

THE IRON PORT.

VOLUME 14, NO. 10.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1883.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. A. BANKS,
Surgeon Dentist.
Corner Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 6 to 7 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

J. H. TRACY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m.

W. W. MULLIKEN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Ludington street, over John Semer's grocery store. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

D. R. T. L. GELZER,
U. S. Marine Surgeon and U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Applicants for original or increased pensions will be examined on the first Wednesday in each month.
Office, next door west of Dixon & Cook's.
Residence, Elmore St., third block south of Catholic church.
Office hours.—From 10 to 12 a. m., and 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

F. I. POMMIER,
French Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduate of Montpellier, France, and of Val-de-Grace (Paris). Late Surgeon of the French army during 8 years. Late surgeon of the Italy war at Syria and China. 30 years practice in France and America. I offer my services to the people for all manner of sickness and diseases. Old, uncurable cases a specialty.

E. P. ROYCE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

J. W. PINCH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

E. P. LOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JOHN POWER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office in Ramspeck block, 2d floor, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state and federal. Collections, payment of taxes, &c., promptly attended to.

E. MIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace and Real Estate Agent.
(Deutscher Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die ein casirung von Geldern.)
Collections promptly made and remitted.
Agent for Green Bay Marble Works.

FRANK D. MEAD,
Attorney at Law,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent
Pine, Hardwood and other lands bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE, 10,000 acres of Timber and Farming Lands.
Office on Ludington Street, 3 doors west of Wolcott.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,
LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA.
C. T. Hunt, 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!

ESCANABA HOUSE,
Albert Sieman Prop'r.
This house has been entirely refitted and refurnished and is now open. A share of public patronage is solicited and assurance is given that no pains will be spared to deserve it.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

"HAWLEY'S"
Is now open and offers the
PLEASANTEST QUARTERS, THE BEST TABLE AND THE MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE
of any hotel in Escanaba. Commercial travelers will find this house especially adapted to their wants.

OLIVER HOUSE,
TILDEN AV., ESCANABA.
G. E. Bahrsch, Proprietor,
Refurnished throughout! Centrally located!
Good Stabling! Low Rates!
Give us a Trial!

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
COR. THOMAS & WOLCOTT STREETS.
N. Jager, Prop.
This house is entirely new, is newly furnished throughout, and has accommodations for eighty guests.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

SHELTON HOUSE,
FAYETTE, MICHIGAN.
New House, New Outfit, Pleasant Rooms and Good Table. Easy terms to summer visitors. Stations connected with the house.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Prop'r.

Items of Interest.

—Fresh Butter at Jo. Embs. 8cf

—Diamonds—at Stegmiller's

—Call on Gagnon—just to see.

—Godley has Turkish toweling.

—Rockford "Quick-train" Watches at Stegmiller's.

—Valentines—any sort and any price at Preston's.

—Do you want a Clock or Watch? Call on Gagnon.

—For Valentines as is Valentines inquire at Preston's.

—Clocks, of every variety and at every price, by Stegmiller.

—Valentines—that would make a horse laugh, at the Post office.

—Best quality of Carpet Warp, \$1 per package, at the Boss store.

—Hutchinson & Goodell, Dry-Goods, Feb'y 15. Smith's new building.

—School books—Slates—tablets and all school paraphernalia at Mead's.

—Balls' Corsets, \$1.15 during the remainder of the winter at the Boss store.

—Remember for the balance of the winter goods go for cost at the Boss store.

—Conrad failed, but that does not check the flow of Budweiser at the Parlor.

—"Not a headache in a barrel" of that sweet cider which Peter Semer sells.

—Mead has still a small quantity of silver table ware which "goes" at any offer.

—Ladies' Buckle Arctics, any size and best quality, for \$1.20 at the "Boss" store.

—Cider—the pure juice of the apple—unfermented—can be had of Peter Semer.

—For the remainder of the winter I offer a good Overall for 40 cents. CARLEZO.

—New Store! New Goods! New Firm! Hutchinson & Goodell will open about Feb. 15.

—Visit the "Boss" store and buy there for the remainder of the winter and then for evermore.

—Before you buy your shoes first see what you can do at the Boss store, just for your own good.

—Silverware, so cheap that to look at and ascertain the price thereof is to buy, of Stegmiller.

—It is going, rapidly, so if you want a barrel of Cider you should apply promptly to Peter Semer.

—Godley recommends, and offers Thwing's Corn cure; Colgate's toilet soaps, and Saunders' Face powders.

—Godley, Wm., at the Eagle drug store offers "Godley's Pride," a 5-cent cigar that has no rival. Try it.

—We still continue to sell men's Buckle Arctics at \$1.40 per pair, and will ask no more, at the Boss store.

—Wilson Bro's White shirts—the best quality—\$1.25 at the Boss store. This is acknowledged the best shirt made.

—Do you want, for yourself or your best girl, any article of personal adornment—ring, pin, chain, or other? Call on Gagnon.

—At Godley's all worshippers at the shrine of the good St. Valentine will find Prang's Valentines—the ne plus ultra in that line.

—Louis Schemmel & Co., want to fill up, soon, with new goods, and to be able to do so, must call on those who owe them, for cash.

—Come and see the excellent White Shirt I offer at 50 cents for the remainder of the winter. CARLEZO.

—If your need or desire is a musical instrument, call on Mead. He can suit you with anything from a jew-harp to a grand piano.

—Ladies! I am offering the celebrated Jamestown Dress goods at cost, for the remainder of the winter. CARLEZO.

—A Florida Sea-bean, mounted as an earring is lost. The finder will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded by returning it to this office.

—"Hope we don't intrude"—but, would it be convenient to settle that little account that has stood since June last? L. SCHEMSEL & CO.

—Fred R. Lindley, teacher of Piano, Organ, Guitar, and Band and Orchestra instruments. Terms, fifty cents per lesson of one hour. Communicate through the post-office. 12

—Godley has (and who has not) been annoyed by bad breaths and offers Murray's Charcoal Tablets—a sure remedy, and at the same time a cure for dyspepsia, sick headache and indigestion.

—The first exclusively Dry Goods house in Escanaba will be opened, on or about Feb. 15, in Smith's new building, by Hutchinson & Goodell. They will carry Dry Goods only, and will sell for cash only and at one and the same price, positively, to every customer.

Sand.

A NASTY northeaster, with snow, prevailed on Tuesday.

BORN, on Monday morning, Jan. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamacher, a daughter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the low temperature of last week we hear of no lives—not even limbs, lost by freezing.

"OLLIE" ELLSWORTH is making good progress with his studies, and is therefore content. When the time comes for him to write "editorial" he'll write English.

WHEN the railroad has the least to do its service is the poorest and most dilatory. Supplies ordered by us two weeks since are not yet received, and our customers are growling—hence our growl.

DANCING clubs would appear to be annuals—every winter brings a new one. The latest, the heir of all those which have preceded it, is the "E. D. C." and those who attend its parties speak in its praise. The second thereof comes off at McKenna's hall next Monday evening.

NOTHING done about the postmastership, and it begins to be said that nothing will be until Mr. Hubbell is out and his successor is in. Then, says rumor, an expression of the wishes of the people of the place will be taken and the desire of the majority govern the action of the member and of the department.

It is not long to wait and the course proposed is fair and wise.

FISH are worth seven cents a pound, and at that price the waters of Little Bay de Noquette yield to the hundred or so hardy men who "work" them from \$200 to \$250 per day. The buyers are Capt. Drisko, who supplies the home demand, and A. Booth and Wingear & Burns, who ship to the Chicago market. It is a cash trade, and the demand outruns the supply constantly.

DR. CYR, of Negaunee, who has been at Washington for a month past, went north on Sunday. In conversation with a friend (who repeated it to us) the Doctor expressed the opinion that no legislation for the relief of the holders of lands in the O. & B. R. grant would be reached at this session of congress. We hope he is mistaken, but he has been upon the ground and ought to be posted as to probabilities.

A PETITION has been circulated during the week praying the town board to take measures to complete the highway (laid out and chopped out four or five years since) between the village and Ford River station on the railroad. It has been numerously signed, and as the action asked is manifestly in the public interest and in the line of development, we hope the board will act in accordance with its prayer.

THE committee appointed by the village board to prepare a draft of a city charter has its work so far along that a special meeting to consider it may be held early in the coming week. The charter as the committee will present it provides that the city shall embrace somewhat more territory than the present village which shall be divided into four wards, the first to embrace that portion of the city lying east of Harrison street, the second that portion between Harrison and Elmore streets, the third that portion west of Elmore and north of Hale streets and the fourth that portion west of Elmore and south of Hale streets. The officers to be elected are a mayor, a clerk, a treasurer, a street commissioner, a marshal and four justices of the peace, to be elected on a general ticket, and a supervisor, two aldermen and a constable for each ward, to be voted for by the inhabitants of the ward only. The officers to be appointed (by the mayor and council) are attorney, surveyor, and chief engineer of the fire department. City election is to be held on the same day as the regular spring election, viz the first Monday in April. The terms of office to be one year, except for aldermen, who shall serve two. Salaries of officers to be fixed by the council, by ordinance, but salary of mayor and aldermen not to exceed \$30 per annum, each. The city council to consist, of course, of mayor and aldermen, and to meet at least once in each month, on the third Tuesday thereof. The supervisor of each ward to assess his ward, and the four, with the city attorney to sit as a board of review; the city clerk to consolidate the four rolls into one and extend the taxes. The city treasurer to collect taxes, like a township treasurer. The council can levy taxes not to exceed one per cent, but can make no appropriations except for current and unavoidable expenses, nor contract any debt without a vote of the taxpayers (none others voting) authorizing such action. No special assessment to be levied except for construction or maintenance of side-walks or to reimburse expense incurred in abating a nuisance. Places are named for holding the first election under the charter and election officers named, and it is provided that the board of trustees of the village shall canvass the votes of such election and declare the results, and shall continue in office until the city officers are duly qualified. In connection with this move, is one for the division of the township of Escanaba into two townships, of the details of which we are yet un-informed.

THE new dry-goods-men have arrived and will open about the 15th. They introduce themselves to the public in our advertising columns to-day.

It has taken ten cords of wood to keep our office at working temperature since the first of December last; a fact that annoys us less than the question how much more is going to be needed before the blue-birds return.

THE fremen's masquerade called out the boys in force and the treasury is a trifle stronger than before. Had the furnishing of costumes been left to the company exclusively, or had the company left it to others, exclusively the financial result would have been still more satisfactory. One or the other course will be adopted hereafter.

WORK in the woods progresses favorably. The log cut is well advanced and unless extraordinary weather prevents, will be larger than that of the last winter and the same statement holds with reference to the output of cedar. One heavy operator in cedar told us on Wednesday that he had already as many pieces banked as at the breaking up last spring, and there are yet two months in which to work.

"To the making of books," says Solomon, "there is no end" and Solomon generally knew what he was talking about. The Chicago ready-made history concern furnishes evidence that in this, at any rate, he was correct. To the making of such books as they make there is not only no end, but there is no good purpose to be subserved, and the only proper way to treat the concern or its agents is to give them the g. b., without a word of parley or a moment's toleration.

THE following is the programme of rhetorical exercises held in the high school, Friday afternoon, Jan. 26:

Music—Organ Voluntary, Allie Braithwaite
Selection—"The Sailors," Chas. Haskell
Selection—"The Sword of Bunker Hill," Kate Fleming
Essay—"Telegraphy," Julia Mahon
Recitation—"Papa's Pet," Allie McLean
Music—Solo, "I will be all smiles to-night," Mamie Dolan
Selection—"The Beggars," Jennie Robertson
Selection—"The Prisoner for Debt," Mattie Patterson
Selection—"The Learner," John Knell
Essay—"Essays," Annie Garner
Selection—"Polypheus and Ulysses," George Finnegan
Essay—"My Other Pants-pocket," Chas. Crawford
Music—Solo, "The Bridge," Nellie La Pierre
Selection—"The Snow Shower," Cora Denton
Recitation—"Build Well," Nellie Brown
Selection—"Professor Morse," Minnie Thompson
Essay—"Life of Carlyle," Johanna Richardson

JOHN M. MILLAR, who has been for the past year engaged in explorations in Cook county, Minnesota, arrived here on Saturday and will remain for a few days. He is secretary of the Grand Marais & Vermilion railroad company, of which W. W. Spalting, of Duluth, is president, and T. W. and H. Mayhew and S. L. Bayless the remainder of the board of direction. This company proposes a railway from Grand Marais, a safe and accessible harbor on the north shore of Lake Superior 115 miles from Duluth, to Vermilion lake (a line 100 miles in length) and the opening up and working of some 12,000 acres of mineral lands owned by the company and the Mesaba Iron company (an organization embracing the same individuals.) The route of the line is northwest from Grand Marais for thirty miles until it strikes the Mesaba hills, along the northwest side of which it pursues a southwest course to Vermilion lake, the whole country, from the point where it strikes the hills to Vermilion lake being rich in iron and showing indications of both copper and silver. It is proposed to connect with the Canadian system of railroads by a branch, and with the Duluth & Winnepig by an extension of the main line. As necessary to the working of the plan, the county, which had heretofore been without organization and attached to St. Louis county for judicial purposes, has been organized and officers elected. The district is admittedly rich in minerals, and this organization intends to do its part in its development and reap its share of the profits.

