

THE IRON PORT.

VOLUME 14, NO. 14.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 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 3 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, Elmora St., third block south of Catholic church.
Office hours.—From 10 to 11 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 in 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, 4d floor, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts state and federal. Collections, payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace and Real Estate Agent.
(Deutscher Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die einseitige Erbschaft.)
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 furnished 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.

HANLEY'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. Baehrisch, Proprietor.
Refurnished throughout! Centrally located! Good Stabling! Low Rates! Give it a Trial!

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

SHELTON HOUSE.
FAVETTE, MICHIGAN.
New House, New Furniture, Pleasant Rooms and Good Table. Rare terms to summer visitors. Stables connected with the house.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Prop'r.

Items of Interest.

—Razors, at Mead's.
—Clocks, at Gagnon's.
—Insure with Mungler. 111f
—Fresh Bread at Hoyler's.
—Fresh Butter at Jo. Embs. 8f
—Pyramid Cigars, at Mead's.
—Pocket-cutlery, at Godley's.
—"Little Joker," at A. & McN's.
—Lemons and Oranges, at Purdy's.
—New novelties at Erickson's. Call.
—Fresh Valencia Oranges, at Purdy's.
—Hutchinson and Goodell's new store!
—Fresh figs at Atkins & McNaughtan's.
—VanDyke still sells Furniture 'way down.

—Erickson again announces low prices on all goods.
—The instantaneous process for babies, at Wolcott's.
—Derouin & Lonsdorf will open up on Thursday.
—Extra inducements for the next 30 days, at Wolcott's.

—Monday, March 26, at Music hall. H. & L. dance.
—Goods marked in plain figures at Derouin & Lonsdorf's.
—Ladies verdict: "If you want good goods go to Burns."

—Oh, no: he has plenty of Cider yet. Peter Semer.
—Hardware opening, at Dixon & Cook's West-end store.

—Clothing, for our friends in the woods, at Ed. Erickson's.
—Polo Caps, silk and rubber, Caps for rain or shine at E. & M's.

—Purdy has new Maple Sugar, good, and made by white people.
—Violins, Accordions and all smaller musical goods, at Burns' Bazar.
—Commercial Cigars, the pleasantest smoke in town, can be had of Mead.

—Business men should order their spring supply of printed stationery now.
—Budweiser still flows downward, at the Parlor, and there's plenty of it too.

—Boys, Mead has the finest lot of Marbles in town. Also Japanese Bird-kites.
—Call and leave your measure for your spring suit at Ephraim & Morrell's.

—"Home Pleasures," and other good-smoking cigars at Nick's. The Parlor.
—Parlor and kitchen Furniture, at VanDyke's. Call and see his assortment.

—The finest lot of accessories, both parlor, summer and winter scenes, at Wolcott's.
—You can get anything you want in the Furniture line, at VanDyke's. Cheap, too.

—Undersell me, you can't!
ED. ERICKSON.
—Rings, Pins, Chains, Bracelets, and all articles of personal adornment, at Gagnon's.

—The largest stock of Ribbons and fancy Dry Goods, on the U. P., at Burns' new store.
—See the new Suitings at Ephraim & Morrell's. Largest stock ever brought to this market.

—Steinke is out and Hoyler is in, and Bread is plenty and cheap at the old stand, next to Bittner's.
—200 pieces of prints at the same low price that he has been selling them at for a week past.

—Birthday Cards—a new stock—the finest of the kind to be had, can be found at Godley's.
—50 Sewing Machines, worth from \$15 to \$45 on payments of \$5 per month, at Burns' Bazar.

—Pure unfermented apple juice—by the barrel or half-barrel, can be had of Peter Semer.
—Buy a Waltham "Quick-Train" Watch of Stegmiller and you will be sure of getting your money's worth.

—The Hook & Ladder boys will dance, and will be glad to see their friends on Easter Monday, at Music hall.
—A few goods, slightly damaged by moisture, can be had cheap, at Dixon & Cook's west-end hardware store.

—Derouin & Lonsdorf have bought the latest styles of Clothing and will sell it cheap. One price and for cash.
—Spring is coming and you will want an oil stove, of course. Well, Dixon & Cook will sell you one, at either of their stores.
—Dixon & Cook—at their west-end store—offer a new medium sized "Gold Coin" coal stove for \$25, to save taking down and packing away for the summer. A bargain for some man.

Sand.

FEBRUARY "held its grip" to its last day—windy and snowy.
BORN, on Sunday, Feb. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rooney, a daughter.

THE Northwestern pay-car made its usual trip and made glad the employes on Friday and Saturday of last week.
To oblige us, if not for your own benefit, read the advertisements in the PORT. That is what they are printed for.

MR. COLWELL will try to have the game law amended so that it shall "stand to reason" as far as the u. p. is concerned.
WE hear of some crooked doings in the sale of railway tickets and some dismissals consequent thereon, but no names nor any particulars.

WALLACE was training a pair of pony bays, raised upon his own farm, on Saturday last. It was a nice little team, and Clark had fitted them out in the latest style of horse-tailoring.
BUSINESS is so dull and prospects so poor (for the immediate future) at Metropolitan, that J. M. Sharp wants to sell his stock of general merchandise at or below cost and get away.

WE HEAR that Major Clarke, of the Pioneer, has finally lost the use of his right arm, the long-delayed result of a gun-shot wound received in '63, in Dixie. Go for the pension, Major.

THE fire-engine was got out in the snow-storm, on Saturday last, to try the "water-gang" at the corner of Ludington and Charlotte streets. It got no water; why, we are not told.

ANOTHER good letter from Hiller this week, in spite of his — what he pleads guilty to, and it is a comfort to know that there is a locality where fur overcoats and German socks are unnecessary and frost-bites unknown.

FRED. MERRIAM showed us, on Saturday last, the resolutions passed by the Menominee fire company upon the death of Robert Stephenson, which he had engrossed beautifully for presentation to Mrs. Stephenson. Fred. is no slouch with a pen or pencil, and this was a labor of love.

THE long winter tells, especially upon the children. Colds, that usually yield readily to treatment and from which the little ones recover in four or five days now become pneumonias and last for weeks. They seem to be epidemic, too; one case occurring in a family being almost certainly followed by others.

THE Hook & Ladder company having completed the uniform equipment, the boys will air their new suits at Music hall on the evening of Easter Monday, upon which occasion they and their friends will dance. Our readers need not be told that the party will be well-conducted, the music good, and the boys glad to see their friends.

WE have seen and heard read an "opinion," by an authority high in repute, sustained by numerous decisions of the supreme court and references to the practice of the interior department, that knocks the Joslyn decision clear out, as regards patented lands. The poor fools who are being made use of by Hill and Weimer will want to hang those worthies before long.

GEORGE ENGLISH took over eight tons of Schoolcraft county freight, making five loads of it, one day last week. From Rivers' to the Delta company's camp he had to break his own road. Leaving here on Wednesday he delivered the goods, at Thompson, Perry's and Manistique, and reached home again on Sunday. Good loads and good time, considering the condition of the roads.

MRS. GLASER, wife of the Probate Judge Glasser, celebrated her — (we did not find check enough to ask for the numerals) birthday on the 23d ultimo. Quite a number of beautiful (and valuable) presents were received, and the occasion was improved as only the sons and daughters of the Veteran land do improve their fete-days. That she may live to gather her grand-children and their children about her knees and tell them tales of pioneering in Escanaba is the worst wish of the PORT.

IF THE management of the affairs of the O. & B. R. railroad is as "close" as that of the personal affairs of its president it will be the most economically built road in America, bar none. We are led to make the observation by a little story which we overheard a day or two since. A friend of ours, being in Milwaukee, called upon the president on business and so made his acquaintance. Meeting him on the succeeding day at the chamber of commerce, our friend was requested by the president to cash a three-dollar-and-twenty-cent check drawn in his favor by a Marquette firm, "because you live up there," said the president, and for the reason, further, that "it will save me a quarter, you see; and our friend did it, too, though he could do nothing with the check but deposit it for collection—could save the penny-squeaking Milwaukeean "a quarter" only by losing it himself. It was characteristic, and the old land pirate will take our neighbors' iron lands if he can get them, with no more feeling of shame than when he "saved" that "quarter."

WHO'LL be our first mayor?
THERE was a potato race at the roller rink on Wednesday evening last.
DEROIN & LONSDORF will have their opening on—well come to think of it our advertising columns will tell you.

A COLLISION, one train running into the rear of another, took place on the branch on Monday. Mr. Alex. Kempt, of Florence, agent there of the Menominee mining company was seriously injured. No other casualties.

