between them of an inch or more. One at Mr. Hiller's residence reached a height of twenty-two feet, and one in front of Hart & Williams' building and lying up against it, reached to the middle of the second story windows. As we write, on Sunday, the one in front of our window hides the Ludington house, a three story building, completely.

AT half past five on Sunday evening last the house of Louis Grenier, at the corner of Wells avenue and Wolcott street, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded, the steamer was brought out and hauled through the snow-drifts to the reservoir at the corner of Ludington and Campbell streets, the hose laid and a stream put upon the fire before six. The fire took from a defective flue, between the ceiling and the siding, and burned slowly or the house would have been entirely consumed. It was fought and kept partially under control by making openings in the roof and passing water in buckets, so that when the stream came from the engine it was soon quenched. The house was badly damaged; roof burned, windows and doors smashed and ceilings ruined by water.

W. A. DAWSON, a brakeman employed on Dolph Houle's train was horribly mangled, at Menominee river junction, at about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. He had cut the engine off the train while it was moving and attempted to jump upon the tender to ride out of the way of the cars, but slipped and fell and was under the wheels before he could recover himself. Both legs were broken below the knees, his head was cut and bruised as was also his body and arms, and vomiting of blood suggests internal injury to boot. As we write the man is still alive, but his recovery would be scarcely less than a miracle.

—Dawson died at noon of the day on which he was hurt, not having rallied from the shock.

CHARLIE LYKEMAN dropped in—no, he climbed in through a big snow-drift, on Saturday last, to renew his subscription and to say that we slandered him in the PORT of that date, in that we alleged that his dog had bitten Mr. Prosser's little boy. He says, truthfully we believe, that his dog did not bite the child—would not—could not, bite that or any other child, for the best of reasons, viz: that he owns no dog; in which he sets an example worthy of imitation. The guilty animal was the property of Louis Keg, and Charlie has no stain of blood upon his hands either in fact or constructively, through canine proprietorship. Go thou, reader, and do likewise, both as to dog and newspaper.

JAY GIBIS got a severe blow, a couple of them in fact, on Thursday. A mass of frozen earth, falling from the bank into the pit where he was at work, struck upon some crowbars and one of them was thrown against Jay, hitting him on the jaw and cutting a big gash, while another took him across the abdomen. He would undoubtedly have expressed himself concerning the clip on the jaw but that the other lick had knocked the wind out of him too effectually. At the same place and on the same day another mass, falling in the same manner, caught a young fellow named Johnson and bruised him about the hips quite severely.

SOME of the young men of the village will petition the board of trustees, at its next meeting, to authorize the formation of a hook-and-ladder company and to provide an outfit therefor; hooks and ladders, buckets, a couple of "Babcocks," etc. Such an organization and outfit would be effective for the extinguishing of a large proportion of the fires that occur in the village without the aid of the steamer and before it can be brought into action; would do so without inflicting the damage by water, which is not seldom as great as the loss by the fire itself; would have saved half its cost on Sunday last, and ought to be had. Please consider the petition favorably, gentlemen.

We have received no less than three communications drawn out by that of "Court House" in our last issue. We have not room for all, and if we had the sum of each is the same, and we elect to use that sent to us by "Paddy-go-aisy" as it was in answer to a former communication from him that "Court House" wrote. Before our next issue the injunction case will have been heard and decided, when something will be known. All this crimination and recrimination is but "sound and fury, signifying nothing.

WHEN 220 pounds of humanity, in one package—100 pounds of dog, in three, and a glass front becomes mixed up in a scuffle the glass gets the worst of it, generally. If any doubts exist concerning the accuracy of the statement reference is made, by permission to our neighbor Dixon. What he knows about such matters is the result of experience and no mere theory based upon the weight of the man, the activity of the dogs, and the frangibility of the glass.

ONE of the snow-plows caught a two-year-old bull belonging to E. Debeque, on the track at or near Malton, left the tail at section 22 and what was left of the animal at Beaver. The blood stains on the engine were all that gave Tom Davis any indication of what had occurred, and he was in a tremble until he found out that it was not a man that had been killed.

NICK BARTH has got his blinds up so that you can take your beer without getting sunburned or making some thirsty fellow's mouth water, standing outside, waiting to catch on.

THE Presbyterian social will be held on Thursday of next week at the Ludington house.

The Weather.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Mar. 9, at Escanaba:

Date.	Mean Bar.	Mean Ther.	Wind. Dir'n.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Mar. 3	29.720	16.5	N	Brisk.	Snow.
" 4	29.674	22.2	N	Brisk.	Snow.
" 5	29.911	24.2	N	Brisk.	Cloudy.
" 6	30.146	22.8	N	Fresh.	Clear.
" 7	30.146	18.5	S	Fresh.	Clear.
" 8	29.929	21.2	S	Gentle.	Clear.
" 9	30.037	25.8	N	Fresh.	Clear.

Weekly mean barometer 29.938
Weekly mean thermometer 21.6
Maximum temperature during the week . . . . . 40°
Minimum temperature during the week . . . . . —1
No. inches rain fall during the week 50

CHARLES DILL,
Sergt. Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

Correspondence.

ESCANABA, March 10, 1881.

To the Editor of the Iron Port:

In your journal of the 5th a correspondent signing himself "Court House" replies to my letter of February 19. Now this "Court House" would have us think him a man of rare, of more than natural, ability; one of great power and knowledge. He assumes to understand other people's motives; knows what has been done as regards the alleged purchase of that little piece of ground for a court house site at the extravagant and unnecessary outlay of $4,000; knows what the supervisors will do and have done, and tells the people what they can and must do to get a court house if they want one. He seems to think and talk as men of his stamp usually do while handling other people's money, and in a braggadocio way, offers to back his opinions by a bet of $25. He does not want the matter settled by any except the heaviest tax-payers, or by those who, like himself perhaps, pay other people's taxes with other people's money. Now ours is a free country and I have the same rights in this matter that his principal has (I do not say that he has, for I am no understrapper), though the amount of my taxes may not be so large, and I propose to insist on my rights. "Court House" cautions the public concerning the integrity and solvency of certain business men of Escanaba, but your readers will give little attention to such warnings. None are so ready to impute dishonesty to others as those who practice it; none so ready to cry "stop thief" as the thief himself. "Court House" took two weeks to reply to my former communication, and ought to have accomplished more than he did. One thing, however, he has done; he has given me and the public a glimpse of facts which we suspected but could not assert. I and others suspected that friendship (or some less honorable motive) had more to do with the expenditure of $4,000 of the people's money, for block five, than anxiety for the public welfare or convenience, and "Court House" confirms our suspicions. He denies it, of course, but he says that one of the parties to the bargain is going to be a serious sufferer if the purchase is not allowed, and Mr. Oliver paid the money. Now, what we would like to know, is how this party has become in any way liable or responsible if the board acted in accordance with law and in the interest of the county. If it did not "Court House" had better save his twenty-five dollars to help his friend out of the scrape into which he has helped to get him. I think, as "Court House" does, that if Mr. Oliver sold his property in good faith he ought to get his $4,000, and we are perfectly willing he should, if he can hold any of the supervisors for it, even though "Court House" or one of his friends should be the sufferer. What I claim, and what with others I expect to be able to show, is that the board did not act in accordance with law, and that its acts do not bind the county, and to show, further, that a location equally convenient and suitable can be had for a nominal sum, either upon the jail lot and the two lots adjoining it, or upon block 74. That the county should spend $4,000 unnecessarily looks ridiculous. I believe that the board (and even "Court House" himself) is now convinced, as one of its members has publicly admitted, that it acted hastily in making or attempting to make the purchase of block five, and that, unless it believed that some of the members had made themselves personally holden to Mr. Oliver, its action would be voluntarily reconsidered. But I will not occupy any further space in commenting upon "Court House" or undertake to compete with him in blackguardism and innuendo; such a course is beneath my dignity. I am now done with the subject, but would be obliged to "Court House" if he would tell us, frankly, just how his friend became holden to Mr. Oliver, who it is that must own block five at the round price of $4,000, when the court decides that it does not belong to the county?

PADDY-GO-AISY.

The Ontonagon county people who "resolved" so vigorously at a certain railway meeting a few weeks ago and upon whose resolutions we commented, won't have it that way. One of their number, a well-known resident of Ontonagon, sends us the following, which we give, as in duty bound, and admit that we don't understand their relations to each other up in Ontonagon, nor yet what the resolvers want, except that by the publication of this communication, they want to place themselves "square on the record."

ROCKLAND, MICH., March 3, 1881.

To the Editor of The Iron Port.

In your issue of Feb. 26, reference is made to some resolutions adopted at a meeting in Rockland on the 10th ult. The writer was at that meeting and knows that it was composed of a large number of the representative men of our county. No man in this county had any doubts about who the "self-constituted representative at Washington" *was* and *is*, for we have had but *one* of that kind there. Allow me to assure you that you could not have committed a greater error than to suppose that Mr. Meads "is in full accord with the resolvers." The very opposite is true, with as much unanmity as exists with us on any subject. This is the only reason, as we suppose, why the gentleman at the Miner helm (in Mead's absence) declined to publish our proceedings.

ONE OF THE RESOLVERS.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 2

Registration Notice.

The board of registration for the township Escanaba will be in session for the registration of the voters of said township, at the office of Timothy Killian, J. P., in the village of Escanaba, on Saturday, April 2, from 9 a. m. until noon, and from one to five p. m. of that day.

18 ROBERT E. MORRELL,
Town Clerk.

Township Election.

The voters of the township of Escanaba are hereby notified that at the election to be held on Monday, April 4, next ensuing, there will be chosen: one supervisor, one clerk, one treasurer, one school inspector, one superintendent of schools, one justice of the peace for the full term, and four constables.

ROBERT E. MORRELL,
18 Town Clerk.

Tucker's Pain Reliever.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frost-bites, Burns, etc., Manufactured by Lyman T. Abell, is for sale at Mead's drug store and by the manufacturer. For the efficacy of the Liniment in any of the cases for which it is recommended or in which any liniment or outward application is of service, the public is respectfully referred to W. W. Mulliken, M. D., W. J. Wallace, J. C. Van Duzer and many others who have been relieved by its use of the pains of rheumatism and other diseases. Price 50 cents per bottle. 16

THE INAUGURATION.

Dreary Weather in Washington on the Fourth, Followed by a Little Sunshine—The Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber—The Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and Distinguished Visitors—Mr. Garfield Is Sworn in as President and Delivers the Customary Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

A FURIOUS snow-storm intermingled with rain prevented much of the display which was to signalize the inauguration of President Garfield. The military portion of the programme was carried out as proposed, but the execrable weather prevented the gathering of the many thousands who were expected to witness, line and grace the route of the procession. At half past ten o'clock General Garfield, accompanied by Mr. Hayes, left the Riggs House and drove to the White House in the President's carriage, drawn by four horses. The journey was made so quickly that the people congregated on the avenue in front of the White House did not know until after the carriage had passed who the occupants were. Just at this hour the sun, which had not been visible for two days, broke through the clouds, and shone brightly for a few minutes.

At 10:45 the troops comprising the first division were nearly all in line, waiting the order to march. As the midshipmen from Annapolis made their appearance, they were given a demonstration by the assembled thousands. Their appearance was exceedingly creditable.

The scene within the Senate Chamber was exceedingly brilliant. The galleries were densely packed, the ladies being largely in the reserved gallery. On the front row of seats were Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield and General Garfield's aged mother. The Senators occupied seats on the left of the Senate Chamber, the right being reserved for the Diplomatic Corps. Generals Hancock, Sheridan and members of their staff occupied seats in the area, to the front of the Vice-President. At 11:20 the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Secretary Evarts and Sir Edward Thornton, entered. At 11:25, the Supreme Court came in and were assigned seats on the right, immediately in front of the Diplomatic Corps. They were received by the Senate standing. The ceremony of swearing in the new Senators was then proceeded with, and all but Senator Mahone responded to the call of their names, and took the oath of office. As soon as this was concluded the ceremony of inaugurating the President was carried out, the Senate adjourning to the east portico. Only a small part of those inside the Capitol could get on the stand to see General Garfield sworn in. Owing to bad management on the part of the police the Diplomatic Corps were excluded, and a number of Senators could not get through the crowd. The crowd in the area in front of the platform numbered many thousands—by far the largest number ever before crowded within the space

General Garfield took the oath of office and then read his inaugural message, occupying nearly half an hour in the delivery. The utmost attention was given him, and when he concluded the assembled multitude gave tremendous cheers. The inaugural address is as follows:

RETROSPECTIVE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of National life—a century crowded with perils, but crowded with the triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment, to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation and of Perpetual Union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of Nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short time, that the Confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, and endowed it with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of National life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag an equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with Constitutions and laws, framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure themanifold blessings of local and self-government. The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1789. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict, purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government, and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the Nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of Government. To interpret and execute that will, in accordance with the Constitution, is the paramount duty of the Executive.

THE FUTURE.

Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the Nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the Nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree, from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and upon the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the Nation speaking with the voice of battle, and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

EMANCIPATION.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful men can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and laws.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a freak statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. A bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations; it should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the Nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the courses and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake Constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our Governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are sole heirs of our sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance, blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All the Constitutional power of the Nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal

EDUCATION.

It is a high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them, by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which awaits them in this beneficent work. Sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them." For our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic.

RECONCILIATION.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved; that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdicts. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and, in the strength of liberty and a restored Union, win the grander victories of peace.

PROSPERITY.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the Administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial Nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial Nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government, in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon the convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of a holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

REFUNDING.

The refunding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the National Bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during my long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my Administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half the people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and for the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

MANUFACTURES.

Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

THE ISTHMUS QUESTION.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship-canals or railways across the Isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessors, I believe it is to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America, as will protect our National interests."

POLYGAMY.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the Constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit, within its jurisdiction, all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by incordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several Executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

CONCLUSION.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my Administration to maintain authority, and, in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interest of the people; to demand a rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government, and to require honest, and faithful services of all the executive officers, remembering that offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact as it is in law—a Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the Administration: and, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government. I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

The procession was then again formed, and President Garfield was escorted to the White House. All along the route he was given a perfect ovation.

Dr. Glenn's Great California Wheat Ranch.

The ranch of H. J. Glenn, in Colusa County, is one of the largest and most noted in the State, and perhaps presents the best illustration of extraordinary farming along the Sacramento. On being asked recently why he raised wheat alone, his reply was as follows: "People ask why I raise all wheat. The answer is simple: It is the only crop that will bear transportation; it is the only crop not perishable. I must not raise on my land what ruins me, but what is profitable." Dr. Glenn's ranch comprises about 60,000 acres of land, and the number of acres in wheat each year ranges between 40,000 and 50,000. Reckoning an average of from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, the aggregate crop each year amounts to something more than 1,000,000 bushels. This enormous amount of grain requires vast appliances for planting and bringing it to market; and the capital invested in machinery alone sums up a considerable fortune. During the last contest for the Governorship of California, Dr. Glenn was the candidate of the Democratic and New Constitution parties; and, to a representative of one of the city papers who visited the ranch during the campaign, some noteworthy statistics were furnished. According to the report, during the harvest-time there are employed on the entire ranch some 500 men. Dr. Glenn is General-in-Chief of his force, and the ranch is divided, for convenience of operations, into nine smaller ranches—each with dwelling-house, barns, blacksmith-shop, and other necessary buildings. In charge of these are seven foremen, under whom are sixteen blacksmiths, fourteen carpenters, six engineers, six machinists, five commissaries and numerous cooks and servants. The common workmen are divided into gangs, and detailed where they are needed. There are 130 gang-plows; sixty herders, to which belong 180 wagons; six cleaners, 100 harrows, eighteen seeders, six thrashers, six engines. Besides, there are many smaller instruments and vehicles, which cannot be classified. Co-operating with their human brethren in the great labor are 1,000 work-horses and mules, with a kinship of 1,000 brood-mares and younger stock which has not yet achieved the dignity of labor. There are thirty-two dwelling-houses, twenty-seven barns, fourteen blacksmith shops, and other structures sufficient to swell the aggregate to 100. The machinery could not be replaced for $125,000; the work-horses and mules are worth $110,000, the brood-mares and young stock $75,000, and the buildings on the place $100,000. The ranch is about twenty miles above the Town of Colusa; its length is about sixteen miles on a meridian line, and the average width is about one-third of the length. The soil is a black, gravely loam; and the surface is flat or undulating like the prairies of Southern Illinois. During the months between and including July and December of the year just past Dr. Glenn loaded on his own account and dispatched to Great Britain no less than twelve vessels, carrying an aggregate of 506,474 centals of wheat, valued at $759,916. This season there are no less than 175 miles of fence on the ranch; and 350,000 sacks, each holding 140 pounds, have not been sufficient to hold the crop. It may be stated, in addition, that the average daily run of the great 48-inch separator or thresher is 1,800 sacks of two and one-third bushels each; and, on the 8th of August, it turned out the enormous amount of 5,779 bushels. It is claimed that this same separator can produce 3,000 sacks, or 7,000 bushels, in a single day. The old mode of cultivation could never have shown such astonishing returns; and, with wheat-culture on such a gigantic scale, it is not to be wondered that the production of California should in one season be placed at 45,000,000 bushels, and the total be second to that of no other State except Illinois.—*A. B. Whitehill, in Chicago Tribune.*

—Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is under the constant care of his devoted wife, who has grown very old in her looks since her husband's attack. A few days ago the invalid escaped from her care and wandered out through the halls of the hotel, looking pitifully into faces that he did not remember, although they were the faces of old friends. He was going to court, he said, when one of them detained him; in a few moments his nurse led him back, without resistance, into his room.

—"My canary," said a lady, "I allow to fly about the room. One day the poor thing alighted on the hot stove and burned its feet. It has never been on the stove since. For some time after it was hurt it would place one foot and then the other in its bill, and put on a pitiful look that went to my heart. It soon recovered."

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Out of the 358 colleges in the United States, 153 admit women—most of them Western institutions.

—The cost of maintaining the Chinese course at Harvard last year was over $4,000 and the fees received therefrom were but $30.

—Fourteen hundred students of the University of Berlin take active part in the anti-Shemitic agitation, which is becoming more violent every day.

—It is understood that the late John M. Pinkerton, of Boston, left by his will $200,000 to the Academy in Derry, N. H., founded by his grandfather.

—Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of English Literature in the University of Michigan, is about to take holy orders in the Episcopal Church. He was for two years the pastor of a Congregational Church at Poughkeepsie.

—Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been assigned to San Francisco, where he will remain for special work for one year. After the year he will be relieved by some other Bishop, although his permanent residence will be on the Pacific coast

—Seldom has there been a more practical "charge" delivered on the occasion of the installation of a pastor than that which the Rev. Robert Collyer gave to his former congregation in Chicago when his successor was recently installed. He said: "Seldom find fault with your minister, but when you do, don't tell him on Monday, then he feels blue; don't tell him on Tuesday, he is just pulling out; don't tell him on Wednesday, he is getting ready for his sermon; don't tell him on Thursday, he is writing it; don't tell him on Friday, he is finishing his sermon; don't tell him on Saturday, because he is getting rested for Sunday; and if you don't tell him before Saturday night you never will tell him."

—Washington University, at St. Louis, has a total attendance in all departments of 1,367 students. The institution comprehends the Smith Academy, Manual Training School, Mary Institute, College, Polytechnic School, School of Fine Arts and Law School. It was founded in the year 1853, and is intended to embrace the whole range of university studies except theology. By the terms of its constitution "no instruction, either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics, shall be allowed in any department of the University; and no sectarian or partisan test shall be used in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the University; nor shall any such test ever be used in the University for any purpose whatsoever. This article shall be understood as the fundamental condition on which all endowments, of whatever kind, are received."

Some Derivations of Women's Names.

Annabella is not Anna-bella, or Fair Anna, but is the feminine of Hannibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Arabella, or beautiful altar, but Orabillia, a praying woman. In its Anglicized form of Orabel, it was much more common in the thirteenth century than at present. Maurice has nothing to do with Mauritius, or a Moor, but comes from Amalric—*himmel-reich*—the kingdom of heaven. Ellen is the feminine of Alain, Alan or Allan and has no possible connection with Helen, which comes from a different language and is older by about a thousand years at least. Amy is not from *aimee*, but from *amie*. Avic, or Avis does not exactly mean advise, as some seem to think. It comes from Æd-wis, and means happy wisdom. Eliza has no connection with Elizabeth. It is the sister of Louisa and both are the daughters of Heloise, which is Helewis, hidden wisdom. There is indeed another form of Louisa, or rather Louise, which is the feminine of Louis, but this was scarcely heard of before the sixteenth century. The older Heloise form of the name, Aloisa, Aloisia, or Aloysia, was adopted into mediæval English, as Alesia—a name which our old genealogists always confuse with Alice. Emily and Amelia are different forms of one name. Emily is from Æmylia, the name of an Etruscan gem. Amelia comes from the Gothic amala—heavenly. Reginald is not derived from Regina and has nothing to do with a queen. It is Rein-alt-exalted purity. Alice, Adelais, Adelaide, Alisa, Alix, Adeline, are all forms of one name, the root of which is *adel*—noble. But Anne was never used as identical with Annis, or Agnes (of which last the old Scottish Annas is a variety) nor, as I sturdily maintain, was Elizabeth every synonymous with Isabel.—*Notes and Queries.*

Midnight in the Sanctum.

It was past midnight and the lights in the sanctum shone brightly on the brave men of the staff there assembled. The news editor reached over for the brush to fasten a paragraph down over its credit.

"It paste to be honest," he murmured.

"Especially when you are acscissory to the act," said the city editor.

"But this," said the editor, lifting the old stove polish cut from a pile of loose manuscript, "is what gives the paper-weight."

"And this," said the associate, holding an original poem on "winter" in the gas jet, "lends it an airy lightness."

"Nary lightness is it," said the news editor, "for there's pounds and pounds of it in the drawer."

"Take care of the pounds," said the city editor, "and the pencil take care of itself."

"I should re-mark," said the proof-reader, as he called for a revise.

"And I should dollar," said the business manager, coming in with a hat full of manuscript.

"Now you're shoutin'," sang the chorus, "say your piece."

"I have come to co-operate with you," said the business manager. "See? these are the new adze."

"Put a pica head on him," said the foreman.

And longer had they sung, but with a frown the funny man impatient rose and remarking that this was a noose paper, joked off all further debate and the forms went down.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—The imaginary pictures one sees in the glowing coal is an evidence that the fire draws well.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—What is the difference in the result when a man slips up and when he slips down?—*Graphic.*

—To make a successful run for office a man must imitate snow. He must come down occasionally.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

—A New York ice company has cut 300,000 tons of ice on the Hudson—the biggest cold feat on record.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—Mr. Vennor—Dear Sir:—Find enclosed plumber's bill on account of pipes frozen by your late cold snap at my house. Please remit.—*Oil City Derrick.*

—It takes eight minutes to dress a hog in Cincinnati, and we now know just how long it takes a Cincinnati man to make his toilet.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—Boston has established an "Institute of Heredity." Children who wish to be born into poor, but distinguished families, should apply early.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—The trainer of the pedestrian Hughes claims to have got such good work out of his man by giving him quantities of phosphorus. Hughes must have been a whole walking match himself then.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

—"Ma," said young impudence at breakfast, this morning, "this is the last pie you made, ain't it?" "Yes, my son; why?" "I guess you had to paint the stuffing in with a brush. It's awful thin." Sentenced to go pieless until he can cultivate a proper spirit of appreciation.—*New Haven Register.*

—"The whisper of a beautiful woman," says Balzac, "can be heard further than the loudest call of duty." But the man who is creeping up stairs with his boots off at two o'clock a. m., and hears the whisper of his wife as she leans over the banisters in the darkness, doesn't think of her beauty. His chief thought is how much he would like to exchange his boots for a pair of wings.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—"Now, I tell you there's nothing particular about me," said the fat man by the stove. "I ain't one of those kind who is always finding fault with my victuals and that sort of thing. So long's a meal is well cooked and served hot, and there's enough of it, and it's nice and rich, I'm satisfied, and I don't go growling around at the women folks. I'm one of those kind of men who can put up with anything in the shape of eating, so long's it's good and nice."—*Portsmouth Times.*

—Jones—Certainly we can give you any information desired on any subject. What's a blizzard? Why—a blizzard is a—a—. You have seen the gentle zephyrs among the trees in the spring time, and speaking of spring it will be very soon, when the birds will put forth and the backyard will need cleaning; when the sweet flowers will perfume the woods, and the melting snow will bring to light two dead cats and a pile of ashes in front of your houses, and——. Sir, a blizzard? Owing to a rush of advertisements in this issue your question must go over to a more convenient time.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The French Army.

Under the Empire a man might escape military duty by furnishing a substitute or by the payment of a certain sum annually fixed by decree of the Minister of War; but by the law of July 27, 1872, it is declared that every Frenchman owes personal military service, the right of substitution being abolished. He is liable to such service from the age of twenty to that of forty, and forms part of the active army for five years, of the reserve of such army for four years, of the territorial army for five years, and of the reserve thereof for six years, making twenty years in all. Any Frenchman, moreover, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, who has not been already conscripted, who is of sufficient height, able-bodied, unmarried, or a widower without children, and provided with a certificate of good conduct, may volunteer for five years' service in the army or navy. A soldier may also re-enlist, upon the completion of his five years of active service, for a further term of two, three, four or five years, during which period he is entitled to extra pay at the extravagant rate of eight centimes, or, if he be a non-commissioned officer, of ten centimes (two cents) a day! As a further inducement to remain in active service it is provided by the law of July 24, 1873, that certain civil and military employments are reserved exclusively for those who have been in the active army for twelve years, and during four of these years with the grade of non-commissioned officer. The total effective force of the army in time of peace is 450,000, and in time of war 2,000,000. We may add, in passing, that by the terms of a law passed August 1, 1874, horses and mules are duly enrolled, and are liable to conscription for military purposes.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Cow With a History.

"I have seen somewhere a statement that a cow was sold at auction in this country some years ago for $40,600. Is this true; and if so, in what did her value consist? Please tell a doubter something about it if you can."

The statement is true. The cow was a famous Short-Horn owned by Samuel Campbell, a wealthy stock-breeder and manufacturer, residing at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. About one hundred animals at this sale brought over $300,000. This particular cow was bid off by the agent of a rich Englishman for breeding purposes. After buying her the new owner came to the conclusion that he had paid too dear for the whistle, and instructed his agent, instead of sending her to England, to sell her in this country at the best attainable price. After a little the agent found a customer by knocking off exactly $10,000. The new owner—a gentleman residing at Fordham, N. Y., we think—kept the cow until she dropped a calf, whereupon she was taken sick with milk-fever, or something like it, and died? Her value consisted in her pedigree rather than in any wonderful capacity as a milk producer or butter-maker, or, to put it in mercantile phrase, her value consisted in what she brought her owner—and to the last two owners that wasn't much, unless in the way of valuable experience.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

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Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

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Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine &

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are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, &c. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

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We will send The Literary Guest (a mammoth illustrated Family Story Paper) on trial three months for only 15 cts. (or five 3c. postage stamps) and to each subscriber, we will give free one pair of elegant Oil Pictures, size 18x24 inches. We make this offer simply in order to introduce our Paper and Elegant Oil Premiums in new localities, well knowing where they are once seen hundreds more will be wanted. We shall offer as above the celebrated companion Pictures entitled, "The East," representing a scene in the White Mountains, and "The West," representing a scene in Wyoming Territory. They are the most beautiful and artistic Genuine Oil Pictures in this country, and in their perfection are very desirable works of art.