JO. MONAHAN was arrested, on Wednesday, on a complaint sworn out by Frank Mortimer charging him with keeping a gambling house. It is notorious that not only at Monahan's, but at two or three other places in town, games of chance—hazard, the "wheel of fortune" and others—have been played for the last two years. The offence, we say, is notorious, and that it is an offence against both the laws of the state and the ordinances of the village, one need not be a lawyer to understand. Now, that the matter is up—has been brought to the notice of the authorities pro forma, let it be attended to and an end put to it, once for all. Monahan is no more at fault than others. Sam Gorom dealt hazard all the summer of '81 at the Arcade, and carried off (as part of his winnings) the cash that Marshal Denton was short when called upon to settle with the village, and which his friends had to make up for him. One Monroe got out of town with the greater portion of the cash that Capt. Kalmbach "lost by unfortunate investments in Escanaba," and—but we might go on giving instances indefinitely. Monahan's arrest brings the whole subject up, and we call upon those whose duty it is to put an end to the business and upon all good citizens to aid them. To inflict any exemplary punishment on Monahan, after permitting the business to go on for years without any attempt to stop it, and after letting others, equally guilty, get away with their plunder would be, to say the least, in bad form; but put an end to the practice; it is high time.

SOME of the boys could not get fun enough at the masquerade and supplemented it by "scraps" outside—wearing masks yet, as a result.

OUR "January thaw" occurred on Tuesday afternoon and lasted some four or five hours only. February came in with a gentle north-wester and a temperature minus enough for an Esquimaux.

MRS. FRANK UPHAM, formerly (and but recently) a resident of our village and who will be more generally remembered by her maiden name—Jennie Ramsdell—was buried at Racine on Saturday last. Of the illness that resulted in her death we have heard nothing.

WHEN iron is up we "boom," when it is down we are idle and eat up our savings. Is it a good condition of things to have "all our eggs in one basket?" Would it not be the part of wisdom to do something towards opening up the country and inducing immigration; to try and foster agriculture; to induce some industries to settle with us? Or is the status quo satisfactory?

A LITTLE rascal of ten years or so, with the whine of a professional beggar and a pitiful story of his "little sister eight years old" that is hungry—no mother—father out of work, etc., made the rounds of the east end of town on Wednesday, but dodged and ran away from a benevolent gentleman who, while he was ready and willing to assist the really needy, wished to visit and be satisfied concerning the applicant for charity. "Johnny" was a little fraud, without doubt, but he must have been taught his lesson. He never invented his story himself.

THERE is little question about the granting, by the legislature, of the city charter if it is asked for with any degree of unanimity, and it is therefore worth while to be thinking about who shall constitute the council. Talk it up—canvass the matter, and let us have two of the best, the most progressive citizens of each of the four wards as aldermen. The first council, more than any that may follow it, ought to be a good one. Don't wait until the day of election and then vote for a choice of evils, but have the best men for the place selected beforehand. Anybody will do for mayor, but we must have a good council if our city government is to be a success.

CAPT. VAN ALLEN, of the Island House, Mackinac Island, died on the 25th. Capt. Van Allen was one of the best known men in all the valley of the lakes. As long ago as "the forties" he commanded steamers on Lake Erie, his latest command being the *Michigan*, of the "north shore line" between Buffalo and Detroit, which was lost in December '49 between Erie and Dunkirk, going ashore in a heavy gale and snow-storm. Capt. Van Allen took the Clarendon hotel, at Buffalo, the next year and kept it a number of years, then conducted a house at Chicago, and had resided at Mackinac for some twenty years or more. He had many friends, and so far as the writer ever knew or heard, no enemies. Peace be to his ashes.

"BERNE LAMAR" is again on hand with a breezy letter, for which he has our thanks and, we doubt not, those of our readers. Another correspondent gives his ideas (which are eminently correct) on the dog-killing business. It was the "canine surplus"—the homeless, masterless dogs, to which the PORT has heretofore referred, and action by the authorities, under No. 10 of the village ordinances is the proper method of procedure. Such action has never been had, however—the ordinance is a dead letter, and the village is infested, as "Observer" admits and testifies, by hungry and half-savage curs, to destroy which is at the same time a measure of precaution for the safety of the children and of mercy to the hungry curs themselves. We regret the death of "Observer's" "harmless pet" and of a fine dog belonging to a lady of our acquaintance, but there is still a "canine surplus" as vicious as wolves and more dangerous, because tolerated and half domesticated, which we would be glad to have destroyed, to the last cur.

RUMOR persists in the assertion that the North-western's great rival, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, is "coming into the iron country." A little while ago it was to do so by the purchase of the W. & M. road; just now the story goes that the Rhinelander road has been absorbed into the M. & St. P. system, and a day or two since a gentleman fresh from the birth-place of railway news, in conversation with us, contradicted both reports, and ascertained that the thing was to be accomplished by the extension north of a division of the St. Paul which had been robbed of its lumber trade by the extension of the M., I. S. & W. to Pelican lake, and which was now doing so little business that the alternative concerning it was extension into and through the lumber country of Wisconsin and into the iron and lumber of Michigan, or abandonment and removal of the plant. "Where there is so much smoke," applies, and we expect to see some vigorous work among the railroads during the coming year. Vigorous it must be, and with plenty of means to make it effective, to compete, with any degree of success, with the North-western, which has the advantage, in many directions, of any new-comer; but the more energetic the competition the better for the country.

We have just received a large invoice of ruled and other stock for commercial and society printing. Send in your orders.

A "SHEET and pillow-case" party (by invitation) will come off at the Ludington house on Tuesday evening next. "All waltz at 8 p. m., sharp."

ADD from one to three hours to the figures on the time-card to get the time of trains now-a-days. The more you add the nearer you'll be to right, generally.

HARING retires and Ackerman resumes his old position—dispenser of lactical fluid (bovine production) to the town. In plain English P. V. H. ceases to be milkman and H. A. takes the route again.

THE republican opponents of Mr. Ferry, twenty in number, constantly and loudly reiterate the claim that they represent the republican sentiment of the state. What then do the fifty who support him represent?

THE Green Bay Advocate announces that the barge W. L. Brown, Capt. Spafford, is to be fitted up for passenger traffic and put upon the "bay route," between Green Bay and Manistique, who's going to cart ore for the National furnace company, or is it not going, to use any?

THE opponents of Mr. Ferry insist that the caucus by which he was nominated was packed in his favor. Admitted—but the packing was done by the republican voters, in the back-woods, who sent men to Lansing pledged or instructed to support him. It was packed by the only persons who had a right to pack it.

THE officers and members of Escanaba Fire Co., No. 1, take this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public at large for the very generous support accorded them upon the occasion of the late masquerade for the benefit of the company. By order of the company. JOHN ROEMER, Secy.
Escanaba, Feb. 1, 1883.

THE township of Ontonagon is in financial straits, according to the Miner, which says: The township treasury is virtually empty there being but a little money in it belonging to the contingent and poor fund. The township owes the county nearly three thousand dollars, the highway fund has several thousand dollars of orders out drawing seven per cent. interest, and from present appearances, under the operations of the new tax law, it will be two or three years before there will be any money coming into the treasury.

Fayette.

JANUARY 28, 1883.

MY DEAR COLLEGE—Having the time at my disposal and you at my mercy, I will "continue that I broached in jest" last fall.

Do you remember the complex we used to agonize over in our parsing days? It's like this: "god moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." Now mark how true it is. We had a man in Fayette who never knew when he had said all he wanted to, and the consequence was that he would have five or ten minutes talking to do after he had the door open to go. When mercury occupies its minimum of space, this is a habit, or phase of idiosyncy, that is exasperating in the extreme, and cold in the same place. Well, the other day, while this estimable party was uncoiling the last twenty or thirty feet of a yarn (the age of which is computed by geological periods) with the door wide open and he on the doorstep, a mass of ice from the caves struck him, and we have been wondering ever since how Abraham and Lazarus liked the end of that story. It's a little dull in Fayette during the winter, and sometimes the rest of the world seems a great way off, but so long as a virulent nuisance is taken from our midst, and by other hands than ours, we feel that we are not deserted.

The gentleman who keeps the applause store between Escanaba and Ford River was in town Saturday night. He must be a real nice man. He was on his way to see Heffron, of Manistique. Fixing up a summer schedule, I suppose.

The Fayette corn land give their annual masquerade on the evening of the 3d prox. The next Saturday night. The boys of the land would be pleased to see some of their Escanaba friends on that occasion.

Work in the woods is somewhat obstructed by the deep snow, but still goes on, and the light still shines.

Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Field finished their 31st term of school last Friday. The children of the district have made fair progress, all things considered, and the school will probably go on under its present management.

I have read with great interest Mr. Brotherton's series of articles in the IRON PORT, relative to Delta county, and I thank him and the publisher for them. I have sent every copy of my paper away, as I considered the paper itself, a first-class ad. for the county.

People in Minnesota and Dakota pay from 22 to 30 cents freight per bushel before their wheat reaches navigable water. Delta county wheat—if there ever is any—will be worth as much as Chicago or Milwaukee wheat. There should have been 50,000 copies of the IRON PORT containing Mr. Brotherton's articles distributed in the eastern states, at the expense of the county.

Very truly,
BERNE LAMAR.

FARM AND FRESIDE.

Lemon juice is preferred to vinegar by many eaters and lovers of raw oysters. Reports come from many places of the death of farm animals caused by eating flax straw.

The cluster of eggs that may be found on apple tree limbs should be picked off during open weather in the winter, and thus prevent the hatching of the teat caterpillar.

Cream cookies are made of one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of soda.

For a rice pie boil one-half of a cup of rice until tender, and then add milk enough to make a thin batter.

Here is an economical recipe for "Sally Lunn." One tablespoonful of sugar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

If the arnica with which bruised limbs are bathed is heated, its good effects are perceptible much earlier than if it is applied while cold.

President Chadbourn, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says: "It is plain that farming will not take its true place, nor farmers have that influence in the government of our land which they ought to have."

The quantity of salt and saltpeter required to prevent cream from becoming bitter is one teaspoonful of salt and half as much saltpeter to the gallon.

A Plea for the Pig.

The result of judicious breeding and good care is a product of wholesome pork, fit for the most fastidious taste. It has been the rule to ignore the rightful position of the humble pig.

To insure wholesome pork, cleanliness and good wholesome food are necessary, and the apparent carelessness on the part of some men in preparing swine for the market is to say the least, highly censurable.

The Hunting Story of the Season.

The deer season closed Saturday according to law, and Mr. K. D. Smith, of this city, celebrated the event in a way that he will not soon forget.

Belonging Sovereigns.

The Gotta Court Calendar makes its appearance for the new year with its customary details about the reigning and princely houses of the world and the political and statistical information which make it an almost indispensable book of reference.

Table with columns: Name, Accession, Age. Lists various monarchs and their reigns.

Statistics of Suicide.

The statistics just made public of suicides in the United States during the autumn months of 1882 present some curious and interesting facts.

Among the causes "family trouble" stood pre-eminent, being credited with fifty-seven deaths. Sickness came next with forty-eight.

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The Wear and Tear of American Life.

Among those who, in older communities, have by laborious lives gained distinction, some may be heard privately to confess that "the game is not worth the candle."

The Teeth.

While it is true that the excessive use of candies—especially so in modern times—is injurious to the teeth, it is through the stomach, it is evident that the great cause of the rapid decay of the teeth among even the young is from the poverty of the food used in bone and muscle materials.

The stock-raisers of California estimate the aggregate value of their flocks and herds at \$35,000,000.

A Hotel Man's Luck.

Mr. J. G. Tyler, chief clerk at the Union Depot Hotel, Ogden, had their arm in the muscles of the chest and left shoulder.

We are often asked, by anxious pupils of inquiring minds, questions relative to the value of a man's work.

Convalescent Persons.

When one has been sick for a long time with some low fever, such as typhoid or malarial, it is with a gladness feeling he leaves his bed and finds his house growing better.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept your wife and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

Taken Out of Bed.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have to thank you for the relief received from your "Favorite Prescription."

