Applications of the property o

VOLUME 12, NO. 26.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. BANKS,

Surgeon Dentist.

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

H. TRACY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 7

W. W. MULLIKEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

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

DR. L. J. SMITH,

Has returned to Escanaba and may be found, for the present, at Matthew Stephenson's,

Corner of Tilden and Wells Avenues.

DR. THOS. L. GELZER,

Having located himself in Escanaba, offers his proresional services to its citizens and the surrounding locality. While practising medicine in all its branches he has had great experience in the treatment of women and children.

Can be found for the present at the Tilden House, until he can procure a sultable office.

P. ROYCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

W. PINCH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

E. P. LOTT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

OHN POWER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite Semer block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts-state and federal. Col-lections, payment of taxes, &c., promptly attended to.

THAS. E. MASON,

Attorney at Law.

Office with John Power, Ludington Street. ESCANABA, - - - MICHIGAN

FMIL GLASER.

Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, and Real Estate Agent. (Deutscher Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die ein cassi-rung von Geldern.)

Collections promptly made and remitted. Ag-Agent for Green Pay Marble Worss.

HOTELS.

UDINGTON HOUSE,

LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA. Iames Nichol, Proprietor. Having leased the above named hotel, for a term of years, the proprietor has entirely refurnished it, and reopened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. Good Table! Good Beds! Prompt Attention!

OLIVER HOUSE,

TILDEN AV., ESCANABA. G. E. Baehrisch, Proprietor. Refurnished throughout! Centrally located !
Good Stabling 1 Low Rates!
Give it a Trial!

FAYETTE HOUSE,

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

HARRIS BROTHERS,

Buileers and Contractors.

Will undertake the erection of stores, residences or public buildings, or any work in their line, and guar-antee 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.

TKINS & NORTHUP

Write fire risks on the most favorable terms.

ESCANABA. - MICHIGAN

DAT. FOGARTY.

-DEALER IN-

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

Corner Ludington and Wolcott streets, Escanab

Contractor and Builder.

Also Manufacturer of

Flooring, Siding and Dressed Lumber. Ship at foot of Ludington St.

OLUMBUS J. PROVO'S Builder and Contractor. Am prepared so raise and underpin stores and other buildings. All kinds of work in the building line done in a neat and workmanlike manner. Shop on Tilden Ave., next door to Wallace's hard-ware store.

DROF. J. GREEN,

PORTRAIT PAINTER Copying from Small Pictures a Specialty.

sfaction Guaranteed on all Work.

Items of Interest.

- -Greenhoot has Fans.
- -Summer beverages at the Parlor.
- -Who feels worse than Conkling? -Greenhoot offers Linen Dusters.
- -Mead has more Organs on the way.
- -The coolest beer in town at the Parlor.
- -Do you want a chair? Hiller can supply
- -Read Phinney's Indian romance on our
- 8th page. -The latest thing in window decorations
- -Fresh Vegetables, daily, at Atkins, Mc-Naughtan & Co's.
- -Neckwear-fancy ties, of all the late styles, at Ephraim's.
- -Summer Hats for everybody at panic prices, at Ephraim's.
- -Try Thorley's Horse Food, Bittner,
- Wickert & Co. have it. -Greenhoot offers Straw Hats to suit every
- age, avocation and purse. -Parasols and Fans, from the cheapest to
- the most costly, at Ephraim's. -Greenhoot, mindful of the comfort of his
- friends, has provided parasols. -Ho! every one that thirsteth-drop in a
- the Parlor and get "a long drink." -Greenhoot's stock of Linen Suits for la-
- dies is large, well-selected and cheap.
- -Wall papers and borders-Paints and prepared Kalsomines at Mead's drug store.
- -Strawberrees-strawberrees-fresh every day, and so cheap, at Atkins, McNaughtan &
- -Dixon & Cook furnish the gasoline to run the Golden Star stove. Ten cents a day only for fuel.
- -A complete line of furnishing goods, constantly on hand and daily replenished at the
- -Atkins, McNaughtan & Co. now offer Plankinton & Armour's breakfast bacon at
- -De you want anything in the line of furniture from a cradle to a burial casket? Hiller is your man.
- -To remove tan or freckles from the roof of your mouth, try Nick's six-year-old sourmash, at the Parlor.
- -Louis Stegmiller, will hereafter make repairs, whether of watches, jewelry or silverware at greatly reduced prices.
- -A world of Porcelain, Wedgwood, Majolica and Crystal now on exhibition and for sale at Atkins, McNaughtan & Co's. -The housekeeper's assistant, the Golden
- Star gasoline stove-no smoke, no heat in the room, no soot or ashes-at Dixon & Cook's
- -Dixon & Cook now offer three sizes of gasoline cook-stoves, the neatest thing for summer use ever contrived. Call and see
- -For first-class work in Painting, Kalsomining and decorating, call on Pietro Martini or leave orders with George Preston, at the
- -Sells' patent shoes, for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children-beyond question the best goods in this market, can be found at the Popular Store.
- -Window poles and rings-cornices to support lambrequins and lambrequins to hang on the cornices-shades and curtains in endless variety, at Mead's.
- -Do you want any repairs to furnitureany chairs, lounges or sofas upholstered? In Hiller's old furniture store you will find both material and workmen.
- -Do you wish to furnish a room, either a kitchen, a bed-room, a sitting room, or a parlor? Call on Hiller, he has anticipated your need and has the articles you want.
- -I am going to keep up the explosion on high prices, to the utter disgust of the old fogy slow coach dealers. I can do it and will as long as I live. P. N. CARDOZO.
- -Greenhoots for the summer trade, is now opening Prints, Cretonnes, Momie cloths. Lawns, and all other varieties of cool stuffs for ladies' wear. Call and inspect the assort-
- -Jo, Monahan has fitted up "the Club" in style never before attempted in Escanaba. Cigar room-sample room-game roommusic room, each in the best style, and all perfect in appointment and service, make the club the place of resort for the best people of
- -Mr. McIsaac, 328 Broadway, New York, buys for large houses in Buffalo, Albany, Indianapolis and other large cities at the same time he does for James Morgan, 386 and 388 East Water street, Milwaukee, thus buying immense quantities at the lowest rates. Hence James Morgan's low prices for Silks, Dress Goods, Lineus, Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Hats, &c.

Sand.

JOB DODGE is building a shop.

PLEASE, Gen. Hazen, order rain.

BORN, in this village, on Saturday, May 21,

to James Pilott and wife, a daughter.

BORN, in this village, on Monday, May 23 to Bruno Gadbout and wife, a daughter. JUSTICE GLASER is building a two-story

dwelling on his Tilden avenue property. THe C. &. N. W. company has sent seven new Baldwin engines for use on the peninsula

We have just received a few fonts of the newest styles of job type and borders. Send in your work.

MRS. LAPIER has removed her millinery establishment to Ludington street hill, opposite

Owen Cleary's. FOUND, in the railway yard, a hemstitched linen handkerchief, which the owner can re-

claim at this office.

St. Joseph's was without service on Sunday last, Father Rousseau having been sent to the charge of St. John's, Ishpeming.

FOREST fires are numerous and troublesome, and the piles of wood, ties and posts along the railway go up in smoke almost daily.

IT leaks out that the visit of Mr. R. A. Conolly to Escanaba, last week, was in the interest of a railroad which will reach us from SUMMER visitors will begin to arrive soon.

For pride's sake, if you don't care for health, get those manure-heaps and rubbish-piles out THE people vs. Edwins, for assault, in

which the jury disagreed, was dismissed on

Monday, the day set for the second trial, the prosecuting witness failing to appear. BITTNER has broken ground for his new building. He will remove the old building further west on Ludington street and occupy it as a market while the new one is in process

of construction. MR. JOHN POWERS, attorney and counselor at law, will open an office here at once, and will remove hither and become one of us as soon as he can close out his business at Cal-

umet, where he now resides. A SAILOR fell overboard from the Alice B. Norris, on Monday, and had a capital chance to drown, but Capt. Bartley, of the Coe, interfered, fished him out, wrung him dry and

sent him back to duty again. ADEL came in on Saturday last, drunk, as usual, and insisted that we had, on a former occassion, put his name "in another man's name" which, somehow did not seem to suit him. We put it, this time, by itself.

THE David Vance was here this week, for the first time since she was dismasted last year. It does one's eyes good to look at her and it don't hurt, not much, to shake hands with Capt. Lew. We did it, and live.

CAN no authority put a stop to the dumping of butchers' oftal on the bay shore just south of the village? The stench arrising from it was fearful, last fall, and will soon be as bad

or worse unless the practice is put a stop to. A LUDICROUS scene was the sprinkler standing in the bay with the floor six inches under water only, and the man in charge pulling the the valve rope, measuring with a stick, and wondering "why in hades" it didn't fill up.

A CASE of technical assault was tried by Justice Killian and a jury on Friday of last week, Julian Edwins, dock-boss of the Ford River company, being the accused and Ole Johnson the prosecuting witness. The jury

HERBERT's constellation deserves a paying patronage. In spite of the many almost insurmountable difficulties it has to encounter, the management succeeds in presenting the latest of the new plays, and in presenting them so that the audiences are satisfied. On the occasion of their last visit to Escanaba they gave "the Gilded Age," "Our Boarding House," "Josh Whitcomb" and "the Two Orphans"plays which test the adaptability of the company and its power to surmount difficulties in its surroundings and accessories to the utmost. and succeeded.

THE school meeting on Tuesday was no numerously attended, but those who were there were of one mind. It is evident to all that our present school buildings are not only inadequate in point of capacity, but utterly unfit by reason of dilapidation and bad arrangement to accomodate the children of the district and it is equally apparent that now is the time to build others. Such at least, was the sentiment of the meeting, and the school board was authorized to acquire, in the method prescribed by law, the south half of block 31, (of which the district now owns one third) and proceed to erect thereon a suitable school building, and to issue bonds to the extent authorized by the law, to defray the expense. The limit is now \$25,000, but may be advanced to \$30,000 by the next school census, for which sum a good brick house, capable of 600 to 700 pupils, with janitor's rooms, etc., can be erected. We make progress.

Dog-Fighting, considered as a sport merely, is brutal. So is cock-fighting, prize-fighting or any other contest of strength, skill and endurance, in a degree, but such contests appeal to the primeval barbarian which exists in every man, no matter how cultivated or civilized, and accounts of such struggles are read and enjoyed. So much by way of preface and now for the story. A. J. Harding was, until Monday, the owner of a bull-dog. Not a trained fighter, but kept for a watch-dog, chained and fed as such, but a powerful fellow, and, as the sequel showed, game to the back-bone-to the death. On Monday there came to Harding's place a man, to him unknown, who had also a bull-dog, heavier than "Billy," by fifteen pounds, and in fighting order, and after a time the merits of the two dogs became the subject of discussion, the stranger in the end offering a wager of an even hundred that his dog could kill "Billy." Now, Tony's backing gear is out of orderwon't work, and he fished up the currency and unchained the dog. An hour and a half the struggle lasted-thirty-five pounds of "Billy" and fifty of plucky dog unnamed, but "Billy" justified the confidence of his master by killing the big dog, though he died in ten minutes after winning his fight and the stakes. Good dog. It was the one thing he knew how to do, and he did it with his latest breath-with his utmost and final effort. We know plenty

half so worthy of commendation. THE case of the poor fellow, Labarge, confined in the jail, calls for attention. Our readers know his story. Insane, crippled, and without friends, he is kept, as a county charge, in the jail for want of any other place, and it is a wonder that he has survived his long suffering-that gangrene has not supervenedthat he has not, in his loneliness (which aggravates his mania) and squalor, committed suicide. He must be removed. It is a disgrace to the county that he should have remained there so long. What disposition can be made of him we do not know, but there must be some way of providing for him where he can at least see the sun and be free from vermin. Will the overseers of the poor look

THE idea of the viftage board of compelling the building of a walk from "Johnson's Forner to Mr. Linsley's premises" along Michigan avenue would be a good one if, first some way were contrived to keep the sand from drifting over and covering it up. Unless that is done the expense of constructing the walk will be wasted. The first south-easter that blows will bury it.

THE street-commissioner suggests that we turn our hornet's nest loose in the common council. Says his hands are tied by the committee, and that in our remarks of last week we were after the wrong sinner. The holy sidewalks are holy still, however, and we're one repaired. There seems to be no other bound to keep up the row until they are way.

THE case against McDonald, for cutting young Trounsell last winter, was discontinued by consent of the prosecuting witness and public prosecutor. Sympathy for his family was the sentiment that brought about the discontinuance, and it is to be hoped he may remember it, keep sober and out of rows.

THE sprinkler is weak-very weak-and the driver uses it as if his object was to dampen the dust as little as possible. Unless some decided improvement is hit upon the subscription can not be collected. It does no good to dribble a little water along the middle of the street twice a day.

F. H. VANCLEVE was called suddenly to Ypsilanti, some ten days ago, by the illness of his father, and we hear, through a correspondent of his, that the illness (an attack of apoplexy) terminated fatally one week ago

STILL, hazy weather, more like September than May, has prevailed over all the lake region during the ten days last past. Masters and pilots declare it nasty-say that only at night can they see anything.

AND now the juvenile Italian who tortures catgut and his co-laborer who torments wires make hideous not only the night, but the day. It is not permitted to shoot them except metaphorically, more's the pity.

WHOSE duty is it to see to the removal of nuisances? The caracsses of two cows have lain upon the beach between the Oliver and merchants' docks for a week past, poisoning both air and water.

Jos. HARRIS came over on Wednesday with two prisoners, charged with cutting timber on government lands, and six witnesses, all of whom he delivered, on Thursday, to marshal Eight doctors in town and a couple of

homeopaths coming, and yet we are not alto-

THE Welcome was here on time, every time during the week. Capt. Hart keeps her budg-

To THEE, Jupiter Pluvius, our orisons. Turn on the water, or we burn. How would a big grain elevator look, on

the old furnace location? Drep, at Ypailanti, May 22d, John W. Van Cleve, aged 67 years.

Fraud and greed have prerailed! The O. & B. R. railroad bill passed the house, on Wednesday evening, by a vote of 69 to 23. It will, no doubt, pass the senate and be approved by the governor of Saginaw. We have nothing more to hope or fear from that state -we look to the courts and to congress. MASTERS of vessels trading to this port are

again urging the necessity of a light-ship on the eleven-foot shoal. The fleet is a large one, larger than that of any other port on the lake excepting only Chicago, and in approaching Escanaba by the Poverty island or Rock island pas ages has the shoal on the starboard and Drisko's reef on the port hand with no range lights. Peninsula point light is an approximate guide, and, and in daylight the spar buoy on the shoal, once found, is sufficient, but in thick weather the light is often unavailable and then or in dark nights the buoy is of no value. Must commerce wait until owners or underwriters suffer before the light-house board will recognize the need of such a light?

THE Ben Drake was released from her of curs who walk upright and wear hats, not long imprisonment on the point on Tuesday last, the Coe, Capt. Bartley, dredging her out. She appears little the worse for her rough experience, barring the marks of the fire. A new deck-house and some slight repairs, with a coat of paint, costing some \$4000 or \$500, will be all that is absolutely needed, and she will be put in commission as soon as that can

> On Sunday there will be services both morning and evening. Subject in the morning "the heavenly visitor." In the evening there will be a sunday-school concert consisting of singing and bible reading by the school and an address by the pastor, subject "a wordless book." All at the Methodist church.

THE Muskegon will hereafter, commencing

on Monday next, extend her trips to Green

Bay calling at Menominee and Oconto, and returning will leave here for Chicago on Tuesdays after the arrival of the train from the north, and arrive at Chicago on Thursday. FOREST fires destroyed some 6,000 ties belonging to the railway company at section 45, on Tuesday, and threatened the property at

camps 2 and 4, on the branch, and at Maple

Ridge. Back-firing does not answer, as the fires travel in the tree tops. THE crossing upon which Mrs. McKenna met with the accident which disabled her, has been repaired. Now if some one else will kindly break a bone we'll get another

"Tom" Linsley could eat no breakfast on Wednesday morning, so much ore in the dock and so few craft alongside, but by ten o'clock he wanted a lunch. The southeaster brought the carriers faster than he could berth them.

THE Zach Chandler arrived, having discharged her corn at Erie, Pa., on the 25th and Capt. Moore dropped in at the PORT office to "enter and clear." It goes without saying that we were glad to see him.

RUMOR says that Geo. W. Cobb, who recently purchased the Rolling-mill mine for \$95, 000, sold it within twenty-four hours for \$200, 000. Pretty fair investment if the story is

No dramatic company need attempt a peninsula season, hereafter, without street music. Herbert's band has filled his houses and set THE Herberts left on Thursday morning

Oconto, after which they will go into summer OTHE extension beyond Florence, of the Northwestern road will be pressed until it reaches lake Superior and every iron mine en

for Norway, Menominee, Marinette, and

PARSON ADAMS has resigned the pastorate of St. Stephens and his resignation has been ac-

afternoon. Not rain enough, though.

NICE little thunder-shower on Thursday

The Weather.
The following is the meteorological report for the week ending May 25, at Escanaba:

Mean Mean Wind.
Bar. The Dir'n. Force.

-Greenhoot maintains his position at the head of the dry goods trade of the place and ricinity, not by extravagant and reckless statements, but by the legitimate methods-the largest lines of goods, the best qualities of goods and the lowest range of prices.

Shipments of Iron Ore, Pig Metal and Quartz.

The following are the shipments of iron ore by lake from Escanaba from opening of navigation up to and including May 25:

Lake Superior mines.

Barnum .	•	*	*	*				*										,	2757
Boston . Cleveland	•	٠	*			1													161
Cleveland	iı	-	n					*			*			*			٠		10654
Champion	••	-	***	***	-			*		*	*								510
Champion Goodrich		*	*	*	1.				*						٠	*	٠	+	388
Lackson	•	*	*	1		*							*						354
Jackson .	٠.	ä.	*		*	*	*				+	٠				٠			4259
Jackson So	ui.		*			*							+				٠		1321
Jackson W	53	٠,	٠										4				+		208
Michigamn	a e	9	٠													'n	٠		3515
McComber		٠	٠								*								134
National .		٠,		٠			٠		٠	,		٠							1060
New York		*	*																4975
Palmer			*		٠														720
Republic .						,													276
Saginaw		Ŕ.		×		٠													1775
Salisbury .			٠		+				÷					٠					349
Sterung										-	-						-		400
Superior he	m	ш	tu	te.				1		-									465
Section 12											15				12				1920
Superior .						40	1												MODE
Wheat .																			741
5 5 5 6 6																			- /
Total .																			45991
Menomin																			
Chapin .				_	-														12564
Commonwe		i.	i.	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	6981
Cornell .	_	••	•			*		*	*	*	*		*		*		*	*	
Curry	•	•	•			•	*		*						*	٠	*	*	1241
Curry	•	*	*	*		*	+	*	*	*	*	٠	+	٠	*	٠	*	*	1569
Florence	*	•	*		*			*		*	*	*		+	,	٠	٠	٠	5121
Ludington		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	,	٠	*			*		+	٠	*	732
Norway .		٠	*	*			*					*				4			11449
Perkins	•		٠	*	*	٠							4	+	4	х			4370
Quinnesec			٠	*															5138
Stephenson	1															12	1		2031
Vulcan																			11360
Keel Ridge	¢																		1311
Total													Ý,						61869

Grand total from Escanaba The following is a statement of the iron ore, pig metal and quartz carried over the M. H. & O. railroad, for shipment by lake and to local points, up to and including May 25 1881.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FROM MARQUETTE.
Tons. Lowthian Total from Marquette . . Pig Iron— Carp River iron company's furnaces 301 Total Pig Iron 30r

-Summers-the baker.

robe, at Ephraim's.

-"Sparks" at Stegmiller. -Summers-16 for a dollar-delivered.

-Ice cream, every day, at Ramsdell's new bakery. -Silks, from a handkerchief to a bridal

-Ice Cream, flavored to suit every palate, daily, at Ramsdell's.

at the Bazar de Burns

-Summers gives you more for your money than any other baker in town.

-At the Popular Store, the proprietor, Louis Schram is daily receiving new goods.

from a yard of lutestring to a bridal outfit, on terms to suit. Burns says it. -Ephraim does not do quite as much windwork in the paper as some of his neighbors, but he sells goods all the same, and don't let

-Stand off the sunstroke by putting a cabbage-leaf in your hat, or, if that is inconvenient, by calling at the Parlor and putting an iced drink under it. Many persons prefer the

the fact elude your observation or escape your

-Pay-day has passed and J. N. Mead would hereby modestly suggest to those of his customers that are behindhand with their accounts the propriety of a settlement and liquidation. Come in and divide.

Men and Teams Wanted.

I want 75 men and ten teams to work on the Felch Mountain railroad, to whom I will pay good wages. Apply to or address

JOSEPH CHEVRIER, Escanaba. Lost! A promissory note drawn by Joseph Ettenhoffer, endorsed by John Walsh and payable to myself, dated May 23, 1881, for the sum of \$25. Payment thereof has been stopped and

a suitable reward will be paid for its return.

T. KILLIAN. School District Bonds.

Bids will be received, at the office of C. C. Royce, banker, in this village, for the whole or for portions of an issue of the bonds of School District number one, of Escanaba, not to exceed \$30,000, payable in ten years and

bearing seven per cent. interest. By order of the School Board. Escanaba, May 26, 1881.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Flora Winegar, John M. Millar and Charles E. Burns, under the firm name of Winegar, Millar & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all claims will be collected and debts paid by Flora Winegar and Charles E1

FLORA WINEGAR, JOHN M. MILLAR, CHARLES E. BURNS.

Dated May 12, 1881.