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These pictures were made as premiums to be given away with The Aldine, the finest art journal ever published, for $5 per year. As every one knows, The Aldine failed; it was through our agent that the whole immense edition of these chromos was secured at a bankrupt sale. It is only for this reason that we could offer these pictures as premiums with our paper. Every one who remembers The Aldine will know what would be the value of any picture which such a celebrated art journal would offer to its subscribers; and we confidently expect, offering these premiums, which were designed for a six dollar paper, with THE GUEST (three months for 15 cents), to secure at least 20,000 subscribers within the next two months. It barely pays for printing, postage, and packing. Address at once,

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LAND Warrants and Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights bought and sold. Highest price paid. N. W. Fitzgerald, Land Att'y, Box 22, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Princess Louise skates charmingly.

—Manitoba takes three feet of snow in a week without grumbling.

—A Vermont railroad company has paid a passenger who lost an ear in an accident, $1,500.

—In Georgia a spark from a cigarette flew into a man's hair and beard, the dye ignited, and now he is bald and beardless.

—Cassius M. Clay in a recent letter said: "I am in my seventy-first year, and enjoy health, and take interest in political affairs and in agriculture."

—Between the 11th of November and the 31st of December last, forty-nine London children of very tender years were reported as "suffocated in bed."

—The girls of the high school at Springfield, Mass., have been told that they will be suspended if they "exchange significant glances" with the boys.

—The richest mine in New Mexico, now worth $3,000,000, was originally sold for three dollars in silver, a little gold dust and an old revolver. But they don't all turn out so well.

—Though blind for forty years, Addison Gould, of Woodstock, Vermont, who recently died in his seventy-first year, supported himself by playing the violin, and had thus traveled all over New England.

—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cook, of Portsmouth, R. I., now each over eighty years of age, have one daughter, nine grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren, and no death has ever occurred among their children, grand-children or great-grandchildren.

—A burglar entered a miser's residence at Corpus Christi, Texas, stole a trunk supposed to contain money, carried it a mile away, opened it, and found nothing of value. Then he returned to the house in anger, demanded the miser's money or life, and received a bullet.

—The Oregon system of liquor licenses is being urged for trial in Boston. Under it the buyer, not the seller, is obliged to procure a license. Objection is made to the plan on account of the great number of licenses that would have to be issued and looked after, while friends of the measure think it will debar from the saloons many chronic drinkers who have not the money and respectability to secure a license.

—Children are comforts and not causes of worry, as statistics recently collected by London *Truth* show: "This was the matrimonial status of a given number of persons who committed suicide throughout Europe during 1880—married men with children, 203; without children, 470. Widowers with children, 526; without children, 561. Married women with children, 45; without children, 158. Widows with children, 104; without children, 238."

—The Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* is responsible for the following statement: "The earth has cracked open near Murphy's salt marsh, making a long fissure four feet wide and of depth unknown. With a view to exploration a man was the other day lowered into it by a rope a distance of fifty feet perpendicular, where the crevice began to dip at an angle of about forty degrees. The man could see no bottom and thought he had gone far enough, and was hauled back to the surface."

—A return of offenses other than agrarian in Ireland in 1880, presented to the House of Commons, shows that the total number of such offenses was 3,084. Of these nineteen were murder and forty-four manslaughter. The total number of cases in all Ireland in which offenders were convicted was 694; the number of cases in which offenders were made amenable but not convicted, 420; the number of offenders awaiting trial is 155; the number of cases in which offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable, 1,815.

—Many years ago the tract of land now comprising the village of Farmingdale, N. J., was sold by the Goodenough family to Gordon Bond, the Goodenoughs retaining a mortgage upon the property. Bond then divided the land into building lots and sold them, the purchasers remaining in ignorance of the Goodenough claim. A thrifty village soon sprang up. The Goodenoughs all being dead, Samuel Johnson, who held the claim, recently moved a foreclosure. The village at first disputed the validity of the mortgage, but the courts decided that it was a just claim. The other day the mortgage was foreclosed.

—A terrible experience, almost unique in military annals, is recorded by a correspondent at the Cape of Good Hope in connection with the march of the Diamond-Field Horse to the scene of operations in Basutoland toward the end of last year. During a terrific thunder storm a flash struck the troop, bringing seventeen horses with their riders to the ground and killing ten men and five horses on the spot. Those who were not killed were all seriously injured, and it was long before animation could be restored in the case of seven of the men. The bits and stirrup irons of the whole number were blackened, and many of the men, though personally uninjured, had their clothes rent by the force of the electric discharge. The greatest difficulty was naturally experienced in preventing a general stampede among the frightened horses.

—There are four furnaces in the First Baptist Church at Binghampton, N. Y., and these were utilized in a novel way a few evenings ago. A special service was held for the purpose of having a pleasant time over some "burnt offerings." The church had owed forty thousand dollars, which indebtedness had been represented by forty bonds of a thousand dollars each. The debt being paid, the bonds came into possession of the church. It was not considered enough to cancel them, but it was determined solemnly to put them into the fire. So with appropriate ceremonies the brethren of the church board divided the lot into four parcels and carried one parcel to each furnace. At a given signal the packages were tossed into the blazing furnaces and were consumed. As the cancelled evidences of indebtedness were being reduced to ashes doxologies were fervently sung, and grateful thanksgivings were uttered for the emancipation of the church from debt which had once been as a millstone about its neck.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—If pork is well boiled, the trichinæ which may be in it will be destroyed. The lean meat of swine is the portion infested with them. Swine sometimes die from their effect.

—According to Dr. Wiedehold, fungus growths in cellars may be combated either by burning sulphur or by pouring two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid over one part of common salt and so closing all openings as to prevent any escape of the vapors.

—Potato Salad.—Take about ten nice, mealy, freshly-boiled potatoes; when they are quite cool cut them in thin slices and place them in an earthen dish; add vinegar, pepper, salt and olive oil to taste; mix with a wooden spoon; add a chopped onion and parsley; if desired, add capers.

—Sweet Biscuits.—Rub four ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour, add six ounces of ground loaf sugar, the yelks of two eggs, the white of one; roll the paste thin, and cut it with a wineglass or cutter; egg over the top of each with the remaining white and sift on sugar; bake in a moderate oven.

—Baked Soup for Invalids.—Take a pound of juicy steak, from which all the fat has been removed; cut it up in pieces of about an inch square, salt and pepper it slightly; take a stone jar to hold two pints; pour into it a pint and a half of cold water, a teaspoonful of whole rice; cover the jar with a saucer, and let it bake slowly for four hours; remove any fat present.

—Cottage Pie.—Mince any kind of cold meat together (beef, mutton, veal, pork or lamb,) put it about an inch or an inch and a half deep in a pie-dish, and cover it with gravy; do not spare salt and pepper; cover it over with mashed potatoes, smooth at the top, and cut it across in diamonds with a knife; bake till it is crisp and brown at the top. A little Worcester sauce may be considered an improvement if onions are not objected to.

—A delicious pudding can be made in a few minutes by taking one pint of milk and stirring into it half a cupful of cassava, half a cupful of cocoanut, two eggs, a little butter, salt and sugar to taste; flavor with vanilla. Cook this as you would boiled custard. When cooked and put in the dish in which it is to be served, pour over the top the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar added. Set it in the oven for a short time to brown. This may be eaten warm or cold, with jelly or preserves or without. The recipe is a handy one to have in the house in case of the sudden irruption of "company" to dinner.

—Plum Pudding.—A half-pound of bread crumbs, one pound of flour, one pound of chopped suet, one pound of raisins, a half-pound of currants, a quarter-pound of sugar, two ounces of candied citron and lemon peel mixed, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and spice to taste, three large tablespoonfuls of molasses. Mix the half pound of bread crumbs with milk or water. This makes two ordinary sized puddings. Grease the bowl and put it in; tie a cloth firmly over the top turning the corners up over the top, securing with a pin and leaving room in the cloth for it to swell; boil six hours; set away in a cool place. This will keep some weeks, when it can be reboiled.

—Strange Water for Horses.—The quality, as well as the temperature, of the water drank by horses is of the greatest importance. A sudden change of water may often induce a severe attack of colic, and this is so well known to horsemen that when the valuable trotters and racers travel from place to place a supply of water to which they have been used is always carried with them. To avoid any ill effect it is better to mix a handful of oat-meal or bran in the strange water, and, if possible, to warm it a little. The temperature of springs and wells varies very much, and a difference of ten or fifteen degrees is quite frequent; that is quite sufficient to affect injuriously the condition of a horse, which is an animal that easily suffers from disturbance of the digestive organs.

—Mixing Seed.—There is not much hope of gaining anything by mixing varieties of seed without a definite and judicious purpose. Mixed kinds are apt to have more of the poor qualities of the seed than of the better qualities. In endeavoring to improve seed it is best to choose a good kind and then stick to it; to cultivate a few rows or a small patch, especially for the purpose of improving the kind; to manure well, to cultivate thoroughly; to select year after year only the best grains and so to persevere until the improvement is established. If it is desired to mix two kinds of corn, the different kinds may be mixed and sown together in the hill or drill, which will very thoroughly mingle the varieties. The well-mixed corn from the best ears should then be selected.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Place for Farm Tools.

Every tool upon the farm should have its place when not in use. A well-arranged tool-house is not only gratifying to the eye but it also tells a story of forethought, care and thrift that all enjoy. Often a farmer cannot afford a separate house for the tools, but this does not preclude having a suitable place for them. The sides of the carriage house or barn may often be so arranged that all the small farm implements, such as shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, axes, etc., etc., shall have a place for holding them securely and be easy of access. Two cross-pieces of inch board are put in, one near the floor and the other about three feet above. Holes are bored in these and all small tools are inserted by their handles. Shelves can be put in above the upper ends of the implements, and on these other tools may be stored. Hooks and pins are convenient and the side of the room should be abundantly supplied with them. If wooden ones are used let them be strong and fastened securely to the studs, so as not to break down when the tools are hung up.

This season of comparative leisure is the best in which to fit up a tool-house, or the sides of a room that can be used for the storing of the smaller farm implements. With good tools in working order and at hand, the farmer is forearmed for his work.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Improve or Retain the Productiveness of Grass Lands.

In many localities grass and hay farming is the most economical and profitable culture the farmer can pursue. But here, as elsewhere, the question comes up: "How shall I improve or retain the productiveness of my grass lands?" The usual reply given is: "Break up and stock down again," and this course is most frequently followed, cultivating to some crop where manure is applied and seeding with some sort of grain; but when seeded the ground has scarcely more plant food in the soil than when the soil was broken, if not actually less.

Oftentimes this expensive course may be abridged and the course decided upon from the appearance of the grass. If some parts are mossy, boggy, or grow certain coarse grasses; indicating water at the bottom, the first and most important step is thorough drainage, this alone often being sufficient for the time being. Plowing or manuring, or both combined, will in this state be useless as compared with doing the same after draining. If the trouble is not in a wet bottom or foul and troublesome weeds, it may usually be looked for in impoverishment of the surface soil from long and severe cropping without due compensation. To remedy this, often all that is essential may be accomplished by giving a good dressing of good, well-fined manure, harrowing to scarify the surface and still further fine the manure, after which sow grass seed of the desired variety liberally and finish with a seed or smoothing harrow. Now if a liberal dressing of manure or special fertilizer be given annually the object is accomplished, for you will give as well as take, and the give should exceed the take so long as you wish to improve. If there are only bare spots occasionally these may be covered by manuring, scarifying and seeding, as above; but where the grass has given place to foul weeds, etc., the only or best resource is to break up, manure heavily and cultivate to hoed crops till the weeds are subdued, and then seed down to grass, either with or without some grain crop. I prefer the latter, and seeding during August or September in favorable seasons. The reason why our soils are exhausted is that we ask too much while willing to pay too little, a species of robbery which reacts on the pocket of the would-be robber.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

[Philadelphia Record.]

A National Blessing.

The nineteenth Century above all other ages has been noted for its many inventions; it has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the Telegraph, the Telephone, the Electric light and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity;—each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century, that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence and most people will simply remark, "I told you so." As an instance of this fact, we would only call attention to that wonderful discovery St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this great German remedy had never been heard of in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least, has witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a fellow being. St. Jacobs Oil has become a National remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation; for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Danes, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing; for it is indorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer—in fact, by all classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain, or the worst case of inflammatory rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country; for instance: The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says: Under the title of Old Probabilities, one of the most useful and valuable officers of the U. S. Government, is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent tour through the Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me the most excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me; after suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour, I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.—The Boston *Globe* says: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., Builder, No. 9 Boylston street and 106 Harrison avenue, Boston, thus speaks: The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express, can only be half conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and notoriety have heretofore declared my rheumatism incurable. Specifics almost numberless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire knee joint became swollen to enormous proportions and walking rendered impossible. Nothing remained for me, and I intended to resign myself, as best I might, to another month's agonies. By chance, I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil. I clutched it as a straw, and in a few hours was free from pain in knee, arm and shoulder. As before stated, I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this king of rheumatism.—The Chicago *Times* says: Everybody on the South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., who has been a resident of Chicago for over twenty years. Mr. Harvey expressed himself on the "oil subject" as follows: "I have spent over $2,000 to cure my wife of rheumatism. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treatment failed to bring about. I regard it as a greater discovery than electricity. It is a boon to the human race, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not lift my voice in its praise."—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Mr. George I. Graham, 820 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, is a journalist of many years experience, and is actively connected with the Philadelphia *Sunday Mirror*, a leading theatrical and musical journal. During the "late onpleasantness" Mr. Graham was Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment and through exposure in the field he contracted a variety of ills, and he says a very troublesome case of rheumatism in the right leg and foot was a war inheritance that he had in vain tried to get rid of, until he was recommended to try "St. Jacobs Oil." He states that he felt a slight relief even on the first application of the Oil. Before the first bottle he purchased had been used up he had but few traces of his rheumatism, and at this time he says the disease has entirely left him, which he attributes entirely to the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He remarks: "No person need suffer with rheumatism if St. Jacobs Oil can be obtained; to those who are afflicted with that complaint it is worth its weight in gold."—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: Capt. Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer, thus speaks of the Old German Remedy: From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me, until I got hold of this Old German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without St. Jacobs Oil as I do not see how I could get along without it. St. Jacobs Oil has been indorsed by persons of national reputation; who would not lend their names if they were not convinced that it was a duty they owed to suffering humanity; they have experienced the wonderful effect of the great German remedy and they want their fellow creatures to know the result. We would only mention in this connection the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio: Excellent for rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefited me greatly.—Mme. Marie Salvotti, Prima Donna Wilhelmj Concert Troupe: "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt reliable cure for the ailments named." Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Superintendent, New York Post Office: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic complaints." Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster, New York: Referring to Superintendent Wareing's report concerning St. Jacobs Oil: "I concur." Prof. C. O. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill.: "Our professionals and amateurs use it in preference to everything they have ever tried." Major T. A. Hillier, No. 2235 Master street, Philadelphia, suffered so with rheumatism that he was confined to his bed for weeks at a time, absolutely helpless; happened to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, tried it and was cured.—Geo. W. Walling, Esq., Supt. Police, New York City: "Member of this Department relieved of rheumatism by its use."—Stacey Hill, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."—D. B. Cooke, Esq., American Express Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Gladly bear testimony to its efficacy."—Capt. Henry M. Holzworth, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, Ohio: "Surprising relief. A world of good."—Prof. Edward Holst, Pianist and composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in harmony with its claims."—In conclusion we would say, that it is the imperative duty of every family to have a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on hand for all emergencies; for the remedy is a true friend in need, and the occasion for its immediate use may come when it is least expected. Follow this advice, and it will not be long before you will join us in calling St Jacobs Oil A "National Blessing."

—To cure corns, take one measure of coal or gas tar, one of saltpeter, and one of brown sugar; mix well. Take a piece of an old kid glove and spread a plaster on it the size of the corn and apply to the part affected; bind on and leave two or three days and then remove, and the corn will come with it.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly for March.*

—A lady in San Francisco, whose eye was put out by a rocket on the evening of the Fourth of July, has recovered $1,000 damages from the city.

[La Crosse Republican Leader.]

HAVING been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2804 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 8, 1881.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$8 25	@$11 00
Sheep	5 25	@ 6 75
Hogs	5 24	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 80	@ 6 75
Patents	6 50	@ 8 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 2 Spring	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN—No. 2	58	@ 58¾
OATS—Western Mixed	43	@ 44
RYE—Western	1 00	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ 16 00
LARD—Steam	10 40	@ 10 45
CHEESE	10	@ 12¾
WOOL—Domestic	38	@ 50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$5 75	@ $6 00
Choice	5 35	@ 5 60
Good	4 80	@ 5 15
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
Butchers' Stock	3 00	@ 4 50
Stock Cattle	3 00	@ [illegible]
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	5 50	@ 5 80
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	4 00	@ 5 75
BUTTER—Creamery	30	@ 34
Good to Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 25
FLOUR—Winter	5 00	@ 6 25
Springs	4 00	@ 6 00
Patents	7 00	@ 8 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	98¼	@ 98½
Corn, No. 2	37¾	@ 37⅞
Oats, No. 2	29	@ 29¼
Rye, No. 2	95	@ 96
Barley, No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
BROOM CORN—		
Red-Tipped Hurl	4½	@ 5
Fine Green	5½	@ 6
Inferior	3½	@ 4
Crooked	2½	@ 4
PORK	14 55	@ 14 65
LARD—Steam	10 00	@ 10 02½
LUMBER—		
Common Dressed Siding	17 00	@ 18 50
Flooring	25 00	@ 32 00
Common Boards	11 00	@ 14 00
Fencing	11 50	@ 16 50
Lath	2 00	@ 2 25
Shingles	2 65	@ 3 25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 25	@ $5 75
Fair to Good	4 25	@ 5 10
HOGS—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 70
Philadelphias	6 50	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Best	4 00	@ 5 60
Common	3 00	@ 3 50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 50	@ $5 75
Medium	3 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Good	7 50	@ 8 75
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	4 00	@ 6 75

[Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

Nothing on Earth So Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. George E. Miller, 418 Main street, this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacobs Oil. It acts like a charm.

I USED to believe that women prefer those whom they think handsome. Error. They prefer those who think them handsome.—*Charivari.*

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—THE PARENTS.—*Telegram.*

"HE is a man of moist habits," is the delicate way of alluding to an excessive drinker if he is in comfortable circumstances.—*Newark Call.*

Not Bad to Take.

You can hardly find a medicine which is at the same time so effective and so pleasant as Piso's Cure for Consumption. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

WHY is it that Butter and Cheese salted with Higgin's Salt takes the highest premium every time? Answer, IT IS PURE!

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

WOULD not be without Redding's Russia Salve, is the verdict of all who use it.

LIGHT COLORED or yellow Axle Grease soon wears off. Get the genuine Frazer.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH!

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

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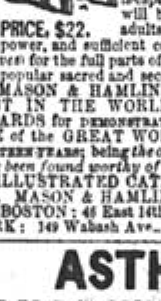

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[*Published in the "Alexandria Gazette," May, 1877.*]

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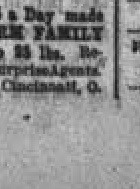

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THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAR. 12, 1881.

WHAT do you think of the new administration.

JAMES A. GARFIELD is president and is not overshadowed by his cabinet.

JOHN KELLY is talked of as successor to Fernando Wood. "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

BEECHER will hardly succeed as a revivalist. He begins his revival by dismissing the organist, and so breeding a row in the church.

IT would be refreshing to come across a board of railway directors that did not embrace Gould or Vanderbilt, either in person or by proxy.

Now that the banks and bankers have had their way with the refunding bill, thanks to the late executive, they have taken their grip off the throat of business and "the street" is serene again.

MEMPHIS can not pay its municipal debt, can not provide for cleanliness or guard against another visitation of yellow fever, but she can spend $300,000 on Mardi-gras shows and nonsense.

SAMMY TILDEN predicts for Gen. Garfield the stormiest presidential term on record. If it is worse than Jackson's first term it will be bad enough, and if more "stormy" than Lincoln's—but then, Sammy's no prophet.

THE Green Bay Advocate, apropos of the inauguration, repeats the stale fiction that Garfield's popular vote was smaller than Hancock's. It graciously concedes, however, that his title is good to the place he occupies.

PETER COOPER asks Congress to issue a thousand millions or so in treasury notes, to start a "boom." Everybody thought Uncle Peter was easy, had a fair income and a good balance in bank. What does the old boy want of irredeemable paper?

GEN. GARFIELD starts in well. His inaugural is satisfactory alike to the New York Tribune and the Louisville Courier-Journal; to the Inter Ocean and the Charleston News and Courier. The stalwarts like it and the trimmers can find no fault with it.

ADAM FOREPAW wants "the handsomest woman living" to travel for thirty weeks with his circus, and for such service, by such person, he offers $10,000. There's your chance, girls. He's coming to the u. p., too, and there'll be a show for a husband in the bargain.

REV. J. B. BEEKMAN, Arlington, Ill., is a shining light, sure. His wife is suing for a divorce—says he "pounds her when he gets drunk." Reminds us of an army chaplain of whom the late Gen. A. S. Williams said he had "but one fault. He swears when he is drunk."

ANGUS CAMERON'S chances to succeed Matt Carpenter seem to be waning. The influence of the so-called "Milwaukee ring" was relied on to elect him, but a strong party in Milwaukee presents the name of Luther S. Dixon, late chief-justice, for the position, with the result of opening the race to others besides Dixon. As we write it is anybody's race.

TELEGRAMS announce the discovery of gold in the town of Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., some ten or a dozen miles from Buffalo. Quartz containing gold has been a product of that town ever since the writer was a boy. Quarts of milk, that is, from which it was the chief industry of the region to extract table gold, sold in the Buffalo market as butter. That's Hamburg gold.

THE good sense and practicality of the prohibitionist legislators is exemplified by their opposition to the bill introduced by Senator Esdell, making drunkenness a misdemeanor. They will have nothing, if they can avoid or prevent it, except their own preposterous scheme. No action, the aim of which is to check excess—to reduce the evil which they deprecate to smaller dimensions, receives any favor at their hands.

THE inauguration ceremony was, of course, the same as upon previous occasions, but the accompanying parade was upon a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The weather was propitious and the Washington crowd had its holiday and was pleased. The proudest and probably the happiest person in Washington was the aged mother of the president, who witnessed the inauguration of her son—the first mother who ever had that experience.

THE French government has forbidden the importation of American hog products, and the pork men are exasperated. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

For the one person that suffers from eating American pork in France, one hundred are killed in the United States by drinking doctored French wines and brandy, and if our country could be delivered from the latter concoctions we could well afford to have the markets of France closed against our hog products.

UPON the occasion of the late inauguration, to preserve order within the capitol and prevent the crowd from obstructing the proceedings, sentries were placed at the entrances. At this certain democratic members of the lower house made a loud outcry. Hutchins of New York, Warner of Ohio, Berry of California, and Frost of Missouri (camp Jackson Frost), stormed and fretted. These fellows always did and always will hate "an armed man, dressed in blue," only less than they fear him. Butternut gray is their color. Fortunately it was the last opportunity they had to scold, most of them.

MR. VANDERBILT, in an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter a few days ago took high ground. He scouted the idea that the great railway companies were monopolies and insisted, on the contrary, that they were the greatest of the developing and enriching agencies of the country. One point made was specious and would be forcible if it was frank. Said he: "A larger percentage of the money invested in them has been sunk than in any other business." The English is not very clear, but the reader gets the meaning. Now the wrong is that the present proprietors of the roads insist on receiving dividends, not on what the properties have cost them—not even on the cost to the original investors (whose money is lost), but on all that and from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. of water. The Erie road for instance, has thrown away fifty millions—lost it out and out—and been through bankruptcy three or four times, but the public is still taxed to pay dividends on the money wasted, on the money stolen, and on that actually represented by the working plant. Mr. Vanderbilt's tariffs are regulated so that his valuable roads can pay dividends on the stock of those not valuable—on lines bought in to prevent competition; on lines the necessity for which has been superseded by better and later ones. The Lake Shore, a paying road, is saddled with the Canada Southern, which can't pay, and the public pays all. Of course the roads develop, but they also monopolize.

THE market for pig iron is still stagnant. Prices remain unchanged, but that is owing to conviction on the part of producers that the demand must come with the opening of navigation, and a determination to wait for it rather than stimulate it by concessions. The Iron and Steel Bulletin gives the consumption of the year 1880 at 4,100,000 tons, round numbers, and anticipates an increased consumption during the current year. The Bulletin is, probably, better qualified than any other publication in the country to estimate closely and predicate accurately, and if it is correct now, the furnacemen have only to hold on until the season opens, and avoid opening the market to foreign irons, to ensure a busy and prosperous year. The stovemakers' convention at Detroit, after looking the ground over carefully, assumed that the price of pig such as they use, No. 1 foundry, would reach $30, and arranged their rates, etc., accordingly.

THE legislature might as well adjourn, now. We find the following in the proceedings of the Lime-kiln club:

Trustee Pullback, to whose care was intrusted the petition of the colored men of Michigan to the legislature to amend the game laws of the state in certain points, arose with a very solemn expression of countenance and reported that he had been authentically informed that the petition had never been presented. In fact, it had been summarily sat down on and then used to stuff rat-holes in the basement of the capitol building. There was dead silence for some time, and then Pickles Smith presented the following resolution: "Resolved, Dat dis club has lost confidence in de legislature ob the stait ob Michigan, an' dat it will have no mo' truck wid dat body from dis time out." The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, and the secretary will forward notices to the president of the senate and speaker of the house.

THE food question is always a serious one in the British islands, and the failure of a single crop is a matter that brings want and threatens starvation. An illustration of the fact occurred lately. A Devonshire man visited Canada to purchase land with a view to emigration, and while there saw the Colorado beetle—the "potato bug," and putting twenty or thirty of them in a box carried them home as curiosities, distributing them among his neighbors upon his arrival and turning a part of them loose in his own fields. It was about as sensible as to have carried over the seeds of small pox or yellow fever, and when his acts came to the knowledge of the authorities he was arrested, fined, and compelled to search out and kill the bugs. Served him right, too, for a stupid or worse.

THE national bankers are crowing. They could not bull-doze congress or frighten Secretary Sherman, but their tactics had, evidently, some effect upon Hayes, as he, on the last day of his term of office, interposed his veto and killed the bill. His reasons, boiled down, amount to this "the national banking system is the best that has been devised; this bill threatens it; therefore I return it without my signature." He preferred to let the people of the United States continue to pay five and six per cent. on $2,000,000,000 of indebtedness rather than touch the banks or their profits. If the banks don't make him a nice purse they don't deserve to find another friend. Whether they do or no, it's very doubtful about their ever finding another so serviceable.

GEN. GARFIELD sent his appointments to cabinet positions to the senate for ratification, on Saturday. The following are the names: secretary of state, James G. Blaine, of Maine; secretary of the treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; secretary of war, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; secretary of the navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana; secretary of the interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; postmaster general, Thomas L. James, of New York; attorney general, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

THE bill creating a new judicial circuit, the 25th, to consist of the counties of Menominee Delta and Marquette, has become a law. The assembly amended the bill so that the election of judge will not occur until the spring of '82, Judges Williams and Goodwin to hold courts as heretofore during the current year, and the senate concurred in the amendments.

IT was cruel (but there is no society for the prevention of cruelty to major generals, so the crime will go unpunished) to make Hancock take part in the pageant of the fourth. Had he not suffered sufficiently in being beaten, without being required to aid in the triumph of the man who had beaten him.