Don't Throw up the Sponge.

When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate.

Take College's Idea of Adopting a New Yell.

Anybody knowing of anything particularly horrible will please forward a diagram.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Snakes as Life Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as truly fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence.

China and Japan buy our dried apples freely.

The poorest excuse a boy can give for not wanting to go to school is "The saw's got the tooth che."

The first real skin cure ever discovered was Dr. Benson's Skin Cure.

When There's a Will There's a Way. Any one who has the will to try THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL will surely find the way to robust health.

What's the use of getting up loan exhibitions when the windows of pawn-shops are open to all gazers?

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Winn's Axle Grease prevents all friction and makes the axles wear longer.

Hale's Honey of Horsehood and Tar Will rescue the baby from croup. Pike's Ketchikan drops cure in one minute.

Winn's Axle Grease is cheapest to wear out because it outwears all others and keeps oily.

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Advertisement for Gargling Oil, featuring a circular logo with 'GARGLING OIL' and 'LIME' text.

For Internal and External Use. CURES RHEUMATISM, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, External Pains, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Toothache, Cuts, Scalds, Stomach, Colic, Asthma, or Internal Pain, Lame Back, Bites of Animals, Galls of all kinds, Blisters, Ringworms, Cracked Toes, Fall Blisters, Garget in Cows, Sprains, Swellings, Scalds or Gouges, Foot Rot in Sheep, Strains, Bruises, Ringworms, Hoop in Poultry, Fungus Feet, Fustula, Cracked Heels, Mange in Dogs.

Ask your nearest Dealer or Druggist for one of our Almanacs for 1883. From the Christian Leader, N. Y., Oct. 25, '81. MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—We have made special personal inquiry in regard to the merits of this celebrated remedy, and find it a genuine article of rare value. It is by no means a new remedy. The establishment which produces it dates its manufacture as far back as 1833, since which time it has been steadily growing in public favor. The patients among the foremost business men of the city of Lockport. They are every way reliable.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 6, 1871. MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This Old Standard article, under the admirable management of John Hodge, Esq., has reached an enormous sale. It is an honestly compounded article; it has merit, and now that the best business talent of the country is handling it, there is no reason why it should not double its present usefulness. No family can afford to be without it. For family use, as well as for animals, it is simply indispensable.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions. The Gargling Oil and Merchant's Worm Tablets are for sale by all druggists and dealers in general merchandise throughout the world. Large Size \$1.00; Family Size 50c; Small Size 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

Advertisement for John Hodge, Secretary, with a signature and the text '500,000 Acres on the line of the Wisconsin Central R. R. LANDS FREE. CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WIS. IN WISCONSIN.'

Advertisement for Kidney-Wort, 'IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off impurities and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.'

Advertisement for Malaria, 'Malaria, if you are suffering from it, is a sure cure. It will surely relieve you of the fever, and in the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, Price 81c.'

Advertisement for Standard Irish Readings and Recitations, 'STANDARD IRISH READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—Best pieces in prose and verse. 25c. Any newsdealer or bookseller.'

Advertisement for Cancer, 'ESTABLISHED 1872, Incorporated. For the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, and SKIN DISEASES, without the use of knife or iron, and with the least possible suffering. Circulars, Brochures, and INFORMATION, gratis, on application, address DR. F. L. FORD, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.'

Advertisement for Wanted--Agents, 'To buy and sell the WAREHOUSE DETACHMENT, SHAM HOLDERS, the most DURABLE and SIMPLEST in the market. Sample to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Over 1,000 sold in Cleveland. Lady Agents find it very saleable. For terms address KENDALL & CO., 106 STARBUCK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.'

Advertisement for Frazer Axle Grease, 'Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our name on it. Beware of cheap imitations. MARKED BY A SOLD EVERYWHERE.'

Advertisement for Consumption, 'I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and long standing have been cured. I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer, give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SULLIVAN, St. Paul, Minn., N. D.'

Advertisement for Patents, 'PROSECUTED FOR NO PAY! Also—Trade Marks, and all kinds of cases. I will defend your right of patentable. Many years practice. Pamphlet free. H. E. BRISTOL & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.'

Advertisement for Buggies, 'Young Men! If you want to learn Veterinary, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis. Best work in the U. S. for the money. Enterprise Carriage Co., Cin. O. Territory Given. Catalogue Free.'

Advertisement for Hair, 'Wholesale and retail. Best price for cash. Goods sent C. O. D. Wigs made to order. K. BURSHAM, 71 State Street, Chicago. For Boston-as at the oldest & best Commercial College, Circulars free. Address: 143 N. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.'

Advertisement for Opium Engines, 'Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. (Facts and Particulars) For Sale. Price, 50c. Write the AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, O. \$25 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—50c base salary. Pleasant home in country. Men or Ladies. Pleasant home in country. Address: W. ZIGLER & CO., Box 8, Chicago, Ill. \$47 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—50c base salary. Pleasant home in country. Men or Ladies. Pleasant home in country. Address: W. ZIGLER & CO., Box 8, Chicago, Ill. \$70 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. County outside. Free True & Co., Augusta, Ga.'

Advertisement for Wanted Traveling Salesmen, 'Wanted Traveling Salesmen for a new and profitable business. Salary or commission; send 50c for prospectus. Particulars, post-paid, address JAMES KEAM, 222 Broadway, N. Y. City. SEEDS I grow them myself and they are fresh and reliable. don't buy cheap. Write for my new and improved Catalogue. FREE. H. W. BUCKNER, Rockford, Ill. Sun Cures. Follow up Pills in 30 days. Free to poor. Dr. K. K. K. 304 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.'

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, FEB. 3, 1883.

THE WEATHER.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Jan. 31, at Escanaba:

Date	Mean Bar.	Mean Temp.	Wind.	Weather.
Jan. 25	30.49	0.1	NW	Clear.
" 26	30.08	13.0	SE	Fresh.
" 27	29.94	16.0	W	Fair.
" 28	29.22	7.1	S	Clear.
" 29	29.30	6.1	S	"
" 30	29.48	21.7	SW	Brikk.
" 31	29.59	8.5	NW	Cloudy.

Weekly mean barometer 29.55
 Weekly mean thermometer 10.5
 Maximum temperature during the week 34.0
 Minimum temperature during the week -10.0
 No. inches melted snow during the week 0.36
 Gales—total, max. vel. 27 miles. SW

G. HEATHCOTE,
Pvt. Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

In spite of the cold, the propeller City of Ludington is still in commission, working between Milwaukee and Two Rivers.

A copy of the Sterling Record reaches us—sent, we suppose, by John Strahorn. It is a spunky little affair, and goes for abuses with the sharpest of pencils.

The lumber-carrying trade between Chicago and the Menominee is to be controlled, hereafter, by a company organized for the purpose, the "Marinette barge," which buys the vessels heretofore owned by the several lumber companies.

Will the L'Anse Sentinel kindly enlighten us? We really want to know what sort of a thing an "electrotype of steel line engraving" is. If the PORT has been "profligate" towards the so-called history of the upper peninsula, it wants to repent and reform.

Mr. Strait, from the house committee on lapsed land-grants, says that the committee will report recommending the forfeiture of such grants, excepting only that to the Northern Pacific road. The announcement will, no doubt, give immense satisfaction to our Saginaw neighbors and their Milwaukee allies.

MACE's half-breed Maori, Slade, has been looked over by the men who arrange prize-fights and they have concluded that he "will do" to fight Sullivan. A battle between the two may therefore be expected and there is little doubt that Sullivan will have all that he can do to "get away" with the antipodean.

The lumbermen of Michigan should insist that Mr. Ferry go at once to his place in the senate and attend to their interests, which are just now in very weak hands. Mr. Ferry ought to see that he can do more to secure his return to the senate in his place than at Lansing, besides being in his line of duty instead of out of it. Van Wyck, Plumb and others sat down on his colleague, the other day, and squelched him, though he was in the right. The business was too broad for his narrow brain.

Unless we are misinformed says the Escanaba PORT, a side wheel steamer, exclusively for passenger traffic, will ply next season between this port and Cleveland, which is to form the nucleus of a line between that city and Lake Superior.—Marine Record.

Error, somewhere. The PORT never said anything of the sort. A steamer "exclusively for passenger traffic" between this port and Cleveland wouldn't earn enough to pay the wages of her steward, and how it could "form the nucleus" of a line between Cleveland and Lake Superior, is a conundrum too deep for us.

If the gentlemen representing the iron and steel interests at Washington desire to play into the hands of the free-traders; if they want such legislation as will result in closing half or more of the furnaces and mills in the country and all the mines except those owned and worked by furnace companies themselves, they are on the right track. The attempt, on the 24th, in the senate, to place iron ore in the free-list (which failed by one vote only) was suicidal: the iron men and steel men must stand or fall together.

The Post & Tribune is exercised over the "discreditable method" employed to maintain Mr. Ferry in office, but has not a word of condemnation for the "discreditable method" of those who are endeavoring to throw him out. It is awfully "discreditable" in fifty republican legislators who prefer that Mr. Ferry should be re-elected to express that preference by their votes, persistently, but that twenty who prefer that he should not should endeavor to rule or ruin—should attempt to bulldoze thrice their number—should descend to calumny and detraction—should array against him every petty ambition in the state and every paltry spirit of revenge, is proper and creditable.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the papers of the district to the effect that the member-elect from the 11th district desires and "will work for" the erection of a territory, to embrace the counties of the upper peninsula of Michigan. That not only Mr. Breitung, but every thoughtful inhabitant of those counties desires such a change in their status is no doubt true, but how, in congress to "work for" it we confess ourselves unable to see. The peninsula is an integral part of the state of Michigan, and congress has no more authority over it than over Wayne county, or Bay, or Ingham. It would appear as though the state legislature was the place to commence the work. Nevertheless, there may be a way, and if so we hope Mr. Breitung will walk therein. We want the people of Michigan familiarized with the idea—want them to understand that we all desire and hope for a separation from the lower peninsula—want them to accustom themselves to think of such separation, first as a possibility, in the hope that that may be followed by a state of mind in which it will be regarded as probable. So much accomplished, the time may come when we can offer some equivalent, and buy our freedom. We see no other way out.

FOUR feet of snow "on a level" in Ontonagon county.

THE Wisconsin legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the Newhall house disaster. If it had undertaken to investigate other fire-traps which have not as yet served their end it would have been more to the purpose. The Newhall can do no more damage, the others may, any day.

FLIPPER, the negro who had grit enough to get through the military academy and went out of the U. S. army by sentence of court-martial for some crookedness in his accounts, entered the service of the republic of Mexico and has been advanced to the rank of brigadier. His color is no drawback to him in Mexico.

SENATOR BUTTARS, who has charge of Perry Hannah's interests in the senatorial contest says that P. H. is not a candidate—will not be a candidate against Mr. Ferry, and that when he is a candidate, if that should occur, he Mr. Buttars, will present his name. The use of his name, so far, is unauthorized and is insincere.

"THE volume of trade is stagnant and dull at the present season," says the Chicago Mining Review with reference to iron, a summing up of the case so clear and so well-expressed that it deserves repetition. It's special, Mr. Bell, must have evolved it from his inner consciousness. The same authority announced that "the shipping season [for iron ore] has closed," and that "in stocks [iron] there is no particular activity to record," i. e. not a transaction of any kind. The Review just boils over with current information.

LET'S see, is there anything besides a railroad outlet, a telegraph line, a city charter, a court house, a bridge across the river at this place, a good public hall, a fine hotel, a bank, a brick yard, a Chinese laundry, a planing mill, a fire department, a flour mill, electric lights, stamp mill, iron ore docks, and a few other things of like minor importance, needed to complete Ontonagon's greatness? If aught else is required, let the want be known before it is everlastingly too late.—Ontonagon Herald.

How would "half a dozen first-class funerals" do, as preliminary? We know a town or two, not as far north as Ontonagon, in which the most pressing need is just that.

DO, MR. FERRY; please do go back to your place in the senate. Your friends are perfectly competent to take charge of your interests at Lansing and they could do a great deal more for you if you were helping through the tariff bill and looking out for Michigan interests, after our lumber and iron ore, that the Iowans on one hand and Pennamites on the other want to strip of the pretense of protection. For your own sake, as well as for ours, take the first train for Washington, "Hubbell won't go," you say. No, but he's no pattern for you—his conduct no criterion for yours. He has done you all the harm he can, any how, and may be trusted to make no more mischief—having done his worst. Report for duty; never mind Mr. Hubbell.