-New Goods-New Styles and new prices -Summers' ice cream parlors-just the place to take your darling. -- Carpets for the cottage, or palace, at P. N. Cardozo's, at slaughtering prices. -The Bazar is just bursting with goods. Everything wanted, from a jewsharp to a piano

A correspondent of the Toronto 6 writing from Wood Mountain, gives Sitting Bull's account of the fight with Custer, as related to Major Croziers Sitting Bull said: "During the sum-mer previous to the one in which Custer

attacked us, he sent a letter to me telling me that if I did not go to an agency fight those Indians who wanted to fight him. Custer then sent me word again (this was in the winter), '* You would not take my former offer, now I am going to fight you this winter.' I sent word back and said just what I fight, and only wanted to be left alone, and that my camp was the only one that had not fought against him. Custer again sent a message, 'I am fitting up my wagons and soldiers, and am determined to fight against you in the spring.' I thought that I would try him again, and sent him a message saying I did not want to fight; that I General Custer." wanted, first of all, to go to British ter-ritory, and after I had been there and came back, if he still wanted to fight me, that I would fight then. Custer sent back word and said: 'I will fight you in eight days.' I then saw that it was no use, that I would have to fight, so I sent him word back, "All right; get all your men mounted, and I will a fight; the Great Spirit will look on, and the side that is in the wrong will be defeated.'

"I began to get ready and sent

twenty young men to watch for the soldiers. Five soon came back with word that Custer was coming. The other fifteen stopped to watch his movements. When Custer was quite close ten young men came in. When he had advanced still closer two more of them came in, leaving three still to watch the troops. We had got up a medicine dance for war in the camp and just as it was coming to an end two of the young men who had stopped out came in with word that Custer and the troops were very close and would be upon the camp in the morning. That night we all got ready for the battle. My young men all buckled on their ammunition belts and we were busy putting strong sticks in our 'coup sticks.' Early at sunrise two young men who had been out a short way on the prairie came to me and told me that from the top of a high butte they had seen the troops advancing in two divisions. I then had all the horses driven into the camp and corralled between the lodges. About noon the troops came up, and at once thedral towns, and taking the best roads rushed upon the camp. They charged in two separate divisions—one at the "How long a time will you spend upper end whilst the other division charged about the middle of the camp. The latter division struck the camp in the center of the 250 lodges of the Uncapapa Sioux, and close to the door of my own lodge. At the time that the troops charged I was making medicine for the Great Spirit to help us and tight upon our side, and as I heard the noise and knew what it was, I came out. When I had got to the outside of my lodge I noticed that this division had stopped suddenly close to the outer side of the Uncapapa camp, and then they sounded a bugle and the troops Bull made a peculiar noise with his mouth and clapping his hands together | the bicycles home." to imitate the tiring of the soldiers).

" I at once set my wife upon my best horse, put my war-bonnet on her head and told her to run away with the rest of the women. She did so, but in her hurry forgot to take the baby (a girl); after she had gone a little way she thought of the child and came back for it. I gave the child to her and she went

off again.
"I now put a flag upon a lodge-pole and lifting it as high as I could I shouted out as loud as I was able to my own the place where I thought Custer was,

men, 'I am Sitting Bull; follow me.' I towns through which they pass." then rushed at the head of them up to "Won't you have to take 'pot-lu and just as we got close up to the troops they fired again. (Here Bull again imitated for some length of time the firing of the troops.) When I saw with the initials 'B. T. C..' which mean the firing of the troops.) When I saw that the soldiers fired from their saddles and did but little damage to us, I ordered all my men to rush through their ranks and break them, which they did, but failed to break the ranks, although we suffered as little damage as that I shall know where to go to cat and take in dis world if let alone before. I then shouted to them to sleep or to get my bicycle mended in try again, and putting myself at case of an accident. And if any one the head of my men we went attempts to persecute me while on the at them again. This time, although road, the influence and treasury of the the soldiers were keeping up a rapid firing (from their horses), we England has restored the prosperity of knocked away a whole corner and killed the traditional inns that flourished in a great many, though 1 had only one man killed. After this we charged the similar club in this country, which was same way several times and kept driv- started in May, 1880, and now has 1,500 ing them back for about half a mile, killing them very fast. After forcing them back there only remained five soldiers of this division and the interpreter alive, and I told my men to let them live. Then the intepreter, the man that the Indians called 'The White,' called out in Sioux and said. Custer is not in this division, he is in the other.' I then ordered all my men to come on and attack the other divi-They did so and followed me. The soldiers of this division fired on us as soon as we got within range, but did us little harm. When we had got quite close and we were just going to charge them, a great stormbroke right over us; the lightning was fearful, and struck a lot of the soldiers and horses, killing them instantly. I then called to my man to charge the troops and shouted men to charge the troops and shouted out: 'The Great Spirit is on our side; look how He is striking the soldiers down!' My men saw this, and they all rushed upon the troops who were mixed up a good deal. About forty of the soldiers had been dismounted by the lightning killing and frightening their

Itting Bull's Account of the Custer Custer in the fight, but only thought did, but I would not be certain about believe Custer was killed in the attack, as we found his body, or what all the Indians thought was Custer's body, about the place that it was made. I do not think there is any truth in the report that he shot himself. A saw two soldiers shoot themselves. The Sioux were following them and in a few moments would have caught them, but he would fight me, and 1 sent word back to him by his messenger that I did not want to fight, but only to be left alone. I told him at the same time that if he wanted to fight he should go and killed. We counted them by putting a stick upon each body and then taking the sticks up again and counting them. We counted 707 carbines. Two might have fallen into the creek."

Here sitting Bull was asked by Major Crozier if he knew where Reno was. had said before, that I did not want to In answer to this question Bull said he had no idea-that he had never seen anything of Reno at all.

When Bull had concluded the foregoing account of the battle he turned to Major Crozier and said: "There, I have fought the battle all over again to you and this I have never done since the time I fought it out in earnest with

A Chicago Clergyman's Novel Tour.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, is going abroad next month with the intention of seeing England and a portion of France and Scotland as not one visiting American in a thousand sees those get all my men mounted; we will have countries. He is a bicyclist, and will use his bicycle to go from town to

"I began practicing," said he to a Tribune reporter yesterday, " about six months ago, and now I ride down town every morning and home every night. When I commenced I was nervous, couldn't sleep and didn't enjoy my food. Now I sleep nicely, have a good appetite, and it seems to me as if I had a new lease of life. The Methodist Ecumenical Council meets in London September 7, and it occurred to me that, instead of waiting until the adjournment and then looking about, I would take my son Robert over with me, and make a brief tour on the bicycle, as little can be seen from a car window."

"When do you sail?" " June 23." "Where will you land?"

" At Glasgow." "Do you start on your tour from

therep "Yes. We shall go up to Loch Lomond, east to Stirling, north to Dundee and St. Andrews, south to Edenboro, visiting Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford, and then take a zigzag course across England, visiting the chief Ca-

"How long a time will you spend between Glasgow and London?"

"Three or four weeks." "You will not travel so many miles

day?" "No; we will regulate the distance according to the places of interest. We may go twenty miles one day and sev-enty-five the next."

"Will your travels end at London?" Southampton, cross to Havre and go through Normandy to Paris. After stopping there two weeks we'll go to Dieppe, recross the channel to Brighton fired into the camp. (Here Sitting and return to London, going thence to Coventry, from which point I shall ship

"Will you carry any baggage?" "The main portion will be sent from Glasgow to London, a small satchel kept a day or two ahead. We can carry about fifteen pounds each in a little bag adapted to the bicycle.

"Well, your trip is a novel one." "Novel in this country, but not in England, where there are hundreds of thousands of bicyclists; and the commercial travelers of the northwest are not better organized than they, and do not obtain better accommodations in the

"Won't you have to take 'pot-luck?"" "No, indeed. There is in every town from one to five little wayside inns | comes. - Chicago Tribunc. 'Bicyclists' Touring Club'-an organization which numbers from 5,000 to 7,000 members. I am one of them, and inns and of men who repair bicycles, so Club will be back of me. Bicycling in the old stagecoach days. There is a members.'

"Why have you selected the bicycle as a means of locomotion?"

"I take the trip not for its novelty, but for the downright physical and mental benefit which are sure to follow. undertake it not as a matter of sport. I ride the bicycle not as a pastime or toy, but as a practical mode of convey-ance which I have thoroughly tested to my entire satisfaction. Several of the gravest and most responsible men in Chicago are learning because of the benefits to be derived. As I said, the exercise has made a new man of me. While there may be a difference of opinion about the dignity of riding on a bicycle, I would ride it even if considered disgraceful, because of the positive physical benefit it is to me every day of my life." - Chicago Pribune.

What "Wife" Means,

Wife means "weaver." You must be either house-wives or house-moths, the soldiers had been dismounted by the lightning killing and frightening their horses and these men were soon trampled to death. It was just at this time that we charged them, and we easily knocked them off their horses, and then killing them with our 'coupsticks.'

"In this way we killed all this division with the exception of a few who tried to get away, but were killed by the Sioux before they could get very far. All through the battle the soldiers fired very wild and only killed twenty-five Sioux. I did not recognize General remember that. In the deep sense,

SCHOOL AND CHURCH. e prize in three is carried off by

ferred on the Hungarian Countess Wil-helmine Hugnay the title of Doctor of Medicine.

-A Missionary Conference, embrac-ing a large number of missions in the East, will convene at the Bible House in Constantinople in June.

-The new compulsory education law in France provides, among other things for instruction on duties of citizenship and the constitution of the country, elementary notions of political economy, and law, and gymnastics.

-A class for women has been organized at Yale College, the lectures and instruction to be delivered by Professors Sumner, Williams, Brewer and others. It will resemble what is popularly known as the "Harvard Annex."

-Bishop Elliott, of Texas, is the youngest Bishop in the United States. He is a son of a Bishop, but before en-tering the ministry was a dashing young Confederate officer, and carries bullet in his handsome head which still troubles him occasionally.

-The American Presbyterians and the American Baptists are the only denominations carrying on mission work in Siam. The Presbyterians work among the Siamese and the Laos and Presbyterians have a flourishing orphanage in Bankok, the capital.

-Bishop Warren has introduced a polytechnic department of a novel but very practical character into the At-lanta University. He has organized a College of Carpentry, and the colored students have taken to it in such large numbers that he wants a little money to enlarge the out-house where they work and to supply tools.

-At the recent meeting of the New England Methodist Conference a report was presented by the Committee on the State of the Church, suggesting special effort for higher piety and more faithful Christian lives, and the maintaining of a higher general standard. It discourages single services on Sunday, and the leaving of the afternoon vacant. The second preaching service in the evening crowds out an important prayer meeting, and the vacant afternoon is a temptation to Sabbath-breaking.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-Doctors live by pillage. - Steubenville Herald.

-Natural philosophy-Eating when you're hungry. -Philadelphia Chronicle.

-The father of vinegar remains in obscurity, but its mother is well known. -Detroit Free Press.

-Enny man who kan swap horses or ketch fish, and not lie about it, iz az pius az men ever get to be in this world. -Josh Billings.

-Most persons find it harder to tell what they know than what they don't "No. I expect to remain there about know; and yet they have the most to four weeks. Then we will ride to say about the latter .- Boston Transcript. -In the revised Bible it is spelled

'hades." People who hit their thumb down carpets should bear this fact in mind .- Chicago Tribune. -We notice that the revised base-

ball regulations for 1881 place the pitcher five feet farther away from the striker. Of course this will materially reduce the number of basemen slain, but it is really no improvement. A man may as well be killed outright as crippled for life. - Rockland Courier.

-"What lies beyond?" asks a corre spondent in the opening sentence of a communication. We are not dead sure, but from the smell and a casual glance over the fence we should say it was something in the line of dead cats. It is always best to move in the merry May-time, because you get used to the new smells before the real hot weather

The True Philosophy of Life.

"What I was gwine to remark," began Brother Gardner as the Detroit Lime Kiln Club was called have a book with the names of all the to order, "am to de effeck dat onehalf of de solid enjoyment I could am split by a set of men whom I earnestly hope de nex' gineration will cast into de sea. I can't pick up a paper widout bein' startled by de announcement dat we eat too much, sleep too little, sit up too late, go to bed too early. dress too warm or too cold-walk too much or too little. De croakers am constantly at work to put de rest of us on de ragged aige of anxiety.

"One day we hear dat consumpshun has become our nashunal complaint. Nex' day it am predicted dat de fewel suppy of de world am runnin' short. Next fing we h'ar of am de statement dat de aiverage of human life am growin' shorter, or dat eight men out of ten have liver complaint, or dat a comet am 'proaching' de airth. Dar's sunthin' bein' hunted up an' shot off at us ebery day in de y'ar, an' it has got to dat pass dat de man who lies down at night dreads dat he may nebber see de moon again, an' he gits up to wonder if de conflagrashun gwine on in de sun won't

burn up his garden truck befo' night. "I has been finkin' all dese fings ober. I has bin worried an' harassed an' half scart to death ober de drift period, de predicted climatic changes, de astronomical changes an' de sudden diskiveries dat human life am shorterin' up like an old clotheslind on a rainy day. I has got to dat pitch dat I'm goin' to sot down in my cabin wid a pan of apples on the right han' and a pan of pop-corn on the left, an' let de world turn bottom up an' be hanged to her. If white folks want to go on worryin' ober science an' philoso-phy an' predickshuns an' prophecies, let 'em do it, but my advice to de cull'd race am to worry ober nuffin' higher'n de roof of a house or deeper down dan de bottom of a cellar. When your day's work am dun, sot down in de big cheer, light yer pipe an' let de chil'en an' de dog loose fur a good time."

-As a rule, the passengers becom

A New Device for Producing Light a Heat from Atmospheric Air.

Jewish students in the New York colleges, according to report.

—Rev. Joseph Cook is lecturing with considerable success in Ireland. He recently dined with the Archbishop of Dublin.

—The University of Zurich has continuous description of Surice and Sur expensive that nothing short of experi-mental demonstration has induced men to entertain its possibility. The device consists of an ordinary air-tight cylin-der, into which is introduced a paste compound of certain proportions of gasoline and powdered charcoal, on top of which is packed tightly some fibrous material, like cotton. Through a pipe in one end of this cylinder is forced atmospheric air, subjected to a greater or less degree of compression according as heat or light is desired, and the resulting product is led from the other end into a receiver, and thence into a main just as coal gas now is, and is burned in a similar manner. The degree of heat from this gas varies with the compression-the greater the compression the more intense the heat, and under a sufficient and easily attained compression a heat is produced so intense as to astonish all who have witnessed it, and to promise wonderful results for the invention. The inventor is Mr. Edward B. Reynolds, a young Englishman recently arrived in this country. He has explained his device and demonstrated its utility to practical moneyed men here, and has enlisted their hearty cooperation in pushing it. One of these is Mr. W. H. Doan, a wealthy oil rethe Baptists among the Chinese. The finer, and this gentleman will be prominent in the stock company now being formed. He offered Mr. Reynolds \$200,-000 for a one-third interest in the invention, but it was declined. Private tests were made in New York City, where a chemical analysis showed that eighty per cent. of the product was oxyhydrogen gas. The inventor claims, however, that he can and does produce ninety per cent.

A large tinsmith establishment here has fully tested the gas as a heater, and is now putting in pipes with a view to abandoning coal and coal gas altogether. The foreman, in experimenting with the gas, discovered that he could melt a quarter-inch bar of iron in thirty seconds. A cylinder charged with a pint of gasoline supplied four brilliant lights nightly for four weeks. One probable method of utilizing the gas as an illuminator is by producing the calcium light.

The invention is exciting much attention among those interested in electric light and gas stocks, and in fact from everybody. They are anxiously inquiring whether the coming light has come.—Cleveland (O.) Cor. Chicago Times.

Capri Maidens.

It is so much the habit of strangers in Capri to surrender to these fair donkey maidens, that both Madox and I have fallen to a certain extent under their sway. It is our custom mornings to lounge along the Marina, where we have made acquaintance with Pasquerella, Palome and Camella. The first is not a donkey maiden but a little coral merchant. With her basket of brooches, rings and beads she trips up and down he strand, offering her ever seems disposed to buy, and on receiving a franc or two, which is the nails instead of the tack while putting | trifling price of necklaces and rosy coral beads, laughs and dances with a grace and gayety that would adorn a drawing room. Palome is a young woman who takes more serious views of life. Her business is to drive her donkey up and down the perilous heights of Capri, with human freight of more or less importance on its back. She has constantly to give orders to both donkey and rider and this has resulted in an air of dignity and responsibility that laughing Pasquerella lacks. Camella is a maiden whose duty it is to carry packages and smaller burdens up and down the slopes. Each of these Capri girls has a gentle, open-hearted disposition, and is thoroughly accessible to people who inspire them with confidence. Impertinence or familiarity would soon bring the quick Italian temper to light. Madox, whose Italian is accumulating rapidly, has made great progress with them, and assures me that each one is confidently expecting her prince every time the steamer makes its way hither from Naples. I suggested that I thought Pasquerella's would be the first to arrive, but was rebuked for having looked a little too long and too earnestly at the damsel's dancing eyes and blushing cheeks.—N. Y. Times.

Whisky/ Telegraphing.

A novel way of checkmating the Prohibitory law in North Carolina is reported. Brevard Township, on the French Broad River, was made "dry" by the act of the Legislature. The township on the opposite side of the river is "wet." The latter is situated on a high bluff, overtopping the opposite banks. Two ropes have been stretched from the top of the bluff on the wet side to the lower bank on the dry side. Between these a basket is suspended on sliders, with other ropes attached to pull it back and forth. When a man on the dry bank wants a drink, he goes down to the river and blows a horn kept there for the pur-pose. Then the barkeeper hails him from the other side and asks him what he wants. The order is given for a "whisky straight," "corn and rock," or "cocktail," as the taste of the thirsty individual may dictate. This is put in the basket, which is quickly drawn to the opposite side of the river, where it is taken out and drank and the price of the drink or drinks is put in. The basket is then pulled back to the bluff and hung up for a future call. This novel practice has gained the name of whisky telegraphing.

-At Balltown, near Foxburg, Pa., is a well which has recently begun to pro-duce a black oil bearing a close resemblance to coal tar. In its natural state, this oil when burned emits a dense black smoke from which a thick soot is deposited. No other well in the vicinity produces anything like it, though the drill passes through the same kind of slate at equal distances in all of them. The people of the vicinity are greatly puzzled and don't know whether or not puzzled and don't know whether there is a bonanza among them.

-Hard to put down-carpets.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. (From the St. Louis Commercial Gazotte.) USURY.

Where a husband, as agent for loan-ing his wife's money, takes a commis-sion for himself beyond the rate of legal interest, without his wife's knowledge or consent, the loan is not vitiated for usury .- Brigham vs. Myers, Supreme Court of Iowa.

WAGER ON HORSE-RACE.

Where one who had bet money on the result of a horse-race brought action against the stake-holder to recover the same, it was held that the action could not be maintained and should be dismissed, as such wagers were against good morals and sound public policy .-Gridley vs. Dorn, Supreme Court of California.

PAILURE TO FENCE RAILROADS.

Defendant's railroad ran across an enclosed 160 acres of plaintiff's land, who, in 1877, built a fence through the field on one side of said railroad, and brought this suit to recover its value. Judgment was for plaintiff and defendant appealed, claiming that plaintiff can not recover until he has built a fence on both sides of the road through the field, the object of the statute being to protect the traveling public. Held, that while the protection of the public is one object of the statute, another and important object is to secure to the owner of the field as free use of it as possible with the road running through it, and that a fence on one side protects the live stock on that side from destruction, and is to that extent a protection to the traveling public, by keeping stock off the road. The statute requires the company to fence on both sides and imposes a penalty of double damages, etc. The policy of the statute is to induce the fencing of railroads for the protection of live stock. The penalty imposed is to compel the performance by the company. The provision which allows the owner to fence and recover the value from the company is for his benefit, and is not penal, and he should only recover for the value of the fence.-Fletcher vs. St. L. & C. R. R. Co., Supreme Court of Missouri. APPORTIONED CLAIM.

An apportioned claim for lumber furnished to a contractor on the credit of a large number of houses which he was erecting in different blocks, supported only by proof that all the lumber was furnished to him upon the joint credit of all the houses and without any proof that any portion of the lumber was supplied to or was used in the particular house sought to be charged, can not be maintained.—Schultz & Co. vs. Asay et al., Court of Common Pleas, Philadel-

ATTACHMENT.

The statute authorizing an attachment on grounds that the defendant is about to remove his property out of the State without leaving sufficient to pay his debts, contemplates a permanent removal and not a temporary use of property by the owner out of the State .-Warder vs. Thrilkeld, Supreme Court of

BOND OF MARRIED WOMAN.

As a personal obligation the bond of a married woman is void, but where given to secure the purchase-money of land sold to her, it may be enforced against such land. It makes no difference whether the bond be accompanied by a mortgage or not, or whether the judgment be by confession under warrant of attorney, or by suit, in either case the land may be charged.—Snyder vs. Noble, Supreme Court of Pennsyl-

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The damages for which one may be held liable in a contract to furnish certain articles or perform certain things are such as flow directly from his own default, and which it is reasonable to suppose were within the contemplation of the parties on their entering into the contract .- Wetmore vs. Pattison, Supreme Court of Michigan.

ADJOINING PROPRIETORS.

The owner of an upper field may not construct drains or excavations so as to form new channels on to a lower field, nor can be collect the water of several channels and discharge it upon the lower field sous to increase the wash upon it. The right of the owner of the upper field to make drains on his own land is restricted to such as are required by good husbandry, and the proper improvement of the surface of the ground, and as may be discharged into natural channels without inflicting injury on the lower field.—Templeton vs. Voshloe, Supreme Court of Indiana.