AT the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange in Chicago, on Monday last, there were rejoicings over the business of last year and bright anticipations for the present. The president, in his address, said:

It has been estimated that the increased demand in the production of lumber since A. D. 1860 has been at the rate of not less than 50 per cent for every five years. Should the increase continue, I calculate that our forests must suffer annihilation within the next twenty years. This fact can be demonstrated by actual estimates, which the limits of this article will not admit of discussing. Year by year, as our country becomes populated, greater distances are covered by long stretches of railroads, not only away from, but toward and into our fine forests as if for no other purpose than their destruction. A demand has but recently struck up for our choice pine in foreign lands, so that the product, mainly confined to two States, is a staple of the world, while the boundaries of our home shipments are the Atlantic coast on the east, the Pacific coast on the west, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The material increase of our population fully justifies the prediction that the year 1900 will find our vast forests of soft pine exhausted, unless other woods are introduced for their protection.

ROBERT LINCOLN was selected by President Garfield as a member of his Cabinet, chiefly because he was the son of his father and secondly because his appointment would satisfy the demand of Illinois for a cabinet position without offending either wing of the party. The appointment is a good one, and Mr. Lincoln will no doubt acquit himself creditably, but it is in bad taste for newspapers which have heretofore been oblivious of his existence to beslaver him, now, with fulsome praise, proclaim him "at the head of the bar in Illinois," etc. He is like his father in one respect, if in no other; he is modest, and these ink-slingers will not win his favor by their adulation.

IF you want the respect of a bully give him a good licking. The rule holds with nations and governments as with individuals, and is exemplified by the course of the British government toward the South African Dutchmen, the Boers (farmers) of the Transvaal. Since they have shown that they mean business, by whipping Gen. Colley in fair fight and against odds, the British offer terms of peace which concede the independence of the Boer republic. John knows when he's got enough. He's no hog when whippings are served out.

MR. A. MITCHELL a wealthy capitalist from the east, was in the city on Tuesday looking over our facilities as a shipping port and the advantages for the location of ore-docks and manufacturing establishments here. We do not see how he can report adversely to this point.—Green Bay Advocate.

Why, by simply alluding to the depth of the harbor and the fact that ore freighters need a depth at least 50 per cent. greater. They want all the water Green Bay has to float them light, and something must be allowed for cargo.

THE struggle, in the Wisconsin legislature, for the dead man's shoes, promises to be tedious. At the latest dates the republican caucus had balloted forty-three times without result. Cameron leads but has never been able to command more than 40 votes; Keyes follows with 33 as his highest figure, and Dixon, Hazelton, Williams, Bingham, Quarles, Fairchild and others have received from one to a dozen votes each. It is scarcely probable that either Cameron or Keyes can "get there."

CHAPMAN, editor of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, is said to be in danger of succeeding to the place made vacant by the appointment of Senator Kirkwood to a cabinet position. Will nobody interfere in his behalf or speak a word for him? Politicians and office holders are plenty—good editors are rare, and the atmosphere of Washington kills them, or changes them into "floppers" like Forney, or common scolds like Piatt. Stick to the paste-pot and scizzors, Chapman.

GEN. MAHONE, of Virginia, is the "Widow Machree" of the senate. David Davis sings:

Sure the shovel and tongs [the democrats] to
each other belongs,
And the kettle [republican pap-] sings songs in
a family glee,
While alone, wid you cup
By ye'rself you do sup—
Och! hone! Widow Machree.

But it's no use—the widow is obdurate.

THE train which conveyed the ex-president and his family from Washington, collided with another at Severn, fourteen miles south of Baltimore. One passenger and one employe were killed, and a dozen others wounded, more or less severely, but none of those in the car with Mr. Hayes received any injury.

THE veto of the funding bill by the late executive, and the fact that $200,000,000 of six per cent. bonds fall due on the 30th of June next, would seem to render an extra session of Congress unavoidable.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK wants to go back to Chili. Send him, please, Mr. President, or he'll lecture (?) some more. He did not make a bad minister, but he's a fraud on the platform.

THE "Monarch lightning saw" company consists of one man, H. C. Dean, who is now in jail on charge of swindling.

Board of Trustees.

Adjourned meeting of the village board was held at the clerk's office, in the village of Escanaba, on Friday evening, March 4th, 1881.

Present, M. Stephenson, president; also trustees Royce, Stonhouse, Lins and Bittner.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Statement of result of annual village election, held March 1, was presented and read, showing that Justin N. Mead was elected president; Messrs. Hiller, Semer and Haring, trustees; Solomon Greenhoot, treasurer: Frederick E. Harris, assessor; Wrexford A. Denton, marshal; Peter Duranceau, fire warden; Daniel Tyrrell, street commissioner, and Chas. D. Johnson, poundmaster.

It was ordered that said statement be recorded in the minute-book and original filed in the clerk's office.

The following bills were presented, allowed and ordered paid, to-wit:

George Preston, supplies furnished fire dep't	$ 19 30
John Findon, services as fire warden	6 00
J H Tracy, salary as health officer 9 mos	112 50
H Bittner, 1 day's attendance, annual elect'n	3 00
J Corcoran, 1 " " " "	3 00
M Stephenson, 2 days service, board of registration and election	6 00
E Glaser, 2 days service and rent of office at election	22 00

On motion carried the board adjourned until the 8th inst., at the clerk's office, at 7 o'clock p. m. E. GLASER, Village Clerk.

Adjourned session of the village board was held at the clerk's office in the village of Escanaba, on Tuesday evening, March 8, 1881.

Present, M. Stephenson, president; also trustees Stonhouse, Brown, Lins, Corcoran and Bittner.

Village marshal Denton presents his annual report as follows:

Wrexford A. Denton, marshal of the village of Escanaba, Mich., in account with said village for taxes collected for said village, for the year 1880, to-wit:

	Dr.
Real estate tax, as per tax roll, for year 1880	$2 188 20
Personal property tax, for year 1880	453 55
Cross, sidewalk and alley tax for y'r 1880	333 00
Dog tax, as per tax roll, for year 1880	94 00
Delinquent taxes for year 1877 (reassed)	215 30
" " " " 1878 "	120 76
" " " " 1879 "	115 72
Advertising delinquent tax list for 1880	48 40
	$3 568 92
	Cr.
Delinquent taxes (on sale bought in by village)	$ 474 81
Delinquent personal taxes	9 75
" dog "	49 00
Returned tax receipts, (as paid to Bacon, Glavin and Mc Fall)	50 58
Returned erroneously taxed	12 00
Balance paid to village treasurer	2 972 79
	$3 568 93

On motion, adopted, the marshal's report was approved and ordered spread on the minutes.

Village treasurer, George Preston, submitted his annual report as follows:

George Preston, village treasurer, in account with village of Escanaba:

	Dr.
Am't received of J B Hamacher	$ 140 40
" " " J F Oliver, county treasurer, acc't liquor tax	5 263 14
Am't received of W A Denton, marshal, acc't taxes collected	2 972 79
Am't received of village clerk, acc't license	180 00
" " " E Glaser, justice, fines	56 00
" " " John Roemer, engineer, v'ce sold	2 00
Am't received of C C Royce, county treasurer, acc't liquor taxes	49 75
Am't received of Dennis Glavin, ex-treas. balance due	11 37
Received of street com. Hart, poll tax	80 00
	$8 755 53
	Cr.
Cash paid village orders, as per orders herewith	$8 270 90
Treasurer's fees for services on receipts during term of office as follows: Receipts $8,603.68, 2 per cent. of which is	172 07
Balance	312 56
	$8 755 53

By a vote of the board the foregoing treasurer's report was approved, ordered filed and to be recorded in the minutes.

Village clerk, Emil Glaser, presented his report as follows:

	Dr.
Tax roll for 1880, real estate	$ 2 188 20
" " " " personal property	453 55
" " " " side and alley walks	333 00
" " " " dog tax	94 00
Delinquent tax, 1877	215 30
" " 1878	120 76
" " 1879	115 72
Advertising tax sale for 1880	48 40
On acc't village license	180 00
On " " fines	56 00
On " selling vice	2 00
On " liquor license tax, 1880 and 1881	5 312 89
On " poll tax for 1880	80 00
	$9 199 82
	Cr.
Delinquent taxes, real estate	$ 474 81
" " personal property	9 75
" " dog	49 00
Tax receipts shown as from Bacon, Glavin and McFall	50 58
Errors in description	12 00
Fire department	3 273 86
Fuel, fire department	167 59
Apparatus, fire department	341 39
Salaries, " "	840 00
Supplies, " "	254 00
Assessment and collection of taxes	100 00
Salaries, general	426 25
Council department	280 25
Police "	193 40
Elections	68 50
Printing	152 65
Health department	299 61
Streets, cross-walks and alleys	3 168 58
Rebate of taxes	8 46
Treasurer's per centage	172 08
Total expenditures	$12 342 76
Expenditures over and above receipts	$3 142 94
Indebtedness as per report Mar. 1, 1880	$361 00
Total amount of village indebtedness March 4, 1881	$3 503 94

On motion made and adopted, the clerk's report was approved, ordered recorded and filed.

The following village orders were destroyed in the presence of the board, to-wit:

Order No. 543, 95, 41, 59, 49, 35, 25, 40, 31, 39, 17, 37, 51, 5, 11, 16, 27, 18, 22, 19, 12, 14, 742, 735, 740, 2, 26, 23, 7, 8, 50, 30, 57, 45, 55, 56, 59, 60, 64, 66, 69, 29, 737, 733, 727, 743, 732, 78, 101, 100, 62, 46, 3, 34, 76, 72, 70, 83, 53, 81, 82, 38, 54, 80, 21, 68, 20, 24, 32, 33, 42, 77, 75, 74, 720, 43, 84, 71, 88, 90, 92, 86, 103, 121, 127, 79, 114, 105, 104, 106, 115, 99, 96, 58, 108, 119, 120, 87, 739, 47, 61, 4, 10, 28, 15, 36, 44, 48, 1, 89, 98, 85, 111, 123, 6, 126, 125, 107, 124, 112, 97, 131, 137, 113, 93, 118, 102, 139, 13, 736, 728, 741, 729, 734, 726, 138.

No other business appearing to be attended to, the board adjourned *sine die*.

EMIL GLASER, Village Clerk.

Our Neighbors.

[St. Ignace Republican.]

—The railroad people are deepening and enlarging the channel of the Taquamenon river at a cost of some $100,000 for the purpose of draining a big swamp on its head-waters, thereby rendering the construction of the road easier and reclaiming a large area of valuable lands.

—The Martel furnace company has imported a hundred choppers.

—The Republican comes to the support of Judge Goodwin for re-election.

—One more change. Marvin, editor, makes his bow and takes his exit. Bissell succeeds to editorship and ownership and brings a new outfit, which was badly needed.

[Ontonagon Miner.]

—Meads is still in Washington and seems to be enjoying himself. At the Smithsonian he found an old acquaintance, Jim Paul's mass, of which the curator only knew that it was a mass of L. S. copper. A. M. was able to enlighten him a bit. He took in a reception at the White house and describes costumes and coiffures as though he had never done anything else—went to Alexandria on George's birthday and tells about that dead old burgh; but he says not a word about land-grants or railroads, which, as congress had done nothing in the matter, is not remarkable.

NEW STORE.

Once more at the Front. Again in the Field!

E. ERICKSON

Would most respectfully inform the people that his stock, now being opened in the new store, **78 Ludington St.**, has been selected with great care its adaptation to the wants of this city, consisting of staple and fancy

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All purchased at the very lowest **Rock Bottom Prices**, and to be sold on the same basis. Call and examine my stock before purchasing.

N. B.—Special attention is asked to our Dress Goods and Trimmings.

VICK'S SEEDS.

W. J. WALLACE

NOW OFFERS

VICK'S CHOICE SEEDS

For the Partarre,

For the Garden,

For the Field.

Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds,

Grass and Grain Seed,

From the well-known gardens of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

EVERY SEED WARRANTED.

Call and get a copy of **Vick's Floral Guide.**

P. S.—While paying, for the time, special attention to Seeds, Wallace does not neglect his established trade in

HARDWARE AND STOVES,

but can and will supply all wants in that line, at the lowest living prices.

La Belle Wagons Always on Hand.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE.

NEW STORE! 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

—DEALER IN—

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 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.

MEAT MARKET.

BITTNER BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

City and Marine Meat Market,

LUDINGTON STREET,

Keep constantly on hand a choice supply of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Headcheese, Sausage, Honey, Butter, Eggs, &c. By keeping a clean, neat place, and always having on hand a full stock of the above advertised meats, we hope to merit a continuance of your liberal patronage.

LUMBER.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

Are prepared to furnish

LUMBER,

Either at Wholesale or Retail,

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

Lumber Yard in the Rear of the Iron Port Office.

DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL COUNTY DIRECTORY.

DAVID OLIVER . . . . . Sheriff
EDWIN P. BARRAS . . . Clerk and Register of Deeds
COVELL C. ROYCE . . . . . Treasurer
ELI P. ROYCE . . . . Circuit Court Commissioner
EMIL GLASER . . . . . Judge of Probate
ELI P. ROYCE . . . . . Prosecuting Attorney
CHAS. E. BROTHERTON . . . . . Surveyor
HENRY MCFALL . . . . . Coroner

County Board of Supervisors—

CHAS. E. BROTHERTON . . . . . Escanaba
JOHN B. KITCHEN . . . . . Fairbanks
JOHN D. ROSS . . . . . Ford River
AZEL LATHROP . . . . . Maple Ridge
W. W. OLIVER . . . . . Baldwin
ROBERT PEACOCK . . . . . Masonville
WILLIAM SHIPMAN . . . . . Winona
EDWARD ANSELL . . . . . Sac Bay
THOS. J. STREETER . . . . . Nahma

SECRET SOCIETIES.

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

Regular communications are held at their hall, over Ephraim's store, on the third Thursday in each month. James Robertson, W. M., F. E. Harris, Sec.

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

Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Cardozo & Erickson's store, every Monday evening. Frank Atkins, N. G. Emil Glaser, Sec.

ESCANABA LODGE, No. 85, I.O.G.T.

Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Cardozo & Erickson's store, every Tuesday evening. F. A. Banks, W. C. T. Miss G. Ramsdell, Sec.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOSEPH'S—Rev. Charles Langner, pastor. Services in the morning at 8 and 10 o'clock; afternoon, catechism at 3 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. E. W. Garner, pastor. Services at 11 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 2 o'clock; prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S P. E.—Rev. C. Collard Adams, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Bible class at 12. Prayers and lecture on Friday evenings at 7:30.

TIME TABLES.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 (Passenger)	3:32 pm
No. 10	9:30 pm
No. 12	5:00 am
No. 14	2:00 pm
No. 16	7:55 am

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 (Passenger)	11:25 am
No. 9	11:45 pm
No. 11	7:30 pm
No. 13	6:00 am
No. 15	:50 pm

MENOMINEE RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC.

GOING WEST.

No. 4 (Passenger)	10:35 am
No. 6 (Passenger)	4:40 pm
No. 16	10:40 am

TRAINS AT FLORENCE.

GOING EAST.

No. 3 (Passenger)	8:23 am
No. 5 (Passenger)	2:25 pm
No. 21	10:00 am

C. B. & Q. R. R.

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Reversing Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given by applying to

JAMES R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago
T. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

MARBLE WORKS.

Mendlik, Weaver & Co.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Italian & American Marble

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES,

MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, COPING, Etc.

Also dealers in the famous Scotch Granite Monuments and all kinds of Building Stone.
Opposite Court House, MARINETTE, WIS.

[Menominee Herald.]

—Says that Kimberly sold one fourth interest in the Commonwealth mine, which cost him $8,000, for $238,000, and thinks he sold too low. He can repeat to himself the adage about the "nimble sixpence" and be consoled.

—Walter Hicks got a leg broken "catching a ride" on a sleigh.

—The heavy ice has drawn the piles in the Menominee river like so many rotten teeth.

—The inhabitants of the north half of the township of Stephenson want to be set off into a township of their own, to be called Nadeau.

—With sidewalks buried from sight by huge drifts and a furious gale tearing aboad, the upper peninsula can hardly be called a paradise.

—Rob. Morris contemplates a visit to Menominee, this spring, when he will lecture upon masonry and the holy land.

—The Wisconsin legislature issued a blue book and the Michigan legislature a red one. Both contain much valuable information. The red book will not make one blue, but the blue book was meant to be read.

—Prof. Rominger will visit the range early in May.

—The Beyer house and four other buildings, at Oconto, burned on Tuesday morning.

—The Episcopal society at Menominee is called Grace Church Mission.

—Vessel men predict opening of navigation by April 20. Let 'em.

—J. G. Moreau has just received $3,250 arrears of pension and bounty.

[Sault Ste. Marie News.]

—The News, after quoting what had been said on the subject by the Mining Journal, Port and Marine Record, says:

Perhaps the state of Michigan has as much right to retain this money as is had to make the disposition which has been made of much of the revenue exacted from this province, but in this case, if the money is not turned over to the general government, there will be the biggest kick on record. Undoubtedly the general government will receive this fund together with the canal and apply it as equitably as can be done under the circumstances. Directly, of course, the money came from the commercial carrying trade of Lake Superior, but it is a principle old as civilization that the producers and consumers must foot all bills for carrying, manufacture, and general support of middle men in the transportation and transformation of raw products. This case is no exception. The upper peninsula as the producer has borne the lion's share of this expense. Whatever makes transportation cheaper and reduces its risks increases the value of our native products. The present scheme of using the funds to construct a dry dock in the u. p. is to the interest of all parties who originally contributed this fund.

[Green Bay Advocate.]

—Wants Green Bay and Fort Howard consolidated.

—The roof of the Adams house barn was crushed by the weight of snow upon it.

—The old steamboat Navarino is to be rebuilt and turned into a sailing barge.

—One Heraly was thrown from a load of lumber, rolled under the sleigh and was killed.

—The Wisconsin & Michigan railroad will cross the Oconto at Stiles.

—The ship yards are all busy.

—Wants more attention paid to stock raising, so the butchers need not go to Chicago for beeves.

—James Dillon has been appointed to the military academy at West Point.

—All through the city the snow drifts range from five to twelve feet high.

This on Wednesday of last week. What they were on the Saturday following can be imagined.

[Manistique Pioneer.]

—The editor has been threatened with a libel suit or a whipping. Either will be a change.

The Major should arm himself. An elder squirt-gun would be a fit and effective weapon with which to engage the coward who would threaten him with violence.

—The Pioneer insists that Schoolcraft must have those townships from Mackinac and Chippewa and half of Delta besides. The Major has not room to spread himself now.

—The Pioneer building is surrounded by a bank of snow ranging in depth from four to nine feet; the whole village plat is covered to a depth of from four to seven feet.

—If this weather lasts much longer we fear a general break-up of the lumber camps, as it will be impossible to keep roads open to haul the logs. It will be a severe blow to the lumber interests in this locality, as we do not believe that more than three fourths of the needed supply has been secured up to the present time.

[Marinette Eagle.]

—Justice Church decided that the evidence against John Morrison, arrested for causing the death of Elias Person, at Commonwealth, was not sufficient to warrant holding him for trial, and he was discharged.

—Henry Trudell got thirty days jail for cruelty to animals—over-driving a livery horse.

—The Judge missed his "patent" last week and the Eagle was only half-size. It was just as good, though.

—Rejoicing over the inauguration of President Garfield, the Eagle "gives it" to Hayes, beak and talons, for his nepotism and mendacity.

—Typhoid fevers, pneumonia and measles make work for Peshtigo doctors.

[Marinette North Star.]

—John Brindison, a Swede, left Menekaunee, on Saturday evening, drunk, and attempted to reach his home, four miles south of that place, on foot. His body was found, on Monday, about two miles out. Justice Daily held an inquest.

—A change of management in the Dunlap house is on the cards. The preliminary negotiations have progressed to an agreement, we learn, and the new landlord—a Mr. Green, of Green Bay—will assume charge as soon as the necessary details can be satisfactorily arranged. Such is hotel life. To-day you see us and to-morrow you haven't a thing in your hand to draw to.

—Sam. Wilman was brought in from one of the lumber camps up the Menominee with a broken leg.

—Justice Church's decision in the Morrison case excites "more indignation than surprise among the law-abiding," but "another element" is pleased.

[Ishpeming Agitator.]

—A powder-house at the New York mine blew up on Tuesday, March 1, but, for the reason that Thomas Allen, a contractor, had his wits about him and nerve enough to handle dualin cartridges when the paper envelope was blazing, no one was seriously injured. Mr. Allen is a cool, brave man.

—The Agitator is led to remark that there has been a snow storm and some delay of the mails.

—William Bonneau drank tincture of arnica for whisky, and went to be an angel.

—The sale of the Conrad mine was carried out, but if the owners (former) had their money back again the price would be doubled.

—Leopold & Austrian, of Chicago, and Emil Hart, of Republic, constitute the Mastodon mining company, which will work a property near Republic.

—Apropos of our remarks concerning the transfer of the u. p. to Wisconsin, the Agitator says "Ohio or independence." Right, all but the Ohio. Independence is the word.

[Marquette Mining Journal.]

—Sales of public lands, by the Marquette land office are very brisk. Sales for the current month bid fair to exceed those for January and February together.

—Mrs. Catherine Gorman, 86 years of age, died on Tuesday.

—The Journal nominates M. H. Maynard for circuit judge in the 25th circuit. Plenty of time a year hence.

—James Jones, stabbed Alexander Logan to death at Munising, on the 25th ult. It was a cold-blooded murder, but the only court that has authority to administer the proper punishment, Judge Lynch's, is not in session.

—James E. Dalliba "is willing, if not anxious to succeed Judge Williams."

—Mr. Swineford describes the Michigamme, Spurr mountain and Stewart mines, the first of which he calls a good, an excellent property and the other two questionable.

[Hancock Mining Journal.]

—Potatoes a dollar and a quarter a bushel and none to be had at that.

—Village matters attract as little attention in the copper country as with us. Only 65 votes were cast at the last election in Houghton.

—A bonanza has been struck at the Ahmeek mine. Nobody knows about it except the management, as the mine has been closed to outsiders and even to stockholders.

—Capt. Berringer is at Hancock looking after his Manganese mine.

[Negaunee Iron Herald.]

—Hon. Ed. Breitung has gone to Florida to dodge our March and April weather.

—Chuck Stevens has got back from Colorado.

—Dan Laughlin fell down a shaft at the Manganese mine and broke ribs.

—Mr. Dalliba is not, and will not be a candidate for the judgeship. Judge Williams will.

—Mrs. Gilligan, wife of the signal observer at Marquette, died on Monday evening.

Important to Consumptives.

Rev. Dr. Cass, while a medical missionary to the East Indies, had placed in his hands the formula for a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, Debility, etc. After having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he feels it a duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The Recipe will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address, with stamp, (naming this paper,) DR. M. E. CASS, 1257 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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 physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 46

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, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c. A single trial will convince you of its great merit. It is rich in the medicinal 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 around 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.

—A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat diseases. For thirty years the troches have been recommended by physicians and always gave perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited 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. 52

The Literary Revolution.

This very remarkable enterprise continues to make such progress as to astonish its friends and astound its enemies. Its greatly increasing proportions have compelled the removal of its head-quarters from the Tribune building to the very large and beautiful building, No. 764 Broadway, which is in the very midst of the "book district" of New York city, and, therefore, of the publishing enterprise of the nation. This building, though six stories in height 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, is sufficient only for the offices and retail store of the company. The manufacturing is carried on in several large buildings located in other parts of the city, though it is contemplated concentrating them soon in one immense factory to be erected.

Their list of recent and early forthcoming publications are extremely interesting to all who enjoy what is choicest in literature. The Library Magazine is unique in both form and character and altogether delightful in the richness of its contents. Of the books announced, Green's larger "History of the English People," reduced from $10 to $1; Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," reduced to 40 cents; Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," 25 cents, and the "Revised New Testament," which is promised to be manufactured with rapidity heretofore unheard of, will atract special attention. It is worth while for every one who has not already seen it, to send and get the illustrated pamphlet. "Book Making, amd Type Setting by Steam," which will be sent free upon application. Address, the American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

Bittner, Wickert & Co.

DEAL IN

FLOUR, FEED, HAY & GRAIN,

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Graham and Rye Flour, Flax Seed, Grass Seed, Peas and Beans, and pay

CHICAGO PRICES FOR FURS.

At the Southeast Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets,

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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18 SEASON 81.

WINEGAR, MILLAR & CO.,

Forwarders for Goodrich Transportation Company and Green Bay Lines.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents. Ore Cargoes a Specialty. Four First-class Companies Represented.

Also Agents for LEVIATHAN, Wrecking Steamer,

Whose 14-Inch Worthington Steam Pump is stationed with us.

TUGS BEN DRAKE AND J. N. BROOKS,

With Lighters, Hawsers and Wrecking Implements, can be had any time on application.

Dealers in Fresh and Salt Fish, Salt, Wood & Coal.

ESCANABA, MICH.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHRISTIAN OLSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 164 LUDINGTON STREET,

Has a full assortment of goods suitable to the country and climate, which he will make up into

SUITS OR SINGLE GARMENTS,

In the latest fashions and on the most reasonable terms. He employs none but first-class workmen, and guarantees satisfaction in every case.

PENSIONS.

PENSIONS

ARE PAID every soldier disabled in line of duty, by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight, disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers who died in the army get a pension. BOUNTY—Discharge for wound, injuries or rupture, gives full bounty. Send 8 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address

P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. We refer to A. W. Davis, Pres't Indiana Banking Co., and R. F. Kennedy, Pres't Central Bank, both of Indianapolis. Name this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN LANDS

500,000 Acres

ON THE LINE OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full particulars, which will be sent *free*, address

CHARLES L. COLBY,
Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5 AND UPWARDS. Parties with limited capital desiring to become interested in Mining enterprises, at *bottom figures*, please send address for *free* prospectus to JOSIAH FLETCHER, 37 Broadway, New York City.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Young Men Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & Co., Augusta, Me.

STUTTERING cured by Bate's Appliances. Send for description to Simpson & Co., Box 2236, N.Y.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

NERVINE PILLS. They act like a Charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, and curing nervous debility, $1 per Box, or 6 for $5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, $2, by mail, sealed. Also all kinds Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. a Book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTICE.

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

G. T. BURNS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

$500 REWARD!

OVER A MILLION OF PROF. Guilmette's FRENCH Kidney Pads

Have already been sold in this country and in FRANCE;

Every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

That the pad fails to cure. This great remedy will POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Sides or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary organs,

YOU CAN BE CURED

Without swallowing nauseous medicines by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

Testimonials from the People:

JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says: "One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks time. My case had been given up by the best doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money.

GEO. YETTER, J. P., Toledo, O., says: "I suffered three years with Sciatica and Kidney disease and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer for 25 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured."

MRS. HELLEN JEROME, Toledo, O., says: "For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Lucorrhœa and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay Ohio, writes: "I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads."

B. F. KEESLING, M. D., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes: "I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads gave better general satisfaction than any kidney remedy we ever sold."

RAY & SHOEMAKER, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo., "We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

FROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PAD

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail.

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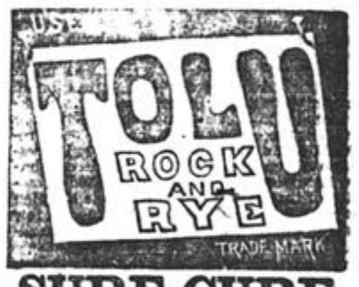

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NEWS SUMMARY.