—Since the above was written and in type comes the welcome intelligence that Mr. Ferry has seen the situation as we saw it and has returned to his place and duty at Washington.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL, of the state university, does not see the political situation of the country in a bright light. He thinks "the experiment of universal suffrage" in America, a failure: that

Intelligence and virtue are disfranchised. All the nation's political incompetency is resolved into some millions of units which, like a flood, deluge and annihilate the few thousands of units fitted by nature and education to act most wisely and most beneficially for the millions. The American voter is the incompetent and often unconscious author of the political burdens under which he groans. Ignorance has installed ignorance in power. Selfishness and passion have thrust cunning and unscrupulousness into places where they fatten on other men's earnings and tyrannize over honesty and patriotism. Respect for superior character or superior excellence is lost; reverence has not descended to us from colonial times. The principle fosters a feeling of freedom to offer manifestations of disrespect, and finally even to encroach on private rights. The insolence of petty officials is notorious; and the practice of trespass, theft and robbery prevails throughout the country to an appalling extent. Private grounds cannot be safely improved; all movable property must be kept under lock, for a "community of possessions" seems to be the central core of the American idea.

Oh dear! Is it as bad as all that at Ann Arbor? How "the boys" must have "guyed" the professor and raved his melon-patch and orchard, to bring him to such a frame of mind.

OUR prohibitionist friends can learn by experience—their brains are not impervious to ideas if the idea is solid and the impact is for cible enough. Just now, in view of the facts that they have been routed in Ohio, Iowa and Kansas, the idea that prohibitory legislation is valueless has penetrated the consciousness of the best of them, and they admit it. A new plan is to be adopted; John Ge-Whittier, (whose name and fame out-weighs a thousand St. Johns) says;

The popular mind must be educated up to a higher level, the precepts of christian morality must find a more general acceptance in practice, and a nobler manhood and womanhood developed which shall hold sensual appetite under the stern control of reason, conscience, and duty. In this way only can the way be prepared for efficient legislation.

Rev. H. C. Porter, of New York, looking about for "a common ground of sympathy and effort" finds it in co-operation in favor of high licenses and severe restriction. P. T. Barnum (who is a consistent temperance man if he is an old humbug) abandons the idea of prohibitory legislation and desires to see enacted "rigid license laws," and would see that they are enforced. These are practical ideas. Such laws may be enacted and enforced, and will reduce the evils of intemperance to a minimum. In their new departure, which is based on common sense and does not trample on personal liberty or attempt the impossible, they have our best wishes.

THOMAS NESTER is the "biggest individual tax-payer" in Ontonagon county—so, at least says the Herald.

A PORTION of the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been wrecked by the caving in of a worked-out coal mine over which it was built.

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun, the totality lasting six minutes, will take place on the 6th of May next, but as the only land from which it can be observed is the Caroline islands, in the South Pacific, we have not prepared any smoked glass.

THE opposition to Mr. Ferry consists of the Post & Tribune, Mr. Hubbell and the Saginaw Herald. The P. & T. is moved by ambition (it wants the place for its owner Mr. Joy). Mr. Hubbell is animated by personal animosity, and the Herald by the petty malice of an ex-collector of internal revenue, "discharged for cause."

THE number of furnaces in blast (in the United States) at the close of 1882 was 439, of which 123 were charcoal, 138 bituminous and 169 anthracite. There were at the same time 280 idle furnaces—128 charcoal, 88 bituminous and 64 anthracite. As compared with Dec. 31, '81 the number in blast had fallen off 36, and the number out of blast increased only 12, indicating the destruction or abandonment of 18.

A STRAIT barely ten miles in width separates Isle Royale county, Michigan, from Cook county, Minnesota, but the width of Lake Superior separates Isle Royale from the mainland of Michigan at the nearest point. Another geographical curiosity is the northernmost point of Kittenow, county, Minnesota, which lies on the west side of the Lake of the Woods and is entirely detached from the U. S., having the Dominion on the north and west and the lake on the south and east.

THE Algolah has now been ice-bound for over two weeks, and the Free Press, of St. Ignace, admitting that the passage of the straits in winter by a ferry is impracticable, demands that the U. S. take immediate steps to give the D., M. & M. railroad the right of way and a bridge across the straits. Go a little slow, neighbor. There is an interest which has a prior claim. The people of the valley of the great lakes will not submit to any reduction of the capacity of the straits, much less to a bridge. You must manage your matters some other way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mining Review who parts his name in the middle, "Prof. J. VanCleve Phillips," writes metallurgical romances. In glancing over his latest effusion this sentence caught our eye: "The armies of Caesar crossed the Rubicon to reach the great mineral fields of Cornwall, and the iron and coal fields of Britain." Our reading of the Roman history was to the effect that Caesar crossed that stream headed towards Rome and to reach the imperatorship; but the "professor" knows better, perhaps; or he may have fallen into an error and have written "Rubicon" for "British channel."

A WISCONSIN contemporary suggests that it would probably be of no use to ask that the upper peninsula be detached from Michigan and attached to Wisconsin "where it naturally belongs." Our contemporary is right. Not the lower peninsula granger would be more prompt with his negative than the upper-penninsula miner. It's not a change of masters that we want—it's a chance to boss our own job. If "the territory of Superior" is ever erected, Wisconsin will be asked to part with territory, as well as Michigan. So much of Wisconsin as lies north of latitude 45° 10' and east of the principal meridian of the state survey would be the tract wanted and the inhabitants of which would want to come with us.

UNTIL congress shall have acted upon the tariff or it shall have become evident that it will not act, the stagnation now characteristic of the market for raw iron and iron ore will continue. The uncertainty affects every branch of the steel and iron business alike and each adopts the same tactics—inactivity. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg report the same condition of things—50 ton purchases by customers whose orders, in settled times, are usually for ten to a hundred times as much—no disposition to provide for anything more than the day's necessities. With regard to ore we quote a Cleveland report.

Nothing new has transpired within the past week relative to the condition of the ore market. No contracts have as yet been made for the season of 1883, nor is there indication that contracts will be made owing to the unsettled state of the general iron trade, the apparent unwillingness of the present congress to pass the amended tariff bill; the distrust felt in relation to the action of the next congress therein, owing to the large number of prominent free traders, whose cause, it is alleged, will have a fair show with the democrats, and which will if adopted, tend to unsettle business in this country for a time at least; the unexplained decrease in railroad building thus curtailing the manufacture of rails; the great falling off in the shipping of the western produce to the seaboard, the tenacity of ship-owners to hold up for high freight rates for bringing ore from the upper lakes; the unprecedentedly quiet attitude of European political affairs; the consolidation and absorption or discontinuance of the new railroads, and the uncertainty as to the action of President Arthur if congress should pass the amended tariff bill; all these reasons are urged by some dealers for the lack of business in this line. Again, it is said that some small contracts can be made at about \$1 per ton less than last year rates, but these figures will not suit large contractors (pig iron makers) who want a reduction of at least \$1.50 per ton. It is also reported that some mining companies do not care to make any contracts at present as the future prospects are good for a boom in the iron market.

To an observer at this distance, the prospects for "a boom" are not visible, but it may be that the mine managers are better posted or longer-sighted. At all events, the price of shares in good mines shows no falling off. Whether pluck or perspicacity maintains them is the question.

AT Bayview, a suburb of Milwaukee, a drug-clerk named Kuchel dispensed tincture of acetone for brandy and the death of a Mrs. Eliza Thomas resulted. Kuchel is in arrest.

Is not Mr. Ferry, for senator, who then, gentlemen of the republican opposition? Trot out your man; let us see what you really want. Your voting, up to date, indicates nothing.

CINCINNATI has lost the right to her ancient title "porkopolis," Chicago having cut more pork for many years past than she—but she has a right to the rank of musical metropolis, having the finest building, the greatest chorus and the most enthusiastic audiences in America. Just now Patti is singing to them and the academy is packed nightly—4,000 being but "a good house," and each of the 4,000 being able both to see and hear.

A HOOSIER contemporary has as associate-editor Miss Mary H. Knout. One Cabbage, a member of the legislature, claims kinship (on the grounds of his patronymic) with the lady; to which she retorts, that if he were pulled up by the roots, his head shaved fine, salted, packed in a barrel with a big stone on it, and time enough allowed, he might become Kraut—if the fermentation did not go too far and the result prove merely spoiled cabbage.

EMMA BOND, the victim of the Taylorville outrage, can live but a few days longer, and there is every probability of riot and bloodshed following her death. The persons accused (and generally believed to be guilty) of the crime against her are out on bail, but the "Tower Hill Vigilance committee" propose to execute them without putting the county to further expense, while the accused and their relatives are organized and armed; have fortified their houses and keep a constant guard.

SOME wisacre, writing to the Pittsburg Dispatch, credits the Mexicans with originating the game of "poker," saying that it is the outgrowth of a "universal game (among the Mexicans) called 'conquian.'" He is wrong in his premises and of course wrong in his conclusions. The common game in Mexico is "monte"—a game somewhat resembling faro, and "poker" is the outgrowth of the old games of "bluff" and "brag," both "Hoyle" games. As "poker" is now played it is American peculiarly and exclusively.

THE departure of Mr. Ferry to take his seat and discharge his duties in the senate bodes a struggle over the election of his successor lasting until the end of the session unless the factious opposition to him led by Mr. Hubbell should sooner tire out. We are heartily glad that Mr. Ferry has seen his duty clear, and we hope his friends will vote for him steadily until the adjournment and let the odium of the result whatever it may be, attach to the factious "seventeen" who invited it by refusing to be governed by the usages of the party.

A CALL for an anti-monopoly "national delegate conference" (among the signatures to which we look in vain for a name which we have ever seen before, or one carrying any weight of reputation) is received and with it a circular "to the editor" giving "the editor" any amount of taffy and asking his co-operation. The editor of the PORT declines to endorse, as an "anti monopoly" movement a dodge of the free-traders. The editor of the PORT firmly believes in the opposite idea—that of protection, and declines to aid the friends of British free-trade in any manner whatever.

It is quite the fashion, now-a-days to ridicule the common school system, and to declare that the old log school houses of forty years ago turned out, if not better scholars, at least young men and women better qualified to grapple with life's problems and more likely to succeed. The truth is that the common schools of to-day are a thousand per cent better schools than their primitive progenitors. They are not perfect, but they improve year by year, as their defects are seen and remedied. The difference is in the pupils. Those who got good out of the old, cradle schools did so because they would have it—would have wrung a rudimentary education out of even worse; while the pupils of the present day have had their paths so made plain for them that they are lazy. So much is expected, by pupils and parents, of school and teacher that the pupil's part is lost sight of. No school can make a dunce ought but a dunce—no teacher or corps of teachers can "make a man" of a boy unless the boy helps. Our graded schools are good schools, and the pupil who is not fitted therein for a grapple with life on even terms is himself (or herself) at fault.

A CONGRESSMAN (from Indiana) gives his experience in the matter of appointments, as follows. It is not improbable that congressmen from other states might tell the same sort of a tale if they would:

I had hardly reached Washington when I received by mail a petition for the removal of a postmaster in my district, and for a change in the location of his office. Charges of a serious nature were made against him, and eighty-three citizens of the vicinity signed the petition for his removal. I determined to begin right and have no underhand work in such matters, so I sent the documents to the postmaster, whom I had always believed to be a good man, and told him plainly that, as the charges were so abundantly sustained by evidence of his neighbors, he would probably lose his place unless he could make a clear showing that they were not true. In about a week I received his reply. He inclosed a petition for his retention, signed by the same eighty-three citizens who had signed the petition for his removal. The postmaster waggishly remarked in his letter that, as the petitioners all lived at some distance, and some of them were not served at his office, he had been somewhat delayed in getting them, but as I seemed to want their testimony he thought he would see them all. I haven't placed so much weight on the representation of petitioners since as I should have done but for this little incident.

HARDWARE, ETC.

THE CASH DEAL

—[IS A]—

DECIDED SUCCESS,

PLEASING ALIKE

WALLACE AND

His CUSTOMERS

It will be continued indefinitely,

JEWELRY.

LOUIS STEGMILLER

Dealer in everything in the JEWELRY LINE that is beautiful, useful and cheap, including Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' and Gent's Chains and Charms, Rings and Pins. Also the most complete line of Clocks in the city. Repairing promptly attended to and prices down 10-w.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, HAY AND GRAIN,

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

CHICAGO PRICES FOR FURS.

At the southeast corner of Ludington and Wolcott streets.

FURNITURE.

D. A. OLIVER,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

—DEALER IN—

Furniture, Moulding, Frames, Brackets, Etc., Etc.

All of the latest styles and at outside prices.

SEWING MACHINES, COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

LUDINGTON STREET.

MEAT MARKET.