LAST summer some of our Ludington street friends erected street lamps on their respective corners and the village furnished oil for them. They were used for a few weeks and then forgotten and now pedestrians must go home before the stores close if they wish any light to fall on their footsteps.

IT is a pleasant fact to note that our business houses are falling into city ways of doing business. Two years ago we did not have a single store in town that run with one line of goods, and now we can see them on both sides of Ludington street. It's the best way for all concerned, but it does seem rather hard for the old pioneers.

AN EMPLOYEE of the Northwestern company, whose name we have been unable to learn, was severely injured on Monday last by the fall of a heavy icicle from the eaves of the blacksmith's shop. His skull was fractured, and it was at first thought that his wound was fatal, but at the time we write, on Tuesday, he is doing well, and will probably recover.

THE PORT would invite parties in the woods and on farms out of town, but in the county, to send us any items of news which they may happen to know. Things which are thought of no interest to the farmer himself may interest others. Any way send us a letter occasionally, whether you are a good hand at the "three r's" or not, and we will fix it up all right. Last but not least, don't forget to sign your name; not to publish, but so that we may know that the correspondence is reliable. Help us to advertise the country a little.

IT appears, upon explanation that we said more than was just about the "Underwriters" last week. They are, and have been for some time, canceling a portion of the risks formerly carried by them in this place (which have aggregated over \$100,000) but have done so no faster than other companies have taken the risks they wished to resign, and they still carry a large sum. The canceling of the risk on the PORT concern was brought about by a typographical or clerical error in the rate-book furnished them, and the risk has been placed at the old rate.

THE collision in which Mr. Kempt was injured occurred in the rock cutting just west of the Menominee river, and was one of those "nobody to blame" affairs. The leading train had broken in two just at the east end of the cut and been delayed thereby—the repairs had been made, the flagman called in and the train started (moving slowly) when the second train overtook and ran into it. The road makes a reverse curve in the cut so that the engineer of the rear train could not see the forward train until he was upon it and collision inevitable.

A GENTLEMAN who occupies a position bringing him in contact with the fishing interests of this place informs us that between fifty and sixty men are employed at gill-net fishing on our bay at the present time and that these men are handling between ten and fifteen hundred nets. As to the number of men who fish with hook and line, for trout, we know nothing of, but feel no hesitation in saying that there is probably an equal number. It takes some little time to do a fishing business, even in winter, each net being forty fathoms (at least we think so) in length.

A WORD to you, my friend. Will you be so kind as to clear that monstrous bank of snow from your walk? Now don't shrug your shoulders and grumble at the sun for not getting in its work on it. We don't want the sun; we want the snow, but we want it in the street and not on the walks where little children and ladies will have to wallow through it for weeks at a time. It's your eye we are after, and not your neighbor, so go to work, exercise a little, and see how good you will feel after it, saying nothing of the "God-bless-you's" you will receive from the ladies.

IT has been a stock argument with the Milwaukee-Saginaw land-grabbers that purchasers of land within the limits of the forfeited O. & S. L. grant were "speculators"—that they made their purchases with full knowledge of the condition of the lands and the cloud which would rest upon their titles, and that therefore they were entitled to no consideration. We learn just now that the president of the concern, Guido Pfister, in '73, purchased a thousand acres of those lands, as a speculation, and now claims (and has no doubt received from the company assurances of) immunity from disturbance in regard to his title, on the ground that his purchase was made in good faith and without knowledge or suspicion that the lands were not properly in the market and subject to entry. How were we to know more about it than he? If he is an innocent settler, why not everybody? But our folks are in the ring. That's where they are weak.

BETS on the opening of navigation are now in order.
THE snow-storm of last Saturday was much more severe at the west than here, blocking the Minnesota and Dakota railroads.
MARRIED, on Sunday evening, February 25, by Emil Glaser J. P., Eugene Gelzer and Miss Maggie Irving, both of this village.

THURSDAY was a beautiful day; one that poets and corner-loafers delight in, and there were plenty of the latter out taking advantage of it.
THE fishermen are said to be doing poorly in the matter of fish at present. Too much twine in the water is the main cause of the complaint.

THE railway shops resumed the ten hour schedule on Thursday March 1. This is earlier than usual, and looks as though they were preparing for a good season's work.

WE are sorry to hear of the severe illness of Dr. T. L. Gelzer. He has been confined to his bed for a week or more, and, we understand, fears are entertained for his recovery.
NOTWITHSTANDING the cry of hard-times for the coming season, by the chronic grumblers, we note with pride the fact that several new buildings are being erected in the village.

NICK BARTH's large mirror, for the "Iron Exchange," at Neegaunee was broken in transit. The glass cost Nick some \$300, but we understand that he will not have to lose it. Hope not, at least.

JUST as we go to press we learn, by telegram from Representative Colwell, that Thomas W. Palmer was elected United States senator last evening, March 1. Thus endeth a long and stubborn struggle.

ON the 26th the vote for senator stood as follows: Palmer, 24; Stockbridge, 21; Willis, 9; Crosby, 2; Ferry, 2; and Lothrop 27. But one vote was taken and only eighty-seven members were present and voting.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stir created against the gamblers a short time ago the old games go right along. Hazard and Faro taking the lead, and the town is infested with as hard a lot of gamblers as was ever our privilege to see.

CURT LEWIS is enjoying himself in Washington, so he says in a letter to us, but the hotels don't seem to suit him. Says he "prefers better beds and more to eat with less brushing by the hall-boy." Curt knows how 'tis himself, even if he is in the nation's capital.

THE New England supper at the Methodist church went off as nicely as could be wished. The church was thronged with men women and children, and all had a good time and lots of beans. How much the church made out of the affair we have not yet learned.

THE town is as quiet as a church on Monday, now-a-days. Business of all kinds is comparatively good, and no one complaining very bitterly, but the rough element have deserted us for a time and it is quiet on the streets. For so much we are truly thankful.

CAPT. GEO. SHIPMAN, who ran the tug Edith for A. Booth last season, has severed his connection with him and will "pull nets" for himself next season. Harvey Shipman will be associated with him and the tug Sarah E. Shipman will do their hauling and other work. Hope you may make a success of it, boys.

THE paper-house of Geo. H. Taylor & Co., successors to the Cleveland Paper Co., was closed on Wednesday. The failure of the paper-mill company at South Bend, Ind., pulled down G. H. T. & Co., but it is believed that the suspension is only temporary, and that an arrangement will be made under which they will resume business within a few days.

PLUNGING westward along Randolph street, this Wednesday, morning, I ran against our newly-married friend Brown. He was as happy, apparently, as a man in his circumstances should be—could say "my wife" as easily as though he had been in a habit of using the phrase for five years instead of five days, and will be at home, D. V., on Sunday.—From a letter from the Col. dated Chicago, Feb. 28.

MR. SWINEFORD takes hold of his work as commissioner of mineral statistics as though he liked it. He has just published (at his own expense, the law making no provision for it) a special report giving the product of iron and copper of the state for 1882, with its market value, and a comparison of the relative profits of iron and copper mining, in the state, and gold and silver mining in the United States. He gives the aggregate value of the product of the upper peninsula for 1882 at \$34,800,000, the aggregate of dividends paid by the same mines since they were opened at \$35,270,915, and all upon an investment of \$12,500,000. The comparison shows that 101 copper and iron mines in this district, with the investment above stated, have earned more money than all the gold and silver mines reported by the mining-stock Register, numbered by the thousand and showing an investment of \$1,000,000,000. The report ought to be reprinted by the state and given a wide circulation.

HILLER'S LETTER.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., Feb. 14, 1883.

DEAR COL: I see you have tried to make out that I have caught the disease so prevalent to this country, i. e. laziness. Well I may as well plead guilty at once and done with it, and trust to the leniency of the court to let me off with a light sentence, as to allow you to produce any evidence in the case, for that would certainly go against me. Well this is a good country to be lazy in as you are not in danger of freezing to death, and it doesn't take but very little exercise to keep up circulation. Another reason for not writing was because I did not think I could write anything from personal experience that would be of interest to you, and then we have had so much pleasant weather that I could hardly stay in the house long enough to write. But to-day I am cornered and can't very well get around it as it is raining and I can't go out very well. It has rained so seldom this winter that it is a pleasure to see it, and then it puts a smile on the farmers' faces as they were beginning to think of not getting any this season and looked considerably downcast, but enough water has already fallen to insure good crops the coming season, with over two months yet in which they may expect rain; they seldom getting any after the first of May until the following winter. They used to think they could not raise anything here without irrigation but have found that if they keep their land in proper shape and well plowed it will retain the water that falls in the winter and will produce a good crop without irrigation, but if two crops are raised irrigation is resorted to. They claim this is the coldest winter they have ever had, but I can stand it very well as the the lowest thermometer has been was 28°—four degrees below freezing—and I have had occasion to put on my overcoat a couple of times this winter. This is the third rain we have had and with the exception of two or three days that the wind blew so hard that it was uncomfortable to be out, the balance of the time has been the most delightful weather one could ask for, as we generally have a clear sky and very little wind. The windy days I have spoken of were no worse than I have experienced in Escanaba for weeks at a time, but we have so little of it here that when it does blow we notice it more.