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Congress.

IN the Senate on the 1st Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of ship canals or railways across the isthmus, and stated that the committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of all these subjects, thinking that the time had not yet arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with. The Conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortifications Appropriation bills were concurred in. House bills were passed: To dispose of Osage Indian lands in Kansas; to open a portion of the Fort Ridgely reservation in Minnesota to homestead and timber-culture entry; to authorize the registration of trade-marks and to protect the same....The General Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriations, was reported in the House. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were concurred in, one of which gives $10,000 for the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia. The Conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to, making the total appropriation $11,141,800. The Funding bill came up, and its consideration extended into the evening session. After several of the Senate amendments had been concurred in a majority of the Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question for concurrence in amendment No. 16, thus indicating no quorum present, and at a little after midnight a recess was taken.

THE credentials of Mr. Maxey (Texas), reelected, and of John I. Mitchell (Pa.) were presented and filed in the Senate on the 2d. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred. The Funding bill was also received from the House and signed by the Vice-President....The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. After rejecting several proposed amendments the Senate amendments to the Funding bill were all finally agreed to without any change, and the bill as thus amended was then passed. Mr. Carlisle then moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill amending the Funding bill just passed, so as to make it conform to the amendments recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means; among the amendments is one providing that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to repeal, modify, or affect Sections 5,020, 5,021, 5,022, 5,023 and 5,024, Revised Statutes. After some discussion the motion prevailed and the bill was passed, without division. The Speaker laid before the House the enrolled Funding bill, and it was signed by him.

IN the Senate on the 3d the Conference reports on the Sundry Civil and on the Deficiency Appropriation bills were agreed to. A number of private pension bills were passed. The thanks of the Senate were voted unanimously to Vice-President Wheeler. The House bill making appropriations for the payment of the claims allowed by the Commissioner of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1871, etc., and the Japanese Fund bill, directing the payment to Japan of $1,465,224, were passed....The President's message vetoing the Funding bill was received and read in the House, and a motion was adopted —135 to 116—to lay it on the table for future consideration. The Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Cox was amended by the insertion of 319 members instead of 307, and the bill as amended was then passed—145 to 113. The Conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the Deficiency Appropriation bills were agreed to.

THE Senate remained in session all night on the 3d, and took a recess from daylight to 10:30 a. m. on the 4th. The galleries were soon packed with ladies. General Hancock was escorted into the chamber by Mr. Blaine, and received a cordial greeting from Mr. Conkling and other leading Senators. The advent of General Sheridan was signified by cheers. The Chinese and Japanese Embassies appeared in their national costumes. At noon Vice-President Wheeler took leave of the body, and Vice-President Arthur made a brief address and took the oath of office. The new Senators were sworn in, Edmunds and Mahone being the only absentees. An adjournment to noon on the 5th was effected, and a rush was made for the portico to witness the inauguration of President Garfield....In the House Mr. Hutchins stated that, in attempting to enter the Capitol at the Senate wing, he had been repulsed by an armed soldier, and offered a resolution of censure, which provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Conger presented a resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, which was carried, and Mr. Randall then made a few remarks and formally declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

THE Senate met at noon on the 5th, and took a recess until three o'clock. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, was unanimously adopted extending to General Hancock the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington. Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks before, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to take into consideration the mode of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying the same, who shall report such propositions for a change in the law and Constitution as may seem expedient, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of Congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882. The Vice-President stated that he had received for presentation a number of petitions for special legislation, but his own opinion, based upon rules and precedents, was that they could not be presented at an extraordinary session of the Senate. He submitted the question as to the disposition to be made of the communications, and it was ordered that the petitions be retained by the Vice-President, to be submitted by him at the next legislative session. All the Cabinet nominations sent in by President Garfield were confirmed in executive session.

Domestic.

ON the 2d a man whose face was covered with eruptions of small-pox in its most infectious stage walked into police headquarters in New York, where all the Captains were waiting for their checks, and elbowed his way through them to the Health Office, where he asked to be attended to. He was hustled out to the hospital.

IT is stated that Frank J. Wright, a reputable lawyer of Westminster, Md., was recently hanged in the mountains of Colorado, by a band of vigilantes, for the alleged theft of mules which he had purchased from a stranger.

THREE children were recently burned to death in a cabin on a farm belonging to Dudley Hunter, near Shelbyville, Ky.

THE following failures were announced on the 2d: Kelly, Purefoy & Brewer, grocers and cotton brokers, of Raleigh, N. C.—liabilities $50,000; W. A. Hall & Co., hardware merchants, of Montgomery, Ala.—liabilities $30,000, assets $20,000; and Robinson, Leslie & Co., Troup Station, Ga.—liabilities $50,000.

THERE were coined at the various Government mints throughout the country during the month of February $9,558,000, of which $2,307,000 were of silver.

THE plasterers of Boston struck on the 2d for three dollars per day.

A CALL has been recently prepared in Washington and sent to all nations engaged in the last Monetary Conference for a meeting in Paris on the 19th of April, to discuss the silver question upon two general points, as follows: First, to have coinage unlimited in countries participating in the conference; Second, to make silver unlimited legal tender on the basis of fifteen and one-half of silver to one of gold. There are several other propositions, but they are all matters of detail. This action was taken because of a request by France that this country join her in requesting the nations represented in the last conference to meet again.

A BAND of young robbers was recently captured in New York City. The eldest was ten and the youngest seven years of age. The boys had banded together for the purpose of robbing children going to and from school, and had made a number of successful assaults, dividing the plunder, consisting of slates, books, jackknives and odd pennies.

THE miners of the Connellsville (Pa.) coke region struck on the 2d for an advance of five cents per wagon for mining coal, and ten cents for drawing coke. The strike was quite extensive, affecting several thousand men. Nearly all of the works had suspended.

TWO TRAMPS, who went to sleep a few nights ago on a cinder heap, near Paterson, N. J., were burned to death. Several weeks ago a similar occurrence was reported from the same place.

AN Albany (N. Y.) undertaker named O'Reilly has been sent to jail for three years for swearing to fraudulent bills against the county for burying the pauper dead.

ON the 4th the Springfield (Mass.) Silk Company was forced to suspend in consequence of the discovery of a deficit of $85,000 in the accounts of its treasurer, Henry Hallett. On the same day the American Mills of Warwick, R. I., made an assignment because of the failure of A. J. Graeffe, of New York. The liabilities are placed at $90,000. Hugh R. Healy, of New York, a wholesale dealer in molasses, has also failed, with liabilities of $130,000, and caused the suspension of his brother, John A. Healy.

ON the 4th the Italian bark Ajace was wrecked off Coney Island. Ten of the crew were drowned, and four others cut their throats in despair.

AN explosion of gas in the Central Pacific coal mine at Almy, Wyoming, on the evening of the 3d, killed thirty-five Chinamen and three whites. Fire has raged in the mine for five years, but it has been isolated by stone walls.

BY an explosion at the Eureka powder-works at San Francisco on the 4th two Chinamen were killed and five others wounded.

THE strike of the Boston plasterers ended on the 4th, the workmen agreeing to work at old rates until April, when an advance is promised.

FRED KLOSSE, a German boy of Cincinnati, eleven years old, shot his brother Otto, a lad nine years of age, on the 4th, in a fit of anger, with a toy pistol. Fred was arrested and had a hearing in the Police Court, and would probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

THE cotton-seed oil mills at Hickman, Ky., were destroyed by fire on the 4th, causing $60,000 damage. Mrs. Pearsons, who lived in a frame house adjoining, was burned to death. The Pearl Hominy Mills at Baltimore were also burned, the loss being $70,000.

THE recent New York walking match, which ended on the 5th, was a financial failure. Panchot, who bade fair to beat any previous record, stopped at an early hour, with 541 miles to his credit, and would receive about $1,900.

THOMAS SMITH, charged with cruelty to his son Thomas, by compelling him to engage in a walking match, was convicted in New York on the 5th, and sentenced to prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $100.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th. Loss over $50,000.

A HORRIBLE death from hydrophobia occurred at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 5th. Mr. Benjamin H. Karcofe, an old man living near Sangersville, was about fourteen years ago bitten by a mad dog. Antidotes were given him at the time, and the fear of hydrophobia passed away. A few days before his death Mr. Karcofe was seized with convulsions at the sight of water, and the truth flashed upon his friends that he was suffering from hydrophobia. He suffered horribly, and had lucid intervals at times. He died in great agony, foaming at the mouth and barking like a dog. In his contortions it took several men to hold him.

THE train to which ex-President Hayes' special coach was attached was wrecked at Severn Station, Md., on the 5th, by colliding with a train of empty cars drawn by two engines. J. W. Young, of Shamokin, Pa., was instantly killed, and eight other passengers were injured. A baggage-master was also killed, and eight other railroad employes were injured more or less seriously. The Presidential party escaped injury, and left at midnight for Fremont, Ohio.

A FIRE occurred in the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum at Danville on the evening of the 5th, which caused the destruction of the greater part of the structure, involving a loss of about $600,000. The institution contained 300 inmates, all of whom were rescued.

Personal and Political.

THE Supplemental Funding bill passed by the National House of Representatives on the 2d contains the following provisions:

Section 1 provides that the last sentence of Section 1 of the Funding bill shall read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to authorize public subscriptions at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States, and at all National banks, and such other banks as he may designate, for the bonds and for the Treasury notes herein provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscription; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes, or of either of them, have been subscribed within the said thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made bona fide subscriptions in order of time of said subscriptions at rates most advantageous to the United States."

Section 2 amends Section 6 of the same bill so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use, from time to time, not exceeding $50,000,000 at any one time of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury for the purpose mentioned in said section.

Section 3 amends Section 5 of the same bill by adding thereto the following: "And provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal, modify, or in any manner affect Sections 5,020, 5,021, 5,022, 5,023 and 5,024 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

A LOCAL-OPTION bill, prepared by the State Temperance Alliance, passed the Delaware House of Representatives on the 2d.

THE Greenbackers of the Seventh Michigan Congressional District have nominated W. Ellithorpe to fill the vacancy in the National House caused by the election of Conger to the Senate.

ALL the Appropriation bills passed by the Forty-sixth Congress at its last session were signed by President Hayes, and, therefore, became laws.

AT a special meeting of the old Cabinet in Washington early on the afternoon of the 5th President Garfield asked that each remain in his position until his successor should qualify. Mr. French, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, presented a request from several National Banks to be allowed to redeposit their bonds and withdraw the greenbacks recently handed in to retire their circulation. No conclusion was reached on the question.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, the famous bridge-builder, died of apoplexy at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on the 6th.

THE following Cabinet nominations, sent by President Garfield to the Senate on the 5th, were promptly confirmed by that body, in executive session:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.

Postmaster General—T. L. James, of New York.

Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Foreign.

THE correspondent who was with General Colley at Spitzkop, and who was captured and subsequently released by the Boers, has written a very graphic description of the engagement. His statement shows that, with every advantage on the side of the British, the Boers carried the day by sheer fighting. General Colley had 600 men, and a position that was regarded as absolutely impregnable. His troops were so well sheltered that, although the Boers fired incessantly and with remarkable precision, there were only five casualties in the first four hours. The Boers, who numbered about 1,000, made several attempts to carry the position with a rush, but each time they were driven back with the bayonet. At last they made a tremendous charge, and the British were routed. It was an instantaneous change from apparently perfect safety to total defeat.

THE revolt against the payment of taxes is becoming general throughout the Turkish provinces, and the authorities are completely powerless to enforce payment.

THE Coercion bill passed its third reading in the British House of Lords on the 2d and received the Royal sanction.

THE heaviest gale for sixty years has recently occurred off the Newfoundland coast. Much damage was done to the shipping at St. John's, and many lives were lost.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made in the British House of Commons on the 2d that the Government had no evidence of the prevalence of trichinæ at Chicago.

A RECENT Paris cablegram announces the death of Drouyn de L'Huys, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Cabinet of President Louis Napoleon, and afterward under the Empire. He served as Ambassador to London, and represented France in the Conference of Vienna.

THE Committee of Inquiry in the case of General De Cissey, ex-Minister of War of France, have unanimously decided to report him not guilty of treason or corruption, and, by a vote of 12 to 6, not guilty of irregularities prejudicial to the State.

AN earthquake shock was experienced in Switzerland on the 3d. No great damage was done.

THE Darlington Iron Company of London failed on the 4th, its liabilities being enormous.

THE Orange Emergency Committee of Dublin has appealed to its brethren in Canada for funds to relieve the persecuted Irish loyalists.

FULL returns of the census just taken in Germany show a population of 45,194,172.

THE Pope has asked the Czar to grant amnesty to the bishops and priests exiled to Siberia.

IN the British House of Commons on the 4th Mr. Parnell declared that the Ministry could not drive men like himself and Dillon outside the lines of the Constitution, and that the Arms bill would not prevent the shooting of bad landlords.

THE death of Prince George Charles, of Hesse Darmstadt, is announced.

A LONDON telegram of the 6th says the British Cabinet had agreed upon terms of peace to be offered to the Boers.

LARGE land meetings were held at Tralee and Mullingar, Ireland, on the 6th.

UP to midnight on the 6th there had been a continuous snow-storm in Scotland for seventy hours. Travel and traffic were entirely suspended.

A FRENCHMAN who served as Captain under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1812 was one of the jurors on a coroner's inquest at Montreal a few days ago.

AN information was lodged against Dillon on the 5th for advocating the Boycotting of certain persons inimical to the Land League.

AN earthquake occurred a few days ago on the island of Ischia, off the coast of Italy, which caused an appalling loss of life. In one village alone more than a hundred dead bodies have been found.

LATER NEWS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, at one time Assistant-Secretary of State under Hamilton Fish, and afterward Minister to Berlin, has been appointed Assistant-Secretary of State under Secretary Blaine.

ALL the members of the new Cabinet, except Mr. Lincoln, qualified and formally entered upon their official duties on the 7th.

THE Democratic Senators in Washington held a caucus on the 7th and resolved to attempt to organize the Senate on the 8th. A Republican caucus was also held, at which it was determined to oppose this effort at organization on the part of the Democrats while there were vacant seats to be filled.

THE United States Senate was in session only a few minutes on the 7th. Immediately after the reading of the journal Senator-elect Mahone, of Virginia, was sworn in, subscribing to the modified oath. He took his seat upon the Republican side.

A DUBLIN telegram of the 7th says Secretary Forster had just left Ireland after having sworn out forty warrants, under the Coercion act, against prominent Land Leaguers.

ON the 7th the Republican members of the Wisconsin Legislature met in caucus, and balloted twenty-eight times for a candidate for United States Senator, and then adjourned without making a nomination. The last ballot resulted as follows: Cameron, 40; Keyes, 26; Dixon, 15; scattering, 11.

ANOTHER walking match began in New York on the morning of the 7th—an international go-as-you-please contest for two purses of $5,000 each. Four contestants started—Rowell, O'Leary, Vaughan and Albert.

A GENTLEMAN in Baltimore has received a letter from Paul Boyton, who was reported killed by the Chilians, written at Lima on February 7, in which he announces that he was a prisoner of war, and had been slightly wounded in two places.

NINE vessels were lost on the Scottish coast during the recent storm, and one hundred persons drowned.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 7th announces the appearance of the plague in Mesopotamia. There had been eighteen deaths at Nefer, thirty at Cusaro and thirty-five in the Bagdad provinces.

A NEW YORK special of the 7th to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, Chairman of the Bible-Revision Committee, had announced that the revised New Testament will be published by the English University presses in May, in different sizes and styles of binding, at corresponding prices; that the American Committee had given its sanction to the University editions; that the Committee had no connection with any of the proposed reprints; and that the publication of the revision will be precisely on the same footing as the present authorized version, that is, protected by copyright in England and free in this country.

THE CABINET.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the President's Official Family—Who the Secretaries Are, Where They Came From, and What They Have Heretofore Accomplished.

The following are brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Cabinet:

JAMES G. BLAINE—SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Blaine was born in Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the Portland *Advertiser* and the Kennebec *Journal*; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1859, '60, '61 and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty-third as Speaker); was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican; was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which will expire March 3, 1883. The people are familiar with his great campaigns for nomination for the Presidency.

THOMAS L. JAMES—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. James was born at Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831; was educated at the Utica Academy, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the printing business to Wesley Bailey, the veteran abolition editor of the *Liberty Press*. He served with Mr. Bailey for five years, and then purchased the *Madison County Journal*, then a Whig paper published at Hamilton. When the Republican party was formed he made the *Journal* a Republican paper and labored for the election of Fremont. For five years he held the position of Collector of Canal Tolls at Hamilton, and then removed to New York City, where he secured an appointment as Inspector of Customs under Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port. In 1864 he was made a Weigher, and in 1869 Deputy Collector. Upon the inauguration of the Civil-Service Reform he was made President of the Board of Examiners for the Custom-House. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster of New York by President Grant, and held the position until his appointment as Postmaster-General.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN—SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Lincoln, the eldest son and only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and, having entered Harvard, graduated the summer of 1864. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But, before finishing the course, he went into the army and was on General Grant's staff with the rank of Captain, from February 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the war closed. He then returned to his law-books, and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State, February 25, 1867. In September of the following year he was married in Washington, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa. He and his wife spent six months of the summer and fall of 1872 in Europe, and, on returning to Chicago, he associated himself with Mr. Edward S. Isham, in law practice, and the two have been partners ever since, the firm being one of the best known in the city, and doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Lincoln, politically, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and is a "stalwart" Republican, though, with local exceptions, he has taken no active part in politics. He was a Presidential Elector at the last election.

WAYNE MACVEAGH—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. MacVeagh was born at Phœnixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833, and is thus in his forty-eighth year. He was named after Isaac Wayne. He received his early education in Chester County, but was prepared for college at Freeland Seminary, in Montgomery County, under the instruction of J. W. Sunderland, LL.D. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West-chester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester County, and served in that capacity for three years. During the war for the Union Mr. McVeagh was twice in the service, first as a Captain of a company of cavalry, which was in the service for two weeks only, when the invasion of the State was threatened, in September, 1862, and as a Major on the staff of MajorGeneral Couch during the emergency of the following year. In early life Mr. McVeagh married a daughter of Mr. Lewis, his law preceptor, and after her death, in 1867 he married a daughter of ex-Senator Simon Cameron. In 1870 he was appointed to succeed E. Jay Morris as Minister to Constantinople, a position which he held until the close of 1871.

WILLIAM WINDOM—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Windom was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced his profession in Ohio and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1877. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD—SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Kirkwood was born in Harford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John McLeod in Washington City; removed to Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-'51 a member of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa and resigned that office January 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1878, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George G. Wright, Republican. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

WILLIAM H. HUNT—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Hunt is a native of Louisiana, and comes of a prominent family. When the war broke out he adhered to the Union side, and remained a steadfast supporter of the cause to the end. For this reason he was ostracised by his family, and, when politics began to reshape themselves in the South after the war, became a Republican and has been a Republican ever since. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Gov. Kellogg in his contest with McEnery. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and served one term; he was re-elected as Attorney-General on the ticket with Packard. Curiously enough, he was thrown out of office through the influence of the MacVeagh Commission which overturned the Packard Government and installed Nicholls while the preparations were being made to seat Hayes in Washington. MacVeagh, the head of the Commission, and Hunt, the overthrown Attorney-General of Louisiana, now meet on a common plane in General Garfield's Cabinet.

—The early bird catches the first cold —this season.

Veto of the Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

THE following is the message of President Hayes, vetoing the Funding bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having considered the bill entitled "An act to facilitate the funding of the National debt," I am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of public duties in this, the closing week of my term of office, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make any fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for refunding the National debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished, it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payments of the Nation, and I earnestly recommend that if the bill before me shall fail, another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While, in my opinion, it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to offer to the public bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my Constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present National Banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which, for convenience and security of the bill-holder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the National Banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows:

"SECTION 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the three-per-cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purpose aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof: *provided*, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in Section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of United States notes and providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby repealed, and Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby re-enacted."

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capital of existing banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of three per cent. bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for that purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than three per cent., and, therefore, a better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after the 1st of July next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the Banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bill-holder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the Banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. The National Banking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable interest than the three-per-cent. bonds, prior to next July. To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it, as it now is, a banking system free, upon the same terms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill.

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the National Banking system of our country, which, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the National Banks, and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence, would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that the measure for refunding the National debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any Refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the National Banking system or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives, for that further consideration which is provided for in the Constitution.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 3, 1881.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER in Berks County, Pa., has whipped fifty-eight pupils and had fights with seventeen fathers since November 1. During the holidays he breaks colts and hunts wolves.

THE estimated rent of the new building on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, New York, will net to its owners the princely sum of $180,000 a year.

—Miss Anna Dickinson will soon return to the stage.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions.

[From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]

INDORSER'S LIABILITY.

After the indorsement of a matured note, J, the indorser, held the note in his care and custody for B, the indorsee, and at her instance, from March 4, 1874, to January 11, 1875, for safe-keeping in a bank of which J was the President and Cashier. The indorsee took actual possession of the note on January 11, 1875, and brought an action thereon against the maker. Failing to collect all the judgment from the maker, or from the mortgaged property, on May 11, 1878, an action was brought against J as indorser. *Held* that as no other demand was made than the institution of the suit on January 11, and as no notice of non-payment was given, and as such notice was not waived, the indorser was not liable.—*Shelby vs. Judd, Supreme Court, Kansas.*

HOMESTEAD.

The sale of the homestead without the consent of the wife, and against her will, does not exclude her from asserting her right thereto, although her husband may acquire another domicile and homestead, to the acquisition of which she does not assent and to the acceptance of which, as her homestead, she persistently objects.—*Gibbs & Halliday vs. Mayes, Texas Commissioners of Appeal.*

FRAUDULENT TELEGRAMS.

An impostor at Cincinnati sent a dispatch in the name of B over defendant's telegraph line to C, at Selma, Ala., requesting C to send a telegraphic money order to B at Cincinnati. C complied and defendant paid the money to the impostor at Cincinnati. *Held* that in the absence of any suspicious circumstances, defendant was not liable for the mistake. —*Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Meyer, Supreme Court, Ala.*

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Fraudulent representations by a vendor may be as well by acts or artifices calculated to deceive as by positive assertions. As, when upon the sale of a horse the vendor knew him to be unsound in a certain respect and by artifice concealed the defect, or in answer to inquiries gave evasive and artful replies, with intent to defraud the vendee, and did thereby deceive him to his injury, it was such a fraud on the vendee as would justify him in rescinding the contract.—*Croyle vs. Moses, Supreme Court, Pa.*

FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE.

A mortgage or bond made to defraud creditors, with an agreement on the part of the mortgagee not to enter the same on record, is invalid and such an agreement will not operate as a defense to an action on the mortgage by the mortgagee or his assignee.—*Gill vs. Henry, Supreme Court, Penn.*

FRAUD—DELIVERY OF GOODS.

A sale, accompanied by a simultaneous delivery of goods, where possession is obtained by fraud, does not change the property. Equally true is it that if the fraud is not as to the delivery of the possession the sale can only be avoided for an absolute fraud in inducing the sale. And if the vendor rely on the promise of the vendee to perform the conditions of the sale and deliver the goods to him, the right of property is changed.—*Thompson vs. Taylor, Philadelphia Court Common Pleas.*

BOARDING RELATIONS.

A defendant to a claim made by an estate, founded upon board and lodging having been furnished him by the decedent, put in the defense that the services were a free gift on account of his relationship. The Court said: "When boarding is furnished or services rendered by one person to another, the law presumes a promise to pay what they are reasonably worth. This presumption may be rebutted by proof that shows an intention on the one part to give and on the other to receive. But relationship alone, except in case of father and son, is not sufficient to overcome this legal presumption. In this case the relation was that of a son-in-law, and this relationship alone was not enough to rebut the presumption of a promise to pay. Though this claim was earned by the wife, the husband is entitled thereto, as in other cases."—*Estate of Elizabeth Gorrecht, Orphans' Court, Lancaster County, Penn.*

DURESS.

A threat by a husband that he will poison himself unless his wife signs a note as surety for him, by means whereof she is induced so to sign, does not amount to duress such as will avoid or defeat her note.—*Wright vs. Remington, Supreme Court, N. Y.*

DEED OF COMPOSITION.

Where a deed of composition between insolvents and their creditors provided that all the real estate should be bought in and the title placed in the hands of a trustee, who, with the consent of a majority of the creditors, had authority to sell any part of it needed by the debtors (who retained possession) to carry on their business, and who were to pay certain installments on the claims, the trustee has no power to order the debtors to quit, unless default is made in payment of the installments, and he is authorized by the majority of the creditors.—*Whitely vs. McFadden, Philadelphia Court Common Pleas.*

LIMITATION.

A promissory note payable "five months from date," but bearing the written consent of the makers that the payee may collect at any time "by discounting a proportional amount of interest that shall have been paid in advance," may be sued, and the statute of Limitation begins to run thereon at once, without demand and without tender of such proportional amount.—*Dawley vs. Wheeler, Supreme Court, Vermont.*

A BOOTMAKER, named Babin, was crossing a street in Paris with his little girl, ten years of age, when the latter, in order to escape a passing cab, left hold of her father's hand, and, in jumping on to the pavement, fell down a large drain hole which had been opened for the purpose of shooting the snow into the sewers. Help was quickly procured, and several firemen and workmen descended, on the hopeless errand of endeavoring to save the poor child. The flooded state of the sewers, however, rendered this impossible, and as yet the bereaved parents have not even had the sad satisfaction of seeing the body recovered.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, : : : MICHIGAN

HAROLD SINGING.

Harold comes lingering down the stair,
My child-knight Harold, with boyish grace;
Under his close-cropped golden hair
Shines the mischievous rose of his face.
But the dancing eyes are dreamy now,
And the languishing mouth is wistful grown,
And the voice that is rarely grave or slow
Chants in a pitiful undertone:
"For men must work and women must weep"—
Over and over, this alone.

Ha, laddie, what words are these for you?
Where did you catch the grim, sweet strain?
Such be for souls that have journeyed through
The gates of the city of toil and pain.
But you, on a pathway just begun,
Out with the birds in the meadow grass,
Playing at hide-and-seek with the sun,
Why should you echo the world's alas?
"For men must work and women must weep"—
Unheard, unheeded, the questions pass.

But, Harold, I see in your shining eyes
The crystal light that the young souls bear
To the human world from the God-lit skies,
But lose in the tempests of grief and care,
Keep the light while you may, little man,
For the threatening years press on apace;
Sport with the butterflies all you can—
Soon must you strive in a sterner race;
"For men must work and women must weep"—
And the shadows will deepen across the face.

The boy smiles out of the midst of the song:
"Why do you wonder that I have heard
What our neighbor goes singing the whole day long?
The beautiful music! For never a bird—
Though the birds are not so sober, you know—
Twittered an air that I loved so well;
And the words in my heart sound strange and low,
What is the rest of it? Can't you tell?
'For men must work and women must weep'"—
Again he murmurs the tuneful spell.

Ay, the ballad is true, and truth is sweet,
And better than heart of the happiest boy
Is the man's heart, knowing of life complete,
Of the struggle and sorrow that end in joy,
You're stirred by the voice from over the way?
Then answer it, Harold, glad and clear;
For the darkness brightens into the day,
And a prophet of hope is the voice you hear;
"For men must work and women must weep"—
And in all God draweth His children near.