A. & H. BITTNER

Proprietors of the

City and Marine Meat Market,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALTED & SMOKED MEATS,

Canned Meats and Fish of all kinds, Sausages and Mince meats, choice Dairy Butter, Fresh Eggs, Cheese, etc., and all at the most-reasonable prices.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JOHN PECK,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

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

Gents', Youths', and Children's Clothing,

Suits made to order in the latest styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed. People will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant them. Good suits for \$25. Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

LUMBER.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

Are prepared to furnish

L U M B E R,

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now practicing in this country, says that most of the Sterile and Chilled Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immediately available. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 3 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA. MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Voorhies presented a memorial in the Senate on the 25th from General Herman Sturm of Indiana, setting forth his claim against Mexico for aiding in the expulsion of the French forces from Mexico and the re-establishment of the Republic. The tariff bill was taken up, and the amendment to make the duty on iron ore sixty cents per ton was lost. Among the amendments agreed to was one fixing the rate on steel rails at seven-tenths of a cent per pound. In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a paragraph was adopted for the completion of one of the double-turreted monitors.

In the Senate on the 25th, the day having been set apart for services in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, on motion of Senator Brown, immediately after the reading of the Journal, remarks eulogistic of the deceased were begun, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed in the House. The tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a speech in support of the measure, after which the committee rose, the public business was postponed, and eulogies were pronounced upon the late Senator Hill.

In the Senate on the 25th Mr. Slater, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to the House bill increasing the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Mr. Blair presented the views of the minority, including the Chairman, recommending the passage of a substitute covering more ground than the original bill, which, he said, designed to deal justly with all classes of pensioners. Mr. Platt, who had been unable to concur with the majority or minority, introduced a bill raising the pensions of those now receiving \$18 to \$24, and those receiving \$24 to \$30 per month. Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported in favor of holding a World's Centennial Cotton Exposition in 1884. The tariff bill occupied the rest of the day. Petitions were presented in the House by Messrs. Bingham, Harner and O'Neil, of Pa., representing commercial exchangers and other associations, protesting against the transfer of the Revenue Marine, Life-Saving, Marine Hospital, and Signal Service, and against the abolition of the office of Shipping Commissioner. The tariff bill was further debated in Committee of the Whole.

SEVERAL memorials were presented in the Senate on the 25th; also, a petition of the Council of the Six Nations of Indians, asking for recognition of their interest in certain lands in Kansas. The tariff bill was further considered, and some progress was made. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, several proposed amendments were disposed of.

DOMESTIC.

MACHINERY has been shipped from Chicago to Victoria, Tex., where a company is about to commence the slaughter of cattle and sheep, to be sent in refrigerator-cars to New Orleans and the Northern cities.

At Cranston, R. I., the other day David Foyder drank a dose of uric acid in mistake for wine. In eight minutes he was dead.

NEWS was received on the 23d that a portion of Ju's band of Apaches was committing depredations 100 miles west of San Antonio, and Indians in large numbers were reported in Mexico on the border.

The iron and steel works of Houston & Hays, at Cochocton, O., were destroyed by a fire a few days ago, involving a loss of about \$100,000.

The snow was five feet deep at Watertown, N. Y., on the 24th.

AN area of twenty acres in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa., over a coal mine, caved in on the morning of the 24th. No lives were lost.

FIVE members of the Sophomore Class in Bowdoin College have been suspended for hazing.

At the inquest on the 24th in the Newhall House disaster at Milwaukee, Night Clerk Delaney said he had plenty of time to warn the guests, but he considered the saving of papers and valuables in the hotel safe of more importance.

S. M. FIELDS, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Newport, Vt., was imprisoned on the 24th for passing counterfeit half-dollars.

J. W. WILSON, a St. Louis crank, who had been fasting for seventeen days, was arrested by the police on the 24th, forced to resume his meals, and sent to the city hospital.

AT Newport, Ky., early a few mornings ago W. Weitz went to the residence of E. N. Hook to deliver bread, but was mistaken for a burglar by Mr. Hook and fatally shot.

THERE was on the 24th again intense excitement in the oil region, on the reported failure of the Patterson well, and petroleum sold above the dollar mark.

ADVICES of the 24th state that great suffering prevailed among the poorer classes—especially the negroes—at Lynchburg, Va., caused by the cold weather and the suspension of work in the tobacco factories.

CHARLES COBB, a des. erado, shot and killed Sheriff Stone the other afternoon near Udell Station, Kan., and an armed party from Winfield went to the scene of the tragedy and hung Cobb to the nearest tree.

EVAN GAFFITH and O. F. Farrell, confined in the Russell County (Va.) Jail for defrauding cattle-raisers, were taken from the prison a few nights since by a band of masked men and lynched.

Mrs. GRUBER, a widow of Upper Sandusky, O., deserted her three small children a few days ago to elope with a fellow named Lancelotti, and the little ones almost perished with cold before being discovered by neighbors.

IT was reported on the 24th that a band of 800 Plutes in the vicinity of Winesburg, Nev., were in a starving condition. The intense cold prevented them from hunting, and citizens were contributing toward their support.

On the 24th warrants were issued at Philadelphia for the arrest of five men formerly connected with the Philadelphia Gas Trust, upon the charge of embezzling trust funds aggregating \$400,000.

The Free Labor Bureau of Castle Garden, New York, found employment for 37,498 immigrants during 1883.

The interment of the remains of the forty-three unrecognized victims taken from the ruins of the Newhall House took place in Milwaukee on the 25th.

JOHN C. DOWNING, a soldier of the Thirteenth Infantry, was killed in cold blood at Fort Stanton a few days ago by cow-boys, who narrowly escaped lynching.

A BREWERY fire in the basement of a colored school at Kansas City caused a school, in which a teacher was trampled nearly to death.

The growth of the country is shown in a practical manner by the organization on the 25th of a Board of Trade at Mandan, Dakota, which was but recently a water-tank on the Northern Pacific Road.

The extremely low stage of water in the Genesee River at Rochester, N. Y., on the 25th caused a stoppage of several mills, throwing many persons out of employment.

A CHERRY ball in New York a few nights ago for the Nursery and Child's Hospital netted \$12,000.

SIX MILLION barrels of petroleum were sold

on the 25th in the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, the highest price being \$1.05.

By the burning of the Caldwell Block in Omaha on the morning of the 25th, a loss of \$100,000 resulted.

This mercury ranged from thirty to thirty-four degrees below zero in Northern New England on the morning of the 25th.

M. ARMSTRONG & Co., leather dealers of New York, have failed. Liabilities, \$400,000. This failure in the United States and Canada, during the seven days ended on the 25th, numbered 27—an increase of three over those of the seven days preceding.

A TRAIN-DISPATCHER'S error caused a collision between an express and a freight train near Canton, O., on the 25th, resulting in the death of Fireman John Russell, and the fatal wounding of Engineer John Stoneham.

The Milwaukee Female College was partially consumed by fire on the night of the 25th, the fire starting in the basement and making rapid headway. The sixty lady inmates escaped unhurt. A mattress factory was burned the same night, and four firemen were injured, one fatally, by falling from the floor from the third to the second story.

SECRETARY FOLGER on the 25th addressed a letter to Speaker Keller, alleging an urgent necessity for discontinuing the coinage of standard silver dollars or providing additional vault-room.

Two Mormon missionaries were on the 25th warned to take their departure from Rock Hill, S. C., or they would be treated to tar and feathers.

DURING a recent drunken affray in Madison County, N. C., two men were killed with knives and a third man was shot dead.

At LeMoynes' furnace at Washington, Pa., a few days ago the remains of the three-year-old son of the late Dr. Haun, of New York, were reduced to ashes.

For the six months ended December 31, 1882, the value of our exports exceeded the imports by \$54,572,222, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, the excess was only \$35,902,682.

GEORGE W. TRACHTER was hanged at Taylorville, Ill., on the 25th for the murder of Joseph McKelvey. E. J. Garrett (colored) was executed at Texarkana, Ark., for wife murder.

SMALL-POX has broken out in the lumber camps of the Rainy Lake River district, in Minnesota, and ten deaths from the disease were reported up to the 25th. Sixty deaths from small-pox were reported from Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, but the physicians claimed that the scotch was mostly stamped out.

REPORTS received on the 25th from Southern and Western Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas state that the ranchmen were meeting with great loss to their herds by the recent cold weather. At Eagle Grove six car-loads of hogs froze to death en route to market, and in other sections large numbers of cattle were lying dead in the fields.

FOUR laborers at Rockville, Pa., lost their lives a few days ago by the caving in of a bank of earth.

CLAPP & FRENCH'S shoe factory and three residences at Taylorville, Mass., were burned on the 25th, creating a loss of \$100,000.

At Shamokin, Pa., on the 25th two boys were fatally, and three seriously, wounded while coasting.

THIRTY-two persons were arrested at Allegheny City, Pa., on the 25th, for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army.

SECRETARY TELLER has declined not to permit the ratification of leases of lands in Indian Territory to cattle men, whether made by individual Indians or by the councils. Pasturage privileges from season to season can still be granted.

The distilling firm of Mohr & Mohr, of Cincinnati, failed on the 25th, with liabilities amounting to \$15,000.

NEAR Fowlton Station, Tex., an American robber recently stopped two Mexicans, killed one and seriously injured the other, and took their horses and arms.

ELIZABETH WESSELS, aged fourteen, killed her brother-in-law, Henry Fasshauer, at Boston, a few nights ago, because he abused her little brother.

A WEALTHY Californian, having but one relative in the world, a niece, searched two years to find her, and was successful in his mission at Burlington, Vt., on the 27th, where she was employed in a mill. They started for the Pacific slope.

PRAIRIE fires were doing much damage on the 25th in Western and Northwestern Texas among the stock and slaughter ranges, and large quantities of stacked hay had been consumed.

A RAILWAY collision the other day at Winooki, Vt., caused an explosion of kerosene, which brought about the burning of a storehouse valued with its contents at \$125,000.

A SMALL-POX panic prevailed at Brainerd and Alken, Minn., on the 25th, because of a rush of frightened lumbermen toward those towns. Both cities had placed armed guards on all thoroughfares.

A HURRICANE at Denver, Col., on the 25th demolished many structures, in one instance blowing a railway car from the track, and seriously injuring many persons. During the storm an electric light tower was blown down, and some roofs were carried 250 feet.

The authorities of Dublin, Ireland, have procured iron huts in which to protect reformers.

The steamer Black Watch foundered on the coast of Wales on the 25th, and twenty-six persons perished. Ten bodies had been washed ashore at Penarth.

The exchanges at twenty-five leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ended on the 25th were \$1,012,367,951, against \$1,045,164,398 for the week previous.

The Indiana Senate on the 25th voted (25 to 23) against the submission to the people of the Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment.

AMONG the failures on the 25th were the following: A. Schlenker & Co., cotton factors, of New Orleans, for \$200,000; H. May & Co., carriage dealers, of Augusta, Ga., for \$10,000; and Walker & Co., whisky dealers, of Louisville, Ky., for \$60,000.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 25th says there was great civility in the Italian War Department. Messina, Spezzia, Venice and Eob. were being fortified.

A FIRE in a coal-mine at Shamokin, Pa., on the 25th threw 400 persons out of employment.

UNDER the recent act of the Maryland Legislature, a colored wife-beater, named Edward Fort, was on the 25th given seven lashes by the jailer in Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that, under the law regulating the allotment of lands to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, every Indian woman married to an alien white man must be regarded as the head of the family, and is, therefore, entitled to an allotment of 800 acres of land.

In the United States Senate on the 25th Mr. Ingalls presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home on the Fort Riley military reservation. Debate on the tariff bill was resumed. In the House Mr. Belmont stated he believed colossal frauds upon the revenue had been perpetrated under the Hawaiian treaty, and urged inquiry into the matter. Bills were reported for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Wisconsin, and to give a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of De Long, the Arctic explorer. The tariff bill was further considered.

The Grand Jury at Washington has indicted William Dickson for an endeavor to influence the vote of his fellow jurors in the late Star-route trial.

DELEGATE-ELBERT SIMONSON, of Idaho, said in Washington on the 25th that Mormonism was making inroads in his Territory, and in the present Legislature there were ten followers of Joseph Smith. Mr. Singler maintained that radical measures were necessary, as proslavery was carried on openly, and converts were taught to disrespect the laws of the country and offer insult to the American flag.

COLONEL O. H. LINSIE, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, died at Washington on the 27th of paralysis of the heart.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR entertained the Marquis de Lorne at dinner on the evening of the 27th, among the guests being the Chief-Justice, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the chiefs of the army and navy, etc.