Since my last letter I have visited several of the adjoining hamlets but saw nothing of particular interest except that they are nice farming and fruit growing districts in a remarkably fine state of cultivation. We spent one day in visiting the Hot Sulphur Springs, situated about eight miles from here by the traveled road but not so far in a straight line. They are in an easterly direction from Santa Barbara, part way up the mountain side and 1,500 feet above the ocean. They are difficult to reach as the road is rather rough, but is a very beautiful place after you get there, being so wild and romantic and commanding such a beautiful view of the ocean and surrounding country. There is a hotel and bath houses there for the accommodation of tourists and patients who go there for treatment. The water from these springs contains great medicinal properties for the cure of rheumatism and diseases of that nature, and there are a large number of people stopping there to avail themselves of the benefits of the water. There are several springs from which water of different temperature flows, varying from about fifty to one hundred and fifteen degrees. The warmest of these are highly impregnated with sulphur and which is very disagreeable to some persons, but as I expect to go to that "sulphurous place," when I die, I felt quite at home here. The water boils up directly out of the rocks and is so strongly impregnated with sulphur and other substances that everything over which it flows is thickly covered with deposits of almost every color. The water is led from the springs directly to the bath houses and you can have a bath in any temperature you like. I tried the hottest water they had here—115 degrees—as I am partial to hot baths, and I found it very nice, but after I got out of the bath it was three hours before I stopped perspiring. We had an excellent dinner here and after looking around and seeing the sights we started on our return trip in time to reach home before dark, well pleased with our day's visit. I have also been to the top of the mountain range north of this city, going in company with three other gentlemen, one of whom had been there before acting as guide. We went on horseback and I would not have believed it possible for a horse to go where we did had we not accomplished the feat. We started at 8 a. m., going by way of Cold Spring canyon, back of Monticello, following up the canyon for quite a distance on what could be called a very passable road, and striking the Quick-silver mine trail. We expected to leave our horses here and make the balance of the ascent on foot, but as our guide said it had been made with horses we concluded we could do as well as any one else had, so we started. It was easy at first and the trail was quite good until we got to the Twin falls, where a small stream of water falls 150 feet in two leaps. This of course was a barrier to following the canyon any farther and were compelled to follow along up the side of the canyon where they were nearly perpendicular and only room for a man or horse to go singly. Here the real ascent began.

(Concluded next week.)

DIRECTORY.
OFFICIAL COUNTY DIRECTORY.
DAVID OLIVER, Sheriff
FRANK H. ATKINS, Clerk and Register of Deeds
COVILL G. ROYCE, Treasurer
E. P. ROYCE, Circuit Court Commissioner
EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate
E. P. ROYCE, Prosecuting Attorney
CHAS. E. BROTHERTON, Surveyor
HENRY McFALL, Coroner
County Board of Supervisors
Geo. T. BURNS, Escanaba
Wm. O. MERTZ, Fairbanks
J. D. FOLLMER, Ford River
A. H. KROGER, Maple Ridge
W. W. OLIVER, Baldwin
H. CONLEY, Masonville
RUBEN S. ALLEN, Wisconsin
SAM. ELIOTT, Bay City
THOS. J. STEWART, Naha
GEO. LANGRISH, Bark River
CHAS. J. STANTON, Bay de Noquette

SECRET SOCIETIES.
DELTA LODGE, No. 195, F. & A. M.
Regular communications are held at their hall, over Ephraim's store, on the third Thursday in each month. Robt. Redford, W. M., J. W. Strigo, Sec.

ESCANABA LODGE, No. 118, I.O.O.F.
Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store, every Monday evening. James Harris, N. G., E. A. Shores, Sec.

ESCANABA LODGE, No. 85, I.O.G.T.
Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store, every Tuesday evening. W. J. Hatten, W. C. T., R. Zekil, Sec.

ESCANABA LODGE NO. 117,
A. O. U. W. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. J. N. Mead, M. W., O. E. Lewis, Rec.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
The Rev. B. S. Taylor, pastor. Services at 11:00 and 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 10 o'clock; class meeting at 6:30 o'clock; prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. E. W. Garner, pastor. Services at 11 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 o'clock; prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ST. JOSEPH'S.
Rev. Jos. Niebling, pastor. Services in the morning at 8 and 10 o'clock; afternoon, catechism at 6 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S, PROT. EPISCOPAL.
Rev. Mr. Eichbaum, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., every Lord's day.

SWEDISH METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. O. E. Olander, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Sabbath school at 11, and weekly prayer meeting on Friday evenings.

TIME TABLES.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.V.
TRAINS AT ESCANABA.
GOING SOUTH.
No. 2 (Passenger) 3:30 pm
No. 10 7:00 am
No. 12 7:00 am
No. 20 7:50 am
GOING NORTH.
No. 1 (Passenger) 11:18 am
No. 21 8:00 am
No. 23 10:00 am

MEMONIEE RIVER BRANCH.
TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC.
GOING WEST.
No. 4 (Passenger) 10:25 am
No. 14 7:50 pm
No. 28 8:00 am

TRAINS AT FLORENCE.
GOING EAST.
No. 3 (Passenger) 8:05 am
No. 5 2:40 pm
No. 27 2:55 pm

FELCH MOUNTAIN BRANCH.
Train leaves Escanaba at 9:30 a. m. and arrives at Escanaba at 6:30 p. m.
Passengers for Crystal Falls and Iron River stations leave Escanaba at 7:30 a. m. arrive at Crystal Falls at 2:30 p. m., and at Stambaugh at 7:00 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.
AGENTS Wanted for the following illustrated standard works of character: *great variety*—*low in price*, *well illustrated*, *liberal terms*. *Wm. Garretts & Co., Old Fellows Block, Columbia, O.*

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. *Throat cure*.
No. 1 in the world.
No. 1 in the world.
No. 1 in the world.

FREE *USEFUL ARTICLES*—*BEAUTIFUL FLORA GARDEN*.
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THE IRON PORT.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 21st the Army and Fortification Appropriation bills were passed, with amendments. The bill appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y., and the joint resolution to provide for the termination of the articles in the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries, were also passed. The Utah bill was taken up, and amendments were proposed and debated. In the House the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were concurred in. A conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was submitted, stating that the conferees had been unable to agree. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments were offered.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate on the 22d for the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon the methods of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River below Cairo. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and amended. In the House a bill was passed creating three additional land districts in Dakota. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered and amended in Committee of the Whole. Among the amendments agreed to was one offered by Mr. Pomeroy, repealing the Pre-emption laws altogether, with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for entry of public lands by grant or otherwise.

In the Senate on the 23d the Naval and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were passed, with amendments. The conference reports on the Indian and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were agreed to. The Utah Anti-Polygamy bill was further considered and amended. In the House a bill was passed creating three additional land districts in Dakota. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered and amended in Committee of the Whole. Among the amendments agreed to was one offered by Mr. Pomeroy, repealing the Pre-emption laws altogether, with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for entry of public lands by grant or otherwise.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in the Senate on the 24th, and upon a provision increasing the salary of the Public Printer to \$4,000, quite a discussion arose as to the influence of the Printer's Union upon the management of the Government Printing Office, after which the amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed. In the House a bill was passed creating three additional land districts in Dakota. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered and amended in Committee of the Whole. Among the amendments agreed to was one offered by Mr. Pomeroy, repealing the Pre-emption laws altogether, with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for entry of public lands by grant or otherwise.

DOMESTIC.

FRANK RANK, formerly Sheriff of Yolo County, California, and his cousin George have been arrested for the murder of John E. Malby last March. A witness of the tragedy has been found.

In the United States Court at Cleveland on the 20th Fayette Brown was appointed Receiver of the iron-works of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and gave bond in \$100,000. He closed the mills in order to take an inventory.

In a Boston court, J. C. Knowles recently obtained judgment for \$3,000 against a saloon-keeper for selling liquor to a young son of the plaintiff, from which he became intoxicated.