—*Marion L. Pelton, in Springfield Republican.*

THE CRYSTAL MAN.

CHAPTER I.

Rapidly turning into the Fifth Avenue from one of the cross streets above the old reservoir, at quarter past eleven o'clock on the night of November 6, 1879, I ran plump into an individual coming the other way.

It was very dark on this corner. I could see nothing of the person with whom I had the honor to be in collision. Nevertheless, the quick habit of a mind accustomed to induction had furnished me with several well-defined facts regarding him before I fairly recovered from the shock of the encounter.

These were some of the facts: He was a heavier man than myself, and stiffer in the legs; but he lacked precisely three inches and a half of my stature. He wore a silk hat, a cape or cloak of heavy woolen material, and rubber overshoes or arctics. He was about thirty-five years old, born in America, educated at a German university, either Heidelberg or Freiburg, naturally of hasty temper, but considerate and courteous in his demeanor to others. He was not entirely at peace with society; there was something in his life or in his present errand which he desired to conceal.

How did I know all this when I had not seen the stranger, and when only a single monosyllable had escaped his lips? Well, I knew that he was stouter than myself, and firmer on his feet, because it was I, not he, who recoiled. I knew that I was just three inches and a half taller than he, for the tip of my nose was still tingling from its contact with the stiff, sharp brim of his hat. My hand, involuntarily raised, had come under the edge of his cape. He wore rubber shoes, for I had not heard a footfall. To an observant ear, the indications of age are as plain in the tones of the voice as to the eye in the lines of the countenance. In the first moment of exasperation at my maladroitness he had muttered "Ox!" a term that would occur to nobody except a German at such a time. The pronunciation of the guttural, however, told me that the speaker was an American German, not a German American, and that his German education had been derived south of the river Main. Moreover, the tone of the gentleman and scholar was manifest even in the utterance of wrath. That the gentleman was in no particular hurry, but for some reason anxious to remain unknown, was a conclusion drawn from the fact that, after listening in silence to my polite apology, he stooped to recover and restore to me my umbrella, and then passed on as noiselessly as he had approached.

I make it a point to verify my conclusions when possible. So I turned back into the cross street and followed the stranger toward a lamp part way down the block. Certainly, I was not more than five seconds behind him. There was no other road that he could have taken. No house door had opened and closed along the way. And yet, when we came into the light the form that ought to have been directly in front of me did not appear. Neither man nor man's shadow was visible.

Hurrying on as fast as I could walk to the next gaslight, I paused under the lamp and listened. The street was apparently deserted. The rays from the yellow flame reached only a little way into the darkness. The steps and doorway, however, of the brown-stone house facing the street lamp were sufficiently illuminated. The gilt figures above the door were distinct. I recognized the house; the number was a familiar one. While I stood under the gaslight, waiting, I heard a slight noise on these steps, and the click of a key in a lock. The vestibule door of the house was slowly opened, and then closed with a slam that echoed across the street. Almost immediately followed the sound of the opening and shutting of the inner door. Nobody had come out. As far as my eyes could be trusted to report an event hardly ten feet away and in broad light, nobody had gone in.

With a notion that here was scanty material for an exact application of the inductive process, I stood a long time wildly guessing at the philosophy of the strange occurrence. I felt that vague sense of the unexplainable which amounts almost to dread. It was a relief to hear steps on the sidewalk opposite, and, turning, to see a policeman swinging his long night club and watching me.

CHAPTER II.

This house of chocolate brown, whose front door opened and shut at midnight without indications of human agency, was, as I have said, well known to me. I had left it not more than ten minutes earlier, after spending the evening with my friend Bliss and his daughter Pandora.

The house was of the sort in which each story constitutes a domicile complete in itself. The second floor, or flat, had been inhabited by Bliss since his return from abroad; that is to to say, for a twelvemonth. I held Bliss in esteem for his excellent qualities of heart, while his deplorably illogical and unscientific mind commanded my profound pity. I adored Pandora.

Be good enough to understand that my admiration for Pandora Bliss was hopeless, and not only hopeless but resigned to its hopelessness. In our circle of acquaintance there was a tacit covenant that the young lady's peculiar position as a flirt wedded to a memory should be at all times respected. We adored Pandora mildly, not passionately—just enough to feed her coquetry without excoriating the seared surface of her widowed heart. On her part, Pandora conducted herself with signal propriety. She did not sigh too obtrusively when she flirted; and she always kept her flirtations so well in hand that she could cut them short whenever the fond, sad recollections came welling up.

It was considered proper for us to tell Pandora that she owed it to her youth and beauty to put aside the dead past like a closed book, and to urge her respectfully to come forth into the living present. It was not considered proper to press the subject after she had once replied that this was forever impossible.

The particulars of the tragic episode in Miss Pandora's European experience were not accurately known to us. It was understood, in a vague way, that she had loved while abroad, and trifled with her lover; that he had disappeared, leaving her in ignorance of his fate and in perpetual remorse for her capricious behavior. From Bliss I had gathered at times a few sporadic facts, not coherent enough to form a history of the case. There was no reason to believe that Pandora's lover had committed suicide. His name was Flack. He was a scientific man. In Bliss' opinion he was a fool. In Bliss' opinion Pandora was a fool to pine on his account. In Bliss' opinion all scientific men were more or less fools.

CHAPTER III.

That year I ate Thanksgiving dinner with the Blisses. In the evening I sought to astonish the company by reciting the mysterious events on the night of my collision with the stranger. The story failed to produce the expected sensation. Two or three odious people exchanged glances. Pandora, who was unusually pensive, listened with seeming indifference. Her father, in his stupid inability to grasp anything outside the commonplace, laughed outright, and even went so far as to question my trustworthiness as an observer of phenomena.

Somewhat nettled, and perhaps a little shaken in my own faith in the marvel, I made an excuse to withdraw early. Pandora accompanied me to the threshold. "Your story," said she, "interested me strangely. I too, could report occurrences in and about this house which would surprise you. I believe I am not wholly in the dark. The sorrowful past casts a glimmer of light—but let us not be hasty. For my sake probe the matter to the bottom."

The young woman sighed as she bade me good night. I thought I heard a second sigh, in a deeper tone than hers, and too distinct to be a reverberation.

I began to go down stairs. Before I had descended half a dozen steps I felt a man's hand laid rather heavily upon my shoulder from behind. My first idea was that Bliss had followed me into the hall to apologize for his rudeness. I turned around to meet his friendly overture. Nobody was in sight.

Again the hand touched my arm. I shuddered in spite of my philosophy.

This time the hand gently pulled at my coat sleeve, as if to invite me up stairs. I ascended a step or two, and the pressure on my arm was relaxed. I paused, and the silent invitation was repeated with an urgency that left no doubt as to what was wanted.

We mounted the stairs together, the presence leading the way, I following. What an extraordinary journey it was! The halls were bright with gaslight. By the testimony of my eyes there was no one but myself upon the stairway. Closing my eyes, the illusion, if illusion it could be called, was perfect. I could hear the creaking of the stairs ahead of me, the soft but distinctly audible footfalls synchronous with my own, even the regular breathing of my companion and guide. Extending my arm, I could touch and finger the skirt of his garment—a heavy woolen cloak lined with silk.

Suddenly I opened my eyes. They told me again that I was absolutely alone.

This problem then presented itself to mind: How to determine whether vision was playing me false, while the senses of feeling and hearing correctly informed me, or whether my ears and touch lied, while my eyes reported the truth. Who shall be arbiter when the senses contradict each other? The reasoning faculty? Reason was inclined to recognize the presence of an intelligent being, whose existence was flatly denied by the most trusted of the senses.

We reached the topmost floor of the house. The door leading out of the public hall opened for me, apparently of its own accord. A curtain within seemed to draw itself aside, and hold itself aside long enough to give me ingress to an apartment wherein every appointment spoke of good taste and scholarly habits. A wood fire was burning in the chimney place. The walls were covered with books and pictures. The lounging chairs were capacious and inviting. There was nothing in the room uncanny, nothing weird, nothing different from the furniture of every-day flesh and blood existence.

By this time I had cleared my mind of the last lingering suspicion of the supernatural. These phenomena were perhaps not inexplicable; all that I lacked was the key. The behavior of my unseen host argued his amicable disposition. I was able to watch with perfect calmness a series of manifestations of independent energy on the part of inanimate objects.

In the first place, a great Turkish easy chair wheeled itself out of a corner of the room and approached the hearth. Then a square-backed Queen Anne chair started from another corner, advancing until it was planted directly opposite the first. A little tripod table lifted itself a few inches above the floor and took a position between the two chairs. A thick octavo volume backed out of its place on the shelf and sailed tranquilly through the air at the height of three or four feet, landing neatly on top of the table. A finely painted porcelain pipe left a hook on the wall and joined the volume. A tobacco box jumped from the mantelpiece. The door of a cabinet swung open and a decanter and wine glass made the journey in company, arriving simultaneously at the same destination. Every thing in the room seemed instinct with the spirit of hospitality.

I seated myself in the easy chair, filled the wineglass, lighted the pipe and examined the volume. It was the "Handbuch der Gewebelehre" of Bussius of Vienna. When I had replaced the book upon the table it deliberately opened itself at the four hundred and forty-third page.

"You are not nervous?" demanded a voice, not four feet from my tympanum.

CHAPTER IV.

This voice had a familiar sound. I recognized it as the voice which I heard in the street on the night of November 6, when it called me an ox.

"No," I said, "I am not nervous. I am a man of science, accustomed to regard all phenomena as explainable by natural laws, provided we can discover the laws. No, I am not frightened."

"So much the better. You are a man of science, like myself"—here the voice groaned—"a man of nerve, and a friend of Pandora's."

"Pardon me," I interposed. "Since a lady's name is introduced it would be well to know with whom or with what I am speaking."

"That is precisely what I desire to communicate," replied the voice, "before I ask you to render me a great service. My name is or was Stephen Flack. I am or have been a citizen of the United States. My exact status at present is as great a mystery to myself as it can possibly be to you. But I am, or was, an honest man and a gentleman, and I offer you my hand.,'

I saw no hand. I reached forth my own, however, and it met the pressure of warm, living fingers.

"Now," resumed the voice, after this silent pact of friendship, "be good enough to read the passage at which I have opened the book upon the table."

Here is a rough translation of what I read in German:

"As the color of the organic tissues constituting the body depends upon the presence of certain proximate principles of the third class, all containing iron as one of the ultimate elements, it follows that the hue may vary according to well-defined chemico-physiological changes. An excess of hæmatine in the blood globules gives a ruddier tinge to every tissue. The melanine that colors the choroid of the eye, the iris, the hair, may be increased or diminished according to laws recently formulated by Scharfii of Basel. In the epidermis the excess of melanine makes the negro, the deficient supply the albino. The hæmatine and the melanine, together with the greenish-yellow biliverdine and the reddish-yellow urosacine, are the pigments which impart color character to tissues otherwise transparent, or nearly so. I deplore my inability to record the result of some highly interesting histological experiments conducted by that indefatigable investigator, Froliker, of Freiburg, who is said to have achieved amazing success in the way of coloration and discoloration of the human body by chemical means."

"For five years," continued my unseen companion, when I had finished reading, "I was Froliker's student and laboratory assistant at Freiburg. Bussius only half guessed at the importance of our experiments. We reached results which were so astounding that public policy required they should not be published, even to the scientific world. Froliker died a year ago last August.

"I had faith in the genius of this great thinker and admirable man. If he had rewarded my unquestioning loyalty with full confidence I should not now be a miserable wretch. But his natural reserve, and the jealousy with which all savants guard their unverified results, kept me ignorant of the essential formulæ governing our experiments. As his disciple I was familiar with the laboratory details of the work; the master alone possessed the radical secret. The consequence is that I have been led into a misfortune more appalling than has been the lot of any human being since the primal curse fell upon Cain.

"Our efforts were at first directed to the enlargement and variation of the quantity of pigmentary matter in the system. By increasing the proportion of melanine, for instance, conveyed in food to the blood, we were able to make a fair man dark, a dark man black as an African. There was scarcely a hue we could not impart to the skin by modifying and varying our combinations. The experiments were usually tried on me. At different times I have been copper colored, violet blue, crimson and chrome yellow. For one triumphant week I exhibited in my person all the colors of the rainbow. There still remains a witness to the interesting character of our work during this period."

The voice paused, and in a few seconds a hand bell upon the mantel was sounded. Presently an old man with a close-fitting skull cap shuffled into the room.

"Kaspar," said the voice in German, "show the gentleman your hair."

Without manifesting any surprise, and as if perfectly accustomed to receive commands addressed to him out of vacancy, the old domestic bowed and removed his cap. The scanty locks thus covered were of a lustrous emerald green. I expressed my astonishment.

"The gentleman finds your hair very beautiful," said the voice, again in German. "That is all, Kaspar."

Replacing his cap, the domestic withdrew, with a look of gratified vanity on his face.

"Old Kaspar was Froliker's servant, and is now mine. He was the subject of one of our first applications of the process. The worthy man was so pleased with the result that he would never permit us to restore to his hair its original red. He is a faithful soul, and my only intermediary and representative in the visible world."

"Now," continued Flack, "to the story of my undoing. The great histologist with whom it was my privilege to be associated next turned his attention to another and still more interesting branch of the investigation. Hitherto he had sought merely to increase or to modify the pigments in the tissues. He now began a series of experiments as to the possibility of eliminating these pigments altogether from the system by absorption, exudation, and the use of the chlorides and other chemical agents acting on organic matter. He was only too successful!

"Again I was the subject of experiments which Froliker supervised, imparting to me only so much of the secret of his processes as was unavoidable. For weeks at a time I remained in his private laboratory, seeing no one and seen by no one excepting the Professor and the trustworthy Kaspar. Herr Froliker proceeded with caution, closely watching the effect of each new test, and advancing by degrees. He never went so far in one experiment that he was unable to withdraw at discretion. He always kept open an easy road for retreat. For that reason I felt myself perfectly safe in his hands, and submitted to whatever he required.

"Under the action of the etiolating drugs which the Professor administered in connection with powerful detergents, I became at first pale, white, colorless as an albino, but without suffering in general health. My hair and beard looked like spun glass and my skin like marble. The Professor was satisfied with his results, and went no further at this time. He restored to me my normal color.

"In the next experiment, and in those succeeding, he allowed his chemical agents to take firmer hold upon the tissues of my body. I became not only white, like a bleached man, but slightly translucent, like a porcelain figure. Then again he paused for awhile, giving me back my color and allowing me to go forth into the world. Two months later I was more than translucent. You have seen floating those sea radiates, the medusæ or jelly fish, their outlines almost invisible to the eye. Well, I became in the air like a jelly fish in the water. Almost perfectly transparent, it was only by close inspection that old Kaspar could discover my whereabouts in the room when he came to bring me food. It was Kaspar who ministered to my wants at times when I was cloistered."

"But your clothing?" I inquired, interrupting Flack's narrative. "That must have stood out in strong contrast with the dim aspect of your body."

"Ah, no," said Flack. "The spectacle of an apparently empty suit of clothes moving about the laboratory was too grotesque even for the grave Professor. For the protection of his gravity he was obliged to devise a way to apply his process to dead organic matter, such as the wool of my cloak, the cotton of my shirts and the leather of my shoes. Thus I came to be equipped with the outfit which still serves me.

"It was at this stage of our progress, when we had almost attained perfect transparency, and therefore complete invisibility, that I met Pandora Bliss.

"A year ago last July, in one of the intervals of our experimenting, and at a time when I presented my natural appearance I went into the Schwarzwald to recuperate. I first saw and admired Pandora at the little village of St. Blasien. They had come from the Falls of the Rhine, and were traveling north; I turned around and traveled north. At the Stern Inn I loved Pandora; at the summit of the Feleberg I madly worshiped her. In the Hollenpass I was ready to sacrifice my life for a gracious word from her lips. On Hornisgrinde I besought her permission to throw myself from the top of the mountain into the gloomy waters of the Mummelsee in order to prove my devotion. You know Pandora. Since you know her there is no need to apologize for the rapid growth of my infatuation. She was charming. She flirted with me, laughed with me, laughed at me, drove with me, walked with me through byways in the green woods, climbed with me up acclivities so steep that climbing together was one delicious, prolonged embrace; talked science with me, and sentiment; listened to my hopes and enthusiasms, snubbed me, froze me, maddened me—all at her sweet will, and all while her matter-of-fact papa dozed in the coffee rooms of the inns over the financial columns of the latest New York newspapers. But whether she loved me I know not to this day.

"When Pandora's father learned what my pursuits were, and what my prospects, he brought our little idyl to an abrupt termination. I think he classed me somewhere between the professional jugglers and the quack doctors. In vain I explained to him that I should be famous and probably rich. 'When you are famous and rich,' he remarked, with a grin, 'I shall be pleased to see you at my office in Broad street.' He carried Pandora off to Paris, and I returned to Freiburg.

"A few weeks later, one bright afternoon in August, I stood in Froliker's laboratory unseen by four persons who were almost within the radius of my arm's length. Kaspar was behind me washing some test tubes. Froliker, with a proud smile upon his face, was gazing intently at the place where he knew I ought to be. Two brother professors, summoned on some pretext, were unconsciously almost jostling me with their elbows as they discussed I know not what trivial question. They could have heard my heart beat. 'By the way, Herr Professor,' one asked, as he was about to depart, 'has your assistant, Herr Flack, returned from his vacation?' The test was perfect.

"As soon as we were alone Professor Froliker grasped my invisible hand, as you have grasped it to-night. He was in high spirits.

"'My dear fellow,' he said, 'to-morrow crowns our work. You shall appear—or rather not appear—before the assembled Faculty of the University. I have telegraphed invitations to Heidleberg, to Bonn, to Berlin. Schrotter, Haeckel, Steinmetz, Lavalle will be here. Our triumph will be in presence of the most eminent physicists of the age. I shall then disclose those secrets of our process which I have hitherto withheld even from you, my colaborer and trusted friend. But you shall share the glory. What is this I hear about the forest bird that has flown? My boy, you shall be restocked with pigment and go to Paris to seek her, with fame in your hands and the blessings of Science on your head.'

"The next morning, the nineteenth of August, before I had arisen from my cot bed, Kaspar hastily entered the laboratory.

"'Herr Flack! Herr Flack!' he gasped, 'the Herr Doctor Professor is dead of apoplexy.'"

CHAPTER V.

The narrative had come to an end. I sat a long time thinking. What could I do? What could I say? In what shape could I offer consolation to this unhappy man?

Flack, the invisible, was sobbing bitterly.

He was the first to speak. "It is hard, hard, hard! For no crime in the eyes of men; for no sin in the sight of God, I have been condemned to a fate ten thousand times worse than hell. I must walk the earth, a man, living, seeing, loving, like other men, while between me and all that makes life worth having there is a barrier fixed forever. Even ghosts have shapes. My life is living death; my existence oblivion. No friend can look me in the face. Were I to clasp to my breast the woman I love, it would only be to inspire terror inexpressible. I see her almost every day. I brush against her skirts as I pass her on the stairs. Did she love me? Does she love me? Would not that knowledge make the curse still more cruel? Yet it was to learn the truth that I brought you here."

Then I made the greatest mistake of my life.

"Cheer up!" I said. "Pandora has always loved you."

By the sudden overturning of the table I knew with what vehemence Flack sprang to his feet. His two hands held my shoulders in a fierce grip.

"Yes," I continued; "Pandora has been faithful to your memory. There is no reason to despair. The secret of Froliker's process died with him; but why should it not be rediscovered by experiment and induction *ab initio*, with the aid which you can render? Have courage and hope. She loves you. In five minutes you shall hear it from her own lips."

No wail of pain that I ever heard was half so pathetic as his wild cry of joy.

I hurried down stairs and summoned Miss Bliss into the hall. In a few words I explained the situation. To my surprise she neither fainted nor went into hysterics. "Certainly, I will accompany you," she said, with a smile which I could not then interpret.

She followed me into Flack's room, calmly scrutinizing every corner of the apartment, with the set smile still upon her face. Had she been entering a ball room she could not have shown greater self-possession. She manifested no astonishment, no terror, when her hand was seized by invisible hands and covered with kisses from invisible lips. She listened with composure to the torrent of loving and caressing words which my unfortunate friend poured into her ears.

Perplexed and uneasy, I watched the strange scene.

Presently Miss Bliss withdrew her hand. "Really, Mr. Flack," she said, with a light laugh, "you are sufficiently demonstrative. Did you acquire the habit on the Continent?"

"Pandora!" I heard him say. "I do not understand."

"Perhaps," she calmly went on, "you regard it as one of the privileges of your invisibility. Let me congratulate you on the success of your experiment. What a clever man your Professor—what is his name?—must be. You can make a fortune by exhibiting yourself."

Was this the woman who for months had paraded her inconsolable sorrow for the loss of this very man? I was stupefied. Who shall undertake to analyze the motives of a coquette? What science is profound enough to unravel her unconscionable whims?

"Pandora!" he exclaimed again, in a bewildered voice. "What does it mean? Why do you receive me in this manner? Is that all you have to say to me?"

"I believe that is all," she coolly replied, moving toward the door. "You are a gentleman, and I need not ask you to spare me any further annoyance."

"Your heart is quartz," I whispered, as she passed me in going out. "You are unworthy of him."

Flack's despairing cry brought Kaspar into the room. With the instinct acquired by long and faithful service, the old man went straight to the place where his master was. I saw him clutch at the air, as if struggling with and seeking to detain the invisible man. He was flung violently aside. He recovered himself and stood an instant listening, his neck distended, his face pale. Then he rushed out of the door and down the stairs. I followed him.

The street door of the house was open. On the sidewalk Kaspar hesitated a few seconds. It was toward the west that he finally turned, running down the street with such speed that I had the utmost difficulty to keep at his side.

It was near midnight. We crossed avenue after avenue. An inarticulate murmur of satisfaction escaped old Kaspar's lips. A little way ahead of us we saw a man, standing at one of the avenue corners, suddenly thrown to the ground. We sped on never relaxing our pace. I now heard rapid footfalls a short distance in advance of us. I clutched Kaspar's arm. He nodded.

Almost breathless, I was conscious that we were no longer treading upon pavement, but on boards and amid a confusion of lumber. In front of us were no more lights; only blank vacancy. Kaspar gave one mighty spring. He clutched, missed and fell back with a cry of horror.

There was a dull plash in the black waters of the river at our feet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Significant Story.

A wealthy banker in one of our large cities, who is noted for his large subscriptions to charities and for his kindly habits of private benevolence, was called on by his pastor one evening lately and asked to go with him to the help of a man who had attempted suicide. They found the man in a wretched house, in an alley, not far from the banker's dwelling. The front room was a cobbler's shop; behind it, on a miserable bed in the kitchen, lay the poor shoemaker with a gaping gash in his throat, while his wife and children were gathered around him.

"These people are starving," exclaimed the banker as soon as he caught sight of their pinched, wan faces; and while the doctor was busy sewing up the cobbler's wound he hurried away to procure fuel and food.

"We have been without food for days," said the woman, when he returned. "It's not my husband's fault. He is a hard-working, sober man. But he could neither get work nor pay for that which he had done. To-day he went for the last time to collect a debt due him by a rich family, but the gentleman was not at home. My husband was weak from fasting and seeing us starving drove him mad. So it ended that way," turning to the fainting, motionless figure on the bed.

The banker having fed and warmed the family, hurried home, opened his desk and took out a file of little bills. All his large debts were promptly met quarterly, but he was apt to be careless about the accounts for milk, bread, etc., because they were so petty.

He found there a bill of Michael Goodlow's for repairing children's shoes, ten dollars. Michael Goodlow was the suicide. It was the banker's unpaid debt which had brought these people to the verge of the grave and driven this man to desperation, while at the very time the banker had been giving away thousands in charity.

The cobbler recovered and will never want a friend while the banker lives, nor will a small unpaid bill ever again be found on the banker's table.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Guibolard argued the other day that the moon was more useful than the sun. When asked his reason, he remarked: "Why, there's no question about it. See here; the sun comes during the daylight, and is of no use whatever; while the moon comes during the night and makes it light."

—First urchin—"When a doctor's sick what makes 'em send for another doctor to give 'em medicine?" Second urchin—"Cos they can't take their own medicine—it's too mean. They give it to other folks."

For Young Readers.

A CHANGE.

They danced over meadows,
They danced through the woods,
The gay little fairies
With downy white hoods;
They lit on the hedges,
And clung to the trees,
And peeped into windows,
Without "If you please."
High up in the air
They went sailing along,
And the children who watched
Sent up a glad song;
So to kiss rosy faces
They fluttered below,
While the children all cried,
"Welcome, beautiful snow!"

In gray little cloaks
And in dull little hoods,
Other fairies gave chase
Through the meadows and woods.
They slapped at the windows—
Not very polite—
And the lovely white fairies
All melted from sight!
And on little faces
Upturned to the sky
Came plashes like tear-drops
From each little eye;
And sad little voices
Were heard to complain:
"The beautiful snow
Has just all turned to rain!"

—*Mrs. S. M. Walsh, in Youth's Companion.*

"IN TO STAY."

"Hurrah for Uncle Joseph!" shouted Edward; and Edward's brother and sister, Arthur and Annie, echoed the sentiment.

According to promise, Uncle Joseph had called to take his nephews and niece to see the pottery works, not far from the place in which they had all taken up summer quarters. Uncle Joseph at the hotel and his relatives at a comfortable cottage near by.

It was a fine bright day and not uncomfortably warm, so the walk of a mile and a half to the pottery was enjoyed by the whole party. So was the visit itself and the walk home, the latter made lively by a discussion of the many interesting sights which had been witnessed.

The young folks had each brought away with them a souvenir of their visit in the shape of a very ordinary-looking drinking-cup, decorated in blue and brown colors. These tokens they esteemed not for their value in money, but because they had witnessed the manufacture of hundreds like them. They had seen between thirty and forty girls sitting before as many flat plates, which, by the aid of machinery, were kept spinning round at a very rapid rate. Again and again, as occasion required, a workman placed a small lump of clay upon each of these plates, when the operators, with deft fingers, would work them into shape and fashion out a cup. The form secured, the operator would dip a camel's-hair brush into the blue or brown coloring matter as desired, and, with a light touch on the whirling vessel, make the rings upon its surface. Each ring was but the work of a second or so. The coloring finished, an attendant workman removed the cups from the fast spinning wheels or plates, a further supply of clay was placed upon them, and the process was repeated.

The young visitors were exceedingly anxious to learn how the ware was hardened and glazed, and the proprietor of the place very cheerfully showed them the whole process. These soft cups were carried to an oven, which had been raised to a high temperature. Here they were baked with as much caution as a good cook pays to a Thanksgiving turkey or a batch of home-made bread, lest they should harden too speedily. From this oven the cups were removed to a second and hotter one, and from the second oven they were transferred to a third, which was still hotter. In the burning heat of this last oven they acquired the bright gloss or glaze so familiar to all of us on the surface of brown stoneware and pottery generally.

"There, sir," said the proprietor to Arthur, as he showed him one of the cups that had not yet had time to cool off after its fiery ordeal, "easily as that color was applied, neither you nor I can by any means get it out. It is in to stay. You may break the vessel to pieces, but the color remains firm and fast."

The young folks examined many of the broken pieces of pottery and found that indeed the color was permanently burned in. They were assured that neither acid nor alkali would effect a change. There was no agency, however powerful, that could do it.

Much interested and not a little edified, Uncle Joseph and his small party left the factory and started for home. The journey seemed far too short, so pleasant was the conversation as each spoke of the object that had been to them the chief attraction.