The Legislature of Colorado on the 27th elected Thomas M. Bowen United States Senator for the full term and H. A. W. Tabor to fill the Teller vacancy.

FOREIGN.

EDWIN BOOTH appeared in Berlin a few nights ago as King Lear, and was called before the curtain eighteen times.

The Mercantile Bank of the City of Mexico has, within its nine months of existence, paid dividends of eleven per cent.

The crew of a shipwrecked schooner, seventeen persons in all, were recently massacred by the savages of New Guinea.

EX-EMPEROR EGONIE has been requested by President Grexy to leave France.

The central portion of Nicoloff, Russia, was destroyed by fire on the 24th, and several persons perished in the flames.

DAVID, Healy and Quinn were declared guilty at Dublin, Ireland, on the 24th of using seditious language, and sentenced to prison for six months or furnish bonds for their good behavior.

The Khedive has appointed Sir Auckland Colvin Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

O'BRIEN, editor of *United Ireland*, has been elected to Parliament from Malloy over the Government candidate.

The city of Berlin celebrated on the 25th, with imposing ceremonies, the silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Princess Victoria.

The ex-empress Eugenie informed a London reporter on the 25th that she went to Paris solely for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the wife of Prince Jerome, and was not given a hint that her presence in France was undesirable.

FLOTOW, the celebrated German composer, died at Wiesbaden on the 25th.

A HURRICANE at Limerick, Ireland, on the 25th wrecked several houses and greatly damaged shipping in the Shannon.

A COMMITTEE of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 25th adopted a proposition to exclude all members of families having reigned in France, deprive them of political rights, and prevent them from belonging to the army.

A BRITISH gun-boat has been sent with provisions to Indismurray Island, Ireland, to relieve its starving inhabitants.

The Rothschilds have placed in Europe, at St. A. a Brazilian loan of £4,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent interest.

ONLY seventy-two of the 477 passengers on board the *Cimbria* were saved.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest from five to four per cent.

The Mexican Central Railway Company announces that it has constructed 646 miles of its road, and that the earnings net the company \$150,000 per month.

A SEVERE tempest was reported in England on the 25th, attended by wrecked shipping and loss of life.

A. PILON & Co., the largest retail dry-goods firm in Montreal, failed on the 27th for \$25,000.

The steamer *Agnes Jack* was wrecked off Swansea, Wales, a few days ago, the crew, thirteen in number, all being drowned.

A PARIS dispatch of the 25th says that all the Ministers of the French Cabinet had resigned, and President Grexy had accepted their resignations.

LATER NEWS.

A NEW Cabinet has been formed in France, under the Presidency of Fallieres, all the late Ministers but four retaining their portfolios.

HALLSTON BROTHERS' piano manufactory, in New York, was burned a few mornings ago. Loss, \$110,000.

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UNDER the recent act of the Maryland Legislature, a colored wife-beater, named Edward Fort, was on the 25th given seven lashes by the jailer in Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that, under the law regulating the allotment of lands to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, every Indian woman married to an alien white man must be regarded as the head of the family, and is, therefore, entitled to an allotment of 800 acres of land.

In the United States Senate on the 25th Mr. Ingalls presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home on the Fort Riley military reservation. Debate on the tariff bill was resumed. In the House Mr. Belmont stated he believed colossal frauds upon the revenue had been perpetrated under the Hawaiian treaty, and urged inquiry into the matter. Bills were reported for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Wisconsin, and to give a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of De Long, the Arctic explorer. The tariff bill was further considered.

The House Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 25. The Naval Appropriation bill, as it passed the House, changes the title and grade of Midshipman to that of Ensign, and Master to Lieutenant, and provides that the present Midshipmen and Masters shall constitute a Junior grade of Ensign and Junior grade of Lieutenants. In the Pay Corps there shall be no more original appointments. Promotions may be made according to existing regulations from those remaining in the corps. Officers in the line shall be detailed to perform the duties of Paymasters, but such officers shall not be entitled to increased compensation therefor. The examination of officers for promotion shall be conducted in writing.

On the subject of promotion the bill contains the following proviso: "That hereafter all vacancies which shall occur in the various grades of line or staff shall be filled by promotion, and no officer shall be promoted to a grade higher than that which he occupies in each of the lower grades until such grade shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by the provisions of the act of August 3, 1858."

The provision abolishing the grade of Commodore is as follows: "The grade of Commodore is abolished, but the present Commodores shall not be disturbed thereby. Promotions to the rank of Rear-Admiral shall be made from Commodores and Captains. All officers shall be credited with the actual time served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer army or navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all the said service had been continuous, and in the regular army or navy, or both, shall be entitled to pay by such officer, unless he enters the service. Provided, nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the relative rank of such officers."

The President is authorized to appoint a Board of Officers to inquire into and report to Congress which Government navy-yard or arsenal is best adapted for the establishment of a foundry for the manufacture of army and navy ordnance.

The bill also provides that no part of the sum appropriated for a Bureau of Construction and Repair shall be applied to the repair of any wooden ships when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed thirty per cent of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and like material.

The clauses of the bill for building double-turreted monitors and cruisers are as follows: "The money to be applied by the Secretary of the Navy under this appropriation for completing, in accordance with the recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board, the engines and machinery of the double-turreted monitors which said board may advise to be first completed in the Government navy-yards, under direction of the Navy Department, by officers and employees of the Government, and by contractors providing materials, shall be of the same quality in the navy-yards as cheaply and thoroughly, and with as much advantage to the Government; and provided, if he shall decide to do so, work in the navy-yards of the United States he shall then file proposals from all American shipbuilders whose proposals are fully equipped for repairing or building iron or steel ships, and for the construction of engines, boilers and machinery, and shall build the same by new contract or otherwise, as the Secretary may think best for the interest of the Government; but the execution of a new contract shall be entered upon for the completion of either of the vessels until the terms thereof shall be approved by the Advisory Board, who shall approve only such contracts as may be to the best advantage of the Government, and fair and reasonable, according to the lowest market price for similar work, and shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and a total cost not to exceed the amount estimated by the Advisory Board. In its full report, required by the act of August 5, 1852, and the Secretary of the Navy shall take possession of the double-turreted monitors, and if he thinks best remove the same to the Government navy-yards, and he shall ascertain the amounts which ought to be paid to the contractors for the use and occupation of their yards with ships, and for the carriage, and report the same to Congress with all facts in connection therewith."

The bill provides that the appointment of naval cadets shall be made by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy in the order of merit, and such as shall be determined by said board, and to be applied to the conclusion of a six-year course.

Hereafter no officer of the navy shall be employed on any shore duty unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine the employment of the officer is required by the public interests.

If any officer or person shall accept any present or gratuity of any kind or value whatever on account of or by reason of any purchase or payment made by him, as aforesaid, he shall on conviction thereof be dismissed from service and imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, and fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000.

Three Weeks Full of Horrors.

Three weeks of the new year have elapsed, and they have literally been three weeks crammed full of horrors. On the 24 a flat-boat sunk on one of the North Carolina rivers, drowning eighteen convicts, and a similar accident in Germany drowned thirty-five persons, while by the floods in Hungary and Hunzary, about the same time, no less than 140 persons perished. On the 6th the fine steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, was sunk by a collision in the harbor of Liverpool and twelve lives were lost, and on the 9th the ship *British Empire* was burned at sea and sixteen perished. On the next day, by the explosion of a mine at Coulterville, in this State, ten were killed.

On the 10th occurred the dreadful disaster in Milwaukee, occasioned by the burning of the Newhall House, by which at least eighty persons needlessly perished. Four days later a still more terrible calamity occurred in the burning of the circus at Berdicheff, in Poland, where 260 persons were roasted in the flames. On the 19th a gunpowder factory at M'riden, in Holland, exploded with terrific force, oncoffing almost every house in the village, breaking glass eight miles away in Amsterdam, and killing forty persons. Day before yesterday came the news of the dreadful disaster on the Southern Pacific Road, near Tehachas, which resulted in the death of twenty persons, and the awful horror in the German Ocean. How many lives were lost by the sinking of the *Cimbria* is not yet known to a certainty, but it is probable that over 400 persons were drowned. It adds to the horror of this disaster that the victims were Germans, on their way to their country, who had saved up enough from their scanty earnings to seek a home in the New World and to better their fortunes. The last horror to be noted is the powder explosion at Point (Lyon), Cal., by which thirty Chinamen were killed.

The rapid succession of these disasters seems to confirm the old saying that great calamities occur in cycles. In some of them it is clear enough that they might have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care. Others could not have been avoided by any precautions. And yet at the same time it is not creditable to the race that such terrible disasters on land and sea should follow each other so rapidly. In the progress of time, and the increase of the methods of enjoyment, as well as of the demands of business and daily life, sufficient allowance is not made for the human element. It is to be noted in the case of the powder explosion at Point (Lyon), Cal., by which thirty Chinamen were killed.

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THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

SAVED.

A TRUE STORY.
She stood beside the iron road,
A little child of ten years old;
She heard two meeting thunder rolled
From north and south, that plainly showed
Danger too fearful to be told.

Wearer, still nearer, rumbling on,
One train approached with crashing speed;
What could she do? who would give heed
To her—a child—who stood alone
And voiceless as a rattlesnake?

A feeble cry she raised, and stood
Across the track—and then untied
Her little apron from her side,
And waved it swiftly as she could,
If only she might be espied!

It only on the hissing track
Of that huge monster, nearing fast,
The engineer his eye might cast
On her, there on the curving track,
And heed her signal ere he passed!

She stands with shout and warning beck;
On comes the train with thundering roar;
The iron seas—he looks one more—
A sees a little waving speck,
And slackening, slower moves and slower.

"Hi, little girl, what's all this row?"
"Another train!" My ears it stuns!
It roars like a cyclone, like a rattling drum!
Back, back—for I must signal now
The other!—and away she runs.

So by this little maiden's hand
Were hundreds saved from fearful lot;
But when with awe they spoke of what
They had escaped—and made demand
About the child—who found her not.

For she had vanished through the wood;
None guessed her dwelling place or name,
Nor by what wondrous chance she came—
While home she ran in bittern mood,
Nor knew she had done a deed of fame.

But in the old time there would have said
It was an angel that stood there—
The hood above her golden hair,
A nimbus glowing round a head
With supernatural radiance fair.

The small white apron that she wore
Across the dangerous iron track,
To warn the rushing engines back,
Might have been wings, whose flashing saved
Five hundred souls from mortal wrack.

—C. P. Cranch, in *Yonkers' Companion*.

SANDIE MACPHERSON.

It was my privilege, during the last days of his strangely prosperous career, to see a good deal of the late Mr. Thomas Carlyle—"True Thomas," as he was affectionately called by the generation to whom he told so many grim truths. I had gone to him as a literary aspirant—one of the many who, coming up from Scotland to fight for fortune, carried letters of introduction to the great man. The nation delighted to honor him, and, despite his dislike of the literary class generally, he never failed to say a kind word to any young brother Scot who sought his advice. For some reason or other, he took to me, and though so many years his junior I became a frequent visitor at his house and received a great deal of his confidence. It was one winter evening, as we sat alone together in his study—that study which was a very Mecca to literary pilgrims of all nations—that he made the singular confession which I am about to place on record.

Let me explain the matter, as far as possible, in his own words. I despair of reproducing the peculiar accent and the deep pathetic "burr" of his voice—which he preserved to the last—as well as certain eccentricities of pronunciation, which I shall not imitate.

"You think me a successful man, and such, I allow, is the popular opinion. Well, may-be I have been successful beyond my merits, which are small enough, Lord knows; but lest I should grow daft with my own self-conceit, the Lord sent Sandie Macpherson to keep me humble!

"It is a humiliating confession to make, but almost at any point of my long career, from the very beginning, the thought of having converted Sandie would have been more precious to me than the admiration of all the rest of the world. Sandie, however, never believed in me from the first. When I published my first book my chief thought was, 'What will Sandie Macpherson think of this?' and when I heard the criticisms, which cut me up like a haggis right and left, I could have borne everything but the thought of how he would gloat over them, down yonder in Scotland. I was somewhat consoled and a wee bit hopeful when, some years afterwards, I published my 'History,' for the critics, knowing nothing of the subject, praised it to a man, and talked lauders (nonsense) about my industry, my originality and my erudition. I cared nothing for the critics, but I said to myself with a smile: 'That's one for Sandie Macpherson, at last!'

"Perhaps you will be asking who Sandie Macpherson is that I set such store by his good opinion? Well, up till a few months ago you might have seen his name—"Alexander Macpherson," as it was given baptismally—over the front of a small grocer's shop in the Gallowgate of Glasgow.