The family of William Bush, living near Corsicana, Tex., was poisoned a few days ago by having morphine administered instead of quinine. The mother and three children died from the effects.

Another outbreak occurred on the 21st in Sing Sing Prison, and 293 strikers were on a diet of bread and water.

The seventeenth victim of the New York school-house fire died on the 21st, and several others were not expected to recover.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in the western and central portions of Iowa on the 21st. The faculty seats in the chapel at Dartmouth College were recently larded, and many sophomores were suspended for refusing to give the names of the offenders.

A small silver ore discovery has recently been made twenty miles south of Tucson, A. T. A large expense was included, and at least half a million's worth of the precious metal was in sight.

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed bills appropriating \$100,000 for the sufferers by overflow in that State.

At Millers, Mass., a few days ago thirteen children were thrown from a large sleigh, which struck a tree, and six were seriously injured.

D. S. FENNIS, who recently died at Philadelphia and was buried in the Potter's field, avoided religious and charitable associations in Edinburgh, Scotland, out of \$100,000.

A CLANDESTINE Masonic organization in Connecticut is said to be conferring degrees up to the thirty-third, in one or two evenings, for ten dollars.

A CAROL (Ill.) despatch of the 23d reports the drowning of J. S. Rhodes, his wife, two children and two men, while crossing from the Kentucky shore to Wolf Island.

The floods in the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville had virtually come to an end on the 23d. The Mississippi River at Cairo, Ill., was still rising, and many houses were flooded.

In the shooting-match at Louisville, Ky., on the 23d, Dr. Carver defeated Bogardus by one bird, winning \$1,500 in stakes and gate-money.

Tra discovery of a telescopic comet in the constellation Pegasus was made on the 23d by Prof. Swift, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Observatory.

ELLI CHART, one of the bands who participated in the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky., in December, 1831, was found guilty of murder on the 23d, and sentenced to death.

HATCH & PATRICK, of the New York Stock Exchange, have suspended payment on account of the defection of their cashier, George W. Tompkins, for \$75,000 or more.

The worst snow-storm of the season prevailed in portions of Iowa and Minnesota on the 23d.

The convicts at work in the harness-shop of the State Prison at Jefferson, Mo., mutilated on the 23d, and set fire to a heap of straw, which caused a \$300,000 fire. No lives were lost.

A BOILER explosion a few days ago in Banholzer's brewery at St. Paul, Minn., wounded six men and five women, and caused a loss of \$15,000.

At Cairo, Shawneetown and other points in Illinois the high water in the Mississippi continued on the 23d, and the people were looking forward to a further rise with feelings of dread. Terrible destitution still prevailed in the flooded sections of Indiana, but relief was being furnished as rapidly as possible.

The Wampum Iron Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has failed for \$100,000.

Two freight trains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road collided a few days ago at Spring Mills, O., both being completely wrecked, and Engineer L. Graham and Fireman Quinlan lost their lives. Seventy-five head of cattle were also killed.

The Augustinian Society of Lawrence, Mass., founded by Catholic priests in 1870, and chartered by the Legislature, has failed for \$540,000. The majority of its creditors are female mill operatives.

A GANG of seventy-five Arkansas convicts, working on the levee below Helena, mutilated on the 24th. They killed the contractor, J. H. Gant, and seventeen of the party made their escape.

NEAR the quarantine grounds on Staten Island, N. Y., Dennis Hennessey, his wife and two children were burned to death the other night by their house taking fire.

A PATIENT in the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton Va., tampered with the medicines used a few days ago, and five inmates had died and two others were fatally poisoned.

AR three points in Louisiana the levee broke on the 24th, and several fine plantations were overflowed. There was a foot of water on the track from Vicksburg to Monroe.

The snow-storm in Wisconsin on the 24th blocked railroads to a greater extent than heretofore this winter. In some of the cuts the snow was packed thirty feet deep.

A NEW pest-house was established at Leadville on the 24th, and the public schools had been closed on account of small-pox.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE vote in the United States Senate on the 23d, on the passage of the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation (which embraces the Tariff measure), was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Barrow, Bayard, Blair, Brewster, Camden, Cameron (W. Va.), Conger, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Wicks, Edmunds, Frye, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones, Joseph (Cal.), Kellogg, Lorenz, McMillan, McPherson, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Sticker, Tabor, Van Wyck, Windom.

Nays—Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Farley, Garland, George, Hampton, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Williams—18.

Mr. Butler, but for his pair with Mr. Cameron (Pa.), might have voted yes, though Republican. Mr. Jones was paired with Mr. Groome; if he had not been he would have voted nay. Mr. McGill was paired with Mr. Lamar; otherwise he would have voted yes. Mr. Morgan would have voted yes, but for the fact that he was paired. Mr. Seabury was paired with Mr. Saunders.

At the municipal election in Philadelphia on the 20th the Republican elected the Police Magistrate, and secured a majority in the Common and Select Councils. In Syracuse, N. Y., the Democrats elected the Mayor and five of the eight Aldermen.

The estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, is estimated at \$6,000,000. His will gives his widow \$500,000 in bulk and the income from \$1,000,000. Personal legacies amount to \$200,000, and bequests to charities over \$700,000. The income of the residue of the estate goes to a grandson bearing the same name.

GAIL HAMILTON, the authoress, has been offered the Trusteeship of the Massachusetts Work-house.

On the 20th Frank James was arraigned at Gallatin, Mo., on the charge of murdering Cashier Sheets, of the Gallatin Bank, in 1868, and also Conductor Westfall, in 1851. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set for the third Monday in June.

FATHER ST. CRE, one of the oldest priests in the world, who celebrated the first mass ever said in Chicago, died in St. Louis on the 21st.

COLONEL R. A. PACKER, a well-known railway manager of Pennsylvania, died at Jacksonville, Florida, recently, leaving \$100,000,000 or more.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JAMES GAMBLE died at his home in Williamsport, Pa., on the 23d.

SUBAN B. ANTHONY called from Philadelphia for Liverpool on the 23d.

ACCORDING to a Washington special of the 21st to the Chicago Tribune the Tariff bill passed by the Senate effects a reduction of \$41,500,000 in the internal-revenue taxation, on the basis of last year's business. The bill repeals all internal-revenue taxes except the whisky and beer tax and the tax upon bank overdrafts. The tariff portion of the bill abolishes all charges for what are known as packages and the cost of inland transportation, and it is estimated that this will reduce the expenses of importation under the existing law about five per cent. The general changes made by the Senate, as compared with the present law, are in the direction of lower rates.

REV. PAUL A. CHADBOURN, ex-President of Williams College, and for some years President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, died on the 23d, aged sixty years.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR on the 24th nominated John W. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Spain.

FOREIGN.

THE United States steamer Ashuelot was recently lost in Chinese waters. The officers were saved, but eleven of her crew were drowned.

FOURTEEN French Catholic Bishops have been summoned to answer for having, in violation of law, published a Papal decree against certain educational treaties.

ANOTHER Ministry has been constituted in France under the Presidency of Jules Ferry.

MEDICAL students violated three graves in the cemetery at St. Chotislague, Ont., a few nights ago, and bore away the bodies.

The Bundesrath has passed the bill prohibiting the importation of American pig, pork or sausage into Germany.

SIXTY Cars turned over many Irish-Americans have left Dublin for the United States.

In the British House of Commons on the 23d ex-Secretary Forster said recent developments increased the suspicion that the Land League was connected with the outrages in Ireland, and that the latter had been committed by Parnell, who had now been unmasked.

The Porte has telegraphed the Governor of Tripoli instructing him to visit the Italian Consul personally and apologize for the recent insult offered the latter.

GENERAL McADAMIS, who is now in Paris, enters a denial of the charge of connection with the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

The wife of Carey, the Irish informer, has been completely boycotted since the confession of her husband. Not one of her tenants has paid rent, and notices are chalked on the door-posts, warning persons not to pay rent to the "cursed informer."

LOUIS FERNANDEZ and Carmen Ibra, lovers, aged sixteen years, of Malmarosa, Mex., became forbidden to marry, tied themselves together and jumped into the Yara River a few days ago and were drowned. The bodies were recovered, and at the sight the girl's mother also jumped into the river and was drowned.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch states that a steamer was recently wrecked in the Bosphorus, resulting in the drowning of twenty-two persons.

This Dublin police learned on the 23d that all the agrarian rans were arranged by one organization. Ten men were soon to be arrested in the Dublin district, and six of the prisoners just committed for trial were willing to become informers.