AGREEMENT TO MAKE MORTGAGE.

An agreement in writing to execute a mortgage upon specific property would be enforced in equity, but where the agreement which is sought to be enforced as a lien upon lands contains no specific description of any property, either real or personal, upon which it is to operate, parol testimony can not be admitted to aid such imperfect agreement and make a mortgage of it .--Boehl vs. Wadgymar, Texas Court of Appeals.

The undertaking of a common carrier to transport goods to a particular place, includes the obligation of the safe delivery of them to the consignee or his authorized agent, but there is no obligation to give special notice of the arrival of such goods at the destination agreed on. Railroads are not required to construct warehouses at every station along their line, but only at such places where the reasonable necessities of their usual business will require, and delivery at established stations is all that is required of them. - S. & N.A. R. R. Co. vs. Ward, Supreme Court of Alabama.

-The heavy duties imposed in Germany in consequence of Bismarck's new tariff have largely developed smuggling in German ports, and proportionately the number of arrests, prosecutions and sentences of fine and imprisonment In Bremen a bloody condict occurred recently between smugglers and revenue officia's.

Two men. who had married sisters, left Montreal for Australia seventeen years ago, one on the day of his mar-riage. The two wives are still waiting for them to return, refusing all new attachments, but never have heard

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning man Happiness and Timely Sug-gestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Charles Craig Sefore the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

"The public speaker of the present day la-bors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town. and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. 'Well, uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor, 'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't let none o' dem students practis on film.' The darkey had begun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is unive sal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people bave found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposeably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic. and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the beart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have croated and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperiect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE RISTORY

that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him coplously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital huid. Thus in succession

amount of the vital nuid. Thus in succession four physic-ans drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bed to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the faisity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:
"Let us look at this matter a little more

closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of a licreated things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remem-bered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a periect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of inte. Peo-ple may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experi-ence when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little persunal experience. In the year 1570 I found

myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved: I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense poins in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a railef. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant that oree known in moderal practice. I had once known in medical practice.

After great difficulty I at last secured them, and began their use in the form of tea. I noand began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessen ng of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became pe fectly well and have so continued to tals day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in melicide never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system." regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearregulate the entire system.

"Having found this great truth, i saw clearit the cause of my recovery. The simple
vegetable leaf I had used was a food and
restorer to my well-nigh exh-usted kidneys
and liver. It had come to them when their
life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet
powerful influence had purified, strengthened
and restored them, and saved me from death.
Realizing the great heads which a knowledge Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted, and in every case I found the same

of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted, and in ecery case I found the same

BAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health stealily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the emire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and, to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that suce prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine, a justifiable prejudice existatoward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are cismestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some bish compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the bealth when troken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest and, incr, all acciulties now admit, and I can but feel that the discovers wh

Ornamental Shade Trees.

There are but few ways that a small amount of money can be expended, which will add so much to the beauty of a village, and afford so large amount of comfort to the traveler and his horse as the planting of shade trees on each side of the public streets.

The traveler, on a hot summer day after passing over a long stretch of road without a single tree to protect him from the burning sun, approaches a long line of shade trees with a feeling of intense relief, and rides in the cooling shade with the kindest wishes to those, by whose forethought and labor the trees were planted, and emerges again into the sunshine, himself and horse refreshed, not only by the cooling shade but also by the large proportion of oxygen in the air, which is, ever found beneath the growing trees.

Not only do shade trees add to the beauty of a village and comfort to travelers, but they also add to the value of the land which borders on the street. How very few in search of a building lot would not choose the one with a row of stately trees in front, in preference to one that was destitute of trees, even though the price was considerable higher. Speculators in building lots, wno understand their business, always plant shade trees as soon as they have located and built the roads.

There are numerous strong reasons why every village should have its streets and public squares ornamented with shade trees; as this cannot be done in that correct and systematic manner desirable, by individual effort, every village, or at least every town, should have a well organized Tree Club. The advantages of combined effort are so numerous and so apparent to all, that arguments to prove its importance are unnecessary. The moment a Tree Club is formed, composed of members located in different sections of the town or village, there begins to be manifested a wide spread interest in tree planting; when the members come together to discuss the subject there will always be found those, who are experts in the various branches of tree planting, upon which information is important. For example, there will be found some one who has observed the habits of different kinds of trees, and will be able to designate the kinds best adapted to the different soils and localities; another will be able to give information relating to the selection of trees, while another may be an expert in planting trees, and will be able to state just what material is wanted to place around the roots, and the manner of digging the holes and setting the trees. Thus every member who listens to the opinions of each expert will be fitting himself to be an expert in all matters relating to the plantng out and the care of shade trees.

In lining the public streets with shade trees, there are many things to be avoided, among them may be named: First, setting but one kind of trees; it causes so much sameness that it tires the eye. Second, setting trees on high land that will only grow well on low and vice persa. Third, setting trees when it is evident the lines of the road are soon to be changed, or the grades lowered. Fourth, setting trees that grow to a large size, in front of dwellings that set near the line of the street. Fifth, setting poor trees. Sixth, setting the trees too near each other. Seventh. setting the trees so near the fence as not to leave room enough for a good side-walk. Eighth, digging the holes so small that the roots reach the undisturbed soil before the tree gets established. Ninth, setting the trees with dry roots before they are dipped in water. Tenth, neglecting to stake the trees, and protecting the trunks and limbs, so they will not chafe against the stakes.

Much labor is lost and disappointment caused by selecting trees that are tall and handsome and grow in the shade in the woods; such trees when set in the sunshine, by the side of a hot dusty road, rarely do well and the chances are that after lingering a few years they will die, many of them dying the first year. The best trees are those that grow in the sunshine and are raised from seedlings in a nursery. Trees from eight to ten feet high are most likely to live, and are transplanted with less labor than larger trees. The hole in which the tree is to be set should be at least four feet in diameter and two feet deep; unless the soil is rich the hole should be filled with good rich loam; care should always be taken not to set the tree too deep, thus bringing the foots below the rich vegetable mould near the surface; it is always best to shorten in the branches before the tree is set.

Important as it is to select good trees and set them out with care, it is equally important to watch and care for the trees some years after being set. Many have an ides that if a tree is cared for and made to grow the first year there is little more attention required; in fact many think if they water them until they get well leaved out that is enough; but many trees that leave out and grow well during the summer are often killed by a severe drouth late in the season: until the leaves are killed by cold weather the ground around the trees should be kept moist, not only the first year after the trees are set out but for several years; large numbers of trees die the second and third years after being planted out for the want of water. Trees set in a dry soil should always be mulched with some material that will keep the sun from burning the ground. The first year the trees should be kept well watered during dry weather; it is best to water only once a week, and then use water enough to moisten the ground some distance from the tree; a barrel of water is none too much for a tree in dry hot weather, if it is to be applied but once a week. The sec ond and third years, if the trees are kept well mulched, water need not be applied except in very dry weather, the color of the leaves will readily indicate when the roots are not receiving moisture enough. Trees that are to be set on the side of a hot dusty road should have their trunks protected from the hot sun by some coarse matting tied loosely around them.

Trees once set out should not be neg-lected, but should be constantly looked have become established they should be rians and he offers to prove it by living watched and kept free from destructive for three days off nothing but pork that insects; elm trees in localities where the is alleged to be diseased if the Prefedence of the property of the

care to keep off this destructive enemy; trees of all kinds should be kept properly trimmed, that their forms may be symmetrical and the lower limbs out of the way of passing carriages .- Massachusetts Ploughman.

House-care and House-keeping.

The center and substance of all radical sanitary reform is in good housekeeping and in systematic and periodic house-cleansing. We go back with a kind of youthful glee to our first sanitary lessons, in the good mother's home. The nicety of household ove sight, the scrupulous scrubbing and ooming, the open fire and the daily airing, and all the details of a woman's sanitation these are, not only the starting points, but the indispensable and continuous items of all sanitary account. And then came the great spring and fall overhauling. No cellar or attic, no bedroom nor sitting-room escaped the thorough ordeal. At the end of the week cleanliness was doubly clean. Even that Saturday night seemed to demand a harder rubbing of the skin and more energetic work with the fine tooth comb. The Sunday morning after the house-cleaning week seemed as does all Nature after a day of pelting spring rain. We felt sure of a new lease of life, and of a view of whatsoever things are pure, and whatsoever things are lovely, and of whatsoever things are of good report. Just imagine for such a city as New York such a house-cleaning as many a one of us have witnessed in the old homestead. It would be a year of health jubilee such as has not happened in a century. We must work back to that model and upon it. We believe American housekeeping is on the retrograde. So many avoid the responsibility of running a house. Summer and winter boarders multiply. There is all too little training in that admirable art of a well kept However well daily oversight may be

practiced, there is no substitute for this annual or semi-annual house empty-We have often wished that in ing. our crowded cities the roof of each house could be surrounded by a firm, safe balcony, and the part of a roof so open as that carpets and beds and bedsteads and furniture could find room for shaking and airing and cleansing ad libitum. It cannot be denied that the want of space in cities and the cost and trouble of long removals deters many from that thorough house-overhauling which would otherwise be practiced. No houses need this so much as those in a soup kettle over the fire and add to the city. None are so apt to be neglect- it a quart of green peas. Shake them ed in the details of minute work. It round constantly for fifteen minutes to is not only the tenement house that suffers. Those whose duty it is to visit the homes of the higher classes too often find good nestling places for the filth diseases, without attaching them to an imperfect sewer. There are other green onions, a little mint if agreeable unkempt corners and closets and plague and a head of celery. Set the kettle spots beside these. The thorough care and administration of so much of an institution as the modern city house is an art by itself. It requires no small three tablespoonfuls of salt and one of amount of careful training, of accurate discrimination, of real industry, and of pour into a hot soup tureen and serve business capacity. It is a capability like that which conducts a merchantile firm, made up of a knowledge of details and an ability to execute such as belongs not to the lower grades of ability. Hence, with the too imperfect opportunities of the modern Daisy Millers, it is not wonderful that we find incapacity

While the men are so busy with the streets, it will be well for the women to the baking powder with the flour, and throw out all the house-dirt, and so secure purity in the home. We wonder if a house-cleaning bill would not be reported by the legislative committee. The city of Hygeia may yet be far in the future. It will not begin with street-cleaning; it will deal first of all with the house and the home. And set we take the opportunity to urge the the house-cleaning of May shall thir year be of the most decisive kind From cellar to attic, let the scrub-brush and the broom flourish. Many modern appliances for reaching high wails, for cleaning and replacing carpets, and for various other services are now at command; but the hard work and the introspection of the housekeeper can never be superceded. There must be examination of every crannv and corner, as if on search for Buffalo moths. We now have books of rules as to almost all arts. We are looking for a book. prepared by housewives, which shall tell in all details just how to cleanse a house, and so outline the work to be done and the best method of doing it when the whole house is to be renewed. Perhaps, says good Max, you will no longer find it so strange that Master Quince introduces not only a pale moonshine and a rough lion, but also a "sweet and lovely wall" as a living and talking person. There is so much of vitilizing tenacity in a perfectly clean dwelling that it seems to impart vital force and elasticity to the inmates, and to make them purer in heart, in character, and

So pardon us that we come in from the street and beseech the good housewives of our country, and especially of our cities, to give the city home such a cleansing this year as shall send joy to the hearts of the City Fathers, and make our American homes as conspicuous for their cleanliness as if Knickerbocker and the Holland Dutch were still in tidy and forcible possession .-N. Y. Independent.

-A new car seat has been invented by which it is claimed an everyday passenger car can be converted into a sleeping-car. Each seat has a double cushion, which makes it more desirable for day travel. For making up the berths the box below is unfolded and supported by movable iron rods to form the bottom of the lower berth. The curtains for each berth are separate and distinct, and the occupant of either the upper or the lower berth can sit upright. Every person occupying a seat will be entitled to sleeping accommodations, and for a comparatively of wet cloths and spreading-machine of wet cloths and spreading-machine.

-A skeptical Frenchman writes to the Prefect of Police at Paris that all the asserted discoveries in regard to after and cared for; even after they triching are mere inventions of vegeta-have become established they should be rians and he offers to prove it by living

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-White clover is better for sheep than the red, as it is shorter and makes better grazing.

-A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will make it much more durable and keep the matting looking fresh and new. White varnish should be used on white matting.

-To destroy current and gooseberry caterpillars, a correspondent recommends the application of a solution of common salt in eight gallons of water to the bushes with a syringe.

-To many persons, mint-sauce is essential to the completeness of their enjoyment of spring lamb. To make it, take two tablespoonful of green mint, cut it fine, add to it half a teampful of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of

-Vinegar Pie.--Three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch and two cupfuls of sugar. Beat all well together; add three tablespoonfuls of sharp cider vinegar and two cupfuls of cold water. Flavor with nutmeg; bake with two crusts. This makes two pies.

-Preserved Rhubarb.-Peel and cut up the rhubarb, boil till reduced to a pulp with a very little water; allow one pound sugar, one ounce sweet almonds, blanched and chopped, and half a lemon (cut in slices) to every pound of pulp; boil for three-quarters of an hour; remove the lemon-peel and put it into

-Grafting-wax for out of door work. we have found best when made as follows: Rosin, five parts; beeswax, two parts; raw linseed oil, one and a half parts; heat all together in a large kettle until it quits foaming, then pour out into cold water, and when cool enough work it by pulling like "taffy" until light in color.-Exchange.

-Baked Bread Omelet.-Six ounces of stale bread, without hard crust, five eggs; soften the bread thoroughly in a dish with a little boiling water, covering it over, and let it soak for an hour; then mash it up with a fork, picking out the hard pieces and adding salt and pepper as seasoning; beat the eggs well, mix them intimately with the other ingredients and bake in a buttered dish (buttered cold) for about forty minutes; turn it out of the dish and serve with

-In an article on "Summer Soups" Mrs. Beecher gives the following as a recipe for "a most delicious pea soup:" Put half a pound of butter into prevent their browning. Then take out half the peas and set aside; then pour in two quarts of vegetable stock, or some prefer boiling water. Cut fine about a pinch of spinach, half a dozen where this will stew slowly two hours till the materials are reduced to a jelly, then add the pint of peas reserved. black pepper. Let it just boil up, then immediately.

-A rich loaf cake is made from this very nice cake. Use two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three cups and a half of flour (sifted, of course), one scant cup of sweet milk, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and five eggs; beat the whites and yelks separately, mix after beating the butter and sugar together, add the other ingredients, putting the flour in last. For the frosting save out the whites of two eggs, beat stiff, add one-half cup of pulverized sugar, six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; when spread over the top of the cake set it in the oven for a few moments to harden. Buy the chocolate which is not sweetened. The frosting is not to be put on until the cake is baked and | ing for the top. is cool.

Contraction of the Foot.

Contraction of the foot, and more particularly of the heel, frequently occurs among horses, in consequence of which lameness is almost invariably the result. When its existence is of long standing a perfect eradication cannot be accomplished. It appears gradually and therefore its progress should always be arrested in the very earliest stage of the attack. The direct primary causes of contraction of the feet are: First, a weak and defective horn, both in thickness and strength; second, want of moisture and nutriment or nourishment; third, bad shoeing; fourth, internal disease of the laminæ, and lastly, any alteration of the structure of the fe will produce contraction. Especi causes: Neglect and oversight in parin the sole properly and the too frequen lowering or cutting away of the bars of the foot and heels and then burnin with hot iron. Treatment: When th disease of the feet is first developed th shoes should be removed and the anim turned out on pasture and given a lon rest from either work, driving or riding in very many cases this treatment wi prove efficacious. But if this remove of the shoes and turning out are neg lected until after considerable lamene is manifested, the case is hopeless so fa as eradication is concerned. Innumer able methods of treatment have bee adopted by empiries who put the quack nostrums in the market as sur cures for contracted feet, corns, ring bones, spavins, etc., but none of which however, have accomplished more tha a temporary relief. The greater nun ber of these nostrums have aggravate the cases and produced an increase lameness and added to the lamenes cruelty, barbarity and excruciating pa and suffering for the animal. All th is done with the best motives and at nominal sum can have a whole berth to have all been largely indulged in an himself. months and perhaps one year; but yo will please note the necessary rest wa not granted the animal until he had be come so lame as to be unfit for us Hence the treatment has caused much

Inconveniences of Color-Blindness.

The inconveniences which color-blind people must frequently be exposed to are manifest. Numerous stories are told of the most ludierous mistakes made, especially by red-blind persons; of a tailor, for instance, who mended a black coat with a piece of red cloth; of a hunter who bought red cloth to have made what he supposed would be a green hunting-jacket. The story of the tailor shows how this malady, or, rather, constitutional defect, may do injury to men in their professional capacity. But the consequences that may possibly arise from it are of a far more serious nature when the safety of a large-number of human beings is dependent on the color-vision of a single individual. This is the case with ra lroad operatives, who must be able without fail to tell one signal from another; and, as of late years the conviction has gained ground that color-blindness is far more common than it was formerly supposed to be, the railroad companies are warned more emphatically from year to year by scientific men to see to the per cent in their wages in this wise: eyes of their employees. Some of the European Governments are beginning to turn their attention to this important matter (all the more important because railroad-signals are usually red and green, and red-blindness is the most common form of the failing), and the Swedish Government has lately directed the physicians attached to its state roads to examine all the operatives on these roads, with a view to the detection of the presence of color-blindness. The first truit of this order is a report by Prof. Holmgren, who recently examined the employees of the Upsala-Gefle road, showing that, out of two hundred and sixty-six individuals, eighteen were afflicted with the malady to a degree sufficiently high to incapacitate them entirely for service on the cherubs ushered without their volition into road. The prevalence of the disease varies in different countries, the highest percentage being found in England, where, according to a statement made by Prof. von Bezold, in his Theory of color," republished in this country in snd present demand for wire has exhausted an English translation, one out of every eighteen persons is said to be afflicted request. with it. Among men, as before remarked, the disease is more common than among women. - Popular Science

Keep the Buildings Painted.

The manufacturers of paints keep at most every description prepared ready for use, and in suitable cans to be transported, with such brushes as may be needed for domestic purposes. Some of the paints, which would answer very well for outside work, can be purchased at very moderate prices. Hence there is no reason that there should be found among farm-dwellings and out-houses so many of them going to decay for want of a little paint, which the owner or his boys could readily apply without difficulty, thus not only adding to the general appearance of the buildings but greatly tending to their preservation. In comparison with this the cost of the paint and labor is a mere trifle and not worth counting. It is the wood-work on the outside of buildings which suffers, presenting a most unsightly aprecipe. If baked in an oven where the pearance, and begins early to decay. A heat is even you cannot fail to have a good coat of paint as often as may be needed would preserve it for at least twice the length of time that would be the case in the absence of paint. This fact is worth serious consideration, as it will be found that, instead of causing an expenditure of money that many must think is thrown away, to look at the shabby appearance of their buildings, it will prove an absolute saving. It should be remembered that money wisely spent in cases like this is doubly saved Germantown Telegraph.

> -Tea Cake .- Two thirds cup sugar, butter size of walnut, the yelk of one egg, one half teacupful sweet milk, onehalf teaspoonful baking powder, one cup sisted flour; use the white for frost-

[New York Union.) Did Him Good.

Mr. Charles H. Bauer, editor of the above paper and Notary Public, in a late issue mentions the following: Patrick Kenny, Esq., some time ago, suffered much from rheumatism and tried almost every means to rid himself of this painful evil, but in valu. He was advised to use St. Jacobs O.I. which he did so successfully, that all pa n has left him and he is as beaithy and strong as ever before. Mr. Kenny is an enthusiastic advocate of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has done him good.

THE wicked N hilists have determined that the new Czer shall not live. As soon as green apples come into the market they are going to send him a barrel.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

alteration of the structure of the feet	THE MARKETS.
will produce contraction. Especial causes: Neglect and oversight in paring the sole properly and the too frequent lowering or cutting away of the bars of the foot and heels and then burning with hot iron. Treatment: When this disease of the foet is first developed the shoes should be removed and the animal turned out on pasture and given a long rest from either work, driving or riding; in very many cases this treatment will prove efficacious. But if this removal	New York, May 24, 1881.
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and suffering for the animal. All this is done with the best motives and at a great expense to the owner. Physic balls, local bleeding, paring the heels and toes of the feet, rasping the cuarters, scoring the toes, applications of wet cloths and spreading-machines have all been largely indulged in and practiced, combined with rest for six months and perhaps one year; but you	BROOM CORN Red-Tipped Hurl 4½
will please note the necessary rest was not granted the animal until he had become so lame as to be unfit for use. Hence the treatment has caused much pain and seffering to the patient and at the expense of its owner, but without being in the least effective or satisfactory in results.—N. Y. World.	CATTLE—Best \$6 (0 6 \$6 25 Fair to Good. 4 50 6 5 90 HOGS—Yorkers 5 90 45 6 10 Fhilade phias 6 30 6 5 30 Common 4 90 6 4 75 CATTLE—Best \$8 25 6 25 6 25 5 25 HOGS—Good. 7 51 6 8 50 BHKEP—Poor to Choice. 4 00 6 5 50

Sheboygan Fails, Sheboygan Co., News.] We never saw any one joyous when suffering from pain; -neuralgis for instance. In relation to this malady Mr. George Gurett, Prop. Guyett House, thus informed our representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia, and can confidently recommend it to any one similarly affected.

THE mother who gave her little boy castor oll was informed by the infant that he would be much obliged if she would castor oil elsewhere. - Somerville Journal.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks an i sparkling eyes with all the cos-metics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, bouyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A tri-l is certain proof. See another column.—Tels-

THE sassyest man I ever met iz a henpecked husband when he iz away from home.