"Sandie and I were schoolfellows. We first met in the Seminary and afterwards we attended the High School. As I mind Sandie now, he was a wee, smug-mouthed, black-avee'd laddie, with eyes like a hawk and a stoop in the shoulders. From first to last he was ever at the top of the class. He carried away all the prizes at the Seminary, and when he came to the High School, among lads twice his size, he was 'dux' of the class. Such a memory as he had! It was wonderful, wonderful! He could repeat the whole Latin Delectus with his eyes shut, and he knew the whole of Euclid, when we were peching [breathing hard] over the 'Pons Asinorum.' The Doctor himself was afraid of him. As for me, where he was dux I was dunce. I had the taws [an instrument of torture, applied to the hands in Scotch schools] nearly every day from the Doctor, and ever and aye, while I writhed in my corner, I could hear the cry: 'Alexander Macpherson, tell Tammas Carlyle how to construe this or that passage in the 'Metamorphoses.' Sometimes, just to shame us, he was put at the very bottom of the class, and then—Lord, to see him loup[ing] from place to place, like one running up a brae, and then standing, flushed and triumphant, in his old place, at the very top!

"Sandie's father was a small tradesman in Glasgow, and you may be sure he was proud enough of his son. Sandie was ever spick and span, had the best of clothes, and a silver watch and

chain given to him by his aunt on his birthday. His books were like himself—clean, white and neat, with no thumb-marks or dog-eaves to disgrace the pages. He wrote a beautiful hand, like copper-plate, and in the writing class, as well as the rest, he was *facile princeps*. Well might he look with scorn on my slovenly dress, my books all thumbed and torn and on my handwriting, which was ill to make out as heathen Greek. Well might he be held up to me, as he was, for a shining light and an example. 'Tammas Carlyle, go out and wash your face; when will ye learn to be tidy, like Alexander Macpherson? 'Tammas, your books are a disgrace; do ye no' think shame when ye see the books of Alexander Macpherson?' For shame, Tammas, for shame; do ye ever see Alexander Macpherson sucking black man [a species of Scotch sweetmeat] in the midst o' school? 'Tammas, your handwriting is abominable; Alexander, set him a copy yourself, to show him how a lad should write.' These were the cries ringing forever in my ears. What wonder if I grew to look on Sandie as a superior being—to be gazed at with admiration and envy, to be imitated with awe and fear?

"It was just the same story when we went to college. 'We met there on our former footing; that is to say, he distinguished himself as usual, while I watched him from a respectful distance. Few words ever passed between us, for we had never been on speaking terms—either in or out of school. But the relationship between us was clearly understood. Sometimes as he passed me in the street, wearing grandly his red college gown and his college hat, while I crept along with my gown on my arm, he would give me a patronizing nod, that was all. We began Greek and moral philosophy under the same professors. It was the old story. He was the pet pupil of both. He drank in learning like his mother's milk. From the first Greek to the second and third I followed him laboriously—as a clumsy fledgling follows the flight of some splendid eagle, whom it seeks to emulate in vain.

"After we left college I lost sight of him for some years. I believe he might have received a bursary and gone to Oxford, but his father, proud as he was of his attainments, did not want to spoil him for trade, and withdrew him before he had completed his course. I myself took to pupil-teaching, having not yet decided to try my fortune in literature.

"But one day, fired by sudden enthusiasm, I wrote a long letter to the *Glasgow Herald* on some question of the day. It was printed next morning in all the glory of large type and signed 'Thomas Carlyle.' It was the proudest day of my life, but, alas! it was destined to be overlooked. Towards afternoon I entered a coffee-shop and saw in the compartment next to me, his head buried in the paper, a human figure. The paper was the *Herald*, open at the page containing my letter. I sat blushing with all the pride of fresh-blown authorship. Presently the face looked up, and I saw to my surprise my old school-fellow, Sandie Macpherson. Our eyes met but his story oris gave no sign of recognition. Then he turned to the paper again and smiled! Yes, he was reading my letter. It might astonish the public but it could not impose upon him. There were Latin and Greek quotations in it and fragments of moral philosophy; how ashamed I felt of them as I saw them come under his baleful eye! He smiled again, placed down the paper, paid his reckoning and walked out of the shop, without a word. I went home a miserable man. I might put on grand airs before the public, but one man knew my measure, and that man was Sandie Macpherson.

"It was no use arguing with myself that the man was an idiot; that although he was glib at up-taking what was taught him, he had neither talent nor originality. The memory of those early days haunted me like a shadow.

"I am not going to weary you—and myself—with a history of my literary struggles till I conquered the book-taster, the magazine editor and the publisher, and became a recognized producer of the popular literary article. Years passed away. In the course of years I emigrated to London on the invitation of John Mill, the philosopher. Then I published my first book, and, as I have told you, it was a failure. I retrieved myself by my second, which was about half as good and not near so earnest as the first. I still had Glasgow and Sandie Macpherson in my mind when I failed or succeeded, but in course of time the impression grew dimmer and dimmer. It was one fine day that John Mill returning from the North, where he had been lecturing on some political subject, spoke to me as follows: 'By the way, Carlyle, I met an old school-fellow of yours in Glasgow.'

"Ay, indeed? I said, feeling the blood mount to my face in a moment. 'A man named Macpherson, a small tradesman, and a member of the local club which took me down. A prosy fellow, and very sarcastic. He amused me very much with his dry reminiscences of your school-days and seemed greatly astonished that you had made any mark in the world.'

"I forced a laugh, but I felt hot and cold all over. 'Do you remember him?' probed Mill. 'He remembers you wonderfully.'

"I am not sure, I returned with carelessness. 'I believe there was a lad of that name in the class with me, but I've almost forgotten him. It's—it's a long time ago.' 'Hypocrite that I was! Did John Mill know that I was lying? He looked at me for some moments with an amused smile, as if he were calling up some queer reminiscence; and I—could have brained him. Some little time after that John Mill said I fell out. He wrote a criticism of Buckle's 'History of Civilization.' I handled the same book next quarter and turned Mill's arguments inside out in no very complimentary fashion. Mill was a sensitive man, and a while after that he met me dead in the street. We made it up afterwards, but were never the same as before. Till the day of his death I never gave him any explanation. I cared no more for Buckle or his arguments than for that fly on the wall! Buckle, indeed—the poor, silly, over-crammed Cockney gowk! The real cause of my attack on John Mill was anger and irritation. Sandie Macpherson, again, was at the bottom of it all!

"A year or so after this I went down to Glasgow on business. By that time I had made a name for myself and my visit caused a stir in the city. I stayed with the Lord Provost—a silly man, with a sniggering taste for philosophy. After a few days I grew very weary of being lionized; for nearly every day there was a grand dinner, and I was bored to death with the admiration of daft folk of both sexes. One forenoon as I was wandering about the streets looking at the old houses and calling to mind the places I had known when a lad, I passed down the Gallowgate and saw the name of 'Alexander Macpherson' over a small grocer's shop. Now, I was in a sympathetic mood that day; the contemplation of old scenes and the thought of the kindness of my countrymen had touched my heart, and it melted suddenly at the name of my old school-fellow. Could it possibly be the same? Before I knew what I was doing I had entered the shop.

"Yes, I was right. There, standing behind the counter, was Sandie, himself, older, grimmer, but neat and clean as usual. As I entered he was measuring out a pound of moist sugar for a bare-footed servant lassie in petticoat and short gown.

"Mr. Macpherson? I said, when he had done. He looked up and our eyes met, I saw in a moment that he recognized me, but his face remained grim and granite and his eye was cold as ice.

"That's my name," he replied. 'I smiled, and prepared to hold out my hand. 'I think we were schoolmates together. My name is Carlyle, Thomas Carlyle. Do you mind [remember] me?'

"He looked at me from head to foot. His eye rested on my old cloak, my broad-brimmed hat, and he nodded darkly, as he replied: 'I mind ye well enough. Can I serve ye with anything?'

"Nothing, thanks; only I was passing and I thought I should like to remind you of our old acquaintanceship.'

"As I spoke, Sandie proceeded leisurely with his business behind the counter—opened his till and looked into it; took down a piece of loaf sugar and began breaking it into small portions. He gave a sort of grunt as I finished my address to him and nodded again; then, after a pause, while I stood hesitating, he observed quietly, surveying me critically from head to foot: 'You're staying up in London, I hear?'

"Yes."

"You're what they call a leetery man, noo?'

"Just so," I replied, smiling good-naturedly, but feeling rather ashamed.

"Atweel," said Sandie, reflectively, as he swept up his pieces of sugar and put them into a large jar, 'atweel, London's a big place and they call it the centre of civilization; but—here he shut the lid of the jar sharply—'Many things please the folk in London that wouldna gang doon in Glasgow.'

"What he meant I could hardly gather; it was a mere general reflection, but I felt somehow that it had a personal application. A long pause ensued. I stood awkwardly waiting in front of the counter, but Sandie did not seem inclined for further conversation. At last, feeling rather uncomfortable, I determined to put an end to the interview.

"Well, I'll wish you good morning," I said, moving to the shop door.

"Good morning," grunted Sandie, not raising his eyes from his desk and ledger, to which he had just gone.

"I walked out of the shop, indignant at the man's imperturbability. Glancing back from the pavement I saw Sandie's face quietly regarding me over his ledger—and smiling—just as it had smiled when I saw him reading my first effort in literature. He was certainly quite irreconcilable.

"About this period of my career, as you may remember, I was particularly severe in my writings on the British Philistine and on the sordid, self-conceited, money-grabbing secularity of the trading classes in this country. I denounced the hypocrisies of Sodom and the flesh-pots of Gomorrah. The press took up my cry, and Philistinism had a bad time of it. Poor idiots, they thought that I had a grievance against society. Nothing of the kind. I was only trying to have my revenge on Sandie Macpherson!

"For, wrestle as I might against him the man had mastered me. Folk might compare me to John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, they might say that I had come to preach honesty and independence, pure living and high thinking, to a rotten generation, but Sandie Macpherson knew better. Sandie saw through me. It was no use posing as a great thinker and teacher before him. I minded his words: 'Many things please the folk in London that wouldna gang doon in Glasgow.' It was humiliating, to say the least of it. Much as I despised the fellow, his attitude of invincible stupidity was something Titanic. To the bedside of the heathen Emperor a slave used to come each morning, saying: 'Philip, remember you must die!' To my bedside, for many a day came the spirit of Sandie, saying: 'Thomas Carlyle, remember you're a poor creature, and I know it!'

"I thought to have my revenge on Sandie; at last, they made me Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

"More proud and exultant than you can think, I went down to my natal city to deliver the rectorial address. I was an old man by this time, and had a great name all over the world. Such a reception as they gave me! As I stood in the large hall, with the professors and citizens around me, the students in their thousands cheering me, fine ladies in the galleries smiling down upon me, I felt that I had reached the height of my ambition. I addressed them like a man inspired, I spoke of my early days, my struggles, my fondness for the country of my birth, and I was in the middle of a splendid peroration, when all of a sudden I became conscious of a man's face looking quietly up at me. One man's face, in all that sea of faces! But I knew it only too well—grim, cold, hard as granite, yet with a kind of pitying smile upon it—whose face could it be but the one I had dreaded all my life? The words went out of my head, and I ended feebly, sitting down into my chair with a sigh of relief when I had finished. The next day there were columns in the papers, and in the course of the long report something to

this effect: 'At this point of discourse, alluding to his early days in this city, Mr. Carlyle was visibly affected. His emotion was touching to witness; and he almost broke down; but amid the loud cheering of his enormous audience he at last concluded his (magnificent address.) 'Visibly affected,' indeed!—and 'touching emotion!' They little knew that my speech was nearly ruined by the sinister influence of Sandie Macpherson!

The great man paused, half amused, half angry at the remembrance of his odd experience. Reaching out his hand, he took down a pipe from the mantle-piece, filled and lit it, and smoked for some minutes in silence, with his eyes fixed upon the fire. I sat watching him, reverently and wonderingly. At last he broke the silence.

"I never saw Sandie again after that. 'About a year ago, however, an old friend, a minister of the kirk, coming on a visit from Glasgow, informed me of my former school-fellow, who was one of his congregation, had recently died. My friend had been with him frequently during his last illness. I asked, not without anxiety, if the poor fellow had still remembered me.

"My friend smiled.

"O, yes, he remembered you well," he replied, 'and only a few days before his death he spoke about you.'

"Indeed! and what did he say, I said, carelessly.

"Shall I give you his very words?" asked my friend, laughing merrily.

"Certainly.

"'They're telling me,' he said, 'that Carlyle has just written another book. Lord, minister, surely the world has gone clean daft! What can folk see in such a silly sumph [fool] as you?'