In the British House of Commons on the 23d Mr. Parnell stated that he had been asked by the Secretary to disclose the secrets of his associates. He said he had nothing to defend himself from, and asserted that the present officials in Ireland were unfit to administer the Crimes act.

A PACKAGE was received on the 24th at the post-office in Ballydehob, Ireland, addressed to Earl Spencer, which contained several ounces of dynamite and a fuse.

By the mistake of a train-dispatcher two freight trains on the Grand-Trunk Road were wrecked a few days ago between New Castle and Newtonville, Ont., and one man was fatally and two others seriously injured. Property valued at \$125,000 was destroyed.

RUSSIAN officials on the 24th received letters conveying threats to blow up the Kremlin at Moscow, where it is proposed to crown the Czar.

The Kampersmuehle Cotton Mills in Germany, in which were 12,000 looms, were destroyed by a fire a few days ago.

The steamer Glamorgan, on route from Liverpool to Boston, was wrecked in mid-ocean recently, and seven of the crew, including the Captain, were lost. Fifty-three persons were rescued by the steamship Republic, which arrived at New York on the 24th.

FLAMES a few days ago swept away the Catholic Church and parsonage at Riviere du Loup, Quebec, valued at \$100,000.

SOCIETIES to destroy the rights of property and exterminate the middle classes were discovered in Andalusia, Spain, on the 25th. Belgian police had unearthed a plot affecting many European countries.

LATER NEWS.

THE exchanges at twenty-five leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ended on the 24th amounted to \$901,195,233, against \$1,007,510,373 the previous week. There had been a large decrease in New York, but throughout the country there was noticeable a great improvement in the spring trade.

GILBERT L. CROWELL, manager of the Tallman estate in New York, was on the 24th discovered to be a defaulter for \$601,000. He borrowed money from members of the family besides appropriating the funds.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, who kept the bar in the Newhall House, was indicted at Milwaukee on the 24th for setting the hotel on fire. He was taken into court, pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at \$10,000.

The mills of the St. Joseph Lead Company, at Bonne-Terre, Mo., were destroyed by fire on the 25th, involving a loss of about \$250,000.

In the British House of Commons on the 26th Mr. Parnell stated that the power of arrest in Ireland was abused, the judges were unfit to try political causes, freedom of speech did not exist, and the Government could not rule Ireland without the sympathy of the people.

A. B. WILLIAMS, counsel for Dorsey and Brady in the Star-route trial, was indicted by the District Grand Jury on the 26th for receiving stolen goods.

The extradition of P. J. Sheridan, of New York City, charged by Carey, the Dublin informer, with complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, has been demanded by the British Government. Sheridan is now employed on the staff of the Irish World. A warrant for his arrest was granted on the 26th.

The entire village of Vaughan, Miss., except one hotel and the depot, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

THE TARIFF BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A Washington special to the Chicago Tribune of the 23d gives the following summary of the Senate Tariff bill:

The bill repeals all internal-revenue taxes except the whisky and beer tax and the tax upon bank overdrafts, making a total internal-revenue reduction compared with last year's business of \$41,500,000.

The tariff portion of the bill abolishes all charges for what are known as packages and the cost of inland transportation. This is estimated to reduce the expenses of importation under the existing law about five per cent. The general changes made by the Senate as compared with the existing law are in the direction of lower rates.

Chemicals were reduced by the Tariff Commission from twenty-five to thirty per cent. over the present rate. The Tariff Commission have been in the direction of further reduction. Phosphates and fertilizers have been placed upon the free list. Reductions have been made upon many all drugs and dyes. The only exception is the increase made upon the extract of sassafras, to satisfy the Virginia sassafras industry. The exceptional increase in this schedule is for the restoration of lost product, since and after to the old rate.

The rest of the chemical schedule was reduced. Bi-chemate of potash was reduced to three cents, and aniline dyes to thirty-five per cent. over the present rate. The Tariff Commission have been in the direction of further reduction. Phosphates and fertilizers have been placed upon the free list. Reductions have been made upon many all drugs and dyes. The only exception is the increase made upon the extract of sassafras, to satisfy the Virginia sassafras industry. The exceptional increase in this schedule is for the restoration of lost product, since and after to the old rate.

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CRUSHED TO DEATH.

An Alarm of Fire in a New York Parochial School Causes a Panic Among the Little Scholars—The Frightened Children Leap or Fall Down the Stairway, and Sixteen of Them are Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured—Pitiable Scenes.

NEW YORK, February 23. An outbreak of fire under the stairs of the second floor of the school-house attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Fourth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, caused a panic which resulted in the death of sixteen little girls and the maiming of many others. Over seven hundred scholars, mostly children of the poor classes, ranging from six to eleven years in age, attended the school, and were in their classrooms when an alarm of fire was given. The sisters quickly marshaled the children, and before half a minute had elapsed half of them had reached the street by one stairway, the other being useless by reason of the fire and smoke. The other half would have quickly marched out unharmed, but that the sister in charge of No. 5 class, overcome by the peril of her charges, swooned away. This class immediately became panic-stricken, broke away from all restraint, threw the other rapidly-marching classes into confusion, and all rushed for the hall-way. On the stairs, already crowded, a deadly crush took place. The falling of the stairs broke, and a mass of struggling children was precipitated to the floor below. The little ones fell in a mass, one upon another, from four to five deep. The police and firemen, who had already been summoned, arrived; but their work of rescue was much hampered by the frightened children, who continued to fall or leap from the stairway, those in front being crowded over the broken balustrade by those behind, still struggling to reach the exit.

The fire from which the smoke spread through the building, bringing such terrible results to the innocent pupils, was of a most trivial character. It started among a mass of sweepings in the closet beneath the stairs leading from the second to the third floor, on the east side of the building. It had been smoldering for some time, and had eaten its way through to the center of the partition wall dividing the hall from the classroom in front, and had crept up toward the third floor ere it was discovered. At this moment a visitor called at the school to instruct the pupils in the fifth class, which is on the second floor, the door of which opens almost opposite to and within five feet of the closet in which the sweepings were burning. The visitor knocked at the door, which was opened by one of the sisters of Notre Dame, by whom the school is conducted. Scarcely had the door swung back on its hinges when the flames burst in under the stairway. The sister hastily shut the door, but not until some of the children in her care had caught sight of the fire. All efforts to quiet them were in vain, and they rushed madly from the classroom. Some fell from the top of the closets into the room, and in a few seconds spread to all parts of the building, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued.

The building is five stories high and has nine classrooms, seven for girls and two for boys. The rear of the school abuts at the rear of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, which fronts on Third street. There are two stairways on the east and the other on the west side of the building. These stairways were about three and a half feet wide, and opened almost at the doors of the classrooms. From the playground in the center of the building this way was approached by a narrow, dark passage way. When the girls in the second floor of the school rushed from their classrooms they had hardly reached the head of the stairs when the boys and girls from the upper floor were upon them. All frantically fought to get down the narrow stairway, and the first were thrown headlong to the bottom. Then the crush came from the burning classrooms, and the children were hurled down the stairs trying to get down from the upper floors on the east side of the building the balustrade gave way, the balusters going with it, and the children were hurled down the stairs. On these others fell until they were piled five feet high on top of each other.

Officer Lambert, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, happened to be on East 11th street, nearly opposite the school when the alarm was given. He says: "I rushed into the building, and a terrible sight met my eyes. I looked into a narrow hallway on the first floor where from fifty to seventy-five little girls. The poor things were screaming and struggling with all their might. By this time other police and citizens had arrived, and we began pulling the poor children out of the hallway. The cries of some of the children at the bottom of the pile grew fainter and fainter, and then ceased altogether."

Detective Robinson said: "The fire broke out under the staircase on the second floor, and was easily extinguished. I examined the place, and it seems to me some matches must have been swept with the papers under the stairs, and been ignited by the friction with the floor."

Policeman Held said: "On the floor behind the staircase lay a mass of struggling, screaming children. They were piled on top of each other, and passed them one by one through the window. Those on top were still alive. When we reached the bottom we came upon ten dead. It was an awful sight to see them lying there with their blanched faces, mouth and eyes wide open, and their dresses all in disorder. One little girl, Missie Truke, was still alive. She died, however, on the way to the station-house. This was the most awful scene I ever passed through." The dead were removed to the police station on Fifth street and First street, where they were laid in a row on the floor in a back room. They were all quickly identified by sorrow-stricken mothers and little brothers and sisters; and the removal of each child was a sad and touching scene, and was permitted by the authorities.