—Josh Billings.

No "Strike" for Haish.

Mr. Jacob Haish, of De Kalo, Itl., the "S" barb-wire man, succumbs to the very feeling appeal of his workmen for an advance of 10 Workmen-We have called Mr. Halsh, to

ask for an increase of 10 per cent. in our wages. Mr. Haish-Why do you make this request? Workmen-Owing to the advance in provisions, groceries, etc., needful in a wel-regulated family. Potatoes are \$1.25 per bushel, shank bones have risen, baby ciothes cost more, our families are large an i increasing, the crop being larger this year than usual. We understand also that you now will get an advance of 3ac per pound on wire, same as the licensed wires, since you have placed \$16,737 01-100 in the hands of the court-where moth and rust doth not cor-rupt and thieves do not break through and steal-to cover the royalty for all wire sold since December 15, 1889. Taking all these matters into consideration, we toust our petition will meet vour approbation.

Haish-in answering your plea it is well enough to remark that I am not responsible for the advance in the staple articles of tood consumpt on, neither for baby linen, nor for any increase in the number of

I am glad, however, that you have laid your views before me in so friendly a manner, and considering that you have worked faithfully, knowing you are well skilled in the use of my surplus stock, with a prospect of being obliced to run double-time, I accede to your

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an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. If removes faintness, flatelency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, it cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeploseness, Depression and Indi-vestion.

gestion.
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A. N. K. WHEN WRITERS TO ADVERTISER please say you one the Advertisemen in this yaper.

THE IRON PORT. SCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAY 28, 1881.

MRS. GARFIELD is recovering.

GEN. RICHARD ROWETT got his collector

THE U.S. senate adjourned, sine die, or Friday, May 20.

The revised new testament was given to the public on May 19 WE do not see O. & B. R. railroad stock

quoted. What is the matter? GEN. GRANT has been writing lettersworse than making speeches.

KILPATRICK goes back to Chili. If the Chilians can stand it, we can.

LITTLE BILLEE CHANDLER is not solicitor general. The senate sat down on him.

Tom Scorr only left \$17,000,000 and the widow and children will have to be provided for, somehow.

DADDY CHRISTIANCY has been recalled from Peru. He can now give his whole mind to his divorce suit, which has been drag-

THE Chicago papers, Times and Tribune, published the new version of the new testament on Sunday last-a very appropriate Sunday edition.

THE common council of Chicago has forbidden the erection of telegraph poles within that city and a company has been organized to prepare underground routes for the wires.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, ex-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, better known as "Tom Scott," and a leading man in railroad circles, died, of paralysis, at his home in Phil-

PAYMASTER-GENERAL BROWN, surgeongeneral Burns and major-generals F. L. Crittenden and John E. Smith, colonels, respectively, of the 17th and 18th infantry have been placed upon the retired list.

THE Robertson nomination, the bone of contention-the apple of discord-the bad badness which drove Conkling and Platt out of the senate, was confirmed without a dissenting voice, once those two gentlemen were ever, allow that such can occur, saying that out of the chamber.

JAY GOULD, under oath, is of the opinion that the late telegraph consolidation "was the salvation of the Western Union company," as he had his American Union ready to cut its throat. What the public regrets is that he did not cut, but passed the knife over to the Western Union, to be used against the business of the country.

THE outcome of the New York senatorial rumpus is "a case of perhaps" with the chances glad to see a demand from the shores of lake rather against the ex-senators. Meanwhile Michigan for every pound of ore the peninsula the government gets on, somehow, the farmers plant, the artisans ply their callings, the traders keep their places open, children are born and the old world staggers along as

ONE Griscom will attempt, at Chicago, a fast equal to or exceeding in duration that of the other dunce, Tanner, Griscom is 35 years old and weighs 200 pounds, a condition attained on "one meal a day, costing not over twenty cents." He holds to the belief that eating is a pernicious habit and fasting the universal remedy; that if he had only eaten one meal in ten days he would now weigh a

THE advocates of the O. & B. R. fraud, in the legislature are, weakening. Every time the bill is debated 'oses friends and the injustice more apparent. On Thursproposed beco day May 19, it . thoroughly ventilated by Messrs. Earle, Kinne and others, while all that Mr. Turnbull and other advocates could do was to repeat the stale rot about trespassers, speculators, etc., put into their mouths by the fat Jack of the 7th district, the fishy representative of the 9th and the "speaker of the third house." The fraud is moribund.

"BETTER late than never" is an adage often misapplied, but in the case of the Free Press on the O. & B. R. land-steal, we are inclined to think it a fit. That paper only condescended to take editorial notice of the steal on Thursday May 19, but it came out on the right side on that morning, and we and those whose property was threatened are grateful-too grateful to inquire whether the aid it renders us is the result of an awakened conscience, or is merely so much opposition to O. & B. R. in exchange for so much aid to Union depot. In either case we are glad to have the aid.

If the Ontonagon and Brule river railroad bill is to be passed, the Legislature cannot be too careful in guarding the right of those who have purchased land in good faith after the original grant was released to the general government, and before it was reclaimed.

While the circumstances may very possibly be such that the legislature cannot with propriety wholly refuse to pass the bill, it can, and should, refuse to pass it without the most ample provision for protecting the purchasers referred to.

A great deal has been said, in discussing this matter, about the importance of giving Ontonagon a railroad; and the impression sought to be conveyed is that here is a grea county absolutely suffering for railroad facili-ties, and doomed to go railroadless for ever it ties, and doomed to go railroadless for ever if the legislature fails to pass the bill under consideration. It is desirable, of course, that Ontonagon should have railroad facilities and be developed. But the legislature cannot ignore the fact that the present population of the county, according to the United States census, is a little less than 2,600, and that a railroad to connect with Houghton, Negaunee, Marquette and the rest of the state has long been projected, and will probably be built as soon as the business of the county promises a reasonable return upon the necessary investment.

will find solid matter in "The sanitary condition of New York," "Practical Floriculture," 'The Farragut monument," "Peter the Great" and other articles, while those who read only for amusement will also find plenty. There is the opening installment of several pages of "A Fearful Responsibility," by W. D. Howells (the "fearful responsibility" being an American girl); "A Rainy Day with Uncle Remus"-five new fables told in his inimitable style, by Joel Chandler Harris; the second installment of Geo. W. Cable's "Madame Delphine," which is full of action; "Fritz," a bright history of a pet bird; "Along the North Shore of Long Island," describing a canoeing trip by Charles H. Farnham, with charming illustrations by Vanderhoof and Lungren; a description of lobster fishing and lobster canning, contributed by W. H. Bishop, with illustrations by J. C. Beard and Burns; a travel article, by Miss Gordon Cumming, giving account of a visit to "The largest extinct volcano" in the world, with an illustration of the crater. Among the poems are "Sic Semper Liberatoribus!" (on the dead Czar), by Emma Lazurus; "Farragut," by Charles de Kay; "Latitude Unknown," by H. H.; "Keenan's Charge (Chancellorsville, May, 1863,") by George Parsons Lothrop, and "Poems from a Scrap Book," by Edith M. Thomas, the unusual quality of whose work has suggested to the editor the reprinting of eight of

her poems from newspapers. Scribner loses nothing by the business changes which have taken place, but holds its own as the first of illustrated magazines, not only of America, but of the world. To be had of Preston or of the Century company,

IT is an ungrateful task to tell iron-producers, from week to week, that there is no market for their product, but that is just what trade journals all over the country are compelled to do, and we but echo them. A New York paper says "stagnation continues to be the characteristic feature of the market. * * * * There can be no doubt that the con-

sumption of iron is very extensive, but the production is ahead of it. * * * The belief in lower prices seems to be general." At the same time prices are maintained, or if concessions are made, to effect sales, the figures are not made public. From Pittsburg comes the same tale-consumers of pig buying only from day to day, and waiting for a break in prices. Furnacemen do not, how the present figures are merely sufficient to cover cost of production, and that they will blow out rather than submit to a reduction. So far as our people are concerned, the increased and increasing demand for the best quality of pig and the best grades of ores at Chicago and other centers far enough from tide water to be less influenced than New York and Philadelphia by the depressed condition of the foreign market or by' the importation of ores, is their hope. We should be is capable of raising-the nearer home any product can be marketed the less the danger from over competition.

THURSDAY May 19, was another field day in the legislature, the Ontonagon & Brule River steal being under consideration in committee of the whole. Messrs Earle and Kinne led the debate in opposition to the fraud and Mr. Turnbull rather feebly supported the claims of the Saginaw-Milwaukee combination. At the close of the debate the committee asked leave to sit again and the subject went over, rather the worse (from the Saginaw stand-point) for what had been done. It is extremely doubtful if any vote on the bill will be reached, and it is very certain that it cannot pass without such amendments as will protect all our people, in spite of Hubbell's wire-pulling, Horr's eloquence, Tim Nester's lying and Angus Smith's grocery.

-Since the foregoing was written the bill has been ordered for third reading on Wednesday, and we expect news of the result before we go to press.

THE tactics by which the O. & B. R. railroad company is endeavoring to push its land-steal through the legislature were exposed, on Thursday last, by Mr. Earle, of Kent county, who in reply to Mr. Turnbull, of Alpena, said:

A member of the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad lobby, who had been here since the first month of the session, had sent a proposition to him (Mr. Earle) saying if he (Earle) would cease his opposition to that measure, he (the lobbyist) would see that all the parties resident in his district who owned lands on the grant should be protected in their claims.

We put it to every honest man in the legislature-ought a measure so advocated to be-

THE big schooner David Dows is in trouble again. She received coal, at Erie, until 245 car loads had been dumped into her, when it was discovered that she was on the bottom, hard and fast. All the tugs in Erie pulled at her without budging her an inch and she must lift out part of the coal or wait for a southwester to get water enough to float her. She is a mistake.

"Worse than Hayes" is the verdict of the New York senators as to Garfield. So he is, gentlemen. Worse to tackle-worse to undertake any boycotting tactics on-worse for star-route people-in short, about as bad, for all your purposes as a man could be.

THE California plan of prohibiting the liquor traffic is, to say no more, a vigorous one. At a certain town in that state when a saloon is started they quietly put a keg of powder under. it and "touch it off." Two have been closed out in that way.

THE Nation has been watching the weather since the opening of the year to compare it with the forecasts of Mr. Vennor, and has concluded that he is not even a good guesser.

The announcement for February contains the most signal failure which ill-chance could concoct. "Thaw (which will be interrupted by a brief [1] cold spell) will extend from about [1] the 18th of January up to the 12th of February, with balmy, spring-like weather prevailing in many parts, and snow rapidly disappearing." In many winters the cunning ambiguity of "brief" and "about" would have saved him; but the past winter had no mercy on prophets who prated of thaws and spring-like weather, located their warm spells definitely or indefinitely. We doubt whether any-body whose avocation called him out of doors during the above twenty-five days will have any hesitation in asserting that a grosser error could by no possibility have been committed. Recurring to the actual figures of the thermometer, as recorded daily at sunrise, we find that from January 15th till February 7th the mercury was not above freezing on a single day; and on no morning during January, February or March did it reach 40°. So much for the long them and the below the much for the long thaw and the balmy, spring-like weather. "This term will be followed about the 16th by storms, previous to the set-ting in of a colder term." The coldest day in February was the 2d."

For March most of the announcements are vague, and in ordinary times would, therefore. be accepted as correct by persons disposed to be lenient. But not even Mr. Vennor's cau-tious "the month will probably and lamb-like" contained a particle of truth. There was not one mild day in the month; and on the last two days snow fell. "On the 9th and 10th gales are probable." Almost any breeze or weather, except a drizzle, might somewhere be thought a gale, "probably;" but on the 9th and 10th of March it drizzled. The only day on which a gale actually occurred was the 27th, of which day Mr. Vennor said nothing.

But we are giving Mr. Vennor too much space. If any of our readers cannot suit themselves out of the signal service weather we advise them to stick to the corn-husk, goose-bone and ground-hog, and eschew the Canadian prophet.

THE boys and girls were happy on Thursday, for "St. Nicholas has come," as full of good things in type and good things in pictures as ever. The contents are "The Steeles," by Sarah J. Pritchard; "What the Birds say," by Caroline A. Mason; a fairy story, "The lost Stopper," by Paul Fort; "How Shocking," by M. M. D.; "The Mastiff and his Master," Susan Coolidge; "Enchantment," by Margaret Vandergrift; "Ostrich Farming," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Phaeton Rogers," by Rossiter Johnson; "The Children's Artist," by J. L.; "Pease Porridge Cold," by Sophie Swett; 'The Frog's Tea-party," by a little girl ten years old; "In Nature's Wonderland," by Felix Oswald; "Saltillo Boys," by Wm. O. Stoddard, and other articles, poems, etc. 'Jack in the Pulpit" tells of a queer cataract, in the St. John's river, in New Brunswick, that falls up stream, and altogether St. Nick is as full of charm as ever. "No (young) gentleman's library is complete without it." Preston has it, or you can send \$3 to the Century company, New York and have it for a whole

THE new administration is finding a good many "irregularities" in the departments, inherited from the "good" Hayes reign. The latest involves one Pitney, an employe of the treasury department, and, inferentially, his immediate superior, Assisstant Secretary Upton. Secretary Windom, with the president behind atm, will do no less in the treasury building than General James has done and is doing in the post office, and the "hit birds" must get such consolation as they can, they can but

A WASHINGTON dispatch of May 23, says; 'Hubbell left for home to-night. It is safe to say that in view of the next senatorial contest in Michigan, he wishes he had not written that letter to Garfield." It is a matter of no sort of importance to him-that letter-he was a dead cock in the pit before the "starroute" exposure. The legislature of the state will hardly take up, as a senatorial candidate, an ex-congressman whom his constituents have "spewed out of their mouths."

THE member from the 9th district of Michigan-the chairman of the republican congressional committee-the Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, assures the public that he "has no quarrel with Brady" the evicted 2d assistant postmaster-general of "star route" fame. Of course not. Why should he have? Tarred with the same brush they give off the same odor. Fellow sufferers under the same ban, why should they quarrel.

THE university of Michigan loses the services of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, who goes to the chair of history at Cornell. He has served the university acceptably for fourteen years and goes to Cornell because he is offered more pay and better facilities for work. Pity some eastern state wouldn't offer Governor Jerome a raise; Rhode Island could do it if she want-

Boss Conkling has dropped his mask, laid aside his affectation, and is at Albany, doing his level best to get that "commission to levy war on the administration" which he declares he shall consider a re-election to be. The atmosphere of Albany will be sultry and sulphurous next week.

HENRY VILLARD, who is now the "boss" of the Northern Pacific railroad, was a "war correspondent" of a New York paper, and shows his old love by his last operation, the purchase of the Evening Post, of which Carl Schurtz is to be the editor.

CONKLING will fight for it. His disinclination to be returned to the senate was "for Buncombe" only. Platt is the tail to the Conkling kite and goes up or comes down

An excursion steamer, the Victoria, plying JEFF. DAVIS spent the day, on Saturday last, on the Thames river at London, Ontario, sank, in Chicago, en route to Montreal and—but on Tuesday, with 600 people on board, of Bob Ingersoll says there's no such place. whom 175 were drowned.

BEECHER, H. W., while declaring himself a stalwart of stalwarts-a Grant man for six terms-goes back on Conkling and says of Platt that he is merely a placard, pinned by circumstances upon Conkling's coat-tail, It s very sad.

THE old story-"no quorum" in the legisature on Monday, and the same old reason, railroad passes in the pockets of the members. But they won't adjourn lest the business of the state suffer. Bosh.

IT is said that the court-marshal in the case of the colored cadet, Whitaker, will exonerate him, reversing the decision of the court of in-

THE three-and-a-half per cents are called "Windoms." John Sherman has a good right to kick at that.

Science knows fifty-one different metals. Give us enough of one-iron-and we'll worry

LAST Tuesday was Victoria's birthday. No. not Woodhull-Guelph.

Our Neighbors.

|Ishpeming Agitator.|

-Endeavors, in three columns of protestation, to make itself appear consistent in its new-horn zeal for the Saginaw-Milwaukee combination and to repel the insinuation that it has been subsidized. The only remark thereanent that the PORT deems necessary is this, that if the Agitator serves that ring for love of its cause, the case is worse than we thought. It was bad enough to serve it for pay, as an advocate; to volunteer, as a friend, is not only wickedness but folly.

-Gently, now, grandfather, whisper; how long hast thou resided on this peninsula?

Meaning the editor of the PORT? Two years, less one month and one day; and he brought something with him to "this peninsula" besides cheek and chin. He was not sent hither by any swindling corporation to manufacture fictitious sentiment and false evidence in its favor. He is a citizen of and a tax-payer in the county of Delta, not a fly-by night without a stake in his place of residence or an interest except that of an employer.

-I. O. Adams is president, A. S. Parks vice-president, C. R. Ely secretary and D. F. Wadsworth treasurer of the Ishpeming Iron company which owns some 3,000 acres of mineral lands and will proceed, at once, to explore them under the mananement of Mr.

-George W. Cobb, of Milwaukee, purchased the Rolling-mill mine (sold under a decree of foreclosure on the 18th) for \$95,000.

-The Lake Superior company will endeavor, with a diamond drill, to determine the extent of the ore deposit under the old base-ball

|Manistique Pioneer. | -"Some of our marksmen killed a large stork, Saturday." Wouldn't you call it a

crane, to oblige a friend? -The Major is coming over, one of these

days to renew Escanaba acquaintances -No liquor to be sold in Manistique, this year. Nobody could give satisfactory bonds.

-A steam yacht is to be placed on Indian -Some one has blundered, and the Manistique schools get no aid from the state this

-The Major takes issue with O'Fifield on his "biggest sawmill and prettiest girls" asser-

-Calls for the organization of a hook and

ladder company.

-Takes a whack at the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad swindle.

ewspapers are made for. -Posts "Dr. M. E. Cass" of Boston as a

ying dead-beat, wherein it is eminently cor-

-All right Major stir 'em up. That's what

-Chronicles, with joy, the breaking up of brothel near the village and warns some 'private" concerns to "watch out."

[Marinette Eagle.] -Remenyi rather "took" the Judge. Just

Remenyi has come and gone. Like a briliant, scintillant meteor he flashed across our circumscribed musical horizon, but the perfume of those sweet, oh, so sweet, weird and bewitching melodies will linger till the close of life's sunset. The clangor of swords, the rattle of musketry, the fierce din of arms-the distant roll of drums sounding the charge on some far-off plain—the gentle flutter of a for-get-me-not's leaf fanned by the lightest zephyr, the murmur of a crystalline rill breathed upon by the genii of the mountains:

There's more of it, but that will serve to justify our remark.

-Ed. Scofield has rented the McCartney mill and contracted for 12,000,000 feet of logs. -The Odd-fellows gave Mrs. Bridge a reception. They gave her taffy and she gave them plums and then came the collation and everybody was pleased and satisfied.

-Miss Marion Brownlee lost her watch. One Sullivan found it but refused to give it up until he was arrested and searched, when the watch was found and returned to the own-

[Marquette Mining Journal.] -Pool, Isaac A., is supplying Marquette with floral beauties from Escanaba. -A. Dubey fell through a defective side-

walk and suffered a broken rib and other injuries. He will bring suit against the city. -A couple of "cheap Jacks" were egged off the streets and fled the town. Unlawful, but effective.

-Fred. Merriam was at Marquette, putting the finishing touches to his big map.

-The mining article is a review of the history and a summary of the present condition of the Menominee range mines. The "annals" will soon be forthcoming.

-The Lake Superior mine, now 24 years wrought, has more ore in sight than ever. -Father Rousseau has been assigned to St. John's parish, Ishpeming, declined by Father

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NOW OFFERS VICK'S

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EVERY SEED WARRANTED.

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

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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.

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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, every-thing usually found in a first class Jewelry store he has. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

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Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes & Gents' Furnishing Goods. An entire Suit of Ready-Made Clothing for less than cost. A 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

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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.

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BITTNER BROTHERS.

City and Marine Meat Market,

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 patromage.

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.

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CHRISTIAN OLSON MERCHANT 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.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

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.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ELTA LODGE, No. 195, F. & A. M. Regular communications are held at their hall, over Ephraim's store, on the third Thurscay in each month. James Robertson, W. M., F. E. Harris, Sec.

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

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

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

"Hope of our Village." Meets on Friday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Wm. J. Hatton, W. C. T.; J. C. Ray. Recorder.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOSEPH'S—Rev. Charles Langner, pastor, Services in the morning at 8 and 10 o'clock; after-noon, 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 8 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. M ETHODIST EPISCOPAL—The Rev. Rich and Letcher, pastor. Services at 11:00 and 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; class meeting at 6:30 o'clock; prayer meeting Thursday evenings at

TIME TABLES.

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

M ENOMINEE RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC. . 10:10 am

P

TRAINS AT FLORENCE.

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Splendid side-wheel steamer of the Goodrich line, Capt. Ed. Dorsey.

during the season of 1881, between and Escanaba, leaving Chicago every Saturday at 9 a, m.—arriving at Escanaba on Monday and leaving, on her return, upon the arrival of the train from Marquette. Passengers ticketed to and from any points in the upper peninsula. WINEGAR & BURNS, Agents, Escanaba, Mich.

THE STEAMER M. C. HAWLEY,

Capt. Thos. Hawley,

Will, until further notice, make two trips a week be-tween Green Bay and Manistique, leaving Escanaba for Manistique on Monday and Thursday mornings and for Green Bay on Tuesday and Friday mornings. She connects at Manistique with the Van Raalte forming a line to Cheboygan.