They were almost home when Uncle Joseph said: "There is one thing, I think, I shall never forget in connection with our visit. I refer to the words of the proprietor, who made us so welcome. 'It is in to stay,' he said, and Annie, Edward, Arthur, I think our pleasant morning's trip may be of lasting use to us, if we remember these words and the lesson they suggest. It is almost as easy, I think, to color our character with a bad habit as it was to the operators to color those cups. While you are young you will find that your impressions for good or bad are more easily made than is the case with those who are older. You are now like the soft clay. Your after-life in the world, with its varied scenes, will prove like the three furnaces, making permanent the coloring of youth. Many a young person who in youth has given way to some foolish and, indeed, sinful habit, with the idea that it could be as quickly thrown aside, has in after years discovered that it was 'in to stay.'"—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Crow and the Nest-Egg.

Once upon a time there lived a crow. He had been taken from a nest when young, and had been brought up on a farm, so that he was quite tame. Now this crow was very fond of eggs, and he would sometimes visit the hens' nests and steal their eggs, and fly away with them to the meadow behind the barn, where he would break the eggs and eat them. He found that a nice way to break an egg was to take one in his claws and fly up in the air and let it fall on the ground. He would then fly down and dine on the nice white and yellow egg, as it ran out of the broken shell. Sometimes the egg would fall on the grass, or on the soft earth, and would not break. Then he would pick it up again and fly higher in the air, and let it fall from a greater height. If it did not break then, he would take it up again and fly even higher, and the third time it would break, and down he would drop to feast upon the broken egg.

One day Mister Crow found a nice, shiny white egg in a nest, and picked it up and flew away to feast upon it.

"My!" said Mister Crow, as he flew along. "This is a very heavy egg. Perhaps it has a double yelk. Here is a nice hard place. I'll let it fall on the garden walk, where it will be sure to break the first time."

He let it fall, but it did not break.

"That is strange!" said Mister Crow. "I must try again."

So he did. He flew up higher in the air, and let the egg fall right on some stones. It did not break this time.

"The third time never fails," said Mister Crow. "I'll try once more."

Again he flew up with the egg and let it fall. It did not break even this time, but just bounced like a rubber ball on the stones.

"Now, this is strange," said Mister Crow. "It is the hardest egg I ever saw. Perhaps it has been boiled for four minutes."

He flew down and looked at the egg. It did not look like a hard-boiled egg, and he took it up again, and flew as high as the wooden rooster on top of the barn.

"This time it must break," said Mister Crow. And it only bounced higher than before, and was as whole as ever.

"I never saw such an egg," said Mister Crow. "I am afraid it is not good. I am very hungry, and this is tiresome work. I'll sit on the top of the barn and rest."

Just then the dairy-maid came along, and seeing the egg on the path, she picked it up and said: "Gracious me! Here is one of those China nest-eggs out in the garden."—*St. Nicholas.*

Suggestions for the Young.

Avoid that which you see amiss in others.

Follow the examples only of the good.

Keep your ears open to all that is worth hearing, and closed to all that is not.

An older person's experience is of no value to you unless you profit by it.

You are not building on the future, but on the past and present.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Nobody wants to deal with a double-minded boy.

Be industrious; the world wants boys who are not afraid of hard, steady work.

"The empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

Some boys inherit golden fortunes, but no boy ever inherited a scholarship, a good character or a useful life.

If you would be capable, cultivate your mind; if you would be loved, cultivate your heart.

Never excuse a wrong action by saying some one else does the same thing; this is no excuse at all.—*Exchange.*

How He Succeeded.

A gentleman who had risen to great wealth was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he had obtained his fortune, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in the half hour. And after that I was allowed to play; I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I had thus early formed the habit of doing everything in its turn, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

The Sweet Uses of Ventriloquism.

"THE TWO VOICES" is the name of one of Mr. Tennyson's best-known poems. The two voices, however, which are described by the Poet Laureate are of very different kind from the two voices which appear to have been heard in conversation in various English hotels lately and which gave occasion to an accusation at Bow street. We are speaking of the case of a young man charged with obtaining fraudulent possession of watches, rings and other ornaments from a jeweler's shop. The case has not yet been tried, but the young man seems to have made a full acknowledgment of his various offenses. The plan was ingenious, but not original nor capable of prolonged success. A jeweler was applied to on the behalf of a lady who wanted to make a choice from several watches, rings and other valuable articles. An assistant of the jeweler accompanied the young man who came on this mission back to a hotel, in order to let the young lady make her choice and please her fancy. The lady was perhaps in bed, or for some other reason could not appear in the outer room, and here missary went into the inner room. The jeweler's assistant presently heard two voices discoursing as to the choice of articles. Then the emissary came out and said that the lady had made a choice of certain articles which he retained in the inner room. He went back to make arrangements about payment, leaving the jeweler's assistant still in the outer room. Time went by and the voices were heard no more. The emissary did not come out from the inner sanctuary and the jeweler's assistant ended by growing impatient, going to the inner room and finding that it was as empty as that which the Prince of Breffni, in Moore's ballad, entered after "Its loved tenant had fled." There was apparently no lady in the case. The two voices were seemingly but the ingenous reproduction of one voice, and the watches and rings were gone.—*London Daily News.*

—Advices from Melbourne fully confirm the report that the much-dreaded phylloxera has made its appearance in the vineyards of Australia. A select committee of the Victoria Assembly recently paid a visit to the vineyards which are planted on the Barrabool Hills, near Geelong. They found that one of the vineyards was unmistakably smitten with the disease, the insects being visible even without the aid of a magnifying glass.

ARTEMAS WARD is editor of the Philadelphia *Grocer*, which is by no means a funny paper.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, : : MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

Congress.

IN the Senate on the 1st Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of ship canals or railways across the isthmus, and stated that the committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of all these subjects, thinking that the time had not yet arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with. The Conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortifications Appropriation bills were concurred in. House bills were passed: To dispose of Osage Indian lands in Kansas; to open a portion of the Fort Ridgely reservation in Minnesota to homestead and timber-culture entry; to authorize the registration of trade-marks and to protect the same....The General Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriations, was reported in the House. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were concurred in, one of which gives $10,000 for the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia. The Conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to, making the total appropriation $11,141,800. The Funding bill came up, and its consideration extended into the evening session. After several of the Senate amendments had been concurred in a majority of the Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question for concurrence in amendment No. 16, thus indicating no quorum present, and at a little after midnight a recess was taken.

THE credentials of Mr. Maxey (Texas), re-elected, and of John I. Mitchell (Pa.) were presented and filed in the Senate on the 2d. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred. The Funding bill was also received from the House and signed by the Vice-President....The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. After rejecting several proposed amendments the Senate amendments to the Funding bill were all finally agreed to without any change, and the bill as thus amended was then passed. Mr. Carlisle then moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill amending the Funding bill just passed, so as to make it conform to the amendments recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means; among the amendments is one providing that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to repeal, modify, or affect Sections 5,020, 5,021, 5,022, 5,023 and 5,024, Revised Statutes. After some discussion the motion prevailed and the bill was passed, without division. The Speaker laid before the House the enrolled Funding bill, and it was signed by him.

IN the Senate on the 3d the Conference reports on the Sundry Civil and on the Deficiency Appropriation bills were agreed to. A number of private pension bills were passed. The thanks of the Senate were voted unanimously to Vice-President Wheeler. The House bill making appropriations for the payment of the claims allowed by the Commissioner of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1871, etc., and the Japanese Fund bill, directing the payment to Japan of $1,453,224, were passed....The President's message vetoing the Funding bill was received and read in the House, and a motion was adopted—135 to 116—to lay it on the table for future consideration. The Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Cox was amended by the insertion of 319 members instead of 307, and the bill as amended was then passed—145 to 113. The Conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the Deficiency Appropriation bills were agreed to.

THE Senate remained in session all night on the 3d, and took a recess from daylight to 10:30 a. m. on the 4th. The galleries were soon packed with ladies. General Hancock was escorted into the chamber by Mr. Blaine, and received a cordial greeting from Mr. Conkling and other leading Senators. The advent of General Sheridan was signified by cheers. The Chinese and Japanese Embassies appeared in their national costumes. At noon Vice-President Wheeler took leave of the body, and Vice-President Arthur made a brief address and took the oath of office. The new Senators were sworn in, Edmunds and Mahone being the only absentees. An adjournment to noon on the 5th was effected, and a rush was made for the portico to witness the inauguration of President Garfield....In the House Mr. Hutchins stated that, in attempting to enter the Capitol at the Senate wing, he had been repulsed by an armed soldier, and offered a resolution of censure, which provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Conger presented a resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, which was carried, and Mr. Randall then made a few remarks and formally declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

THE Senate met at noon on the 5th, and took a recess until three o'clock. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, was unanimously adopted extending to General Hancock the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington. Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks before, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to take into consideration the mode of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying the same, who shall report such propositions for a change in the law and Constitution as may seem expedient, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of Congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882. The Vice-President stated that he had received for presentation a number of petitions for special legislation, but his own opinion, based upon rules and precedents, was that they could not be presented at an extraordinary session of the Senate. He submitted the question as to the disposition to be made of the communications, and it was ordered that the petitions be retained by the Vice-President, to be submitted by him at the next legislative session. All the Cabinet nominations sent in by President Garfield were confirmed in executive session.

Domestic.

ON the 3d a man whose face was covered with eruptions of small-pox in its most infectious stage walked into police headquarters in New York, where all the Captains were waiting for their checks, and elbowed his way through them to the Health Office, where he asked to be attended to. He was hustled out to the hospital.

IT is stated that Frank J. Wright, a reputable lawyer of Westminster, Md., was recently hanged in the mountains of Colorado, by a band of vigilantes, for the alleged theft of mules which he had purchased from a stranger.

THREE children were recently burned to death in a cabin on a farm belonging to Dudley Hunter, near Shelbyville, Ky.

THE following failures were announced on the 2d: Kelly, Purefry & Brewer, grocers and cotton brokers, of Raleigh, N. C.—liabilities $50,000; W. A. Hall & Co., hardware merchants, of Montgomery, Ala.—liabilities $30,000, assets $20,000; and Robinson, Leslie & Co., Troup Station, Ga.—liabilities $50,000.

THERE were coined at the various Government mints throughout the country during the month of February $9,558,000, of which $2,307,000 were of silver.

THE plasterers of Boston struck on the 2d for three dollars per day.

A CALL has been recently prepared in Washington and sent to all nations engaged in the last Monetary Conference for a meeting in Paris on the 19th of April, to discuss the silver question upon two general points, as follows: First, to have coinage unlimited in countries participating in the conference; Second, to make silver unlimited legal tender on the basis of fifteen and one-half of silver to one of gold. There are several other propositions, but they are all matters of detail. This action was taken because of a request by France that this country join her in requesting the nations represented in the last conference to meet again.

A BAND of young robbers was recently captured in New York City. The eldest was ten and the youngest seven years of age. The boys had banded together for the purpose of robbing children going to and from school, and had made a number of successful assaults, dividing the plunder, consisting of slates, books, jackknives and odd pennies.

THE miners of the Connellsville (Pa.) coke region struck on the 2d for an advance of five cents per wagon for mining coal, and ten cents for drawing coke. The strike was quite extensive, affecting several thousand men. Nearly all of the works had suspended.

TWO TRAMPS, who went to sleep a few nights ago on a cinder heap, near Paterson, N. J., were burned to death. Several weeks ago a similar occurrence was reported from the same place.

AN Albany (N. Y.) undertaker named O'Reilly has been sent to jail for three years for swearing to fraudulent bills against the county for burying the pauper dead.

ON the 4th the Springfield (Mass.) Silk Company was forced to suspend in consequence of the discovery of a deficit of $85,000 in the accounts of its treasurer, Henry Hallett. On the same day the American Mills of Warwick, R. I., made an assignment because of the failure of A. J. Graeffe, of New York. The liabilities are placed at $90,000. Hugh R. Healy, of New York, a wholesale dealer in molasses, has also failed, with liabilities of $130,000, and caused the suspension of his brother, John A. Healy.

ON the 4th the Italian bark Ajace was wrecked off Coney Island. Ten of the crew were drowned, and four others cut their throats in despair.

AN explosion of gas in the Central Pacific coal mine at Almy, Wyoming, on the evening of the 3d, killed thirty-five Chinamen and three whites. Fire has raged in the mine for five years, but it has been isolated by stone walls.

BY an explosion at the Eureka powder-works at San Francisco on the 4th two Chinamen were killed and five others wounded.

THE strike of the Boston plasterers ended on the 4th, the workmen agreeing to work at old rates until April, when an advance is promised.

FRED KLOSSE, a German boy of Cincinnati, eleven years old, shot his brother Otto, a lad nine years of age, on the 4th, in a fit of anger, with a toy pistol. Fred was arrested and had a hearing in the Police Court, and would probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

THE cotton-seed oil mills at Hickman, Ky., were destroyed by fire on the 4th, causing $60,000 damage. Mrs. Pearsons, who lived in a frame house adjoining, was burned to death. The Pearl Hominy Mills at Baltimore were also burned, the loss being $70,000.

THE recent New York walking match, which ended on the 5th, was a financial failure. Panchot, who bade fair to beat any previous record, stopped at an early hour, with 541 miles to his credit, and would receive about $1,900.

THOMAS SMITH, charged with cruelty to his son Thomas, by compelling him to engage in a walking match, was convicted in New York on the 5th, and sentenced to prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $100.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th. Loss over $50,000.

A HORRIBLE death from hydrophobia occurred at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 5th. Mr. Benjamin H. Kareofe, an old man living near Sangersville, was about fourteen years ago bitten by a mad dog. Antidotes were given him at the time, and the fear of hydrophobia passed away. A few days before his death Mr. Kareofe was seized with convulsions at the sight of water, and the truth flashed upon his friends that he was suffering from hydrophobia. He suffered horribly, and had lucid intervals at times. He died in great agony, foaming at the mouth and barking like a dog. In his contortions it took several men to hold him.

THE train to which ex-President Hayes' special coach was attached was wrecked at Severn Station, Md., on the 5th, by colliding with a train of empty cars drawn by two engines. J. W. Young, of Shamokin, Pa., was instantly killed, and eight other passengers were injured. A baggage-master was also killed, and eight other railroad employes were injured more or less seriously. The Presidential party escaped injury, and left at midnight for Fremont, Ohio.

A FIRE occurred in the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum at Danville on the evening of the 5th, which caused the destruction of the greater part of the structure, involving a loss of about $600,000. The institution contained 300 inmates, all of whom were rescued.

Personal and Political.

THE Supplemental Funding bill passed by the National House of Representatives on the 2d contains the following provisions:

Section 1 provides that the last sentence of Section 1 of the Funding bill shall read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to authorize public subscriptions at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States, and at all National banks, and such other banks as he may designate, for the bonds and for the Treasury notes herein provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscription; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes, or of either of them, have been subscribed within the said thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made bona fide subscriptions in order of time of said subscriptions at rates most advantageous to the United States."

Section 2 amends Section 6 of the same bill so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use, from time to time, not exceeding $50,000,000 at any one time of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury for the purpose mentioned in said section.

Section 3 amends Section 5 of the same bill by adding thereto the following: "And provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal, modify, or in any manner affect Sections 5,020, 5,021, 5,022, 5,023 and 5,024 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

A LOCAL-OPTION bill, prepared by the State Temperance Alliance, passed the Delaware House of Representatives on the 2d.

THE Greenbackers of the Seventh Michigan Congressional District have nominated W. Ellithorpe to fill the vacancy in the National House caused by the election of Conger to the Senate.

ALL the Appropriation bills passed by the Forty-sixth Congress at its last session were signed by President Hayes, and, therefore, became laws.

AT a special meeting of the old Cabinet in Washington early on the afternoon of the 5th President Garfield asked that each remain in his position until his successor should qualify. Mr. French, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, presented a request from several National Banks to be allowed to redeposit their bonds and withdraw the greenbacks recently handed in to retire their circulation. No conclusion was reached on the question.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, the famous bridge-builder, died of apoplexy at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on the 6th.

THE following Cabinet nominations, sent by President Garfield to the Senate on the 5th, were promptly confirmed by that body, in executive session:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.

Postmaster General—T. L. James, of New York.

Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Foreign.

THE correspondent who was with General Colley at Spitzkop, and who was captured and subsequently released by the Boers, has written a very graphic description of the engagement. His statement shows that, with every advantage on the side of the British, the Boers carried the day by sheer fighting. General Colley had 600 men, and a position that was regarded as absolutely impregnable. His troops were so well sheltered that, although the Boers fired incessantly and with remarkable precision, there were only five casualties in the first four hours. The Boers, who numbered about 1,000, made several attempts to carry the position with a rush, but each time they were driven back with the bayonet. At last they made a tremendous charge, and the British were routed. It was an instantaneous change from apparently perfect safety to total defeat.

THE revolt against the payment of taxes is becoming general throughout the Turkish provinces, and the authorities are completely powerless to enforce payment.

THE Coercion bill passed its third reading in the British House of Lords on the 2d and received the Royal sanction.

THE heaviest gale for sixty years has recently occurred off the Newfoundland coast. Much damage was done to the shipping at St. John's, and many lives were lost.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made in the British House of Commons on the 2d that the Government had no evidence of the prevalence of trichinæ at Chicago.

A RECENT Paris cablegram announces the death of Drouyn de L'Huys, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Cabinet of President Louis Napoleon, and afterward under the Empire. He served as Ambassador to London, and represented France in the Conference of Vienna.

THE Committee of Inquiry in the case of General De Cissey, ex-Minister of War of France, have unanimously decided to report him not guilty of treason or corruption, and, by a vote of 12 to 6, not guilty of irregularities prejudicial to the State.

AN earthquake shock was experienced in Switzerland on the 3d. No great damage was done.

THE Darlington Iron Company of London failed on the 4th, its liabilities being enormous.

THE Orange Emergency Committee of Dublin has appealed to its brethren in Canada for funds to relieve the persecuted Irish loyalists.

FULL returns of the census just taken in Germany show a population of 45,194,172.

THE Pope has asked the Czar to grant amnesty to the bishops and priests exiled to Siberia.

IN the British House of Commons on the 4th Mr. Parnell declared that the Ministry could not drive men like himself and Dillon outside the lines of the Constitution, and that the Arms bill would not prevent the shooting of bad landlords.

THE death of Prince George Charles, of Hesse Darmstadt, is announced.

A LONDON telegram of the 6th says the British Cabinet had agreed upon terms of peace to be offered to the Boers.

LARGE land meetings were held at Tralee and Mullingar, Ireland, on the 6th.

UP to midnight on the 6th there had been a continuous snow-storm in Scotland for seventy hours. Travel and traffic were entirely suspended.

A FRENCHMAN who served as Captain under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1812 was one of the jurors on a coroner's inquest at Montreal a few days ago.

AN information was lodged against Dillon on the 5th for advocating the Boycotting of certain persons inimical to the Land League.

AN earthquake occurred a few days ago on the island of Ischia, off the coast of Italy, which caused an appalling loss of life. In one village alone more than a hundred dead bodies have been found.

LATER NEWS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, at one time Assistant-Secretary of State under Hamilton Fish, and afterward Minister to Berlin, has been appointed Assistant-Secretary of State under Secretary Blaine.

ALL the members of the new Cabinet, except Mr. Lincoln, qualified and formally entered upon their official duties on the 7th.

THE Democratic Senators in Washington held a caucus on the 7th and resolved to attempt to organize the Senate on the 8th. A Republican caucus was also held, at which it was determined to oppose this effort at organization on the part of the Democrats while there were vacant seats to be filled.

THE United States Senate was in session only a few minutes on the 7th. Immediately after the reading of the journal Senator-elect Mahone, of Virginia, was sworn in, subscribing to the modified oath. He took his seat upon the Republican side.

A DUBLIN telegram of the 7th says Secretary Forster had just left Ireland after having sworn out forty warrants, under the Coercion act, against prominent Land Leaguers.

ON the 7th the Republican members of the Wisconsin Legislature met in caucus, and balloted twenty-eight times for a candidate for United States Senator, and then adjourned without making a nomination. The last ballot resulted as follows: Cameron, 40; Keyes, 26; Dixon, 15; scattering, 11.

ANOTHER walking match began in New York on the morning of the 7th—an international go-as-you-please contest for two purses of $5,000 each. Four contestants started—Rowell, O'Leary, Vaughan and Albert.

A GENTLEMAN in Baltimore has received a letter from Paul Boyton, who was reported killed by the Chilians, written at Lima on February 7, in which he announces that he was a prisoner of war, and had been slightly wounded in two places.

NINE vessels were lost on the Scottish coast during the recent storm, and one hundred persons drowned.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 7th announces the appearance of the plague in Mesopotamia. There had been eighteen deaths at Nefer, thirty at Cuaaro and thirty-five in the Bagdad provinces.

A NEW YORK special of the 7th to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, Chairman of the Bible-Revision Committee, had announced that the revised New Testament will be published by the English University presses in May, in different sizes and styles of binding, at corresponding prices; that the American Committee had given its sanction to the University editions; that the Committee had no connection with any of the proposed reprints; and that the publication of the revision will be precisely on the same footing as the present authorized version, that is, protected by copyright in England and free in this country.

THE CABINET.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the President's Official Family—Who the Secretaries Are, Where They Came From, and What They Have Heretofore Accomplished.

The following are brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Cabinet:

JAMES G. BLAINE—SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Blaine was born in Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the Portland *Advertiser* and the Kennebec *Journal*; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1859, '60, '61 and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty-third as Speaker); was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican; was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which will expire March 3, 1883. The people are familiar with his great campaigns for nomination for the Presidency.

THOMAS L. JAMES—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. James was born at Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831; was educated at the Utica Academy, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the printing business to Wesley Bailey, the veteran abolition editor of the *Liberty Press*. He served with Mr. Bailey for five years, and then purchased the *Madison County Journal*, then a Whig paper published at Hamilton. When the Republican party was formed he made the *Journal* a Republican paper and labored for the election of Fremont. For five years he held the position of Collector of Canal Tolls at Hamilton, and then removed to New York City, where he secured an appointment as Inspector of Customs under Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port. In 1864 he was made a Weigher, and in 1869 Deputy Collector. Upon the inauguration of the Civil-Service Reform he was made President of the Board of Examiners for the Custom-House. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster of New York by President Grant, and held the position until his appointment as Postmaster-General.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN—SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Lincoln, the eldest son and only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and, having entered Harvard, graduated the summer of 1864. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But, before finishing the course, he went into the army and was on General Grant's staff with the rank of Captain, from February 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the war closed. He then returned to his law-books, and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State, February 25, 1867. In September of the following year he was married in Washington, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa. He and his wife spent six months of the summer and fall of 1872 in Europe, and, on returning to Chicago, he associated himself with Mr. Edward S. Isham, in law practice, and the two have been partners ever since, the firm being one of the best known in the city, and doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Lincoln, politically, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and is a "stalwart" Republican, though, with local exceptions, he has taken no active part in politics. He was a Presidential Elector at the last election.

WAYNE MACVEAGH—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. MacVeagh was born at Phœnixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833, and is thus in his forty-eighth year. He was named after Isaac Wayne. He received his early education in Chester County, but was prepared for college at Freeland Seminary, in Montgomery County, under the instruction of J. W. Sunderland, LL.D. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West-chester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester County, and served in that capacity for three years. During the war for the Union Mr. McVeagh was twice in the service, first as a Captain of a company of cavalry, which was in the service for two weeks only, when the invasion of the State was threatened, in September, 1862, and as a Major on the staff of MajorGeneral Couch during the emergency of the following year. In early life Mr. McVeagh married a daughter of Mr. Lewis, his law preceptor, and after her death, in 1867 he married a daughter of ex-Senator Simon Cameron. In 1870 he was appointed to succeed E. Jay Morris as Minister to Constantinople, a position which he held until the close of 1871.

WILLIAM WINDOM—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Windom was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced his profession in Ohio and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1877. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD—SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Kirkwood was born in Harford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John McLeod in Washington City; removed to Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-'51 a member of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1857 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa and resigned that office January 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1878, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George G. Wright, Republican. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

WILLIAM H. HUNT—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Hunt is a native of Louisiana, and comes of a prominent family. When the war broke out he adhered to the Union side, and remained a steadfast supporter of the cause to the end. For this reason he was ostracised by his family, and, when politics began to reshape themselves in the South after the war, became a Republican and has been a Republican ever since. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Gov. Kellogg in his contest with McEnery. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and served one term; he was re-elected as Attorney-General on the ticket with Packard. Curiously enough, he was thrown out of office through the influence of the MacVeagh Commission which overturned the Packard Government and installed Nicholls while the preparations were being made to seat Hayes in Washington. MacVeagh, the head of the Commission, and Hunt, the overthrown Attorney-General of Louisiana, now meet on a common plane in General Garfield's Cabinet.

—The early bird catches the first cold—this season.

Veto of the Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

THE following is the message of President Hayes, vetoing the Funding bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having considered the bill entitled "An act to facilitate the funding of the National debt," I am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of public duties in this, the closing week of my term of office, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make any fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for refunding the National debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished, it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payments of the Nation, and I earnestly recommend that if the bill before me shall fail, another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While, in my opinion, it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to offer to the public bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my Constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present National Banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which, for convenience and security of the bill-holder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the National Banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows:

"SECTION 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the three-per-cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purpose aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; *provided*, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in Section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of United States notes and providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby repealed, and Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby re-enacted."

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capital of existing banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of three per cent. bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for that purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than three per cent., and, therefore, a better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after the 1st of July next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the Banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bill-holder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the Banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. The National Banking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable interest than the three-per-cent. bonds, prior to next July. To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it, as it now is, a banking system free, upon the same terms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill.

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the National Banking system of our country, which, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the National Banks, and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence, would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that the measure for refunding the National debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any Refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the National Banking system or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives, for that further consideration which is provided for in the Constitution.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 3, 1881.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER in Berks County, Pa., has whipped fifty-eight pupils and had fights with seventeen fathers since November 1. During the holidays he breaks colts and hunts wolves.

THE estimated rent of the new building on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, New York, will net to its owners the princely sum of $180,000 a year.

—Miss Anna Dickinson will soon return to the stage.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions.

[From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]

INDORSER'S LIABILITY.

After the indorsement of a matured note, J, the indorser, held the note in his care and custody for B, the indorsee, and at her instance, from March 4, 1874, to January 11, 1875, for safe-keeping in a bank of which J was the President and Cashier. The indorsee took actual possession of the note on January 11, 1875, and brought an action thereon against the maker. Failing to collect all the judgment from the maker, or from the mortgaged property, on May 11, 1878, an action was brought against J as indorser. *Held* that as no other demand was made than the institution of the suit on January 11, and as no notice of non-payment was given, and as such notice was not waived, the indorser was not liable.—*Shelby vs. Judd, Supreme Court, Kansas.*

HOMESTEAD.

The sale of the homestead without the consent of the wife, and against her will, does not exclude her from asserting her right thereto, although her husband may acquire another domicile and homestead, to the acquisition of which she does not assent and to the acceptance of which, as her homestead, she persistently objects.—*Gibbs & Halliday vs. Mayes, Texas Commissioners of Appeal.*

FRAUDULENT TELEGRAMS.