From the heap of children in the west hall six dead girls, from seven to ten years of age, were taken up and carried into the church, where they were laid in front of the sanctuary. Attempts were made to resuscitate them. Mothers forcing their way in, despite the large force of police, filled the sacred building with their cries. One mother recognized her dear child and fell upon it with agonizing shrieks. The policemen and monks turned away dazed at the spectacle. Conveyances arriving, the bodies were taken up in the arms of the officers and carried out. A clamoring, shrieking mourning throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes followed. Mothers, in their mad grief, were reaching out their hands to their children, and were being held back by the police.

The scene in the classroom and in the halls after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn and broken school apparatus, fragments of torn cloths, were scattered upon the floors, terrible evidence of the wild struggle of the children to escape from the building. A survey shows that every precaution for safety in the school had been disregarded. On four floors there are nine classrooms, opening into two hall-ways, with stone down in change of direction, and a door at the building. Through the classroom access can be had to either stairway, but the halls and stairs are separated. In nearly every room the doors open inward, and there is only one door in each room, for the doors of from thirty to eighty children, mostly young girls. The doors were only two and a half feet wide. The stairways, likewise, were narrow, and at the top of the highest flight the girls were held wooden gate not easily moved. Actual measurement showed the door when open came within eleven inches of the end of the nearest beam, hardly room to squeeze through. The backs of the benches were within twenty-four inches of the rear

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

THE COUNTESS OF LUNN.

"I don't deny that I love you, Ned. Had you asked me sooner, you might have won."

"I had another offer to-day, and now—I think I'll be Countess of Lunn."

"I always was fond of titles, you know; and oh, Ned, won't it be jolly fun, when you are of yonder on British shores, to know you are loved by the Countess of Lunn?"

"It is hard to lose you, my only love, and I sadly miss you, and I'm glad to hear when the London courier reaches my home, I had hoped to make you my bonny bride."

For a moment silence reigned supreme. On the moonlit slopes of the "castled" hill, and two hearts "neath the silvery stars" beat with the throes of the restless waves kept time.

Said he: "For a nobleman's title I'm scorned, but I swear I'll not live a bachelor's life; now tell me, of all your 'dear girl friends,' which think you would make me the fittest wife?"

"Now, there's Mabel Rand, with her cool-black eyes, and hair like the glaucous of a raven's wing, 'twould be nice at the theater, opera, ball, to call her my own—the darling thing."

"What's that you're saying? A saucy flirt, I always thought you admired her style! Ah! now I have it—your dearest friend, that sweet little fairy, Beattie Lisle."

"'Twill be sweet through the leafy woods to roam when the sunlight dies in the crimson west, her soft gold ringlets to cheeks shall be, and her rosy lips to my own be pressed."

"No, no," she cried, with a startled look; "as in wild despair to his arm she clung; then softly whispered, 'O, dearest Ned, I think I won't be Countess of Lunn;—'"

—Cora S. Teller, in Our Continent.

THE FAST FREIGHT.

Walter Carlisle had climbed into a freight car that was standing on a side track in the Wentworth depot and concealed himself as well as he could in the far corner. He was playing hide-and-seek and his companions were searching for him outside the car-yard fence.

"They won't be likely to find me here," he said, gleefully, to himself, while he listened to their cries.

Presently he heard them sealing the fence near the car, but just at that moment a man came along and pushed to the heavy door.

"Thank you," said Walter, half aloud. "Now they'll never find me."

With the closing of the door, however, the noise of their cries was shut out and Walter could no longer tell how near to the car they might be. In a moment something bumped against the far end of the car with a jolt that sent it back quite a distance on the track, and would have knocked Walter over if he had not already been sitting. Then the car began to move slowly forward. They were going to shift it to another track. Walter concluded; but as this would throw the boys still further off the scent, and give him besides a free ride, he did not mind it.

So he sat still while the car bounced over the switch and felt somewhat disappointed when it came to a stop a little way beyond. That was only for a moment, however. Very soon it backed down, until with another jolt it bumped into a car behind. Walter supposed that the shifting process was now done, and getting up, went to the door with the intention of opening it and jumping out.

He had hardly risen, however, before the car began to move forward again, and this time it seemed to be part of a heavy train. They must be making up fast freight, he determined; and then he began to wonder how near it was to five o'clock when the fast freight would start on its eastward journey.

Meanwhile the car was moving faster and faster and Walter found it difficult to walk as far as the door. "He would roll it back, he thought, and be ready to get out when the car stopped. But try as hard as he might, he could not roll it back, and the speed of the car kept all the time increasing. With a growing sense of alarm, Walter pulled out this watch and looked at the face by a ray of light which streamed in through the door."

It was as much as he could do now to keep on his feet; and he had to hold on to the frame-work of the car with one hand, while he steadied the watch with the other. Was his watch fast? That could not be; it had not gained nor lost a minute in a month. But the hands pointed to ten minutes after five; and while the car jolted over switches and swung around curves, until he could no longer stand, the lightning-bolts forced itself upon Walter that this was the fast freight, already on its way.

For a moment he hardly realized the situation, but as he began to think over what he knew about the train the outlook became very unpleasant, indeed. Except for water it would not stop until it reached New York. Even if it did stop the sides of the car were so solid that he might kick and pound and call out all night without being heard by the few brakemen who had the train in charge, and who it was quite likely would not come near his car at all. It was called fast, and a fast freight is very different from a fast express, and Walter could not hope that it would reach New York within thirty hours. By that time he might be starved to death. The very prospect of so long a fast-made him hungry. How long could people live, he wondered, without eating? The recollection of Dr. Tanner gave him some comfort, but then Dr. Tanner had had all the water he wanted, while Walter did not have a drop.

By this time he had crept back to his corner, where he braced himself as well as he could, though as the train went still faster, and the empty car swayed from side to side like a ship at sea, the boy was shaken and jolted until every bone in his body began to ache. Before him stretched out the long and weary hours. How should he ever endure them? If he could stand the hunger and thirst, how could he bear the cold of the autumn night, already beginning to creep in through the cracks of the car? What report would the boys carry back when they did not find him? And what would his father and mother think? He had never staid away from them a night in his life. How frightened they would be! and how completely at a loss for any news of his whereabouts! If Walter had been a fugitive from justice he could not more completely have covered up his tracks.

On and on went the train around curves, over bridges—as Walter could tell from the sound—past other trains, through towns and villages, battering and bruising the boy's slender frame with every bounce and jolt, until at last, out of weariness, Walter fell asleep. Once or twice in the night he woke up, cramped, hungry and chilled, though it was not so cold as he had feared it would be, and the flight of time gave him a little more courage.

By-and-by, through the crevices of the door, he discovered the welcome daylight. So much at any rate, of his journey was accomplished; but what would he not give for a good breakfast? As the day went on, and his watch told him it was nine o'clock, he fancied the boys going to school, and wondering why he did not appear; his father and mother, filled with increasing alarm, going here and there in search of him; the papers getting hold of it, and announcing in startling headlines: "Boy lost!" But all Walter could do, though he was tired and faint and anxious about the anxiety of those at home was to wait—and this is always the hardest duty in the world.

It wanted a few minutes of noon when Walter was suddenly startled by feeling the onward motion of the train checked, and the car in which he was imprisoned violently shaken from side to side. For a moment, as he himself was rolled about on the floor, he thought that the car was going to upset; but presently it righted and stood still. Evidently an accident had happened, though as to what it was Walter could not form any idea.

Now, when the train had stopped however, was his chance to make himself heard. With all his might he kicked against the door, and cried out at the top of his voice; but no one came. He thought of stories he had read about people who were shut up in dungeons, and imagined himself to be one of them. If he had been uneasy before, he was almost wild now. What could be the matter? How could he make any one hear? He was putting these questions to himself, when all at once, from the rear of the train, came a terrible roar and crash, with the sound of splintering wood. Before he could think what had happened his own car rose up on end, and Walter found himself swiftly hurled down its inclined floor.

As the boy's senses cleared he realized that a second accident had occurred. Looking up to the rear end of the car, now above his head, he saw that it was broken away, and through a wide gap he could see the blue sky. If he could only climb up to it, he would have a way of escape. Fortunately though a good deal bruised he was not hurt, and the excitement of the occasion gave him strength. The car had been raised up at an angle of more than forty-five degrees, its floor was smooth and slippery, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Walter could scramble to the end.

When, after several reverses he finally reached it, and put his head out of the opening, he witnessed a scene of the wildest confusion. Whatever might have happened before, this time the train had been run into from behind. Cars were piled one upon the other, and across both tracks and their contents were scattered everywhere around. The car in which he had been imprisoned had been the last one, it seemed, to feel the force of the shock, and was thrown up by a platform-car passing underneath. Not a man was anywhere in sight.