Apply on board or to Winegar & Burns.

THE STEAMER WELCOME,

Capt. H. W. Hart,

Will ply, during the seasan between Green Bay and Garden calling at all way ports. She will be here on Wednesdays and Fridays.

For freight or passage apply on board or to Winegar & Burns.

C. B. & Q. R. R.



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No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, O naha, 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

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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 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 ager, Chicago.

-Judge Goodwin was unable, on account of ill-health, to finish the business of the term

-An epidemic of measles prevails. -The Green Bay dredge company has the contract for the harbor improvements.

at Menominee.

—We'll bet four pounds of old type against a new hat that Menominee is doing more building and making better and more improvements than any other town in the upper eninsula. Put up or shut up.

Let's see. Four pounds of type-metal at to cents, is 40 cents-one new hat, say, four dollars. Well, that's about an even bet. -The K. C. company will keep that drill

going until they get water, salt, or tea. -If the republicans of New York re-elect Conkling and Platt, they are a set of jackasses, simply that and nothing more.—Herald, local

-A man who will go out of the senate in the midst of its business during an extraordi-nary session, and seduce his colleague to go out with him, would desert his post as a soldier and would be shot. Conkling has all the nature of an Arnold or a Burr .- Herald, edit-

Marinette North Star.] -The Marinette saloonists close on the prescribed hour at night and remain closed all day on Sunday.

-The offices of the treasurer, clerk and register are in the hands of "lady deputies." The Star "confesses itself a convert to the doctrine of female suffrage."

-A drummer, who had hired one of Pecard's rigs drove back to the stable with the buggy blazing, and his satchel and the legs of his trowsers burned up. The boys put him out, or he would probably have burned up al-

[Green Bay Advocate.]

-Stations on the first section of the W. & M. railroad will be located at Big Suamico, Little Suamico, Pensaukee and Stiles.

-The house of Albert Hoppe was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Insurance

-Forepaugh will show his show at the Bay on June 21.

-The old Commodore Benton has been entirely rebuilt and re-christened "the City of Stiles."

-The merchants of Green Bay and the Fox river valley are endeavoring to secure the re-establishment of a steamboat line between the Bay and Buffalo.

[Negaunee Iron Herald.] -Peter Fredrickson was killed by a fall of

rock at the Palmer mine, on Saturday. -Harry Stevens was killed by the caving

of a test-pit near Champion, on Friday. -A new deposit of ore has been discovered on the north side of the Chicago mine, and is reported by good judges to be the most valua-ble of any yet discovered on the property, the

ore being a rich clean hematite. -A stamp-mill, for the treatment of lean ores is to be built at Teal lake.

-Mr. Conrad reports having found good ore on his property near the Taylor mine.

-Never put off till to-morrow a laugh that can be laughed to-day.

-Do you want a bedstead or a wash stand? Hiller is prepared to minister to that want at the lowest rates.

-Jewelry, from the cheapest plate to sterling coin standard-from paste to diamonds, at reduced rates, at Stegmiller's.

-Napoleon LaBarre returns thanks to "the boys" for the generous share of patronage accorded him. Call again gentlemen.

-Don't fail to look at the space occupied by the Boss Store on our eighth page. Phinny is on his muscle, and things are red hot.

-Thorley's Horse and Cattle food, the best preparation in the world for bringing horses into high condition, for sale by Bittner, Wickert & Co.

-Greenhoot's stock of summer wraps comprises Dolmans, Circulars and Shawls in every variety of material and style. He can please the most fastidious taste.

-The Popular Store having disposed of its spring stock of clothing is now receiving supplies of summer goods in that line, which are to be had at the lowest of prices.

-I am going to maintain my enviable reputation of selling standard goods at auction prices, as they term it. It gives all other deal-P. N. CARDOZO. ers the spasms.

-One of my neighbors came into my store on Wednesday, as mad as mad could be, and insisted that I was selling goods at a loss, and threatened, unless I put prices up, to close me out in thirty days. I shall not "put prices up," so the public is warned to come and get what is wanted before the crash comes.

-Ayer's Hair Vigor as its name implies, invigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original color to grey or faded hair, but by its stimulating action at the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair.

-It is better to hit the nail on the head twice than it is to hit the nail on the finger

-A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Con-sumption 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.

-Ingersoll draws larger crowds than any other lecturer, and the Louisville Courier-Journal says he will bob up serenely with the largest crowd hereafter.

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 best female phy-tion of one of the oldest and best female phyeverywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

-"When Greek meets Greek then comes" -the usual question-"What'll you take."

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. ANDRUS,

Painting, Graining, Kalsomining and Paper-Hanging.

Shop on Tilden Av., one door south of N. Ludington Co.'s office.

AMES SCOTT,

Painting, Graining, Kalsomining and Paper-Hanging.

Orders can be left at the Post-Office and J. N. Mead's drug store.

AMES R. HARRIS,

ARCHITECT.

Plans drawn and specifications written. Contracts urnished for any style of buildings, public or private. Ventilation and heating of buildings a specialty. Superintendence of erection of buildings promptly and practically attended to.
Terms liberal. A call solicited. Office and residence at F. E. Harris', on Ogden avenue.

O. K. BARBERSHOP

I run two chairs, keep a clean shop, and can in-WM. TIMM, Prop'r.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH, May 7, 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 said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, at the county seat, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a m. viz:

Levi Santo, homestead entry No. 726, for the se ¾
ne ¼ sec 6.T 38 n R 24 west.
And names the following as his witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said

tract, viz:
Winslow Shaw, Augustus A. Hakes, John Gasman and Samuel Reed, all of Bark Rivertownship, Delta county, Mich.

H. H. STAFFORD, Pagister. H H STAFFORD, Register.

MARBLE WORKS.

Mendlik, Weaver & Co.,



Italian & American Marble MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, COPING, Etc.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.



TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine, for it cleanses Nature's augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures: Nature alone cures. This Aperient opens the proper aven-ues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PENSIONS.

EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension.

PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heurs entitled to Pension and Bounty. Rejected Cases re-opened.

ABANDONED CASES finished. Copies of lost discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—Patents procured. Address with stamp, H. S. BERLIN & Co., Attorneys, 44

Box 599, Washington, D. C.

FURNALD'S ELECTRO Magnetic Hair Brush

Cures Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness. Sure
relief in five minutes. Pure bristles. Price \$2. Also

Electro Magnetic Flesh Brush

Cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, &c. Price \$1:50. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of price. FURNALD & CHAMPION, New York.

Young Men Learn Telegraphy! Earn \$40 to anteed paying offices. Add ess Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

A DVERTISERS! Send for Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York. 29 AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS, relative, methers or children. Thousands yet on titled. Pensions given for less of finger, toe, eye or replace, various vesions relative for less of finger, toe, eye or replace, various vesion of any Biscaac. Thousands of panisheers and molisire entitles to INGERASE and BOUINTY PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and interaptly for your rights at once. Send 2 itamps for The Citizen-Soldier, and Punsion and Bousty laws. blanks and instructions. We can refer to theusands of Pensionars and Clients. Address N.W. Fitzgerald & Co. Pension & Patent Attys, Look Box 188, Washington, D. C.

THEVES DETECTIVES.

A collection of his most remarkable, thrilling and hazardous cases taken from private records and never before published. Profusely illustrated, low in price, and sells very rapidly, send for large circular and special terms.

Address R. B. S. TYLER & CO., 66 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

WINEGAR & BURNS.

18 SEASON 81. WINEGAR & BURNS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

Dealers in Fish, Salt, Wood and Coal. Agents for Fire and Marine Insurance and pro-

TUGS BEN DRAKE AND J. N. BROOKS, TOWING, LIGHTERING AND WRECKING.

Agents for the Goodrich and Bay line | De Office on Merchant's dock, foot of Tilden Avenue.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

Bittner, Wickert & Co. FLOUR, FEED, HAY & GRAIN

CHICAGO PRICES FOR FURS. At the Southeast Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets,

E. A. JOHNSON & SUMMERS,

Fine Boots & Shoes,

Return thanks to the public for past favors and patronage and announce that they are now pre-

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Either Sewed or Pegged, in the very latest styles, of the best materials and by the most skilled workmen, at the shortest notice and upon the most favorable terms.

Shop on Thomas Street, Next to Beattie's Northwestern Hotel

CABIN CONTENT GARDENS.



Gardner & Florist,

Escanaba, Mich.

SEASON OF 1881. Cabin Content Greenhouse and Gardens.

. Plants in | , Cut Flowers and Boquets at the lowest prices. WE'VEGETABLES IN SEASON

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Notice.

County of Delta, State of Michigan, ss: County of Delta, State of Michigan, ss:

There will be a meeting of the electors of the township of Ford River on Monday the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of three thousand six hundred dollars (\$3,600.00) drawing 7 per cent. interest from date of same, payable as follows: One third in one year, one third in two years, and one third in three years from date; said bonds to aid in the construction of a road as follows (and in accordance with petition signed by Issae Bondin and accordance with petition signed by Isaac Boudin and twenty other freeholders, in said township of Ford River, a copy of which is appended): Said road to begin at a point about twenty (20) rods north of the center of the section line between sections eight and nine in township thirty-eight, north of range twenty-three west, where the Ford River lumber company's supply road crosses said line; thence in a north westerly direction about one and five-eighths miles to to the north-west corner of the forty (ne & of se & section six, same town), thence west three-fourths of a mile through the center of section six to the west line of said section, thence north one and one-half miles on town line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six in town thirty-nine, north of range twentythirty-six in town thirty-nine, north of range twentyfour west, thence west on section line one and onehalf miles, thence north about one and one-fourth
miles through the center of section twenty-six and in
a straight line toward the center of section twentythree to a point about twenty-five rods north of the
"Ten-mile creek," where said road will meet the
Ford River lumber company's supply road. Roadway to be cut and grubbed clean thirty-two feet wide,
all to be graded sixteen feet wide on high ground and way to be cut and grubbed clean thirty-two leet wide, all to be graded sixteen feet wide on high ground and corduroyed twelve feet wide on low soft ground and dirt to be thrown over the corduroy; to be made as level as possible by cutting down hills, also to build all necessary bridges on the line of said road, including one of about seventy-five feet in length over the gully at the "Bear-trap" and one about fifty-three feet in length over brook in section five, town thirty-sight range twenty-three and one of about ninety-sight range twenty-three and one of about ninety-sight range twenty-three and one of about ninety-

feet in length over brook in section five, town thirtyeight, range twenty-three, and one of about one
hundred and eight feet over "Ten-mile creek."
Said meeting will be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1881, and
continue until five o'clock in the afternoon. Ballots
for and against said proposition will be furnished as
follows: In favor of said proposition will read, "Aid
for coastructing road—Yes." Against said proposition will read, "Aid for constructing road—No."

By order of the Township Board.

W. H. BISSELL, Clerk.

Ford River, Mich., May 16, 1881. Ford River, Mich., May 16, 1881

FORD RIVER, MICH., ADT. 18, 1831.

To the township board of the township of Ford River, County of Delta, and State of Michigan:

The undersigded do hereby petition and respectfully request as follows: That there be a road constructed in the township of Ford River as follows:

To begin at a point about twenty rods morth of the center of the section line between section eight and nine in town thirty-eight-north of range trenty-three west, where the Ford River Lumber Company's supply road crosses said line. Thence in a north-westerly direction about one and five eighths miles to the north-west corner of the 40 (ne% of se%) sec 6 in same town, thence west three-fourths of a mile through the centet of section six, to the west line of said section, thence north one and one half miles on town line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six in town thirty-nine north of range 24 west, thence west on section line one and one half miles, thence north about one and one fourth miles through the center of section twenty-six and in a straight line towards the center of section twenty-six and in a straight line towards the center of section twenty-six and in a straight line towards the center of section twenty-six and in a straight line towards the center of section twenty-three to a point about twenty-six one of "Ten mile creek." north about one and one fourth miles through the center of section twenty-six and in a straight line towards the center of section twenty-three to a point about twenty-five rods north of "Ten mile creek," where said road will meet the Ford River Lumber Company's supply road. Roadway to be cut and grubbed clean thirty-two feet wide, all to be graded sixteen feet wide on high ground and corduroyed twelve feet wide on low soft ground and dirt thrown over the corduroy. To be made as level as possible by cutting down hills; also to build all necessary bridges on the line of said road, including one of about seventy feet in length over the gully at the "Bear Trap" and one about fifty-three feet long over brook in section five, town thirty-eight north, range twenty-three, and one of about ninety feet over "Five mile creek" and one of about one hundred and eight feet over "Ten-mile creek." Also your petitioners do ask that to pay for said road above described there be raised the sum of three thousand six hundred dollar (fy,foo) by issuing bonds drawing seven per cent. interest, one third payable in one year, one third in two years and one third in three years from date of same. Your petitioners do also ask that the towaship board do take immediate action in regard to calling a special election to vote upon the propositions embodied in this petition.

[Saac Baudin Alexander Ledwc Charles Baudin S Dosser Alexander Leduc

Alexander Lediog
S Dosser
Louis Reatger
Herman Reatger
Adam Roth
Robert Rooke
James Hafner
Didace Namell

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.,
April 22d, 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 said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, at the county seat, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1881, at 10 a.m., viz:

Anthony Martin, pre-emption declaration No. 445, for the lot No. 2, sec 14, tp 39, n, r 22 w.

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

John Horsewood, William Whitehouse, Michael Fitzpatrick and Charles Stratton, all the township of Escanaba, Mich.

H. G. STAFFORD, Register.

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. State of Michigan, 11th Judicial Circuit, ss.

State of Michigan, 11th Judicial Circuit, 88.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1880 and 1881 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties constituting the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of said State as follows, to-wit:

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

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

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

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

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

Dated, October 30th, 1870

Dated, October 30th, 1870.
DANIEL GOODWIN, Circuit Judge of said Circu't.

DROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS Office of Light-House Inspector,
Eleventh District, at Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1881
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday, the first day of June next, for raising, cleaning, painting, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions all the Buoys now in the following localities, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next:

Saginaw Bay and River. Lake Muskegon, Little Bay De Noquette, St. Mary's river, Mich., Calumet Reef, Ills., Racine Reef, Sheboygan Reef, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Fox River and adjacent waters, Wis. Forms of proposal and printed specifications, show-ing what is required, can be had by applying to this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects,

J C WATSON, Com'd'r U.S.N.,

Light-House Inspector

ORDER OF HEARING. State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on the eeventh day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty one: Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Israel Wickstrom deceased.

estate of Israel Wickstrom deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Caroline Wickstrom praying that an administrator may be appointed on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 6th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said exate, are required to appears at a heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden as the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereaf, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

EMIL GLASER,

Judge of Probate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge of Probate

PAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

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 12 %, 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.



It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

FOUTHFUL COLOR AND

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It cures Itching, Erupions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very destrable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Beware of Werthless Counterfeits?
The genuine Dr. R. V. PIERCE'S Liver and
Kidney Pads have the Doctor's full signature and pottrait, and our Association's name and
address on the Government Revenus Stamp. They
cure by absorption. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail,
postpaid, for \$1.00. Remember the address, Would's
DEFENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. And MORPHINE Habit cured in 10 to 30 days. Ten years es-tablished; 1800 cured. Write stat-ing case. Dr. Masss, Quincy, Mich.

who will take I pill each night from I to I weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., termerly Bangor, Me.



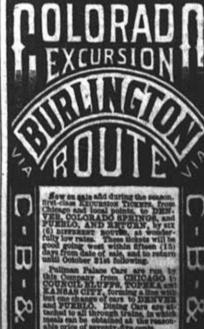
EGGLESTON TRUES CO., Chicago, III. MISCELLANEOUS. BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE 1

THIS WONDERFUL IMPROVED

Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.

ACENTS WANTED, -Illustrated circular and terms

FARMERS' MANUPACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.



BEN. PASS'RAGT, C.B. &Q.R.B.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

The U. S. Senate.

MR. BURNSIDE'S resolution relative to inter canic canals was called up on the 18th, and, after debate, was postponed until the lirst Monday in December. Mr. Saunders' resolu-tion directing the Committee on Judiciary to Inquire into the relations of the Central Painquire into the relations of the Central Pacific to its leased lines and other corporations, and report at the next session of Congress what is proper or necessary to protect the interest of the United States, was, on motion of Mr. Davis (Ill.), laid upon the table. A committee appointed to wait upon the President to inquire as to further business reported that he would have 200 additional nominations to make, and would send them in as fast as possible. In executive session the nonimations of Judga Robertson for Collector of New York and General Marritt for Consul-General at London were confirmed without opposition. The nomination of General Badeau for Charge d'Affaires to Denmark was withdrawn at his own request. Several other nominations were also confirmed, among them being that of Rear-Admiral Edmund T. Nichols, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department.

On the 19th Mr. Kellogg offered his resolution calling upon the heads of the various Executive Departments for information as to the names of officers, clerks and employed borne on the rolls of such departments, to gether with the date of appointment, the State to which each is charged, etc. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment calling for further infered an amendment cailing for further in-formation as to how many such clorks or em-ployes served in the volunteer or regular serv-ice of the United States during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Sherman opposed the resolu-tion, and moved to go into executive ses-sion, which motion was lost—23 to 28. The amendment was then agreed to, and the reso-lution as amended was then adopted. An ex-ecutive session was then held, and several nominations were confirmed, among them heeoutive session was then held, and several nominations were confirmed, among them being the following: Blanche K. Bruce (Miss.) for Register of the Treasury; G. B. Loring (Mass.), Commissioner of Agriculture, vioz Le Duc resigned, to take effect June 3i; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Charged' Affaires of the United States for Paraguay and Uruguay: Thomas A. Osborn, Minister of the United States to Brazil, vice H. W. Hilliard, recalled; Horace Taylor, Consul of the United States at Marseilles, France; George Manly, Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia.

The report of the Secretary of State, with

THE report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in the case of Michael P. Boyton, was received in a message from the President on the 20th, and ordered print-ed. The Secretary reports that he finds the case is not one which warrants interference on the part of the United States, A commit-tee appointed to wait upon the President retee appointed to wait upon the President reported that he had no further communications to make to the Senate. A sub-Committee or the Committee on Commerce was appointed to take into consideration the condition of the Potomac River in frest of Washington. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Military Affairs to examine into the affairs of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and to report to the Senate the second Monday in December the result of its inquiry. Among the nomimations confirmed in executive session were the result of its inquiry. Among the nominations confirmed in executive session were those of Messrs. Wo dford, Tenney, McDougall and Knox, for the New York Attorneyships and Marshalships; Glenni W. Scoffeld to be Judge of the Court of Claims; John B. Glover Ind.), United States Consul at Havre, and G. F. Mosher IN. H.), at Nice, France; William B. Weils (Mich.), at Rotterdam; M. B. Wharton (Ga.), at Sonneburg; B. H. Rogers (Neb.), at Vera Cruz, and H. S. Kaley (Neb.), at Chemnitz. The nomination of William E. Chandler to be Solicitor General of the United States was rejected. A resolution of thanks tates was rejected. A resolution of thanks states was rejected. A resolution of thanks to the Vice-President for the courtesy, ability and impartiality with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate was adopted, and a motion by Mr. Pendleton for an adjournment sine die was agreed to. Contrary to the usual custom, no President pro tem. of the Senate was ejected.

Domestic.

Ar zona has again made the quickest recorded passage across the Atlantic, her time being seven days, five hours and thirty-five minutes.

THE Internal Revenue authorities have compromised the claim of the United States against the International Bank of Chicago for back taxes on deposits, and abandoned criminal prosecution, on the payment of \$48,000.

THE army-worm is reported to be destroying all kinds of vegetation in Northern New

FROM the 15th to the 18th 9,200 immigrants arrived in New York. The total since the Year opened was 146 909

FIFTEEN HOUSES, including Rhadamanthus and Enfield, thoroughbred trotting stalifons, were recently burned to death in Douglass' stable at Franklin, Tenn.

A TEXAS steer gave half the police force of St Louis employment a few days ago for three hours. After he had been pursued for five miles no less than twenty buffet-holes were visible in his carcass.

GOVERNOR CHURCHILL, of Arkansas, re cently changed the fate of a negro murderer to life imprisonment on the very eve of being hanged for a crime which he fully con-

FIVE HUNDRED children were recently taken from the public schools at Atlanta, Ga., on account of the presence of a mysterious

SINCE July 1, 1880, the railway mail service has been extended to 6,13) miles of road this being the extent of new roads built during that period.

A rew days ago seven Texas rangers and a band of thirty outlaws had a desperate battle near Fort Ewell. One soldier was killed, and two o the cattle- bleves were captured.

On the 19th three road-agents stopped a coach near Lake City, Col., shot a Rio Grande railway engineer, and carried off the treasure pouch and mail sacks.

HEDDEN, the defau'ting cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

A small e dony of Mormon converts from Australia reached San Francisco on the 19th. THE event of the day in New York on the 20th was the sale of copies of the Revised New Te-tament, which began at an early hour in the morning. Dealers in the city took about 75,000 copies, one house alone taking 35,000. The orders from New En giand were also very large. Ten thousand volumes were shipped to San Francisco, and double that number to booksellers in Chieago. The entire number of copies of all kinds dispused of by Nelson & Sons, up to three p. m., was 253,000. Of these the largest were twenty-cent books. The only edition exhausted was that known as the -primer, the retail prices of which ranged from \$1 to \$1.51 Funk & Co. dispatched 50,000 copies by express and fregitt to many points in the United States, and a great numof single books were sent by mail to those who had submitted their orders in advance It is said that no book ever introduced in this ntry was boucht up with such a degree of te, and it is not likely that a larger numdes of any other book were ever sold in a single day.