An impostor at Cincinnati sent a dispatch in the name of B over defendant's telegraph line to C, at Selma, Ala., requesting C to send a telegraphic money order to B at Cincinnati. C complied and defendant paid the money to the impostor at Cincinnati. *Held* that in the absence of any suspicious circumstances, defendant was not liable for the mistake.—*Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Meyer, Supreme Court, Ala.*

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Fraudulent representations by a vendor may be as well by acts or artifices calculated to deceive as by positive assertions. As, when upon the sale of a horse the vendor knew him to be unsound in a certain respect and by artifice concealed the defect, or in answer to inquiries gave evasive and artful replies, with intent to defraud the vendee, and did thereby deceive him to his injury, it was such a fraud on the vendee as would justify him in rescinding the contract.—*Croyle vs. Moses, Supreme Court, Pa.*

FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE.

A mortgage or bond made to defraud creditors, with an agreement on the part of the mortgagee not to enter the same on record, is invalid and such an agreement will not operate as a defense to an action on the mortgage by the mortgagee or his assignee.—*Gill vs. Henry, Supreme Court, Penn.*

FRAUD—DELIVERY OF GOODS.

A sale, accompanied by a simultaneous delivery of goods, where possession is obtained by fraud, does not change the property. Equally true is it that if the fraud is not as to the delivery of the possession the sale can only be avoided for an absolute fraud in inducing the sale. And if the vendor rely on the promise of the vendee to perform the conditions of the sale and deliver the goods to him, the right of property is changed.—*Thompson vs. Taylor, Philadelphia Court Common Pleas.*

BOARDING RELATIONS.

A defendant to a claim made by an estate, founded upon board and lodging having been furnished him by the decedent, put in the defense that the services were a free gift on account of his relationship. The Court said: "When boarding is furnished or services rendered by one person to another, the law presumes a promise to pay what they are reasonably worth. This presumption may be rebutted by proof that shows an intention on the one part to give and on the other to receive. But relationship alone, except in case of father and son, is not sufficient to overcome this legal presumption. In this case the relation was that of a son-in-law, and this relationship alone was not enough to rebut the presumption of a promise to pay. Though this claim was earned by the wife, the husband is entitled thereto, as in other cases."—*Estate of Elizabeth Gorrecht, Orphans' Court, Lancaster County, Penn.*

DURESS.

A threat by a husband that he will poison himself unless his wife signs a note as surety for him, by means whereof she is induced so to sign, does not amount to duress such as will avoid or defeat her note.—*Wright vs. Remington, Supreme Court, N. Y.*

DEED OF COMPOSITION.

Where a deed of composition between insolvents and their creditors provided that all the real estate should be bought in and the title placed in the hands of a trustee, who, with the consent of a majority of the creditors, had authority to sell any part of it needed by the debtors (who retained possession) to carry on their business, and who were to pay certain installments on the claims, the trustee has no power to order the debtors to quit, unless default is made in payment of the installments, and he is authorized by the majority of the creditors.—*Whitely vs. McFadden, Philadelphia Court Common Pleas.*

LIMITATION.

A promissory note payable "five months from date," but bearing the written consent of the makers that the payee may collect at any time "by discounting a proportional amount of interest that shall have been paid in advance," may be sued, and the statute of Limitation begins to run thereon at once, without demand and without tender of such proportional amount.—*Dawley vs. Wheeler, Supreme Court, Vermont.*

A BOOTMAKER, named Babin, was crossing a street in Paris with his little girl, ten years of age, when the latter, in order to escape a passing cab, left hold of her father's hand, and, in jumping on to the pavement, fell down a large drain hole which had been opened for the purpose of shooting the snow into the sewers. Help was quickly procured, and several firemen and workmen descended, on the hopeless errand of endeavoring to save the poor child. The flooded state of the sewers, however, rendered this impossible, and as yet the bereaved parents have not even had the sad satisfaction of seeing the body recovered.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, : : MICHIGAN

HAROLD SINGING.

Harold comes lingering down the stair,
My child-knight Harold, with boyish grace;
Under his close-cropped golden hair
Shines the mischievous rose of his face.
But the dancing eyes are dreamy now,
And the languishing mouth is wistful grown,
And the voice that is rarely grave or slow
Chants in a pitiful undertone:
"For men must work and women must weep"—
Over and over, this alone.

Ha, laddie, what words are these for you?
Where did you catch the grim, sweet strain?
Such be for souls that have journeyed through
The gates of the city of toil and pain.
But you, on a pathway just begun,
Out with the birds in the meadow grass,
Playing at hide-and-seek with the sun,
Why should you echo the world's alas?
"For men must work and women must weep"—
Unheard, unheeded, the questions pass.

But, Harold, I see in your shining eyes
The crystal light that the young souls bear
To the human world from the God-lit skies,
But lose in the tempests of grief and care,
Keep the light while you may, little man,
For the threatening years press on apace;
Sport with the butterflies all you can—
Soon must you strive in a sterner race:
"For men must work and women must weep"—
And the shadows will deepen across the face.

The boy smiles out of the midst of the song:
"Why do you wonder that I have heard
What our neighbor goes singing the whole day long?
The beautiful music! For never a bird—
Though the birds are not so sober, you know—
Twittered an air that I loved so well;
And the words in my heart sound strange and low,
What is the rest of it? Can't you tell?
'For men must work and women must weep'"—
Again he murmurs the tuneful spell.

Ay, the ballad is true, and truth is sweet,
And better than heart of the happiest boy
Is the man's heart, knowing of life complete,
Of the struggle and sorrow that end in joy,
You're stirred by the voice from over the way?
Then answer it, Harold, glad and clear;
For the darkness brightens into the day,
And a prophet of hope is the voice you hear;
"For men must work and women must weep"—
And in all God draweth His children near.

—*Marion L. Pelton, in Springfield Republican.*

THE CRYSTAL MAN.

CHAPTER I.

Rapidly turning into the Fifth Avenue from one of the cross streets above the old reservoir, at quarter past eleven o'clock on the night of November 6, 1879, I ran plump into an individual coming the other way.

It was very dark on this corner. I could see nothing of the person with whom I had the honor to be in collision. Nevertheless, the quick habit of a mind accustomed to induction had furnished me with several well-defined facts regarding him before I fairly recovered from the shock of the encounter.

These were some of the facts: He was a heavier man than myself, and stiffer in the legs; but he lacked precisely three inches and a half of my stature. He wore a silk hat, a cape or cloak of heavy woolen material, and rubber overshoes or arctics. He was about thirty-five years old, born in America, educated at a German university, either Heidelberg or Freiburg, naturally of hasty temper, but considerate and courteous in his demeanor to others. He was not entirely at peace with society; there was something in his life or in his present errand which he desired to conceal.

How did I know all this when I had not seen the stranger, and when only a single monosyllable had escaped his lips? Well, I knew that he was stouter than myself, and firmer on his feet, because it was I, not he, who recoiled. I knew that I was just three inches and a half taller than he, for the tip of my nose was still tingling from its contact with the stiff, sharp brim of his hat. My hand, involuntarily raised, had come under the edge of his cape. He wore rubber shoes, for I had not heard a footfall. To an observant ear, the indications of age are as plain in the tones of the voice as to the eye in the lines of the countenance. In the first moment of exasperation at my maladroitness he had muttered "Ox!" a term that would occur to nobody except a German at such a time. The pronunciation of the guttural, however, told me that the speaker was an American German, not a German American, and that his German education had been derived south of the river Main. Moreover, the tone of the gentleman and scholar was manifest even in the utterance of wrath. That the gentleman was in no particular hurry, but for some reason anxious to remain unknown, was a conclusion drawn from the fact that, after listening in silence to my polite apology, he stooped to recover and restore to me my umbrella, and then passed on as noiselessly as he had approached.

I make it a point to verify my conclusions when possible. So I turned back into the cross street and followed the stranger toward a lamp part way down the block. Certainly, I was not more than five seconds behind him. There was no other road that he could have taken. No house door had opened and closed along the way. And yet, when we came into the light the form that ought to have been directly in front of me did not appear. Neither man nor man's shadow was visible.

Hurrying on as fast as I could walk to the next gaslight, I paused under the lamp and listened. The street was apparently deserted. The rays from the yellow flame reached only a little way into the darkness. The steps and doorway, however, of the brown-stone house facing the street lamp were sufficiently illuminated. The gilt figures above the door were distinct. I recognized the house; the number was a familiar one. While I stood under the gaslight, waiting, I heard a slight noise on these steps, and the click of a key in a lock. The vestibule door of the house was slowly opened, and then closed with a slam that echoed across the street. Almost immediately followed the sound of the opening and shutting of the inner door. Nobody had come out. As far as my eyes could be trusted to report an event hardly ten feet away and in broad light, nobody had gone in.

With a notion that here was scanty material for an exact application of the inductive process, I stood a long time wildly guessing at the philosophy of the strange occurrence. I felt that vague sense of the unexplainable which amounts almost to dread. It was a relief to hear steps on the sidewalk opposite, and, turning, to see a policeman swinging his long night club and watching me.

CHAPTER II.

This house of chocolate brown, whose front door opened and shut at midnight without indications of human agency, was, as I have said, well known to me. I had left it not more than ten minutes earlier, after spending the evening with my friend Bliss and his daughter Pandora.

The house was of the sort in which each story constitutes a domicile complete in itself. The second floor, or flat, had been inhabited by Bliss since his return from abroad; that is to to say, for a twelvemonth. I held Bliss in esteem for his excellent qualities of heart, while his deplorably illogical and unscientific mind commanded my profound pity. I adored Pandora.

Be good enough to understand that my admiration for Pandora Bliss was hopeless, and not only hopeless but resigned to its hopelessness. In our circle of acquaintance there was a tacit covenant that the young lady's peculiar position as a flirt wedded to a memory should be at all times respected. We adored Pandora mildly, not passionately—just enough to feed her coquetry without excoriating the scared surface of her widowed heart. On her part, Pandora conducted herself with signal propriety. She did not sigh too obtrusively when she flirted; and she always kept her flirtations so well in hand that she could cut them short whenever the fond, sad recollections came welling up.

It was considered proper for us to tell Pandora that she owed it to her youth and beauty to put aside the dead past like a closed book, and to urge her respectfully to come forth into the living present. It was not considered proper to press the subject after she had once replied that this was forever impossible.

The particulars of the tragic episode in Miss Pandora's European experience were not accurately known to us. It was understood, in a vague way, that she had loved while abroad, and trifled with her lover; that he had disappeared, leaving her in ignorance of his fate and in perpetual remorse for her capricious behavior. From Bliss I had gathered at times a few sporadic facts, not coherent enough to form a history of the case. There was no reason to believe that Pandora's lover had committed suicide. His name was Flack. He was a scientific man. In Bliss' opinion he was a fool. In Bliss' opinion Pandora was a fool to pine on his account. In Bliss' opinion all scientific men were more or less fools.

CHAPTER III.

That year I ate Thanksgiving dinner with the Blisses. In the evening I sought to astonish the company by reciting the mysterious events on the night of my collision with the stranger. The story failed to produce the expected sensation. Two or three odious people exchanged glances. Pandora, who was unusually pensive, listened with seeming indifference. Her father, in his stupid inability to grasp anything outside the commonplace, laughed outright, and even went so far as to question my trustworthiness as an observer of phenomena.

Somewhat nettled, and perhaps a little shaken in my own faith in the marvel, I made an excuse to withdraw early. Pandora accompanied me to the threshold. "Your story," said she, "interested me strangely. I too, could report occurrences in and about this house which would surprise you. I believe I am not wholly in the dark. The sorrowful past casts a glimmer of light—but let us not be hasty. For my sake probe the matter to the bottom."

The young woman sighed as she bade me good night. I thought I heard a second sigh, in a deeper tone than hers, and too distinct to be a reverberation.

I began to go down stairs. Before I had descended half a dozen steps I felt a man's hand laid rather heavily upon my shoulder from behind. My first idea was that Bliss had followed me into the hall to apologize for his rudeness. I turned around to meet his friendly overture. Nobody was in sight.

Again the hand touched my arm. I shuddered in spite of my philosophy.

This time the hand gently pulled at my coat sleeve, as if to invite me up stairs. I ascended a step or two, and the pressure on my arm was relaxed. I paused, and the silent invitation was repeated with an urgency that left no doubt as to what was wanted.

We mounted the stairs together, the presence leading the way, I following. What an extraordinary journey it was! The halls were bright with gaslight. By the testimony of my eyes there was no one but myself upon the stairway. Closing my eyes, the illusion, if illusion it could be called, was perfect. I could hear the creaking of the stairs ahead of me, the soft but distinctly audible footfalls synchronous with my own, even the regular breathing of my companion and guide. Extending my arm, I could touch and finger the skirt of his garment—a heavy woolen cloak lined with silk.

Suddenly I opened my eyes. They told me again that I was absolutely alone.

This problem then presented itself to mind: How to determine whether vision was playing me false, while the senses of feeling and hearing correctly informed me, or whether my ears and touch lied, while my eyes reported the truth. Who shall be arbiter when the senses contradict each other? The reasoning faculty? Reason was inclined to recognize the presence of an intelligent being, whose existence was flatly denied by the most trusted of the senses.

We reached the topmost floor of the house. The door leading out of the public hall opened for me, apparently of its own accord. A curtain within seemed to draw itself aside, and hold itself aside long enough to give me ingress to an apartment wherein every appointment spoke of good taste and scholarly habits. A wood fire was burning in the chimney place. The walls were covered with books and pictures. The lounging chairs were capacious and inviting. There was nothing in the room uncanny, nothing weird, nothing different from the furniture of every-day flesh and blood existence.

By this time I had cleared my mind of the last lingering suspicion of the supernatural. These phenomena were perhaps not inexplicable; all that I lacked was the key. The behavior of my unseen host argued his amicable disposition. I was able to watch with perfect calmness a series of manifestations of independent energy on the part of inanimate objects.

In the first place, a great Turkish easy chair wheeled itself out of a corner of the room and approached the hearth. Then a square-backed Queen Anne chair started from another corner, advancing until it was planted directly opposite the first. A little tripod table lifted itself a few inches above the floor and took a position between the two chairs. A thick octavo volume backed out of its place on the shelf and sailed tranquilly through the air at the height of three or four feet, landing neatly on top of the table. A finely painted porcelain pipe left a hook on the wall and joined the volume. A tobacco box jumped from the mantelpiece. The door of a cabinet swung open and a decanter and wine glass made the journey in company, arriving simultaneously at the same destination. Every thing in the room seemed instinct with the spirit of hospitality.

I seated myself in the easy chair, filled the wineglass, lighted the pipe and examined the volume. It was the "Handbuch der Gewebelehre" of Bussius of Vienna. When I had replaced the book upon the table it deliberately opened itself at the four hundred and forty-third page.

"You are not nervous?" demanded a voice, not four feet from my tympanum.

CHAPTER IV.

This voice had a familiar sound. I recognized it as the voice which I heard in the street on the night of November 6, when it called me an ox.

"No," I said, "I am not nervous. I am a man of science, accustomed to regard all phenomena as explainable by natural laws, provided we can discover the laws. No, I am not frightened."

"So much the better. You are a man of science, like myself"—here the voice groaned—"a man of nerve, and a friend of Pandora's."

"Pardon me," I interposed. "Since a lady's name is introduced it would be well to know with whom or with what I am speaking."

"That is precisely what I desire to communicate," replied the voice, "before I ask you to render me a great service. My name is or was Stephen Flack. I am or have been a citizen of the United States. My exact status at present is as great a mystery to myself as it can possibly be to you. But I am, or was, an honest man and a gentleman, and I offer you my hand.,'

I saw no hand. I reached forth my own, however, and it met the pressure of warm, living fingers.

"Now," resumed the voice, after this silent pact of friendship, "be good enough to read the passage at which I have opened the book upon the table."

Here is a rough translation of what I read in German:

"As the color of the organic tissues constituting the body depends upon the presence of certain proximate principles of the third class, all containing iron as one of the ultimate elements, it follows that the hue may vary according to well-defined chemico-physiological changes. An excess of hæmatine in the blood globules gives a ruddier tinge to every tissue. The melanine that colors the choroid of the eye, the iris, the hair, may be increased or diminished according to laws recently formulated by Scharff of Basel. In the epidermis the excess of melanine makes the negro, the deficient supply the albino. The hæmatine and the melanine, together with the greenish-yellow biliverdine and the reddish-yellow urosacine, are the pigments which impart color character to tissues otherwise transparent, or nearly so. I deplore my inability to record the result of some highly interesting histological experiments conducted by that indefatigable investigator, Frolliker, of Freiburg, who is said to have achieved amazing success in the way of coloration and discoloration of the human body by chemical means."

"For five years," continued my unseen companion, when I had finished reading, "I was Frolliker's student and laboratory assistant at Freiburg. Bussius only half guessed at the importance of our experiments. We reached results which were so astounding that public policy required they should not be published, even to the scientific world. Frolliker died a year ago last August.

"I had faith in the genius of this great thinker and admirable man. If he had rewarded my unquestioning loyalty with full confidence I should not now be a miserable wretch. But his natural reserve, and the jealousy with which all savants guard their unverified results, kept me ignorant of the essential formulæ governing our experiments. As his disciple I was familiar with the laboratory details of the work; the master alone possessed the radical secret. The consequence is that I have been led into a misfortune more appalling than has been the lot of any human being since the primal curse fell upon Cain.

"Our efforts were at first directed to the enlargement and variation of the quantity of pigmentary matter in the system. By increasing the proportion of melanine, for instance, conveyed in food to the blood, we were able to make a fair man dark, a dark man black as an African. There was scarcely a hue we could not impart to the skin by modifying and varying our combinations. The experiments were usually tried on me. At different times I have been copper colored, violet blue, crimson and chrome yellow. For one triumphant week I exhibited in my person all the colors of the rainbow. There still remains a witness to the interesting character of our work during this period."

The voice paused, and in a few seconds a hand bell upon the mantel was sounded. Presently an old man with a close-fitting skull cap shuffled into the room.

"Kaspar," said the voice in German, "show the gentleman your hair."

Without manifesting any surprise, and as if perfectly accustomed to receive commands addressed to him out of vacancy, the old domestic bowed and removed his cap. The scanty locks thus covered were of a lustrous emerald green. I expressed my astonishment.

"The gentleman finds your hair very beautiful," said the voice, again in German. "That is all, Kaspar."

Replacing his cap, the domestic withdrew, with a look of gratified vanity on his face.

"Old Kaspar was Frolliker's servant, and is now mine. He was the subject of one of our first applications of the process. The worthy man was so pleased with the result that he would never permit us to restore to his hair its original red. He is a faithful soul, and my only intermediary and representative in the visible world."

"Now," continued Flack, "to the story of my undoing. The great histologist with whom it was my privilege to be associated next turned his attention to another and still more interesting branch of the investigation. Hitherto he had sought merely to increase or to modify the pigments in the tissues. He now began a series of experiments as to the possibility of eliminating these pigments altogether from the system by absorption, exudation, and the use of the chlorides and other chemical agents acting on organic matter. He was only too successful!

"Again I was the subject of experiments which Frolliker supervised, imparting to me only so much of the secret of his processes as was unavoidable. For weeks at a time I remained in his private laboratory, seeing no one and seen by no one excepting the Professor and the trustworthy Kaspar. Herr Frolliker proceeded with caution, closely watching the effect of each new test, and advancing by degrees. He never went so far in one experiment that he was unable to withdraw at discretion. He always kept open an easy road for retreat. For that reason I felt myself perfectly safe in his hands, and submitted to whatever he required.

"Under the action of the etiolating drugs which the Professor administered in connection with powerful detergents, I became at first pale, white, colorless as an albino, but without suffering in general health. My hair and beard looked like spun glass and my skin like marble. The Professor was satisfied with his results, and went no further at this time. He restored to me my normal color.

"In the next experiment, and in those succeeding, he allowed his chemical agents to take firmer hold upon the tissues of my body. I became not only white, like a bleached man, but slightly translucent, like a porcelain figure. Then again he paused for awhile, giving me back my color and allowing me to go forth into the world. Two months later I was more than translucent. You have seen floating those sea radiates, the medusæ or jelly fish, their outlines almost invisible to the eye. Well, I became in the air like a jelly fish in the water. Almost perfectly transparent, it was only by close inspection that old Kaspar could discover my whereabouts in the room when he came to bring me food. It was Kaspar who ministered to my wants at times when I was cloistered."

"But your clothing?" I inquired, interrupting Flack's narrative. "That must have stood out in strong contrast with the dim aspect of your body."

"Ah, no," said Flack. "The spectacle of an apparently empty suit of clothes moving about the laboratory was too grotesque even for the grave Professor. For the protection of his gravity he was obliged to devise a way to apply his process to dead organic matter, such as the wool of my cloak, the cotton of my shirts and the leather of my shoes. Thus I came to be equipped with the outfit which still serves me."

"It was at this stage of our progress, when we had almost attained perfect transparency, and therefore complete invisibility, that I met Pandora Bliss.

"A year ago last July, in one of the intervals of our experimenting, and at a time when I presented my natural appearance I went into the Schwarzwald to recuperate. I first saw and admired Pandora at the little village of St. Blasien. They had come from the Falls of the Rhine, and were traveling north; I turned around and traveled north. At the Stern Inn I loved Pandora; at the summit of the Feleberg I madly worshiped her. In the Hollenpass I was ready to sacrifice my life for a gracious word from her lips. On Hornisgrinde I besought her permission to throw myself from the top of the mountain into the gloomy waters of the Mummelsee in order to prove my devotion. You know Pandora. Since you know her there is no need to apologize for the rapid growth of my infatuation. She was charming. She flirted with me, laughed with me, laughed at me, drove with me, walked with me through byways in the green woods, climbed with me up acclivities so steep that climbing together was one delicious, prolonged embrace; talked science with me, and sentiment; listened to my hopes and enthusiasms, snubbed me, froze me, maddened me—all at her sweet will, and all while her matter-of-fact papa dozed in the coffee rooms of the inns over the financial columns of the latest New York newspapers. But whether she loved me I know not to this day.

"When Pandora's father learned what my pursuits were, and what my prospects, he brought our little idyl to an abrupt termination. I think he classed me somewhere between the professional jugglers and the quack doctors. In vain I explained to him that I should be famous and probably rich. 'When you are famous and rich,' he remarked, with a grin, 'I shall be pleased to see you at my office in Broad street.' He carried Pandora off to Paris, and I returned to Freiburg.

"A few weeks later, one bright afternoon in August, I stood in Frolliker's laboratory unseen by four persons who were almost within the radius of my arm's length. Kaspar was behind me washing some test tubes. Frolliker, with a proud smile upon his face, was gazing intently at the place where he knew I ought to be. Two brother professors, summoned on some pretext, were unconsciously almost jostling me with their elbows as they discussed I know not what trivial question. They could have heard my heart beat. 'By the way, Herr Professor,' one asked, as he was about to depart, 'has your assistant, Herr Flack, returned from his vacation?' The test was perfect.

"As soon as we were alone Professor Frolliker grasped my invisible hand, as you have grasped it to-night. He was in high spirits.

"'My dear fellow,' he said, 'to-morrow crowns our work. You shall appear—or rather not appear—before the assembled Faculty of the University. I have telegraphed invitations to Heidleberg, to Bonn, to Berlin. Schrotter, Haeckel, Steinmetz, Lavalle will be here. Our triumph will be in presence of the most eminent physicists of the age. I shall then disclose those secrets of our process which I have hitherto withheld even from you, my colaborer and trusted friend. But you shall share the glory. What is this I hear about the forest bird that has flown? My boy, you shall be restocked with pigment and go to Paris to seek her, with fame in your hands and the blessings of Science on your head.'

"The next morning, the nineteenth of August, before I had arisen from my cot bed, Kaspar hastily entered the laboratory.

"'Herr Flack! Herr Flack!' he gasped, 'the Herr Doctor Professor is dead of apoplexy.'"

CHAPTER V.

The narrative had come to an end. I sat a long time thinking. What could I do? What could I say? In what shape could I offer consolation to this unhappy man?

Flack, the invisible, was sobbing bitterly.

He was the first to speak. "It is hard, hard, hard! For no crime in the eyes of men, for no sin in the sight of God, I have been condemned to a fate ten thousand times worse than hell. I must walk the earth, a man, living, seeing, loving, like other men, while between me and all that makes life worth having there is a barrier fixed forever. Even ghosts have shapes. My life is living death; my existence oblivion. No friend can look me in the face. Were I to clasp to my breast the woman I love, it would only be to inspire terror inexpressible. I see her almost every day. I brush against her skirts as I pass her on the stairs. Did she love me? Does she love me? Would not that knowledge make the curse still more cruel? Yet it was to learn the truth that I brought you here."

Then I made the greatest mistake of my life.

"Cheer up!" I said. "Pandora has always loved you."

By the sudden overturning of the table I knew with what vehemence Flack sprang to his feet. His two hands held my shoulders in a fierce grip.

"Yes," I continued; "Pandora has been faithful to your memory. There is no reason to despair. The secret of Frolliker's process died with him; but why should it not be rediscovered by experiment and induction *ab initio*, with the aid which you can render? Have courage and hope. She loves you. In five minutes you shall hear it from her own lips."

No wail of pain that I ever heard was half so pathetic as his wild cry of joy.

I hurried down stairs and summoned Miss Bliss into the hall. In a few words I explained the situation. To my surprise she neither fainted nor went into hysterics. "Certainly, I will accompany you," she said, with a smile which I could not then interpret.

She followed me into Flack's room, calmly scrutinizing every corner of the apartment, with the set smile still upon her face. Had she been entering a ball room she could not have shown greater self-possession. She manifested no astonishment, no terror, when her hand was seized by invisible hands and covered with kisses from invisible lips. She listened with composure to the torrent of loving and caressing words which my unfortunate friend poured into her ears.

Perplexed and uneasy, I watched the strange scene.

Presently Miss Bliss withdrew her hand. "Really, Mr. Flack," she said, with a light laugh, "you are sufficiently demonstrative. Did you acquire the habit on the Continent?"

"Pandora!" I heard him say. "I do not understand."

"Perhaps," she calmly went on, "you regard it as one of the privileges of your invisibility. Let me congratulate you on the success of your experiment. What a clever man your Professor—what is his name?—must be. You can make a fortune by exhibiting yourself."

Was this the woman who for months had paraded her inconsolable sorrow for the loss of this very man? I was stupefied. Who shall undertake to analyze the motives of a coquette? What science is profound enough to unravel her unconscionable whims?

"Pandora!" he exclaimed again, in a bewildered voice. "What does it mean? Why do you receive me in this manner? Is that all you have to say to me?"

"I believe that is all," she coolly replied, moving toward the door. "You are a gentleman, and I need not ask you to spare me any further annoyance."

"Your heart is quartz," I whispered, as she passed me in going out. "You are unworthy of him."

Flack's despairing cry brought Kaspar into the room. With the instinct acquired by long and faithful service, the old man went straight to the place where his master was. I saw him clutch at the air, as if struggling with and seeking to detain the invisible man. He was flung violently aside. He recovered himself and stood an instant listening, his neck distended, his face pale. Then he rushed out of the door and down the stairs. I followed him.

The street door of the house was open. On the sidewalk Kaspar hesitated a few seconds. It was toward the west that he finally turned, running down the street with such speed that I had the utmost difficulty to keep at his side.

It was near midnight. We crossed avenue after avenue. An inarticulate murmur of satisfaction escaped old Kaspar's lips. A little way ahead of us we saw a man, standing at one of the avenue corners, suddenly thrown to the ground. We sped on never relaxing our pace. I now heard rapid footfalls a short distance in advance of us. I clutched Kaspar's arm. He nodded.