Walter did not waste much time in getting down from his elevated position and walking back to the scene of the collision. Here he discovered that it was a "wild-cat" engine which had done the mischief, and had wrecked itself in the operation. There was no one around, but as Walter drew near he began to hear dismal groans coming out of the debris, and to realize that of all the people on the train—conductor, brakemen, and engineer—he alone had escaped injury. For a moment he felt sick, but as he heard a voice calling him from the ruins of the caboose, he hurried up, and presently discovered the form of a man, whom he took to be the conductor, under a mass of wreckage. The voice was very feeble, and Walter had to bend over to hear it.

"Say," the conductor exclaimed, "what time is that Chicago express due here?"

Walter started. He did not know anything about the Chicago express except that it was due at Wentworth at midnight. Why should the conductor ask him? And why should he care about the conductor be more concerned about his own escape?

"I can't say I don't know," he said. "I think the train is late. Hadn't you better let me help you out of that?"

The man shook his head. "No, no," he cried. "The express is due presently, and if I see a flag on it will come around the curve ahead and run into this wreck. Is there a man around to run up the track and flag it?"

Walter looked up and down the track. It was a lonely place, miles it seemed from any settlement, and not a person could be seen. His own heart began to beat more quickly.

"No," he said, "there isn't any one."

"Then you'll have to go," said the conductor. "We're all smashed up here. First the engine went off the track, and that broke up the engineer and fireman; and while the brakemen and I were getting our wrecking tools out of the caboose, something ran into us from behind and broke us up, too. I suppose it was a 'wild-cat,' or else there would have been somebody around."

Walter nodded his head. "Yes," he said, "it was a wild-cat, and I guess the engineer of that came to grief, too. But is there anything I can do for you before I go?"

The conductor uttered an exclamation of pain.

"O, do go ahead," he said. "Don't mind me; there are only half a dozen of us here, and they'll be five hundred people in the express. We'll hold out, I guess, till you get back, and if we don't—Say, young fellow, just take down my wife's name, will you? It's Mrs. James"—he stopped a moment.

"What was that?" he asked.

Walter listened, while his face grew pale. "Far away up the track sounded the faint note of a locomotive whistle."

"Run!" cried the conductor. "Never mind me. There's a red flag lying on the track. Go as far as you can, for it's a down grade and the train will be coming like the wind."

Before the conductor was through

Walter had snatched up the flag and hurried off. He had not realized before how shaky his limbs were, nor how faint he was from lack of food; but as he ran past the overturned engine of his own train, and around the curve that lay ahead, it was as much as he could do to keep from falling down. He had not failed to take in the conductor's last warning. The express was the fastest train on the road; it would be running over forty miles an hour, and he must meet it far enough away from the wreck to give it time to check its tremendous momentum and come to a full stop. Once more he heard its whistle in the distance. Presently it would be thundering down upon him. On he ran as fast as his trembling legs would carry him, until, turning a curve, he could see the thread of smoke far down the narrowing track. Walter unfurled the flag, and waved it over his head. His heart thumped up and down in his breast, his legs shook so that he could scarcely stand, and it was all that he could do to hold the flag in his nervous fingers. He felt as if he were going to faint. What if he gave out before the train came and the engineer did not see him! With one arm he grasped a telegraph pole, while with the other he continued more and more feebly to wave the signal. Nearer and nearer came the train; but before it reached him Walter's strength had given way. He dropped at the foot of the pole, and the engineer, as the train dashed by, looked down from the cab window on a boy's still form pillowed on a red flag.

Among the passengers on the express that day was the President of the railroad—Mr. Watson—who, with his wife, son and party of friends, occupied a hotel car at the rear of the train. They were running at the highest speed, when Mr. Watson suddenly felt the pressure of the air-brakes on the wheels, and Hiram, who was looking out of the window, perceived at the same moment a motionless figure lying by the side of the track.

"O, papa!" he cried, "I believe we've run over somebody!"

Mr. Watson started hurriedly for the rear platform, followed by Hiram, who could with difficulty be kept from jumping off when the train stopped, and before it began to back down. In a moment, however, it was moving slowly back to the spot where the engineer had seen the boy, while Hiram waited in a fever of impatience on the platform steps. At the first glimpse of the red flag before the cars had stopped, he jumped off and made haste to the telegraph pole, where the figure lay. He could see at once that the boy had not been run over, and as he knelt by the motionless form, the dark eyes opened and looked up questioningly at him.

"Is the train safe?" the boy asked, faintly.

Hiram nodded.

"O yes; it's all right," he said; "and we'll take you right into our car."

The other breathed a little sigh of relief.

"There's a smash-up just ahead," he murmured. "Tell the conductor to go slow."

Then he closed his eyes, while Mr. Watson and one or two other gentlemen, who had meanwhile come up, lifted him in their arms and carried him on board the car. Here, however, while the train moved slowly ahead, Mrs. Watson's ministrations restored him to consciousness, if not to strength.

"It was awfully silly in me to go and faint," he exclaimed, apologetically, as soon as he could speak. "But you see, I ran pretty hard, and then I had not eaten anything since yesterday noon."

"But I don't understand," said Mrs. Watson. "Don't you live around here?"

He laughed a little nervously. "O no," he said; "I'm a sort of stowaway. I got locked up in the freight car at Wentworth last night. We live in Wentworth, and my father's Judge Carlisle. If the collision hadn't stove a hole in the car, I'd be in there now."

"And where would we be?" asked Hiram, soberly.

Walter turned pale again. "The wreck lies across both the tracks," he said. "If you had kept on, you would have run into it. There are half a dozen men buried in it now, sir"—turning to Mr. Watson. "Everybody in the train was smashed up but me. And the conductor wouldn't let me stop to pull him out. He began to give me a message to his wife but he wouldn't even finish that, because he heard the train coming. Here we are now, sir!—the train slowed up, and finally came to a stop. Please let me get out. I'm all right now, and I want to tell that conductor I wasn't top late."

It was not long before the train hands were hard at work extricating the injured men, none of whom, happily, were seriously hurt. How they escaped death no one could tell, but no one suffered more than a few bruises or a fractured limb, which time would easily repair. To Walter's great delight, the conductor recognized him at once.

"Ah," he said, "so cordially as the pain of his wounds would allow, 'you're the boy that saved the express. Well, I guess Mr. Watson won't forget it.'"

Walter turned red.

"I only did what you told me," he said.

"Well, you did it right," said the conductor, as he limped away to the express. "Not everybody would have had sense enough to do that. Only I don't see where you dropped from just at that moment."

The boy laughed.

"O, I live in Wentworth," he said. "I was a passenger on your train. You locked me up in that blue-line car yonder."

A look of amazement spread over the man's face.

"Locked up in the car, were you? And then brought to this place on purpose to flag that train? Well, I call that providential. Because if it hadn't been for you, you know, that express would have been a total wreck!" He paused for a moment as if the Providence were more than he could take in. "Well," he added, heartily, "I'll never forget it, and I guess the company won't, either."

And the company did not. A few days after Walter got home, and when the excitement of his departure and return had passed away, he received by express a little parcel and by mail an official letter from the railway company. The parcel, when opened, disclosed a beautiful gold watch, while the letter, which was signed "H. S. Watson, President,"

begged him to accept the watch from the directors of the company in recognition of his services in saving from destruction the Chicago express.

Along with the letter came a note addressed in a boy's scrawny hand, and reading as follows:

"Dear Watson—You didn't know papa's present of the watch, did you? I wanted to tell you awfully that day, but papa wouldn't let me say anything about it. Isn't the watch awfully nice? I hope it will keep good time. What lucky fellow you are, anyway! I'd only to get a gold watch, but to have the chance of riding on a freight train. Papa says I may some day, but I suppose I shall have to go in the caboose. What I'd like to be a brakeman."

"Now what I want to know is this. Next month papa and some of his friends and I are going out on the plains to shoot buffalo, and papa is going to ask your father to let you come along. We have a special car, you know, and if you can only come we will have immense fun. Don't you think your father will let you? Please let me know how away."

"Your friend,"

HIRAM WATSON.

To this urgent appeal Judge Carlisle could not say no, and Walter overbears gayer anticipations of a buffalo-hunt and a long ride in a car which will be more commodious and agreeable, notwithstanding Hiram's preferences, than the fast freight.—Harper's Young People.

Warming Heart and Hands.