"So Sandie passed away," concluded the old philosopher, and now, 'whatever happens to me, I know that my career must be considered a failure, for the one dream of my existence—to make an impression on Sandie Macpherson—has been rendered impossible for ever.'—Robert Buchanan, in *Belgravia*.

The Use of Time.

Our household post of blessed memory teaches us in his "Palm of Life," that we ought so to live

—that each to-morrow finds us farther than to-day."

How so to live is a question interesting to every thoughtful and conscientious mind. Most of us fill up our days with the performance of duties required by our business, our domestic or social position. But there is always a choice between duties that may be done and duties that must be done. One may spend an hour every day on the outside of her head, brushing and dressing it, or she may spend the same hour furnishing the interior of this apartment. Here there is a choice as to the use of time.

The mother may occupy all her spare moments in embroidering her child's clothes, or she may use the same moments in opening to it the ample page of learning, provided it has been opened to her. The housewife may diligently gather the cobwebs from her house and let them gather in her brain. It isn't always possible to keep both free from them. And so we must choose between what seems to us the more important and the less important. Life is too short to do everything. Some must have their hair brushed glossy, must have their children's clothes embroidered, must have their walls free from cob-webs, must have a costly variety of dishes on the table, and are less imperative about things that seem to them of less importance—interior furnishings, mighty truths, great facts of science and of life. It is natural that we should care more for the earth under our feet, of which we are a part, than of the stars over our heads which are at an inconceivable distance from us. But it is wise to commune with the stars and through them with their maker and ours—as to the universe is one, are we not also a part of them? And it is wise to allow the great underlying facts and truths of an existence to get the better at the little notes that hide them from our vision.

If one had three hours every day for two months to devote to study, how much might be accomplished in that time in learning the beginning of a science, a language, an art! Half an hour every day during the year is the equivalent of three hours every day for three months. There are not many who could not save thirty minutes daily to devote to their own improvement. This fragment of time, rightly improved, would suffice to keep one in sympathy with the great thinkers of this and of past ages, would aid one in keeping up the habit of mental acquisition, and the love of fresh knowledge. An hour saved every day would double this advantage.

The great workers save all the fragments of time, and turn them to good account; thus they seem to create time. But they have only twenty-four hours in their day as have the rest of mortals. Their purpose, turning all the odds and ends of time to account, seems to multiply them, even as the five loaves and two little fishes became twelve basketsful after the multitude was fed.

A systematic division of the day enables one to employ every moment with profit. This method is adopted by all whose work amounts to anything. They have a time for everything and everything in its time. In these days of railroads it is comparatively easy for those who are governed by trains to be systematic in the use of their time, and the advantage reaches to all households whose members come and go on the trains. But with those not thus circumstanced the system must come from a force within them rather than without. A certain routine established and rigidly adhered to will do everything that is necessary in dividing the day into periods. The young can with difficulty compel themselves to a diligent use of time, and must be aided by those older than they, till such habits of industry and application are formed as will make them uneasy and restless unless they are profitably employed. The maxim of one of the old masters is good for us all: "Nulla dies sine linea"—no day without a line. Observing this with diligence and perseverance the year 1883 may at its close find us very much farther in knowledge and virtue than we are to-day.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Covington, Ky., boasts of a citizen who has not suffered a moment's pain of any kind in forty-seven years, nor has he had enough misfortune to bring one sigh.

For Young Readers.

SIX YEARS OLD TODAY.

What do you think, doll Rosa?
Look sharp at me, and say!
What do you think has happened?
I'm six years old to-day.
Yes, this is why my dear mamma
Has dressed you up so gay.
And brought you here to visit me,
I'm six years old to-day!

You see how fast I'm growing?
Oh I forgot, you know,
That you had only met me
An hour or two ago!
I've grown a year since yesterday!
My papa told me so.
I'm sure I didn't feel so tall
A day or two ago!

And, don't you think, doll Rosa,
I'm most too old to play?
I really feel quite busy,
Because I'm six to-day.
I guess I'll help mamma awhile!
I wonder what she'll say.
And after that we'll celebrate!
Because I'm six to-day.

—Our Little One.

LEARNING TO SKATE.

Skates made with the best steel are, of course, proportionately expensive; but it is very requisite that the steel should be good. Choose skates that are exactly the length of the foot, not those which have the iron cut off an inch within the heel. The iron should extend backward to the extreme edge of the heel, and the corners should be rounded. Pay attention to the depth of the blade, for it is desirable that the foot be as near the ice as possible, and yet necessary to have it so high that, in leaning over, the edge of the sole should not touch the ice. As to the fastenings, there are many modes equally good; the main point is to see that the skate is so perfectly secured to the foot that it can not move in the least, and the importance of this can not be overrated. Any fastening that aids in supporting the ankle is good.

Now let us suppose that you have donned your skates. At first you will have enough to do to prevent them running away with you. So begin by alternating, as gently as you like, and with the very shortest steps you can take, to walk upon the ice. After a little practice you will find yourself instinctively striking out a little. It is then time to learn the first movement, which is called forward striking, or running, and is done in this way: The toes are turned out so that the feet are nearly at right angles with each other; the position is important, because it is only thus you can obtain pushing power. From that position each foot is lifted alternately, and set down on the inside edge, when it immediately slides forward, all the more readily since the other foot held at right angles) can bear against the ice without sliding. Perfect regularity in stepping from foot to foot is essential.

When you can time your strokes evenly, and gain the necessary impetus, you may occasionally vary the proceedings by bringing your feet together, and running in that way for a considerable distance. In this, which is called the "serpentine," the feet are placed parallel, instead of at right angles, and they remain parallel throughout the movement. If you would learn it easily, take a few strokes forward to gain force, and then bring the feet parallel, but well apart, keeping the knees bent, and while going along in this manner try to make the line wavy by turning both feet at once (without lifting them) in the same direction, say to the right, swinging the body with them; then both to the left, with a swing to that side, and so on.

The common backward motion on both feet is exactly the same as the "serpentine," except that it is backward instead of forward. To learn this backward motion take a few strokes forward, then spin quite round, and while the impetus lasts turn the right toe inward, and push yourself back from that foot; then turn the left one inward, pushing from it, and so on alternately, leaning forward all the time. Practice will make it easy not merely to keep up the first impetus, but to increase it, and even to begin it without any forward strokes.

How delightful is the swift motion! Exulting in your growing confidence and in the progress already made, and feeling that you are at length attaining your wish and becoming indeed a skater, it is crushing at this juncture to be told by some friendly proponent that you are only at the threshold of the art, since you know nothing yet of moving on the outside edge. Moving on the outside edge! It sounds alarming.

Take courage! It is really not so formidable as it seems, and, moreover, there are few difficulties, you know, which do not vanish before perseverance.

The first thing you have to do in order to get yourself on the outside edge is to endeavor to skate round in a circle, as large a circle as you please at first, but to be gradually reduced as you improve. As you lift each foot for the next stroke try to cross it in front quite over the other and set it down, then the other in front of that, and so on alternately. Now, as the iron always circles toward the side on which it rests, it follows that the foot nearest the inside of the circle must work on the outside edge of the iron. Consequently your object will be to dwell as long as you can on that foot, and as briefly as you can on the other, which works on the inside edge. The foot that is behind must be kept behind until it is to be set down in front; it must not be carried in the air in front for an instant.

It is scarcely necessary to remind you again that the left foot must be exercised equally with the right. In fact, it is a good rule in this and all figures to give the left double practice. So after skating with the right foot to the inside of the circle, go off in the opposite direction, and make a circle with the left foot to the inside of it. Some difficulty is sure to be experienced in putting down the foot quite across the other; but diligent practice will soon repay you with the discovery that you can dwell for a few yards on the outside edge, and perhaps—keeping the raised foot well back in the mean time—nearly complete the circle.

After this is accomplished you may congratulate yourself on having become a skilful skater. If you wish to learn figure skating, however, you have much work still before you. The key to it is being able to turn rapidly from one edge of the skate to the other, but long and arduous practice will be required before the graceful "grapevine" twist and other figures can be successfully accomplished. Written

directions will avail little. Figure skating can only be learned by watching some one proficient in the art, and imitating his movements with care and patience.—*Harper's Young People*.

Exaggerating.

"I'm almost dead! It is as hot as fire, and I've been more than a dozen miles after that colt."

Andrew threw himself at full length on the lounge and wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"Where did you go?" asked his father.

"I went over to Bragg's corner and back by the bridge."

"That is less than a mile and a half. It is so very warm, Andy? It seems quite cool here."

"No, not so dreadful. I don't suppose, if I'd taken it moderate, but I ran like lightning and got heated up."

"You started about five o'clock, my son, and now it lacks a quarter of six," said his father, consulting his watch.

"Yes, sir, just three-quarters of an hour," answered Andrew, innocently.

"Does it take lightning forty-five minutes to go a mile and a half?"

"I didn't mean exactly that, father, but I ran all the way, because I expected the whole town would be here tonight to see my new velocipede," explained Andrew, reluctantly.

"Whom did you expect, Andy? I wasn't aware of a crowd was to be here? What will you do with them all?"

"Jim, Eddy and Tim told me they'd be round after school, and I would wonder if like came, too; that's all."

"The population of the town is five thousand, and you expect three of them; well, as you are very sick, I'm glad no more are coming. You couldn't play with them at all."

"Sick!" cried Andrew, springing to his feet; "who says I'm sick?"

"Why, Andrew, you said you were almost dead; doesn't that mean very sick?"

"You are so particular, father, about my talking! I don't exactly mean what I say, of course. I wasn't nearly dead, to be sure, but I did some tall running, you bet! There was more than fifty dogs after me, and I don't go much on dogs."

"Quite a band of them. Where did they all come from?"

"There was Mr. Wheeler's sheep dog, and Rush's store dog, and two or three more, and they made for me, and so I ran as fast as I could."

"Five at the most are not fifty, Andy."

"There looked to be fifty, any way," replied Andrew, somewhat impatiently.

"Carter's ten-acre lot was full of dogs just making for me, and I guess you'd thought there were fifty if it had been you."

"Ten acres of dogs would be a great many thousand; have you any idea how many?"

Andrew did not like to calculate, for it occurred to him that a small space ten or fifteen thousand sheep would occupy when camping and ten acres of dogs would be past calculation.

"But," his father continued, "I know no better way to break you of the foolish habit of exaggeration than to tell the children the trouble you had in going after the colt. You ran like lightning, encountered ten acres of dogs, which would be hundreds of thousands, traveled more than a dozen miles to get one, and a half miles in a straight line, expected to find five thousand people here to examine your new velocipede, and when you ran home was nearly dead."

"Please don't, father, the boys and girls will all laugh themselves to death, and I won't exaggerate again if I live to be as old as Methuselah!"

"Laugh themselves to death at a simple story like this? I hope not. But that it will rather set them to watching their own manner of telling stories, so to be sure they do not greatly overstate things. Habit, my son, grows with years, and becomes, in time, so deeply rooted that it will be impossible for you, when you become a man, to relate plain, unvarnished facts, unless you check the foolish habit you indulge in every day of stretching simple incidents into the most marvelous tales."—*Christian Neighbor*.

How Turkish Women Terrorize the Porte.

A Constantinople letter says: There was a grand procession here the other day on one of the great Moslem festivals. All the splendor of the Court was on exhibition. But after the ceremony the Minister of Finance was conversing with some friends in a sumptuous apartment, when a huge mob of women appeared, demanding money to buy bread. They beset the palace on all sides and clamored with a clamor that always strikes terror to the stoutest Moslem heart. They were starting, so they said, because the Minister of Finance has not paid salaries for months. No guard could control them. No soldier dares raise his hand against a woman. And so the Minister, gold lace, orders and all, had to beat a precipitate retreat through some secret passageway in order to save himself from their clutches. One amusing feature of this little incident is the curious fact that these women are largely hired disturbers. Officials find that they cannot get their pay themselves. When they become straitened for cash, therefore, they betake themselves to these women. The women are professional collectors, and receive a percentage on what they get. They know that they can defeat any soldiers with their slippers, or perhaps their yells. So they take the most extreme measures in order to get the money out of the Government. They get up mobs, they petition the Sultan, the shed copious tears over their hard lot, and so win a command for some slight distribution of money. Then they occupy the approaches to the Treasury Building, and utterly prevent any unhappy male creature from so much as seeing the pay-windows until they have themselves drawn all that they can get.

—A Boston man was much horrified when a fat colored woman appeared in his office recently and told him that she had prepared her trousseau and was ready for the ceremony. He expressed astonishment. She coolly told him that he had promised to marry her. He showed her to the door. She brought suit for \$5,000. He won the suit. She was crazy.—*Boston Post*.