Almost breathless, I was conscious that we were no longer treading upon pavement, but on boards and amid a confusion of lumber. In front of us were no more lights; only blank vacancy. Kaspar gave one mighty spring. He clutched, missed and fell back with a cry of horror.

There was a dull plash in the black waters of the river at our feet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Significant Story.

A wealthy banker in one of our large cities, who is noted for his large subscriptions to charities and for his kindly habits of private benevolence, was called on by his pastor one evening lately and asked to go with him to the help of a man who had attempted suicide. They found the man in a wretched house, in an alley, not far from the banker's dwelling. The front room was a cobbler's shop; behind it, on a miserable bed in the kitchen, lay the poor shoemaker with a gaping gash in his throat, while his wife and children were gathered around him.

"These people are starving," exclaimed the banker as soon as he caught sight of their pinched, wan faces; and while the doctor was busy sewing up the cobbler's wound he hurried away to procure fuel and food.

"We have been without food for days," said the woman, when he returned. "It's not my husband's fault. He is a hard-working, sober man. But he could neither get work nor pay for that which he had done. To-day he went for the last time to collect a debt due him by a rich family, but the gentleman was not at home. My husband was weak from fasting and seeing us starving drove him mad. So it ended that way," turning to the fainting, motionless figure on the bed.

The banker having fed and warmed the family, hurried home, opened his desk and took out a file of little bills. All his large debts were promptly met quarterly, but he was apt to be careless about the accounts for milk, bread, etc., because they were so petty.

He found there a bill of Michael Goodlow's for repairing children's shoes, ten dollars. Michael Goodlow was the suicide. It was the banker's unpaid debt which had brought these people to the verge of the grave and driven this man to desperation, while at the very time the banker had been giving away thousands in charity.

The cobbler recovered and will never want a friend while the banker lives, nor will a small unpaid bill ever again be found on the banker's table.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Guibolard argued the other day that the moon was more useful than the sun. When asked his reason, he remarked: "Why, there's no question about it. See here; the sun comes during the daylight, and is of no use whatever; while the moon comes during the night and makes it light."

—First urchin—"When a doctor's sick what makes 'em send for another doctor to give 'em medicine?" Second urchin—"Cos they can't take their own medicine—it's too mean. They give it to other folks."

For Young Readers.

A CHANGE.

They danced over meadows,
They danced through the woods,
The gay little fairies
With downy white hoods;
They lit on the hedges,
And clung to the trees,
And peeped into windows,
Without "If you please."
High up in the air
They went sailing along,
And the children who watched
Sent up a glad song:
So to kiss rosy faces
They fluttered below,
While the children all cried,
"Welcome, beautiful snow!"

In gray little cloaks
And in dull little hoods,
Other fairies gave chase
Through the meadows and woods.
They slapped at the windows—
Not very polite—
And the lovely white fairies
All melted from sight!
And on little faces
Upturned to the sky
Came plashes like tear-drops
From each little eye;
And sad little voices
Were heard to complain:
"The beautiful snow
Has just all turned to rain!"

—*Mrs. S. M. Walsh, in Youth's Companion.*

"IN TO STAY."

"Hurrah for Uncle Joseph!" shouted Edward; and Edward's brother and sister, Arthur and Annie, echoed the sentiment.

According to promise, Uncle Joseph had called to take his nephews and niece to see the pottery works, not far from the place in which they had all taken up summer quarters, Uncle Joseph at the hotel and his relatives at a comfortable cottage near by.

It was a fine bright day and not uncomfortably warm, so the walk of a mile and a half to the pottery was enjoyed by the whole party. So was the visit itself and the walk home, the latter made lively by a discussion of the many interesting sights which had been witnessed.

The young folks had each brought away with them a souvenir of their visit in the shape of a very ordinary-looking drinking-cup, decorated in blue and brown colors. These tokens they esteemed not for their value in money, but because they had witnessed the manufacture of hundreds like them. They had seen between thirty and forty girls sitting before as many flat plates, which, by the aid of machinery, were kept spinning round at a very rapid rate. Again and again, as occasion required, a workman placed a small lump of clay upon each of these plates, when the operators, with deft fingers, would work them into shape and fashion out a cup. The form secured, the operator would dip a camel's-hair brush into the blue or brown coloring matter as desired, and, with a light touch on the whirling vessel, make the rings upon its surface. Each ring was but the work of a second or so. The coloring finished, an attendant workman removed the cups from the fast spinning wheels or plates, a further supply of clay was placed upon them, and the process was repeated.

The young visitors were exceedingly anxious to learn how the ware was hardened and glazed, and the proprietor of the place very cheerfully showed them the whole process. These soft cups were carried to an oven, which had been raised to a high temperature. Here they were baked with as much caution as a good cook pays to a Thanksgiving turkey or a batch of home-made bread, lest they should harden too speedily. From this oven the cups were removed to a second and hotter one, and from the second oven they were transferred to a third, which was still hotter. In the burning heat of this last oven they acquired the bright gloss or glaze so familiar to all of us on the surface of brown stoneware and pottery generally.

"There, sir," said the proprietor to Arthur, as he showed him one of the cups that had not yet had time to cool off after its fiery ordeal, "easily as that color was applied, neither you nor I can by any means get it out. It is in to stay. You may break the vessel to pieces, but the color remains firm and fast."

The young folks examined many of the broken pieces of pottery and found that indeed the color was permanently burned in. They were assured that neither acid nor alkali would effect a change. There was no agency, however powerful, that could do it.

Much interested and not a little edified, Uncle Joseph and his small party left the factory and started for home. The journey seemed far too short, so pleasant was the conversation as each spoke of the object that had been to them the chief attraction.

They were almost home when Uncle Joseph said: "There is one thing, I think, I shall never forget in connection with our visit. I refer to the words of the proprietor, who made us so welcome. 'It is in to stay,' he said, and Annie, Edward, Arthur, I think our pleasant morning's trip may be of lasting use to us, if we remember these words and the lesson they suggest. It is almost as easy, I think, to color our character with a bad habit as it was to the operators to color those cups. While you are young you will find that your impressions for good or bad are more easily made than is the case with those who are older. You are now like the soft clay. Your after-life in the world, with its varied scenes, will prove like the three furnaces, making permanent the coloring of youth. Many a young person who in youth has given way to some foolish and, indeed, sinful habit, with the idea that it could be as quickly thrown aside, has in after years discovered that it was 'in to stay.'"—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Crow and the Nest-Egg.

Once upon a time there lived a crow. He had been taken from a nest when young, and had been brought up on a farm, so that he was quite tame. Now this crow was very fond of eggs, and he would sometimes visit the hens' nests and steal their eggs, and fly away with them to the meadow behind the barn, where he would break the eggs and eat them. He found that a nice way to break an egg was to take one in his claws and fly up in the air and let it fall on the ground. He would then fly down and dine on the nice white and yellow egg, as it ran out of the broken shell. Sometimes the egg would fall on the grass, or on the soft earth, and would not break. Then he would pick it up again and fly higher in the air, and let it fall from a greater height. If it did not break then, he would take it up again and fly even higher, and the third time it would break, and down he would drop to feast upon the broken egg.

One day Mister Crow found a nice, shiny white egg in a nest, and picked it up and flew away to feast upon it.

"My!" said Mister Crow, as he flew along. "This is a very heavy egg. Perhaps it has a double yelk. Here is a nice hard place. I'll let it fall on the garden walk, where it will be sure to break the first time."

He let it fall, but it did not break.

"That is strange!" said Mister Crow. "I must try again."

So he did. He flew up higher in the air, and let the egg fall right on some stones. It did not break this time.

"The third time never fails," said Mister Crow. "I'll try once more."

Again he flew up with the egg and let it fall. It did not break even this time, but just bounced like a rubber ball on the stones.

"Now, this is strange," said Mister Crow. "It is the hardest egg I ever saw. Perhaps it has been boiled for four minutes."

He flew down and looked at the egg. It did not look like a hard-boiled egg, and he took it up again, and flew as high as the wooden rooster on top of the barn.

"This time it must break," said Mister Crow. And it only bounced higher than before, and was as whole as ever.

"I never saw such an egg," said Mister Crow. "I am afraid it is not good. I am very hungry, and this is tiresome work. I'll sit on the top of the barn and rest."

Just then the dairy-maid came along, and seeing the egg on the path, she picked it up and said: "Gracious me! Here is one of those China nest-eggs out in the garden."—*St. Nicholas.*

Suggestions for the Young.

Avoid that which you see amiss in others.

Follow the examples only of the good.

Keep your ears open to all that is worth hearing, and closed to all that is not.

An older person's experience is of no value to you unless you profit by it.

You are not building on the future, but on the past and present.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Nobody wants to deal with a double-minded boy.

Be industrious; the world wants boys who are not afraid of hard, steady work.

"The empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

Some boys inherit golden fortunes, but no boy ever inherited a scholarship, a good character or a useful life.

If you would be capable, cultivate your mind; if you would be loved, cultivate your heart.

Never excuse a wrong action by saying some one else does the same thing; this is no excuse at all.—*Exchange.*

How He Succeeded.

A gentleman who had risen to great wealth was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he had obtained his fortune, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in the half hour. And after that I was allowed to play; I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I had thus early formed the habit of doing everything in its turn, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

The Sweet Uses of Ventriloquism.

"THE TWO VOICES" is the name of one of Mr. Tennyson's best-known poems. The two voices, however, which are described by the Poet Laureate are of very different kind from the two voices which appear to have been heard in conversation in various English hotels lately and which gave occasion to an accusation at Bow street. We are speaking of the case of a young man charged with obtaining fraudulent possession of watches, rings and other ornaments from a jeweler's shop. The case has not yet been tried, but the young man seems to have made a full acknowledgment of his various offenses. The plan was ingenious, but not original nor capable of prolonged success. A jeweler was applied to on the behalf of a lady who wanted to make a choice from several watches, rings and other valuable articles. An assistant of the jeweler accompanied the young man who came on this mission back to a hotel, in order to let the young lady make her choice and please her fancy. The lady was perhaps in bed, or for some other reason could not appear in the outer room, and here missary went into the inner room. The jeweler's assistant presently heard two voices discoursing as to the choice of articles. Then the emissary came out and said that the lady had made a choice of certain articles which he retained in the inner room. He went back to make arrangements about payment, leaving the jeweler's assistant still in the outer room. Time went by and the voices were heard no more. The emissary did not come out from the inner sanctuary and the jeweler's assistant ended by growing impatient, going to the inner room and finding that it was as empty as that which the Prince of Breffni, in Moore's ballad, entered after "Its loved tenant had fled." There was apparently no lady in the case. The two voices were seemingly but the ingenous reproduction of one voice, and the watches and rings were gone.—*London Daily News.*

—Advices from Melbourne fully confirm the report that the much-dreaded phylloxera has made its appearance in the vineyards of Australia. A select committee of the Victoria Assembly recently paid a visit to the vineyards which are planted on the Barrabool Hills, near Geelong. They found that one of the vineyards was unmistakably smitten with the disease, the insects being visible even without the aid of a magnifying glass.

ARTEMAS WARD is editor of the Philadelphia *Grocer*, which is by no means a funny paper.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAR. 12, 1881.

PERSONAL.

—Jo. Williams, of Barkville, was in town on Wednesday.

—W. B. Colwell, of Manistique passed here homeward bound from Chicago, on Wednesday.

—Mr. J. B. Kitchen came over on Wednesday, accompanying Mr. Fayette Brown on his return eastward.

—Phinney Cardozo will go "outside" after his spring stock, during the coming week, if nothing prevents.

—Jo. Chevrier, who has been laid up for four weeks with rheumatism, was out for the first time, on Tuesday.

—Mike Fitzgerald was in town on Tuesday, and says the snow is breast deep in the woods on the peninsula.

—H. S. Look and wife arrived, from Chicago, on the 8th, having been detained a couple of days by the snow blockade.

—J. A. McGillis will arrive at home tomorrow, after a month's visit at Lancaster, Ont. He will be accompanied by his sister.

—Supt. Linsley arrived at home on Thursday. Mrs. Linsley was not benefited by the trip to and sojourn in Georgia and is now with her husband's people in Connecticut.

—Johnny Gagnon went across the bays yesterday with his gripsack full of watches and jewelry. The people over there want the correct time o' day, and Johnny is the man to furnish it.

—John O'Callaghan called on us on Thursday p. m. We only wish he'd call oftener, but we must not expect too much of a man with a saw mill, an opera house and a growing town on his hands.

—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of our friend H. M. Atkinson of Negaunee, who has been for several days the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Stack, departed for her home on Wednesday last. Henry is on his good behavior again, now.

RANGE ITEMS.

—Cronkhite got away. Judge Gardner discharged him on habeus corpus.

—The shutting down of the Emmett mine leaves Waucedah a "shady place" indeed.

—Bowlders puts C. L. W. out of town—refers to him as "Carl L. Wendel, of Quinnesec."

—Wendel will have enough to keep him busy if he keeps on buying things. The latest purchase is a drug store, at Norway.

—During the last week of February there died, at Florence, Daniel McTaggart, aged 30: Mrs. Andrew Tobin, and Delia Lozo.

—Capt. Morrison, lately in charge of the Florence mine, has taken charge of Runkle & Howe's explorations near Crystal Falls, on the Paint.

—The Florence news insists that they must have some kind of a cooler, before the boys come out of the woods, or there'll be no living there.

—Morrison, the pimp who killed the Swede, Persson, near Commonwealth, was discharged from arrest by the Marinette Dogberry before whom he was examined.

—About the best-feeling mine management on the range just now is that of the Keel Ridge. Their mine grows better and better in appearance with every day's development.

—O'Callaghan has the lake of Killarney on the drop curtain at his opera house. Buell's at Quinnesec, has St. Goar, a Rhine scene. Both houses are now in order for the summer campaign.

—The next new town in the iron country is to be at or near the Crystal Falls of the Paint. An extensive deposit of ore exists in the immediate vicinity and half-a-dozen mines will be opened at the earliest practicable day.

—The Range of March 3 devotes four columns to George A. Newett and the line of action which resulted in his being held to bail to answer, before the circuit court, to the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses.

—Cronkhite Jr., the absconding and defaulting Quinesec banker, has been caught, at Chicago, and will be squeezed. Its no use, though. The cub may suffer but can't disgorge. It's the old fox that is wanted, and he has not been trapped.

—We are assured that the "shutting down" at the Emmet is but temporary. The management intends, however to know what it has got and where it lies before putting on a mining force. That there is ore, plenty of it on the property the management does not for a moment permit itself to doubt.

—Another head has fallen. The mail-carrier has been removed. The Norway correspondent of the Range says he was one of the pioneers of the place, having gone there "while peacock and parrot were yet grazing on what are now our main streets." That pencil-shover has a tropical imagination. He's out of his latitude at Norway.

—The Norway Chronicle completed its first volume with the last number. It has lived six months longer than we thought it would—six months longer than it could have done but for the village quarrels which induced first one and then another to put money into it to keep it afloat—six months longer than any less indefatigable worker than Bowlders could have kept it up under any circumstances, and it has a good show for life yet awhile—the row is only just commenced.

—From the Norway Chronicle we clip the following:

Capt. A. N. Webb, who is conducting explorations for the South Chicago mining company, on the n. e. ¼ of sec. 36, 43, 34, says the Florence News, reports a vein of mixed ore with a general trend from north-west to south-east, 72 feet wide. The ore is specular, contains 60 per cent. of metallic iron and runs low in phosphorus. It is also slightly magnetic and the formation has been traced with the needle for nearly 100 rods. Operations on this property are going to be pushed vigorously during the coming season.

—Squire Atkinson, having been blamed for the escape of Morrison, takes occasion, in his paper, to say, that at the date of the homicide he was not a magistrate, which fact lets him out.

—The Menominee mining company is increasing the force and the facilities for mining at the Chapin and intends to make its output, for the current year, as near 100,000 tons as may be.

—Next Thursday is Patrick's day, "the 17th of Ireland."

Por Sale or Rent.

Farm of 80 acres, 45 improved, near Day's River. Good buildings. Address,
15 L. J. PERRY, Escanaba, Mich.

Wood! Wood!

Hard and Soft Wood for sale by J. O. Jordan. Yard next to the Ludington lumber dock. 36tf

Wood! Wood! Wood

Good, well-seasoned, body-maple wood, for sale, delivered at any place in the village, by Winegar, Millar & Co. 27tf

To Rent.

From the first of May next, the house heretofore and now occupied by me as a saloon and residence. It would answer admirably for a boarding house, having a capicity for twenty boarders. Four large rooms on the first floor and eight on the second. Apply on the premises to JOSEPH CHEVRIER.

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

11f

—B F Keesling, M D. Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sendnig in an order for Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads, writes: "I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any kidney remedy we ever sold."

—Thousands have been cured of dumb ague, billious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, blood and stomach, when all other remedies have failed, by using Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad, which is a quick and permanent cure for those disorders Ask your druggist for the great remedy, and take no other, and if he does not keep it send $1.50 in a letter to the French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and receive one by mail postpaid.

LEGAL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Circuit Court for the County of Delta:

Levi M. Bates, John H. Reed and Martin J. Cooley, plaintiffs, vs. Sigmund Adler, defendant.

Notice is herevy given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1880, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Levi M. Bates, John H. Reed and Martin J. Cooley above named plaintiff against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and affects of Sigmund Adler the defendent above named for the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents, which said writ was returnable on the 1st day of February, A. D., 1881.

Dated this 21st day of February, A. D., 1881.

19 E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., Feb. 11, 1881.

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 that the said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, at the county seat, on Monday, the 21t day of March, 1881, at 10 a.m., viz:

John H. Shouler, Homestead Application No. 1051 for the n ½ of nw ¼ sec. 26, T 42 n, R 23 w, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

David W. Morgan, Luke D. McKenna, John Gunderson and Walter W. Beach, all of Delta County, Michigan.

16 H. H. STAFFORD, Register.

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

State of Michigan, 11th Judicial Circuit, ss.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 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 Manitou, on the third Mondays of June and second Mondays of August.

Dated, October 30th, 1879.

DANIEL GOODWIN, Circuit Judge of said Circu't.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Lansing, Feb. 12, 1881.

To the Sheriff of the County of Delta, Sir:

You are hereby notified that at the Election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1881, in the State of Michigan, the following officers are to be elected, vix:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Isaac Marston, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1881;

Also, two Regents of the University in place of Edwars C. Walker and Andrew Climie, whose terms of office will expire December 31, 1881;

Also a Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, to which your county is attached, in place of Daniel Goodwin, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1881.

The following amendment to the Constitution is also to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection:

An amendment to Section 12 of Article 13, relative to penal fines, provided for by Joint Resolution No. 25, of the Legislature of 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

DAN. B. BRIGGS, Dep. Secretary of State.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, in the State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, wherein John Semer is plaintiff and Henry Meier is defendant, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendant, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents ($134.58) damages and two dollars seventy-five cents ($2.75) costs, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said Henry Meier in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Escanaba, county of Delta and State of Michigan, to-wit: Lot number twelve (12), of block number eleven (11), of the said village of Escanaba, in said county; and I shall sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 14th day of April, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of E. P. Royce's hall, in the village of Escanaba and county of Delta, (that being the last place of holding the Circuit Court for the said county of Delta), all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Henry Meier, in and to said premises and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and the costs and expenses allowed by law.

Dated February 24, 1881.

DAVID OLIVER, Sheriff.

J. W. PINCH, Attorney for Plaintiff. 19

THE C. O. D. STORE.

Five Reasons why you should buy your Groceries at

THE "C. O. D." STORE.

1. Because we can and do buy for cash cheaper than we could on long time.
2. Because we do not make the cash customer pay the bad debts on our books.
3. Because we buy direct from first hands and save the middle profits.
4. Because we pay no bookkeeper or collector, and thus save one man's wages.
5. Because you always get the best goods, **fresh**, and at rock bottom figures.

Sugars.	
Powdered	12
Cut Loaf	12
Granulated	12
Standard A	11
Coffee C	10
Teas.	
Gunpowder	50, 60, 75
Young Hyson	30, 40, 50, 60, 75
Uncolored Jap	60, 75
Japan	40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75
Coffees.	
O. G. Java, green, best	30
Mocha, green, best	28
Rio, green	18, 20, 23
O. G. Java, browned, best	33
Rio, browned	20, 23
O. G. Java, ground	35
Rio, ground	20, 25

Canned Goods.	
Tomatoes, 3-pound	14
Corn, 2-pound	15, 18
Peaches, 3-pound, best	18
String Beans	12
Pine Apples, 2-pound	18
Miscellaneous.	
Patent Flour, best	$7 00
White Winter Wheat Flour	6 50
Mess Pork, best, per bbl	17 50
Sugar-cured Hams	13
Breakfast Bacon	12
Turkish Prunes, 20 lbs	1 00
Dried Apples, 15 lbs	1 00
English Currants, 12 lbs	1 00
Valencia Raisins, 10 lbs	1 00
Babbitt's Best Soap, 16 bars	1 00
Standard German Soap, 20 brs	1 00
Kerosene Oil, per gal	30

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

THE POPULAR STORE.

THE POPULAR STORE

Is now certain to be more popular than ever,

LOUIS SCHRAM

Having just filled it running over full with a carefully selected

FALL AND WINTER

Stock, which it would take the whole of the PORT merely to name. Come and see the goods, inquire the prices, and be compelled to admit that the "Popular Store" is still and always

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CONRAD LINS,

Having removed to the north side of Ludington street, may now be found one door east of Dixon's, where he is prepared to supply his friends with all descriptions of

HAND-MADE FOOT-WEAR,

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

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

C. & N. W. RAILWAY.

THIS NEW AND CORRECT MAP

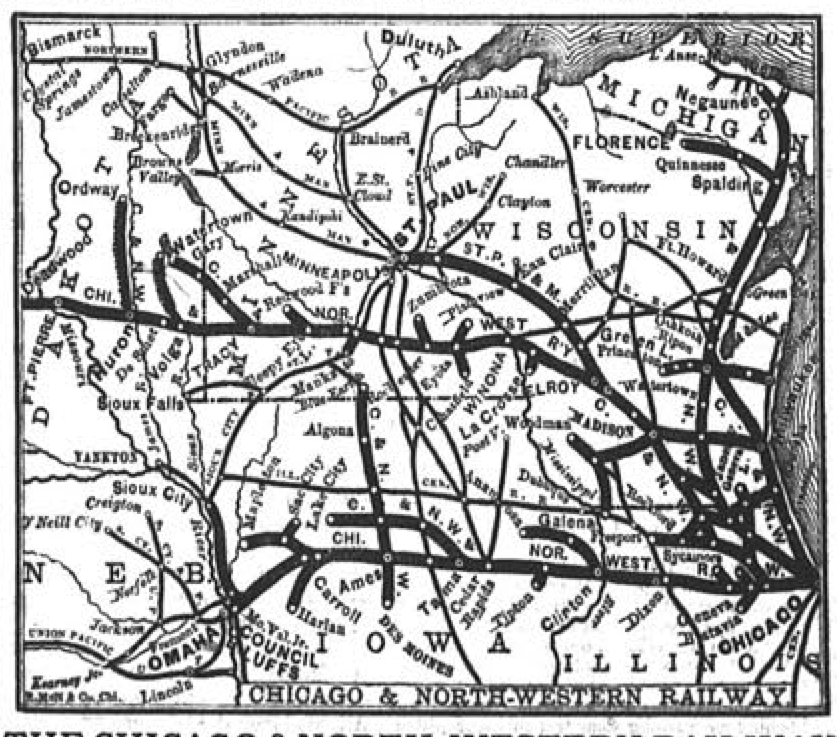
Proves beyond any reasonable question that the

Chicago & North-Western Railway

Is by all odds the best road for you to take when traveling in either direction between

Chicago & all of the Principal Points in the West, North & Northwest.

Carefully examine this Map. The principal Cities of the West and Northwest are Stations on this road. Its through trains make close connections with the trains of all railroads at junction points.



THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

Over all of its principal lines, runs each way daily from two to four or more Fast Express Trains. It is the only road west of Chicago that uses the

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS.

It is the only road that runs Pullman Sleeping Cars North or Northwest of Chicago. It has nearly **3,000 Miles of Road.** It forms the following Trunk Lines:

"Council Bluffs, Denver & California Line." "Winona, Minnesota & Central Dakota Line." "Sioux City, Nor. Nebraska & Yankton Line." "Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line." "Northern Illinois, Freeport & Dubuque Line." "Milwaukee, Green Bay & Lake Superior Line."

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

Remember to ask for Tickets via this road, be sure they read over it, and take none other.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen'l Manager, Chicago. W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

H. A. BARR, Agent C. & N.-W. R'y, Escanaba.

BUILDING.

R. PROSSER,

Contractor and Builder,

Also Manufacturer of

Flooring, Siding and Dressed Lumber.

Shop at foot of Ludington St.

BARBER SHOP.

O. K.

BARBER SHOP,

Cor. Tilden avenue and Ludington St.

I run two chairs, keep a clean shop, and can insure my customers satisfaction.

WM. TIMM, Prop'r.

DRY GOODS.

Every Want Supplied!

Every want, of any person male or female, young or old, so far as such wants can be provided for with Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes or Hats and Caps, whether the want be for comfort or style—to fence out the bitter cold or please the critical eye, can be satisfied, fully, and for less money than at any other place in the county or vicinity

AT GREENHOOT'S.

DRUGGISTS,

J. N. MEAD,

ESCANABA, MICH.,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, GLASS AND BRUSHES, WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS, FANCY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

PLATED TABLE WARE, FANCY GLASS, PORCELAIN AND TERRA COTTA, &c.

WE ARE AGENTS IN THE NORTHWEST FOR

The New England Organ Company,

And can sell a Fine Piano or Organ for less money than any house in the U. P. All kinds of Musical Instruments and a variety of Sheet Music always in stock.

FURNITURE.

THE ONLY

Furniture House

IN THE CITY.

Elegant Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Spring Beds, Wool, Hair and Excelsior Mattrasses, Hair, Wool and Feather Pillows, Chairs, &c.

COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

HILLER'S

Nos. 81 AND 83 LUDINGTON STREET,

ESCANABA, MICH.

MEAT MARKET.

HESSEL & HENTSCHEL

RETURN THANKS

For the measure of patronage accorded them so far, and announce that they will continue their

MEAT MARKET

No. 45 Ludington Street,

Nearly opposite Greenhoot's. Every variety of meats of the best quality and in the best style.

FRESH! CLEAN! CHEAP!

DRUGS.

GEORGE PRESTON,

Druggist and Bookseller,

—AND DEALER IN—

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Paints, Oils, Etc.,

ESCANABA, MICH.

HARDWARE.

DIXON & COOK,

Dealers in Stoves Tinware and Hardware,

Will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of everything pertaining to the trade.

PRICES MODERATE. JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

Ludington street, three doors west from Dousman street.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE,

—DEALER IN—

Furniture, Moulding, Frames, Brackets, Etc., Etc.

All of the Latest Styles and at Outside Prices.

COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

Ludington Street, opposite the Livery Stable.

HARNESS.

F. D. CLARK,
(Agent)

—DEALER IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

ALL REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY AND NEATLY.

OLD STAND—TILDEN AVE.

WAGON SHOP.

HART & WILLIAMS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Escanaba Wagon and Blacksmith Shop,

Wagons, Carriages, Cutters and Sleighs made to order. Best material used. Repairing done in "boss" style and on the shortest notice. Carpenter and Joiner Work a specialty; also Turning, Saw Filing and Furniture Repairing.

BLACKSMITHING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.