On the exector of the 19th the Golden Terra Mine at Deadwood caved in, causing the instant death of three men and slight in uries to five others.

A COUNTERPEIT of the silver certificates of the denomination of \$20, has been re-Tun twentieth anniversary of the Baptist

Foreign Missionary Union was held at Indianapolis on the Mist, under the Presidency of Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia. It was reported that four missionar es had been sent abroad during the year, seven had returned to their fields of labor, and twelve had either returned or were on their way. In Asia and Europe there are 1.0 6 mission churches and 1,106 native preachers. The receipts of the Society during the year amounted to \$313,774.53, of which \$34,971.68 was for additions to invested funds, leaving \$288,802.84 for the current expenses of the year, which amounted to \$300,-652.92—leaving a deficit at the close of the

fiscal year of \$11,850.06. On the night of the 21st the only liquor saloon at Lompec, Cal., was blown to atoms by bomb, as was its predecessor some time before. Tompee is settled by a temperance

colony. On the 21st the steam saw-mill near Oaks land, Md., was blown to atoms by the expiosion of a boiler. The fireman, Marshall Butier, was blown six hundred feet, and driven head foremost under some old logs. One boiler was carried one thousand feet up the hillside.

CHARLES MCCARTHY, one of the men who assassigated Prof. Crowley in Cincinnati twenty-one years ago, lately made a deathbed confession at Nashville, Tenn.

THE office of Fahnestock & Co., brokers, of Baitimore, Md., was robbed on the mornng of the 21st of \$10,500 in bonds.

One man and three boys were pilloried and publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., on the 21st.

THE centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Golphin from the British during the revolutionary war, by Americans under General Henry Lee, was celebrated at Augusta, Ga., on the 21st. At the recent meeting in Indianspolis,

Ind., of the American Baptist Publication Society George T. Hope, of New York, was chosen President; Benjamin Griffith, D. D., Secretary; A. Howard Gendell, of Pennsylvania, Recording Secretary, and William V. Pettit, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer. THE Chicago Tribune of the 23d contains

accounts of numerous interviews, giving the opinious of well-known clergymen concerning the Revised New Testament. Varying views are expressed, but it would appear that by a majority of those who have given the subject a careful examinat on the new work is very cordially approved, and that it will be very generally accepted and used.

At the close of business on the 21st notices had been received at the Treasury Department in Washington for the continuance of \$209,473,500 of five per-cent bonds. In most nstances the bonds had already been received at the Department. It was thought that the limit of \$250,00,000 of registered fives which could be converted into three and a-half per cents would be reached in a few days. Secretary Windom had announced that the time for receiving six-per-cent, bonds for continuance had expired, and further request for such cont-nuance could not be granted.

THE value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States during the ten months ended April 30, 1881, was \$325, 155,801, as compared with \$233,844,387 worth exported durng the corresponding ten months of last ear.

THE demand for the revised edition of the New Testament continued in New York on the 21st with unabated ac ivity. At Boston and other cities East and West the booksellers had about all they could do to meet the eager demand for copies of the work.

Personal and Political.

Senate all the New York nominations that had been withdrawn, except those of Marshal Payne and Collector Tyler, of Buffalo. PRESIDENT GARFIELD has retired Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. A., and appointed Dr.

J. H. Baxter, Medical Purveyor of the Army, to succeed him. A MONUMENT to George B. Armstrong, the

founder of the railway mail service, was unveiled in Chicago on the 19th. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the address.

A Convention of representative colored men from every part of North Carolina was recently held at Kaleigh and made a demand for recognition from the National Adm nisration, and passed strong resolutions to that end, and appointed a committee to present them.

THE manufacture of oleomargarine and other oleaginous substitutes for butter has been made :liegal by the Ill.nois Legislature. a fine of not less than \$35 nor more than \$300 being the penulty.

THE proceedings against Kenward Philp. Charles A. Byrne, Lou s T. Post and Joseph Hart, for libel in the Morey matter, have been ended by a nolle prosequi.

In his report on the case of Boyton, who has been imprisoned in Ireland for seditious acts, Secretary Blaine states that the Department had given to the case the urgent attention due its exceptional gravity, and every effort had been made to substantiate the status of American citizenship claimed for him; but it had become, however, "no more apparent to the Department at the present time than it was a month ago that Boyton is entitled to protection as a citizen

of the United States." COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT, ex-President of the Pennsylvania and Texas Pacific Railroads, died at his residence near Philadelphia on the evening of the 2ist. He was fiftyseven years old. His disease was paralysis.

THE Ohio State Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers has been called to meet at Columbus on the 13th

of July. THE German Republican Central Committee of New York has passed resolutions asking the Legislature not to re-elect Messra.

ankling and Platt. The vote In the United States Senate on the confirmation of William E. Chandler for Solicitor General of the Department of Justice stood: Yeas, 19, all Republicans except Senator Mahone; nays, 23, all Demo; erats but Senator Don Cameron. Senator M.tchell, of Pennsylvania, refrained from voting.

GENERAL GRANT sailed from Vera Cruz on the 21st for New Orleans, whence he expected to proceed directly to New York. A gentleman who had recently arrived in New York from Mexico stated on the 21st that the ex-President would not receive the concess ons he desired for his latest railroad en terprise, and that he was coming home discouraged.

THE death of M. H. Cofer, Chief-Just'ee of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, occurred at Louisville on the 22d. Mr. Cofer was fortynine years old.

Foreign.

PARNELL and eighteen followers withdrew from the House of Commons on the evening of the 19th without voting on the second readieg of the Land bill.

Ar his own request, John Dillon has be move i from the infirmary in Kilmainham all to a cell.

THE Kurdish leader has gathered a force of wenty thousand men, for another incur

COUNT YON ARNIM, the German diplomatist who was sentenced to five years' penal servithe for betraying his country, died a few

evenings ago, at Nice, France. An officer of the Spanish Treasury and come persons prominent in business in Mad-rid have been arrested on charges of fraud and forgery .-

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 19th eays the Sulian was inclined to terminate the investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of Abdul Aziz, because most of the leading Pashas were likely to be implicated.

Ox the 20th Patrick Doyles, of the Killarney Land League, Fenton and O'Donnell, of the Clinmore branch, and a priest named Sheeby, at Kilmallock, were arrested under the provisions of the Coercion act

A Paris telegram of the 20th announce he failure of the Anglo-French Union Bank, limited having sixteen branches and 12,000, 000 france capital. THE United States Senate adjourned sine

of on the 20th. All the nominations made by the President were confirmed except that f William E. Chandler and four other minor appointments. Un the 3 th the Viceroy of India telegraphed the home office stating that the

had succeeded to the throne, and that all was quiet up to that time. On the 2 th a French column under General Logerotz entered Beja, in Tupis, without resistance, and hoisted the French flag.

Maharajah of Nepaul was dead; that his heir

THE British Ambassador at Constantinople has forwarded the ransom demanded by brigands in European Turkey for the release of the Englishman Suter.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 20th says that Garibaidi had expressed the hope that France would relinquish all dea of the annexation of Tunis, or a protectorate over it. but thought an Italian fleet with fifty thousand men should be ready to defend the threatened interests of Italy.

A LONDON telegram of the 21st says two million copies of the Revised New Testament had already been sold there.

ly a proclamation issued on the 23d forbidding the persecution of the Jews the Governor-General of the Russian Province of Charkoff declared that he would not hesitate to put the region under martial law and punish rioters with the greatest severity.

A Tuxis telegram of the 21st announces that the Sultan of Turkey had deposed the Bey of Tunis, but that the French had declared their intention of upholding him. THE treaty between Russia and China has

been ratified at Pekin.

KING CHARLES, the new King of the new Kingdom of Roun,ania, was crowned at Bucharest on the 23d, with a crown of steel cast from the guns captured at the battle of Flevna.

Two more heavy shocks of earthquake oc curred in the island of Scio on the evening of the 20th. Several mo e houses fell.

A Panis dispatch of the 21st says that news had been received from Oran, Algeria, stating that the column of French troops in Tunis under Colonel Innocents had been attacked by a body of 5.000 insurgents, led by Chief Boyamens, of the rebels, and defeated after a hotly-contested engagement, in which the French lost forty native auxiliaries killed and wounded.

A DUBLIN telegram of the 22d says the castle on the estate at New Pallas, in which the tenants had taken refuge to avoid the service of writs, had been surrounded by soldiery and police, who would attempt to starve out the people.

LATER NEWS.

Ar the close of business on the 23d the ag-THE President on the 19th sent back to the gregate amount of five per-cent, registered bonds received for continuance at three one-half per cent., and notices covering the bonds which had been forwarded for the purpose, represented about \$239,00 ,000. This left but about \$11,000,000 more to be presented for continuance before the limit of \$250, 000,000 would be exhausted.

THE Mexican House of Representatives on the 19th unanimously approved of the Southern Railroad concession asked by General Grant, and it was thought the Senate would ratify the scheme.

THE Danish Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon thirtynine negro participants in the Santa Cruz revolt.

Some barrels of explosive fluid stored under a saloon at St. Joseph, Mo, bew up on the evening of the 23d, enveloping about twentyfive negro men and boys in flames. At midnight three corpses had been taken out, five others were found to be badly injured, and several were still m ssing.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 23d the treaty with Tunis was ratified by a vote of 453 to 1.

THE Greek brigands have released Colonel Suter, the Englishman whom they captured nearly two months ago, near Salon ca. the ransom forwarded by the British Minister having been received.

THE Swedish Government is said to be alarmed over the remarkable exodus of the Swedes to the United States, and to contemplate restrictive legislation. BRENNAN, the Secretary of the Dublin Land

League, was imprisoned at Naas on the 23d, for advising people to pay no rent except at the point of the bayonet. THE Paris Intransigeout of the 23d an-

nounces that Hessy Helfman, one of the female assassins of the late Czar, hal been hanged in her cell. She had a few days before given birth to a still-born child.

In its review of the crops and markets for the week ended on the 21st the Mark Lane Express says "the English grain-crops do not stand well for the harve-t." Vegetation of all kinds was in a 'somewhat packward state all over Great Britain, and a copious rainfall was needed. "Without it," says the Express, "the outlook is uncertain and unfavorable."

SENATORS DON CAMERON and Mitchell are said to be very much put out with the President because he refused to accept their advice and appoint a man they recommended as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. An Associated Press dispatch of the 2id says the President ignored both the Pennsylvania Senators and made the appointment to suit himself, but Cameron succeeded in inducing the Senate not to act on the nomination.

PROF. MOSES COTT TYLER, of Michigan

University, has been offered and has accepted the chair of History in Cornell University, as the successor to Prof. William C. Russell, A STATEMENT that all but four of the President's nominations were confirmed by the United States Senate before its final adjourn ment proves to have been erroneous. Several appointments were left without act on, the more important of which were the following: Collectors of Customs-Thomas M. Broad sters, Vicksburg, Mis.; E.ward J. Costell, Natchez, Miss. Surveyor of Customs-Lucius P. Thompson, Philadelphia. United states Attorney-George M. Duskin, Northern District of Alabama. Surveyor General—Orlando H. Brewster, for Louisiana. Receivers of Public Moneys—John M. Farland. Detroit, Mich.; James M. Wilk nson, Marquette, Mich.; Sumer Inspectors of Steam Vessels—George H. Starbuck, Second District; Thomas W. Van Valkenburg, Ninth

CONKLING AND PLATT.

Their Letter of Resignation as United States Senators, in Which They Give Their Reasons for Resigning and Their Version of the Differences Metween Them and the Administration at Washington.

An Albany (N. Y.) telegram of the 16th gives the joint letter of resignation sent to Governor Cornell by United States Senators Conkling and Platt, and which we publish in rull as a matter of general public interest, giving, as it does, "their side of the story":

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1851. SIR: Transmitting as we do our resignations, respectively, of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and people of the State, of the reasons which, in our judgments, make such a step respectful and necessary. Some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate in a group the nominations of several persons for public offices already fitled. One of these offices is the Collectorship of the Port of New York, now held by General Merritt, Another is the Consul Generalship at London, now held by General Badeau. Another is Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer. Another is the Mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish has, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new Administration, but, like the other persons named, he was ready to remain at his post, if permitted to do so. All these officials (save only Mr. Cramer) are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged faults, or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of Collector of the Port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson. as a "roward" for certain acts of his, said to have aided in making the nomination of General Garfield possible.

The chain of removals thus proposed was broken by General Badeau promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent. These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he "advised" such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in New York offices were soon to be made or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions bearing on the subject which had been sent to us for presentation should occasion arise until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them.

Learning that the Vice-President was equally surprised, and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that, though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of an intention to send them had been made to bim, and that he first knew of the matter by hearsay following the event. After earnest reflection and consultation we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and the public example to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the Republican party. No public utterance of comment or censure was made by either of us in the Senate or elsewhere. On the contrary, we thought that the President would reconsider an action so sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of re :uiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

"To the President: We beg leave to remonstrate against a change in the Collectorship at New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The pro-posal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nomination involved in a plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the Customs Office at New York was not contemplated, and, quite ortunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now pre-sent. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by re-moving the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no positical ad-vantage can be gained for either the Repubvantage can be gained for either the I lican party or its principles. Believing no individual has claims or obligations should be liquidated in such a mode, we carnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. hobertson be withdrawn.

"CHESTER A. ARTHUR, THOMAS L. JAMES, (Signed)

T. C. PLATT. ROSCOE CONKLING." This paper was presented to the President by Mr. James on Monday, the 2th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the Republic, and markedly the present incumbent, had withdrawn their nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend that such a suggestion would be treated as an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press (especially in articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of his Cabinet) teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the Administration" and "dictating" to the President. Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient of the hesitation of the Senate to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press, or to make complaint, or comment, or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by offictous champions of the Administration. Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Schators and officials, we have said nothing until now upon the subject, nor have we or either of us promoted a dead-lock in the Senate in order to prevent or influence action upon any nomination. Nor have we ever so stated. Immediately after the nominations were published letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State from its leading citizens pro esting against the proposed changes, and condemning them on many grounds, Several thousands of the leading mercantile

Several thousands of the leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonst ances. Sixty of eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or mem-rial, made objection. Representatives in Congress, State officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political organizations are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the State. Besides the nominations already referred to there were awaiting the action of the Senate several citizens of New York, named for offices connected with courts. Action of the Senate several citiens of New York, named for offices connected with courts. District Attorneys, and Marshals. These were all reappointments Most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by Judges of Courts, and many other eminent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their services and recommended their continuous. They and recommended their continuance. They

ed the faithfulness and merit of their services and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us.

We have not attemated to "dictate," nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the Suite. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the President in any case unless questioned in regard to it. Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of General Woodford and Mr. Tenner, and of the two Marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President and nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the bulance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and appoved. It must be presumed be thought the nominations at to be made, and that it was he duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them atterwad. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all all ke. What, then, was the meaning of the perceptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to force Senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from Ex cutive interference. The design was to countred the action of Senators touching matters committed by

the Constitution to the Senate, and to the Senate exclusively. It has been suggested, in addition, that by recalling these nominations, and holding them in his own hands, the President might, in the event of failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event be, made personal perquisites, to be handled and disposed of not only to punish independence of Seuntorial votes and action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are utterly victous and degrading, and their acceptance would compel the representatives of States to ling down their oath and representative's duty at the footstool of Executive sentative's duty at the footstool of Executive

Following this sweeping and startling Executive act came ominous avowals that a dissent or failure to "advise and consent" would be beld an act of offense, exposing all Senators, from whatever State, to Executive displeas-ure. Thus we find ourselyes confronted by the question, whether we shall surrender the plain right and sworn duty of Senators by con-senting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned positions of disloyalty to the Administration which we helped to bring in, and the success of which we earnest bring in, and the success of which we estrustly wish, for every reason and motive which
can enter into the case. We know of notheory
ayowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party
service may be fairly considered in making a
selection of public officers, it can hardly be
maintained that the Senate is bound to remove
without cause incompants, morely to make maintained that the Senate is bound to remove without cause incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, oven a President or member of his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being rebroant to others or serviceable to himself. Only about two years ago the Senate advised that General Merritt be appointed Collector at New York. It is understood that among the Senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now Secretary of the Treasury and head of the Department whose subordinate General Merritt is. Another known to have given the advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Secretary of the interior. It is said that, like the Fostmaster-General from our State, those Cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of General Merritt. But touching the removal of General Merritt. But their sworn and official acti. In of Senators is none the less instructive. That the late Secretary of the Treasury and the late Administration up to its expiration diess than ten weeks ago) approved of General Merritt as an officer, is well anown, and it is not even suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal, or that official delinquency on his part is the reason for it. In place of an experienced officer in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed suddenly to put a man in who has had no training for the position and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its ouching the removal of General Merritt. But not be said to have any special fitness for its official duties.
In the inaugural of President Garfield, de-

ivered on the 4th of last March, stand these

"The Civil Service can nover 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 ap-pointing power, against 'he waste of time and the obstruction of public business caused by an nordinate pressure for place and for 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 grounds upon which removals shall be made during the term for which the incumbents have beeen ap-

How good the distinction is which would make major offices a prey to intrigue and wrong, and shield minor offices from like havee, and whether the collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class, need not be decided here. Assuming General Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be rea-sonably argued that all Senators should, with alacrity, advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Fossibly it might be said that all should advise the selection in General Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country or even his party conspicuous and exaited service. The case in hand does not be-long to either of these classes. The vecation of Mr. Robertson, and his legislative and professional experience and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, business habits and familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United States which might make him more competent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenues and administer the vast bus ness perta n ng to the Port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consisteney on which the Constitution and laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or positical service rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendent that the Collectorship of New York should be taken in the mid-t of a term and given to him as a recompense.
Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York

Tribune to have declared that his nominat of was a reward for his action as a delegate to the National Convention. If Robertson in his action was influenced by a sense of duty, if he vo ed and acted his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim be has for any re-ward, not to speak of such great reward. The act on of which an estimate is thus invited is understood to be this: Robertson and sixty nineother men accepted from the StateConvenon certain trusts. They sought and secepted the position of agents or delegates to a Na tional Convention. The State Convention clared plainly the stated Judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those commissioned. To this declaration all selected as delegates gave an implied con ent, but several of them, in addition, made most specific personal pledices and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of General Grant. They made this pledge as the means of ob-They made this pledge as the means of obtaining their own appointments as delegates, and they did, as we both personally know, obtain their seats in the National Convention up a the faith of their personal statements of their caroes ness and fid-lity. The obligation thus assumed we understood to involve the lutegrity as much as the obligation of one who receives the proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the piedge and promise to vote as his principal would vale. Whether Mr. Palestrees

promise to vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not himself bound not only under bonor and implication, but by expressly giv-ing his word, becomes cuite immaterial in view of the claim made for him. It is insisted that he "organized the bolt," or, as it has been sometimes state, "he was the leader of the bolt." This is to say that he invited, pessuad-ed, induced others whom he knew had given their wo.d. and had obtained their sans by doing so, to violate their word and betray, no only the Republicans assembled in State (on-vention, but the Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in theirhonor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act must share with that other the guilt, and should share also the odium justly attached to it. We are, therefore, wholly unable, upon what-

ever ground we put it, to see a justification for ourselves should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people. 16 require such service in such modes. But the appliances employed to effect the results se up new standards of responsibility and in a de believe, the truths and principles of which the separate and co-ordinate brouche of the Government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State, and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his cath to advise and con-sent" on his conscience and judgment before God. Whatever or whoever else may con-strain him, he is to be exempt from Executive menace or disfavor on the one hand, and Ex ecutive inducement on the other. Long stand-ing on the orders of the House of Commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the Executive head of the Government to influence the votes of members. The British Constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice, and honest, in-dependent advice, as to an appointment pro-posed is as much the right and duty of a Sena-tor as it is the sight and duty of the President to ropose the name. He his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treaton to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a Judge. The idea that the Senate is mply to find out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up, such a test of party fidelity could. set up such a test of party fidelity of Plegiance. In this instance prominence has been given to the subject, and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our been given to the subject, and such distrustives been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United sines. With a profound sense of the obligations we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachment to the great State whose int rests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, and interpret aright all duties we have misconceived. We, therefore, inclose our resignation, but hid last the privilege as citizens and Republicans to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and of all representatives, whether of the States, the Nation, or the people.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants. Roscoe Constains,

To His Excellency, Governor Cornell.

Another Version of the Conkling-Garfield Controversy.

A WASHINGTON special of the 18th to the Chicago Tribunesays the following is given as an authentic presentation of the Administration side of the controversy from a very high source:

"The fight in New York began by the President's nominating five persons, all of whom were personal friends of Conkling. Next day the President sent in the name of Robertson. That Garfield ever promised Conkling that Merritt should not be disturbed in the Collect-orship, or that Conkling and Platt should be consulted on this question, is authoritatively denied. It is stated by the friends of Garfield that he never made such an assertion, or gave Conkling any ground or reason to invent such an assertion. The President, on the contrary, was not willing that the whole patronage of New York State should be put into the hands of Conkling, as had been the case under previous Republican Administrations. Robertson was the leader of the Independent movement in New York which broke away from Conkling and refused to vote for Grant in Chicago. In the New York State Convention, in 1880, Robertson refused to give a pledge to vote for Grant, and Conkling did not dare to accept the issue and move not to consent to the election of Robertson as a delegate from his district to Chicago. Robertson never broke faith with Conkling. He was honestly independent of him, and opposed to Grant; and, in view of the fact that the only votes Garfield got from New York came from Robertson and his following, to demand of Garfield that all the vast patronage of New York should be placed in the hands of Conkling, to be united in direct defiance of the Administration, is a piece of effrontery on Conking's part which no President could be expected to endure.

"It is susceptible of proof and demor.stration which would be conclusive in court that Platt deliberately promised, before his sleetion to the Senate, that he would vote for the confirmation of Roberts on for whatever position he might be nominated under this Administration, including-and this was stated ministration, including—and this was stated in so many words by Gartield—the Collectorship of the Port of New York. It was upon this understanding, and with the express agreement that Platt would act as the representative of the independent Republican sentiment of New York, that he was elected to the Senate. He could never have been elected by Republican yotes, without the aid of the by Republican votes without the aid of the Independent element, and he could not have had their support save by this promise and on

had their support save by this promise and on this understanding.

"The resignations of Conkling and Platt narrow the issue to this question: Has the President the right to insist on his Constitutional power to nominate, and to ins st that the Senate shall have the right to confirm or reject? The question has never before come up in this shape. The Senate has as yet taken no vote and expressed no opinion in the mat-ter. Conkling and Platt insist that the Sen-ators from New York are, as far as appoint-ments from that State are concerned, the Senate of the United States. They do this, too. not with respect to those offices of merely local importance, but to one in whose efficient administration Indiana and Missouri are as much interested as New York or New Jersey. They do this over an officer whose location is They do this over an officer whose location is in New York, but whose powers extend over the whole country. The President insists that, acting as he does under responsibility, he shall be vested with the power to nominate and get the opinion and sanction of the Senate on a man in whom he can trust the administration of the year powers of the New ministration of the vast powers of the New York Custom-house. He does not wish to de-prive the Senate of one jot of tittle of its power under the Constitution, but does insist on his power to nominate, and the power of the Senate to confirm or reject an appointment

General Grant's Letter to Sepator Jones.

THE New York Herald of a recent date contains the following letter from General Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, and the statement is also made that a similar letter was sent by the ex-President to President Gar-

CITY OF MEXICO, April 24, 1881. My Dear Senator: I see by the latest dispatches received here from the Capitol of our country that the dead lock in organizing the Senate is not yet broken, and that nothing has been done by the President to allay the bitterness which must be engendered by his most recent appointments. When the first batch of nominations for New York was sent in I was delighted. I believed then the President had determined to recognize the Republican party and not a faction. But his nominations of the next day convinced me that the first act was but a part of a deeplaid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being openly friendly to me. I cannot believe that General Garfield is the author of this powey. I give him credit for being too big a man to descend to such means for the punishment of men who gave him a hearty support in his election, and who are disposed to give him the same support now, for the offense of having had a former preference for some one else for the office which he now holds. But Garfield is President, and is responsible for all the acts of the Administration. Conkling and Platt are the chosen Senators from the great State of New York, and that, too, against all the opposition of an Administration created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all the stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it comes to filling the most influential office in their State without consulting these Senators, it is a great slight. When he selects the most offensive man to be found, it becomes an insult, and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincerely hope the President will see this, and correct his mistake himself, and restore harmony to the party. He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried the State of New York without the active support of her present Senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New York General Garfield would not now be President. H.s rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New York Senators, but it is offensive to New York Republicans. The change of Badeau and Cramer, the two appointments in which I felt a strong personal interest, was very distasteful to me. The first because of our personal relations and my wish that he should be kept where his office would support him until he finishes some work he is engaged upon, and which he could do without interfering with his public duties. The second, because it was at the expense of removing the son of my old Secretary of State,

Administration the opportunity of saying whether they were wanted or not. " Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT. " Hon. J. P. Jones."

who, probably, never had his superior, cer-

tainly never for moral worth, in the depart-

ments. It is true, he resigned, but he didthis

from a sense of honor, supposing it to be the

duty of representatives abroad to give a new

Another Comet Discovered.

A Rochester (N. Y.) telegram of the 13th says: "The second comet discovered during the present year was found by P.of. Edward E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., Thursday morning. It is located in right ascension 23 hours 59 minutes 18 seconds; declination north. 14 degrees 24 minutes 29 seconds, and is small, bright, and moving slowly toward the northwest. Prof. Barnard will receive the prize of \$200 in gold, offered by Mr. H. H. Wa ner, of this city, the same as Prof. Swift did for the discovery of the first comet of 1881, ten days ago. The discovery of two comets in such close succession is something wholly unknown in the previous history of this country, and, while it is certainly singular, cannot be considered as indicating serious results during the present year."

-Women who have not fine teeth laugh only with their eyes.

CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD. Old age is a garden of faded flowers, Ruined bowers, Peopled by cares and failing powers;

Where Pain with his crutch and lonely Grief Grope with brief, Slow steps over ruined stalk and leaf.

But the love of children is like some rare Heavenly air, That makes long Indian summer there;

A youth in age when the skies yet glow, Soft winds blow, And hearts keep giad under locks of snow. In the best-wrought life there is still a reft, Something left Forever unfinished, a broken weft.

But merciful Nature makes amends, When she sends Youth, that takes up our ravelled ends,

Our hopes, our loves, that they be not quite Lost to sight; But leave behind us a fringe of light. Blessed be the children! Year by year

They appear, Filling the humblest home with cheer. Now a daughter and pow a son, One by one They are cradied, they creep, they walk, they

Sons and daughters, until, behold! Young and old, A Jacob's-ladder with steps of gold! A ladder of little heads! each fair Head a stair For the angels that visit the parent pair!

Blossed be childhood! even its chains Are our gains! Welcome and blessed with all the pains,

Losses and upward vanishings Of light wings— With all the sorrow and toll it brings.

All burdens that ever those small feet bore To our door—
Blessed and welcome forevermore!

—J. T. Troubridge, in Youth's Companion.

A NIGHT AMONG THE NIHILISTS.

"Robinson, the boss wants you!" "The dickens he does!" thought I. for Mr. Dickson, Odessa agent of Bailey & Co., corn merchants, was a bit of a Tartar, as I had learned to my cost. "What's the row now?" I demanded of my fellow clerk; "has he got scent ture. of our Nicolaieff escapade, or what is

"No idea," said Gregory; "the old boy seems in a good enough humor; some business matter, probably. But don't keep him waiting." So, summing up an air of injured innocence, to be into the lion's den.

Mr. Dickson was standing before the fire in a Briton's time-honored attitude and motioned me into a chair in front of him. "Mr. Robinson," he said, "I have great confidence in your discre-tion and common sense. The follies of youth will break out, but I think that you have a sterling foundation to your character underlying any superficial

you can speak Russian protty fluently."

I bowed again.
"I have, then." he proceeded, "a like a cell it looks?" mission which I wish you to undertake, and on the success of which your promotion may depend. I would not trust it to a subordinate, were it not that

duty ties me to my post at present." "You may depend upon my doing my best, sir," I replied.

"Right, sir, quite right! What I wish you to do is briefly this: The line of railway has just been opened to Solteff, some hundred miles up the country. Now I wish to get the start of the other Odessa tirms in securing the produce of that district, which I have reason to believe may be had at very low prices. You will proceed by rail to Solteff and interview a Mr. Dimidoff, who is the largest landed proprietor in the town. Make as favorable terms as you can with him. Both Mr. Dimidoff and I wish the whole thing to be done as quietly and secretly as possible; in fact, that nothing should be known about the matter until the grain appears in Odessa. I desire it for the interests of the firm, and Mr. Dimidoff on account of the prejudices his peasantry entertain against exportation. You will find yourself expected at the end of your journey, and will start to-night. Money shall be ready for your expenses. Good morning, Mr. Robinson; I hope you won't fail to realize the good opinion I have of your abilities."

1 was so charmed at being, as it were, behind the scenes, that I crept about the office all day in a sort of cloak-andbloody-dagger style with responsibility and brooding care marked upon every feature, and when at night I stepped out and stole down to the station the unprejudiced observer would certainly have guessed, from my general behavior, that I had emptied the contents of the strong box before starting, into that lit-tle valise of Gregory's. It was imprudent of him, by the way, to leave English labels pasted all over it. However, I could only hope that the "Lon-dons" and the "Birminghams" would attract no attention, or, at least, that no rival corn merchant might deduce from them who I was and what my errand might be.

Having paid the necessary roubles and got my ticket I ensconced myself in the corner of the snug Russian car and pondered over my extraordinary good fortune. Dickson was growing old now and if I could make my mark in this matter it might be a great thing for me. Dreams arose of a partnership in the firm. The noisy wheels seemed to clank out "Bailey, Robinson & Co." in a monotonous refrain, which gradually sank into a hum, and finally ceased as I dropped into a deep sleep. Had I known the experience which awaited me at the end of my journey it would hardly have been so peaceable.

I awoke with an uneasy feeling that some one was watching me closely, nor ous terms. They seemed as anxious as was I mislaken. A tall dark man had I was in the matter, and there appeared taken up a position on the seat opposite, and his black sinister eyes seemed to thing would be to wait and see what and his black sinister eyes seemed to look through me, and beyond me, as if he wished to read my very soul. Then I saw him glance down at my little trunk.

I had hardly come to this conclusion when my guide swung open a large door at the end of a passage, and I

I closed my eyes for a time, but on reopening them I again caught the

stranger's earnest gaze.

"From England, I see," he said in
Russian, showing a row of white teeth in what was meant to be an amiable

"Yes," I replied, trying to look un-concerned, but painfully aware of my "Traveling for pleasure, perhaps?"

"Yes," I answered, eagerly. "Certainly, for pleasure; nothing else."
"Of course not," said he, with a shade of irony in his voice. "Englishmen always travel for pleasure, don't they? O, no, nothing else."

His conduct was mysterious, to say the least of it. It was only explainable myself and determined to show me that he guessed my little game.

I was to be expected at the end of my journey, so Mr. Dickson had informed me. I looked about among the motley crowd, but saw not Mr. Dimidoff. Suddenly a slovenly, unshaved man passed me rapidly, and glanced first at me and then at my trunk—that "So be wretched trunk, the cause of all my woes. He disappeared in the crowd; discretion, most honored sir. One canbut in a little time came strolling past not be too careful. Preserve your Enme again and contrived to whisper as guish sobriquet by all means. I regret he did so, "Follow me but at some distance," immediately setting off out of formed upon this auspicious evening; the station and down the street at a but the rules of our association must be rapid pace. Here was mystery with a preserved at any cost to our feelings, vengeance. I trotted along in his rear and a dismissal is inevitable to-night. with my valise and on turning the corner found a rough droschky waiting for ing at?" thought 1. "What is it to me if he does give his servant the sack? door and I stepped in.

"Is Mr. Dim—"I was beginning.
"Hush!" he cried. "No names, no names; the very walls have ears. You ing the reins we drove off at a rapid gazing after us until we were out of

sight. I thought over the whole matter as we jogged along in that abomniable springless conveyance.

We were there to all appearance; for the droschky stopped, and my driver's shaggy head appeared through the aper-

"It is here, most honored master," he said as he helped me to alight.
"Is Mr. Dimi—" I commenced, but

he interrupted me again.
"Anything but names he whispered; anything but that. You are too used to a land that is free. Caution, O sacred ready for all contingencies, I marched one!" and he ushered me down a stoneflagged passage and up a stair at the end of it. "Sit for a few minutes in this room," he said, opening a door, " and a repast will be served for you," and with that he left me to my own reflections.

"Well," thought I, "whatever Mr. Dimidoff's house may be like, his servants are undoubtedly well trained. 'O sacred one!' and 'revered master!' I wonder what he'd call old Dickson himself, if he is so polite to the clerk! I ers forced him out. "I believe," he continued, "that suppose it wouldn't be the thing to smoke in this little crib, but I could do a pipe nicely. By the way, how confoundedly

> I had hardly concluded my survey when I heard steps approaching down the corridor, and the door was opened oath." said Alexis, solemnly, and a by my old friend of the droschky. He announced that my dinner was ready, ions. and, with many bows and apologies for leaving me in what he called the "dismissal room," he led me down the pas- down; "but Mr. Berg-Mr. Robinson sage and into a large and beautifully is pale. The scene has been too much furnished apartment. A table was for him after his long journey from Enspread for two in the centre of it, and gland." by the fire was standing a man very little older than myself. He turned as I came in and stepped forward to meet over a new leaf. You're not fit to die, me with every symptom of profound and that's a fact." It was only too evrespect.

> "Mr. Dimidoff, I presume?" said I. "No, sir," said he, turning his keen gray eyes upon me. "My name is for one of the others. But now, not a my only chance of life was to try to play word of business until the council meets. the role thus forced upon me until an Try your chef's soup; you will find it excellent, I think."

Who Mr. Perokine or the others might be I could not conceive. Land stewards of Dimidoff's perhaps, though the name did not seem familiar to my companion. However, as he appeared to shun any business questions at present, I gave in to his humor, and we conversed on social life in England-a subject in which he displayed considerable knowledge and acuteness.

"By the way," he remarked, as we smoked a cigar over our wine, "we should never have known you but for the English labels on your luggage; it was the luckiest thing in the world that Alexander noticed them. We had had no personal description of you; indeed, we were prepared to expect a somewhat older man. You are young, indeed, sir, to be entrusted with such a mission."

"My employer trusts me," I replied, and we have learned in our trade that youth and shrewdness are not incompatible."

"Your remark is true, sir," returned my newly-made friend; "but I am surprised to hear you call our glorious as-sociation a trade. Such a term is gross indeed to apply to a body of men banded together to supply the world with that which it is yearning for, but which, without our exertions, it can never hope to attain. A spiritual brotherhood will be a more fitting term."
"By Jove!" thought I, "how pleased

the boss would be to hear hin. He must have been in the business himself, whoever he is."

"Now, sir," said Mr. Petrokine, "the clock points to eight, and the council must be already sitting. Let us go up together, and I will introduce you. I need hardly say that the greatest secrecy is observed, and that your appearance is anxiously awaited."

I turned over in my mind as I followed him how I might best fulfill my mission and secure the most advantage-

"Good heavens!" thought I, "here's found myself in a room larger and even central office at Moscow before entering more gorgeously fitted up than the one into such details."

—The end of a passage, and I will, no doded hose of central office at Moscow before entering more gorgeously fitted up than the one into such details."

"Exactly so," I replied, only foo stole the founded labels on the value."

Chima.

men conversing earnestly. The whole Bauer, the German Socialist, to Ravin-scene reminded me forcibly of a gam-bling hell I had visited some time be-Here was a deadlock with a ven-

Upon our entrance the company rose and bowed. I could not but remark that my companion attracted no attention, while every eye was turned upon a worse one. me with a strange mixture of surprise and almost servile respect. A man at the head of the table, who was remarkable for the extreme pallor of his face as contrasted with his blue-back hair

A door stammed do rapid footsteps were head the came a loud tap of by two smaller ones.

"The sign of the socie and moustache, waved his hand to a seat beside him, and I sat down.

"I need hardly say," said Mr. Petro-kine, "that Gustave Berger, the English agent, is now honoring us with upon two hypotheses - he was either a madman or he was the agent of some tirm bound upon the same errand as neighbor, "and yet he is of European the table, scanning each countenance reputation."

"Come, draw it mild," thought I, adding aloud, "If you refer to me sir though I am, indeed, acting as an English agent, my name is not Berger, but Robinson-Mr. Tom Robinson, at your

A laugh ran round the table. "So be it, so be it," said the man they called Alexis. "I commend your that any painful duty should be per-

This Dimidof, wherever he is, seems to keep a private lunatic asylum."

"Take out the gag!" The words fairly shot through me and I started in will hear all to-night;" and with that my chair. It was Petrokine who spoke. assurance he closed the door and seiz-For the first time I noticed that a burly stout man, sitting at the other end of pace; so rapid that I saw my black-eyed the table, had his arms tied behind acquaintance of the railway carriage his chair and a handkerchief round his mouth. A horrible suspicion began to creep into my heart. Where was I? he added, addressing me; "who and what are you?" these men with their strange words?

"Take out the gag!" repeated Petro-kine; and the handkerchief was removed. "Now, Paul Ivanovitch," said he, what have you to say before yougo?"

"Not a dismissal, sirs," he pleaded, "not a dismissal; anything out that! I will go into some distant land, and my mouth shall be closed forever. I will do anything that society asks, but pray, pray do not dismiss me.'

"You know our laws, and you know your crime," said Alexis, in a cold, barsh voice. "Who drove us from Odessa by his false tongue and his double face? Who wrote the anonymous letter to the Governor? Who cut the wire that would have destroyed the arch-tyrant? You did, Paul Ivanovitch, and vou must die." I leaned back in my chair and fairly

gasped. "Remove him?" said Petrokine, and

the man of the droschky with two oth-

I heard the footsteps pass down the passage, and then a door open and shut. dull thud.

" So perish all who are false to their hoarse amen went up from his compan-

" Death alone can dismiss us from our order," said another man further "O. Tom, Tom," thought I, "if ever

you get out of this scrape you'll turn ident to me now that by some strange misconception I had got in among a gang of cold-blooded Nihilists, who mistook me for one of their order. I Petrokine; you mistake me, perhaps, felt, after what I had witnessed, that opportunity for escape should present itself; so I tried hard to regain my air of self-possession, which had been so rudely shaken.

"I'am, indeed, fatigued," I replied, "but I feel stronger now. Excuse my momentary weakness."

"It was but natural," said a man with a thick beard at my right hand. " And now, most honored sir, how goes the cause in England?"

"Remarkably well," I answered. " Has the great Commissioner condescended to send a missive to the Solteff

branch?" asked Petrokine. " Nothing in writing," I replied. " But he has spoken of it?"

"Yes, he said he had watched it with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction," I returned.

"'Tis well! 'tis well!" ran round the table.

I felt giddy and sick from the critical nature of my position. Any moment a question might be asked which would show me in my true colors. 1 rose and helped myself from a decanter of brandy which stood on a side table. The potent liquor flew to my excited brain, and as I sat down I felt reckless enough to be half amused at my position, and inclined to play with my tormentors, I still, however, had all my wits about me.

"You have been to Birmingham?" asked the man with the beard. "Many times," said L

'Then you have, of course, seen the private workshop and arsenal?" "I have been over them both more

"It is still, I suppose, entirely unsus-pected by the police?" continued my interrogator. Treplied.

'Can you tell us how it is that so large a concern is kept so completely Here was a poser, but my native impudence and the brandy seemed to come to my aid.

"That is information," I replied, which I do not feel justified in divulging even here. In withholding it I am acting under the direction of the chief commissioner." "You are right—perfectly right," said my original friend Petrokine. "You will, no doubt, make your report to the

with papers, ran down the middle, and round it were sitting fourteen or fifteen Alexis, "tell us what was the reply or

sky's proclamation?"

Here was a deadlock with a vengeance. Whether my cunning would have extricated me from it or not was never decided, for Providence hurried me from one dilemma into another and

A door slammed down stairs, and rapid footsteps were heard approaching. Then came a loud tap outside, followed

"The sign of the society!" said Petrokine; "and yet we are all present; who can it be?"

The door was thrown open and a man entered, dusty and travel-stained, but with an air of authority and power carefully. There was a start of surprise in the room. He was evidently a stranger to them all.

"What means this intrusion, sir?" asked my friend with the beard.

"Intrusion!" said the stranger. "I was given to understand that I was expected, and had looked forward to a warmer welcome from my fellow-associates. I am personally unknown to you gentlemen, but I am proud to think my name should command some respect among you. I am Gustave Berger, the agent from England, bearing letters from the chief commissioner to his wellbeloved brothers of Solteff."

One of their own bombs could hardly have created greater surprise had it been fired in the midst of them. Every eye was fixed alternately on me and upon the newly-arrived agent. "If you are indeed Gustave Berger,"

said Petrokine, "who is this?"
"That I am Gustave Berger these credentials will show," said the stranger, as he threw a packet upon the table. "Who that man may be I know not, but if he has intruded himself upon the lodge under false pretenses it is clear that he must never carry out of the

he added, addressing me; "who and what are you?" "Gentlemen," I said, "the role I have played to-night has been a purely involuntary one on my part. I am no police spy, as you seem to suspect, nor, on the other hand, have I the honor to be a member of your association. I am an inoffensive corn dealer, who, by an extraordinary mistake, has been forced

tion.' I paused for a moment. Was it my fanc? that there was a peculiar noise in the streets, a noise as of many feet treading softly? No, it had died away; it was but the throbbing of my own heart.

into this unpleasant and awkward posi-

"I need hardly say," I continued, that anything I may have heard tonight will be safe in my keeping. I pledge my solemn honor as a gentleman that not one word of it shall transpire through me."

The senses of men in great physical danger become strangely acute, or their imagination plays them curious tricks. My back was towards the door as I sat. but I could have sworn that I heard heavy breathing behind it. Was it the Then came a sound as of a struggle, three minions whom I had seen before ended by a heavy crunching blow and a in the performance of their hateful functions, and who like vultures, had sniffed another victim?

Flooked round the table. Still the same hard cruel faces. Not one glance of sympathy. I cocked the revolver in my pocket.

There was a painful silence, which

was broken by the harsh grating voice of Petrokine. "Promises are easily made and easily broken," he said. "There is but one way of securing eternal silence. It is our lives or yours. Let the highest

among us speak." "You are right, sir," said the English agent; "there is but one course open. He must be dismissed."

I knew what that meant in their confounded jargon and sprang to my feet.
"By Heaven," I shouted, putting my back against the door, "you sha'n't butcher a free Englishman like a sheep! The first among you who stirs, drops!"

A man sprang at me. I saw along the sights of my derringer the gleam of a knife and the demoniacal face of Gustave Berger. Then I pulled the trigger, and, with his hoarse scream sounding in my ears, I was felled to the ground by a crashing blow from behind. Half unconscious and pressed down by some heavy weight, I heard the noise of shouts and blows above me, and then

fainted away. When I came to myself I was lying among the debris of the door, which had been beaten in on the top of me. Opposite were a dozen of the men who had lately sat in judgment upon me, tied two and two, and guarded by a score of Russian soldiers. Beside me was the corpse of the ill-fated English agent, the whole face blown in by the force of the explosion. Alexis and Petrokine were both lying on the floor like myself, bleeding profusely.

"Well, young fellow, you've had a narrow escape," said a hearty voice in my ear.

I looked up and recognized my blackeyed acquaintance of the railway carriage. "Stand up." he continued, "you're

only a bit stunned; no bones broken. It's no wonder I mistook you for the Nihilist agent, when the very lodge itself was taken in. Well, you're the only stranger who ever came out of this den alive. Come down stairs with me. He explained as we walked back to

the hotel that the police of Solteff, of which he was the chief, had had warning and been on the lookout during some time for this Nihilistic emissary My arrival in so unfrequented a place, coupled with my air of secrecy and the English labels on that confounded portmanteau of Gregory's had completed the business.

I have little more to tell. My Socialistic acquaintances were all either transported to Siberia or executed. My mission was performed to the satisfaction of my employers. My conduct during the whole business has won me promo-tion, and my prespects for life have been improved since that horrible night, the remembrance of which still makes me shiver .- London Society.

-There is nothing new under the sun. It is now discovered that Europe stole the familiar barber's pole from

Soy Doung Beaders.

WHEN WILL SOMEDAY COMES

Oh, tell me when does Someday come, That wonderful bright day, Whe e all the best times are put off, And pleasures h d away! I know the rest of all the days Just as they read and run: Can say and spell them week by week, And count them one by one.

They bring me now and then fine things,
Gay toys and joily play;
But never, never such fine things
As are kept hid away
In that great wohder land that lies
Forever out of sight,
Which I can never, never find By any day or night.

But sometime, ah, I'm very sure, When i grow big and tall, I'll find the way to that Someday, And, bidden there, find sli
The treasures I have wanted so,
And missed from day to day—
The treasures they have always said That I should have Someday.

-Nora Perry, in St. Nicholas.

THE JANISSARIES.

I am going to tell you, young people, something about a once famous body of men called the Janissaries. You may pronounce the word as if spelled Yan-

A few hundred years ago, when the nations of Europe were more given to fighting than they are now (though they seem in this day to like it pretty well), the most celebrated soldiers in the world were the Janissaries. At that time armies were not drilled as thoroughly as they are to-day, but so well disciplined, so fierce, and so successful were the Janissaries that their name became a terror throughout Eu-

Who these soldiers were is a curious and a sad story. They were Turkish troops, but they were not Turks by birth, and that is why the story is asad one. The Turks came from Asia into Europe about six hundred years ago. They conquered the southeastern part of Europe, which is called Turkey, and little by little, by dreadful fighting, they got possession of Greece, and several States north of it. Finally they took the beautiful city of Constantinople, which the Christians so long and so gallantly defended. The Turks brought with them a religion, a costume and a government different from any the people in Europe had been ac-customed to. They were Mohammedans, while the people of the conquered countries were Christians. You can easily believe that the Christian people did not love the race that had robbed them of their country and their freedom, nor did they submit very willingly

to their fate. Now the Turkish Government took a very cunning and cruel way to increase the strength of its own army, and weaken the people they were conquering. It took from the Christian people every year one thousand of their brightest boys to train them for the Turkish army. This is called in history "the tribute of children." Some historians say that all the boys over seven years of age "who promised any excellence in mind or body" were captured by the Turks; but probably the "annual tax of one thousand children" is a more reliable statement. As this "tribute of children" was kept up for over three hundred years, not less than 300,000 noble Christian children were torn from their homes, and their strength turned against their own people. The delicate and deformed and dull were not taken, for the Turkish Government wanted to make a body of soldiers the finest in size and strength and courage the world had ever seen; and, besides. the puny and dull boys would never be of much service to the Christians; so it was very safe to leave them with their own people.

Can you think of a meaner way of gaining victories than to kidnap the finest children of a conquered race, so there should be no grand, strong men among them, and then to make these boys, when grown to men, fight against their own flesh and blood? I do not think history records anything more base.

How glad a Christian mother must

have been if her boy was pale and puny, or her children were all girls! Do you not believe that parents sometimes hid their boys in the mountains when the Turkish officers were about, or taught them to look sick or silly? I have never read in any books that they did do so, but I do not doubt it myself. Yet it is said that so much care was given to the training of these bright boys, and such honors sometimes conferred upon them by the Government, that the very poor people were sometimes willing their sons should go away from them forever to enter the service of the Turks. It seems to me it must have been a dreadful poverty and ignorance that could have made Christian mothers willing to give up their sons to the enemy of their country and their religion. These boys were taken from their homes so young they soon forgot kindred and country, the religion, and even the language of their fathers. They were usually carried to some portion of Asia Minor, where they were trained severely to abstinence and endurance of all kinds, to fit them for service. Those who proved greatly superior in mind were fitted for places of trust in the Government-some were made pages in the Sultan's palace-but those who were strong and large of stature were trained for war. And it was these Christian boys who constituted the celebrated Janissaries, and won such great victories for the Turkish Nation for three hundred years, that its influence and power was felt and dreaded throughout the civilized world. It was the first instance of a "stand-

ing army" in Europe. Charles VII., of France, is usually considered the originator of the "standing army," perhans because the Turks were not considered a European Nation; but the Janissaries were in existence a century before Charles' time. They were organized in 1329, and Charles was not crowned until 1422.

The Janissaries fought in many important battles and sieges in the fif-teenth and sixteenth centuries. They figured in the sieges of the Islands of Rhodes and Crete and Malta, and at the Rhodes and Crete and Malta, and at the famous battle of Lepanto, which you will read about when you are older. They wore, even in fighting, flowing robes and white caps with black plumes, and fought with elmeters. We can believe their flowing robes were somewhat inconvenient in battle, espe-

cially at the siege of Malta, where they had to seale high parapets of rocks. The Janissaries were in the height of their splendid fame during the reign of the Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, in the seventeenth century. After a time this celebrated corps lost its superiority. The "tribute of children" had, after three hundred years, gradually ceased, and the force was kept up by volunteers of any kind. The Janissaries became corrupt and insubordinate, and, instead of making conquests for Turkey, they often turned upon their masters, and became more terrible to the Sultans than to the Nations around. They de-posed Sultans, and murdered Sultans, and made new ones, and Turkey was cursed by the very troops of which she

had once been so proud.

Mahmoud II., who was a fierce and daring man, resolved to save his own head, and protect Turkey, by destroying this dreadful soldiery. In 1826 he led the rest of the army against the Janissaries, surprised them, and, after a dreadful battle, defeated them. Eight thousand were burned in their barracks before they could escape. Fifteen thousand were slaughtered in the struggle to defend themselves. The rest were banished from the country, and became scattered among the armies of Europe. The Janissaries were forever dissolved, and their name lives now only in history .-- Helen P. Jenkins, in Harper's Young People.

A Bear's History.

I was born in the wild woods of Michigan, and my home was in a large hollow tree which stood near the Muskegon River. There I lived with my mother and sister.

I was a careless young cub, and one day, when at play on the river-side, I went too near the steep bank, fell over it, and went down splash into the water. It was very deep, and there was a strong current. I had never been taught to swim. I was in such a fright that I could not even cry for he!p.

The water was choking me, and I was nearly drowned, when a kind log came floating by to my rescue. It seemed like a friend sent from home. I scrambled to the top of it. bade goodby to my sister, who stood crying on the bank, and went drifting down the

Before long two queer-looking objects came toward me, paddling along in a sort of hollow log. Seeing plainly that they were not bears, I felt much afraid of them. My mother had often talked to me about some fierce creatures called "men," and had told me always to keep out of their way.

I felt sure that these were men; but how could I get out of their way when I was adrift on a log? They came right down upon me, and there I sat, whining and crying and trembling. "What are these dreadful men made for?" thought I. "Why can they not leave us poor bears in peace?"

I fully expected to be killed. But, instead of killing me, one of the men took me in his arms, and held me till we came to the shore. Then I wanted to go back to my mother, and I tried to get away. But he held me all the tighter, and after a while he tied my feet together. I could do nothing but cry. and at last I cried myself to sleep.

When I awoke I found myself in this town, called "Big Rapids," and here I have been ever since. It seemed to me very strange at first not to be in the woods, but in the midst of queer-looking white objects called "houses."

I started to take a walk, hoping to fall in with some bear of my acquaintance; but a hard thing fastened to my neck held me back. It is what men call a "chain," as I have since learned, and it compels me to stay in one place all the time.

I am no longer a cub, but am a full-grown bear. This kind of life does not suit me very well, but I have got used to it. One can get used to almost any thing. I have even got used to the society of men and women.

Their cubs (called boys and girls) often play with me, and sometimes they tease me. Once, when a boy was teasing me, I gave him a scare which will be apt to teach him better manners: I will tell you how it was. The boy held out an apple, and, just

as I was about to take it, he pulled it

away. This mean trick he played three

times. He tried it once more, and then I gave such a spring that my chain broke. The boy dropped his apple, and ran. You ought to have seen that boy run! He didn't dare even to look back. But. if he had looked back, he would have

seen me munching his apple with great relish. I didn't want to hurt a cub like him, but some bears that I know wouldn't have been so for-bear-ing .- "Bruin," in Nursery.

A Very Old World Indeed.

Prof. William Denton, of San Francisco, in a recent lecture, made some speculations upon the earth's age, and drew fresh illustrations. He explained that the great trees of California, showing 2,350 annual rings of growth, were saplings when Nebuchadnezzar was born, and that the fallen monarch of the California forest was at least 4,000 years old. The lecturer claimed that in the tertiary strata of California had been found the earliest human remains ever discovered, and these human beings existed when half New Jersey, one-third of Virginia, all of Florida, part of Texas and Great Britain were under water; when the Mediterranean Sea was double its present size, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to Ohlo; when a large part of California was under the bed of the Pacific Ocean, which dashed against the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Man was on the earth before this, and this was long before the glacial period, which no geologist places at a less remote period than 100,000 years ago. Further back, and running still further back, are the distant periods of chalk, traissic, new red sa stone, carboniferous formations, old red sand-stone, silurian, laurentian, and, older than all, the bed-rock grauite that forms the backbone of continents, and often curves up to the surface from the earth's deeps. But Prof. Denton didn't know, and couldn't Denton didn't know, and think, how old the world is.

-A Chinese actress has just arrived

in New York -The City of Mexico is growded with

J. A. MCGILLIS

Having now completed the first year of his residence in Escanaba, desires thus publicly to return thanks for the very liberal measure of support accorded him, and to assure his patrons that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of that support. To his competitors in trade and those who assured him at the outset that the C.O.D. principle, upon which he proposed to and has conducted his business, was not adapted to the place and could not succeed, he has only to say, as politely as possible, "You were mistaken, gentlemen; it has succeeded, and all parties are now convinced that it is the true principle in retail trade."

In the future as in the past, he will endeavor to gain and retain custom by keeping the best and most varied stock, by selling at the lowest living rate of profit and by careful attention to the wishes of his patrons.

-Forest fires have threatened Florence all

the week. A rumor was prevalent on Thurs-

day that the place had been cleaned out,

which was, fortunately, without foundation.

-Capt. Nat Moore has, evidently, a nose

for iron. He has found in town 47 north

range 46 west (between the south end of Agogebic and the Montreal river) a vein of hard

ore, said to be the equal of the Marquette coun-

monary difficulty, to sever his connection with

the Range and seek a milder climate. He

goes to Colorado, we are informed. Many

friends, among whom we must be counted,

regret his departure only less than the cause

thereof and hope for his return with his health

-Albert Keep, president and J. B. Red-

the Wisconsin organization of the range branch

of the peninsula division of the Northwestern,

on the 23d filed an amendment to the articles

of association of that company, providing for

the extension from Florence to the Brule and

thence through Marquette and Ontonagon

counties, in this state, to lake Superior. The extension proposes 148 miles of line north and

west of Florence and don't ask for anybody'

-Commonwealth is taking out 2,000 tons a

week. Capt. Webb, for the South Chicago

company, has developed a vein of hard hem-

atite 200 feet long and over 30 feet wide on 26, 43, 34. The Crystal Falls iron company

is organized with N. K. Fairbank, president;

F. H. Head, secretary and treasurer and

Capt. Geo. Runkel superintendent. A town

will be laid out at Crystal Falls, a saw-mill

put up, the mine worked, and, possibly, a fur-

nace erected. Most of the parties who were

burned out last week are at work on new

buildings already. Vint Northam has taken the Menominee house.—Florence Mining

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GONE ASTRAY—A dark red cow, with white spot in the forehead and white stripe along the jaws—just ready to come in—has, probably a calf beside her now. A reasonable reward will be paid for her return or for any information as to her whereabouts. Address JOHN R. McDONALD, 27

WANTED TO RENT A DWELLING-Will pay \$10 to \$15 per month. Address, WM. L. PAVY, Tilden House.

PAINTING—Pietro Martini, fresco-painter, will contract for Painting, Paper-Hanging, or Kalso-mining. The best work guaranteed in every case. 26

BOARD-Good accommodations for four gentle-men at W. J. Hatton's. Ogden avenue. 24th

MIDWIFE-Mrs. Emily Steinke, Midwife (Gep-rufte Desitsche Hebamme). Residence one door south of E. Glaser's office. 37tf

COAL—Both Anthencite and Bituminous Coal delivered in any part of the village by WINEGAR & BURNS.

MASON—H. Quackenbush is prepared to do stone work, brick work and plastering. All work entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Can be found at the Oliver House, Escanaba. 26

TRESPASSERS—Persons who have cut cedar from my place on the Ford River road, in the township of Ford River, are hereby requested to make payment at once and save costs, as all trespassers who do not do so at once will be prosecuted.

26

F. E. HARRIS.

A FORTUNE - "George W. Edwards is heir to a large estate in this city." Taken from the New York Mercury. 26

WOOD-Good, well-seasoned body-maple Wood, for sale, delivered at any place in the village, by WINEGAR & BURNS.

MIDWIFE-Mrs. Martha Norman, a graduate of the school of Midwifery at Gottenburg, Sweden, tenders her professional services to the ladies of Eacanaba. Residence in the rear of P. Matthews, Walls Avenue.

RAVELERS—Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to ad their advertisement to be found elsewhere in it leans

MANISTIQUE BUILDING LOTS—I have several very eligible Building Lots in the center of the thriving village of Manistique, Schoolcraft Country, which I will dispose of on favorable terms. Address, A. C. RICHARDS, Manistique, Mich. 26

TONSORIAL PARLORS—Napoleon La Barre, lately of Negaunee, where his reputation as an artist is his line was second to none, has fitted up and opened a place on the west side of Harrison St., next door to Chas. Mayotte's corner, where he is prepared to do every variety of work in his line in the highest style of the art. Give him a call. You will be pleased with his new "Rochester" chair—don't you forget it.

Escanaba, May 10, 1881.

iron lands either.

fully re-established, at no distant day.

Escanaba, May 20, 1881.

THE IRON PORT. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAY 28, 1881.

PERSONAL.

-Stegmiller visited Negaunee early in the

-Parson Adams went up the Brule on Tuesday last.

-John F. Oliver visited Marquette on Wed--John K. Stack visited the range during

the week. -Mrs. D. F. Canfield is the guest of Mrs.

English. -P. Potvin, of Garden, called on us on

Thursday. -Louis Schram moved into his new house on Thursday.

-Rev. Chas. Languer returned from Mil-held, secretary of the Menor inee railroadwaukee on Saturday last.

-F. H. VanCleve is still at Ypsilanti, attending the funeral of his father. -Mr. Rowley, of Chicago, takes Miss

Hurd's place during her illness. -Mrs. J. F. Atkinson spent Saturday and

Sunday last with friends in Escanaba. -James Hanley visited here during the

latter part of last and the first of this week.

-Mrs. Smith, of Marquette, passed through here, en route for Manistique on Monday.

-Pool came home from Marquette on Saturday and went out on the branch on Mon-

-Richard Mason, of Masonville, was in town on Tuesday, coming and going on the

-Bishop Vertin is making his pastoral visit in this part of his diocese and will probably be -George K. Newcomb, of Manistique,

was in town on Sunday last and went home on Monday by the Hawley. -"Uncle Matt" Stephenson is getting on

as well as possible, but he won't be in trim for a foot race for some time. -The Messrs. Armstrong, father and son,

were in town on Wednesday evening, having been over the bays, at Fayette.

-Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kitchen arrived at home on Monday, by the Muskegon. Mrs. Kitchen's health is improved but not entirely

-C. H. Weidman, of Ionia, formerly for many years a resident here, with his wife and daughter, is visiting friends and relatives at Escanaba.

-John Stonhouse (not the alderman, but the other John) has been placed in charge of the railway blacksmith's shop pending Jas. Robertson's recovery.

-The superintendent of the Delta lumber company, Mr. Welch, and Fred Cota, of Garden came hither on Thursday for a seance with U. S. marshal Dolf.

-Mr. Babcock, special agent of the Continental life insurance 'company, of Hartford, was in town during the week, looking after the interests of his company.

-Miss Hurd, telegrapher in charge of the city office here, has been off duty during part of the week with the "false measles" which have been so prevalent lately.

-George English went up to the Cheshire mine on Thursday, armed and equipped for a campaign against the trout in the Escanaba. We expect to receive a share of the prisoners

on his return. - Squire Trownsell, Harry Hutchins, P. Potvin, Fred Cota and James Stevens, all of Garden, came over on Saturday last to attend court, and returned on Monday, Judge Goodwin having failed to put in an appearance.

RANGE ITEMS.

-O'Callaghan had no insurance-could

-We hear that Penberthy is about to retire from the Range.

-Work has been co way extension beyond Florence. -We have tamed the lion," was the confident declaration of a friend of ours from "out

on the range," but somehow the lion does not seem to stay tamed-he shakes his mane and roam, like his congener in the Midsu Night's dream. "Your lion is a parlous beast."

A War-Whoop in the Early Spring!

A cheering yell from the chivalrous Dry Goods Chief,

N. CARDOZO,

BOSS STORE.

Who has buckled on his battle harness and wielded his

GLISTENING TOMAHAW

He has drawn the bow of determination and an arrow of approval will dark into the peaceful abodes of several thousand living papooses who will appeal to the good judgment of their parents and protectors and urge them to jump into moccasins and scamper to the mammoth wigwam of P. N. Cardozo's outfitting establishment to clothe a tribe of

Daring Young Braves!

After many moons of unclouded business brilliancy the Great Warrior has cheerfully and willingly put the prices of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., down so low as to make all other dealers feel like abandoning their hunting grounds.

WATCH THE SMOKE FROM MY CAMP-FIRE

THE POPULAR STORE.

THE POPULAR STORE

My Stock---The Largest in town.

ty ores, forty feet in width and of an undeter-My Assortment---The most varied in town. mined length. He has traced it over a mile. -Penberthy has been compelled, by a pul-

My Goods---The Best in town.

My Prices---The Lowest in town.

Plain Statements---Easy of Proof.

LOUIS SCHRAM.

NEW STORE.

THE NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE

Conducted by that old favorite,

Is now filled to overflowing with a

COMPLETE STOCK Of seasonable goods, comprising everything in the Dry Goods line,

which is to be sold, without reserve or evasion, at prices

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,

without special mention or exception.

MARK THAT

and prove the assertion by a call.

C. & N. W. RAILWAY.

THIS NEW AND CORRECT MAP

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

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS. It is the only road that runs Pullman Sleeping Cars North or No Miles of Mond. It forms the following Trunk Lines:

"Sioux City, Nor. Nebraska & Yankton Line."
"Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line."
"Milwankee, Green Bay & Lake Superior Line." "Council Bluffs, Denver & California Line."

"Northern Illinois, Freeport & Dubuque Line."

"Milwankoe, Green Bay & Lake Superior Line."

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

Remember to sak 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.

SUMMER GOOD

In all the lines—Dry Goods—Dress Goods—Fancy Goods—Clothing—Head-wear and Foot-wear, in immense quantities and of

THE BEST QUALITIES,

Carefully selected by our Mr. Solomon Greenhoot in the great markets of the east and in great part purchased

-AT FIRST HANDS-

And entirely for cash, thus giving to our patrons advantages that can not be offered by any retailer who buys of jobbers in local markets, and all to be sold at the lowest rate of profit. Our customers pay our profit only, saving that of the western wholesalers, jobbers and brokers through whom small local dealers usually obtain their scanty supplies. Remember that these advantages can only be obtained

AT GREENHOOT'S.

J. N. MEA ESCANABA, MICH.,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PAINTS AND OILS.

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,

can sell a Fine Piano or Organ for less money than any house in the U. P. All kinds of Musical In-struments and a variety of Sheet Music always in stock.

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LUDINGTON 88 1-LOOK TBROUGH-83 -81- FURNITURE-83

Furniture House

THE ONLY

IN THE CITY.

Lounges, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Spring Beds, Wool, Hair and Excelsior Mattrasses, Hair, Wool and Feather Pillows,

COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

Nos. 81 AND 83 LUDINGTON STREET,

ESCANABA, MICH.

MEAT MARKET.

HESSEL & HENTSCHEL

RETURN THANKS

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!

GEORGE PRESTON, Druggist and Bookseller,

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Paints, Oils, Etc., ESCANABA, MICH.

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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.

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JOHN BRAITHWAITE,

Furniture, Moulding, Frames, Brackets, Etc., Etc. All of the Latest Styles and at Outside Prices.

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> > HARNESS.

F. D. CLARK,

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.