Some time since, a beautiful young girl made her first appearance on the stage in one of the minor theaters of Paris. Her grace and loveliness attracted admiration, which her rising talent promised to secure. She concluded a long engagement with the manager, giving her services for a moderate remuneration, but which sufficed for her wants and those of an invalid mother, who was totally dependent upon her exertions. According to the usual custom a clause in the contract stipulated that a forfeit of 10,000 francs should be paid in case of its non-fulfillment by either party.

One day the young actress entered the manager's room, and announced to him that she wished to leave.

"How!" he cried. "You are the last person from whom I would have expected such caprice."

"Indeed, sir, it is not caprice."

"It is, then, the offer of another engagement?"

"No, sir, and one which I cannot refuse. It is from an excellent young man, who wishes to marry me."

"My dear girl, I shall want you also to study your part in a new afterpiece which I have just received."

"Then, sir, you refuse to set me free?"

"I must think about it. At all events you have it in your power to break the agreement by paying the forfeit."

"Ten thousand francs! 'tis very dear."

"It was very dear when you signed your name; but now your services are worth more than that."

"Alas, it will prevent our marriage!" said the unhappy girl, in a voice choked with tears; and with a despairing heart she left the room.

Two days afterward the manager was seated close to the grate in his apartments, trying with all his skill to kindle a fire.

The cashier entered with a visage woefully clouded. The affairs of the theater were in a critical state; the receipts had diminished; and the pay-day at the end of the month approached.

"Yes," said the manager, "our situation is embarrassing. And this plaguy fire that won't light!"

Astonished that he could be so indifferent under the circumstances, the cashier retired. As he was leaving the room the young actress entered.

"Ah! is it you?" said the manager; "you are coming from the rehearsal?"

"No, sir, I have come to return the part you gave me to study."

"So it seems you think of quitting the stage?"

"I have brought you the forfeit."

"The ten thousand francs?"

"Here they are."

"And how have you procured this large sum?"

"My intended husband gave it to me."

"Is he, then, so rich?"

"These ten thousand francs are nearly all he possessed. But, he said, 'what does it signify? We shall only have to defer setting up in business, or perhaps I may succeed in borrowing the money.'"

"Going in debt that's a fine prospect for young housekeepers! So the dowry you mean to bring your husband is want and ruin; you take from him the hard-earned fruits of his industry, and you oblige him to renounce the prospect of honorable independence!"

"Pray, sir, pray, don't speak so cruelly!" sobbed the young girl.

"Have you considered that such a union cannot fail to be unhappy? Listen to reason—take back this money and return it to him who gave it to you; and if you are absolutely resolved to leave the theater, I'll show you a simple way of doing it that won't cost you anything. Take this paper and have the kindness to put it in the grate."

So saying he handed her a piece of paper carefully folded, which she threw in among the smoldering sticks.

The manager watched it as the languid flame gradually curled round it, and then shot up in a bright flame.

"Do you know," said he, "what that paper was? It was your signed agreement. And now I have no longer any claims on your services, and consequently can demand no forfeit. Go my girl, and employ your little capital well, and be happy."

Deeply affected by this generous deed, this young actress expressed her gratitude as fervently as her tears permitted.

"Don't talk to me of gratitude, replied the manager, "we are only quits. See, for the last hour I have been blowing in vain at that obstinate fire; you threw your engagements into it, and it instantly blazed up. Thanks to me you are free; thanks to you I am giving my hands a good warming."—French Paper.

—Oxford Mills can boast of the best married man in Eastern Ontario. His name is Robert Murphy. Six months after he buried his first wife he married his second. His second wife was dead only four months when he married again. His third wife died only five months ago, and a fortnight ago he again entered the matrimonial state by bringing home bride No. 4. Robert is very persevering.—Albion (Ont.) Gazette.

—Sir William Thomson follows Dr. Thomas Reid in ascribing to man six senses instead of five, namely, the sense of force, of heat, of sound, of light, of taste and of smell.

For Young Readers.

THE DOLL SHE LOVES BEST.

"Oh! come, little girl, and tell me, I pray, about these three dollies you play with all day."

"Which one of them all is the dearest to you? Now come, little lady, and answer me true."

"Shall I really? Well, then, I'll begin with my first—a boy-baby-doll, and has no hair as yet. It came to me Christmas, and has pretty, long clothes—"

"Black eyes and red cheeks, and a cute little nose."

"And then—here is Mamma, with sweet, pretty face."

Mamma made her a dress and trimmed it with lace."

She has stockings and shoes, and a cloak and a bonnet, and she smiles and looks pleasant, as all dolls should."

She sits like so straight, and her eyes are so blue, I think I love her the best—wouldn't you?"

"This poor bonneted dollie I've had just two years: She has lost all her hair, and the rings from her ears; She has clothes, but they're old—she can't walk, and she's so fat, and she's so old, and that is why she's such a comfort to me!"

"She hasn't a name, and is not very pretty; but I rock her, and pet her, you know, out of pity!"

Her face is so sad! She's had many a fall—And I think—yes, I'm sure—I love her best of all!"

—N. Y. Observer.

THE CATS' REVENGE.

Freddy was very fond of cats, especially kittens. At least he said he was and brought home a few. But I am afraid that if the cats, and especially the kittens, had been asked, in case they thought of Freddy, that they would all have meow'd in concert, and without any dissenting voice: "He is a MONSTER!"

Freddy's papa has a private conviction that his son was going to be the great inventor of the age. So far the inventors had all been in one way or another, connected with cats. There had been a thrashing-machine and a clothes-wringer, and a steam engine, all worked by cat-power; the working models only required from one to four cats apiece, but the real machines, Freddy said, would need a million cats apiece, except the clothes-wringer and one or two for that.

Freddy came into his mother's room one day, carrying the smallest kitten by the tail, and saying:

"Mamma, a million kittens fastened by their tails like this, to a parsel-el bar, would beat the best horse that ever was made; you must have seen that they can just reach to the top."

Mrs. Hurst, Freddy's mamma, pounced upon him as if he had been a mouse and she had been a cat, exclaiming, with tears in her eyes: "O boy! you cruel, cruel boy! that poor little kitten down instantly, and go and stand on one foot in the corner as long as you possibly can, upon your honor!"

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"Mamma, do you suppose Aretusa felt like this when I carried her by the tail?"

"No, you wicked boy! she was mother, gravely. Her head felt just as yours feel when you stand on it too long, and her tail ached with your pinching and the weight of her body."

"Well, I'll try to remember," said Freddy, thoughtfully; "but their tails look like handles."

There were such things as giants without heads, replied his mother, "they would probably think that your ears were meant for handles, and go carrying you around by them. How would you like that?"

"O boy! you cruel, cruel boy! that poor little kitten down instantly, and go and stand on one foot in the corner as long as you possibly can, upon your honor!"

"No, sir, I never tried it," said Freddy, "and just then he tottered and 'flopped,' as he called it, against the wall, and so he came stilly out of the corner and went for his kitten, with meant that the punishment was over."

"Perhaps you will think that the cats had a vacation, at least for the rest of that day? Oh, indeed?"

"It was after dinner and Mrs. Hurst was writing a letter."

She was just telling Freddy's aunt, in this letter, that she really thought Freddy ungrateful, at least, how much pain he gave the cats by his experiments, and that she hoped to have more trouble about it, when a wild and unaccountable howl, such as only Freddy knew how to give, came from her door, and she rushed across the yard towards the bowl.

Freddy was hanging from the apple-tree, not by his neck, but by his wrist, which he had somehow twisted in a slip-knot of his own making. The other end of the rope was securely fastened to the lough. His feet almost touched the ground, so Mrs. Hurst easily lifted him down to loosen the knot and free him. But she feared at first that his wrist was either broken or sprained, but after feeling it gently and carefully, she decided that it was only a dislocation, and was about to conduct him to the arnica bottle, when a pitiful "meow" just above her head made her look suddenly up, and there was one of the unhappy kittens tied into what looked like a snare, hanging, and vainly struggling to free herself.

Mrs. Hurst mounted an old chair which stood under the tree, detached the net with two strong pins, and then sat down on the ground with the whole thing in her lap, and gently released the imprisoned kitten, which had been fastened in by lacing the two edges of the net together, and in her struggles had caught her claws in the most uncomfortable manner.

"It's her hammock, mamma," explained Freddy, "beginning to cry any more; she didn't tie her; I only tied the hammock so that she shouldn't jump out when I swung her."

"I'll say to you about your cruelty to the cats seem to do no good, Freddy," answered his mother, sorrowfully. "So instead of punishing you any more, I think I must send them all away. Come in and have your wigs rubbed down, before I begin to swing them, then I wish you to stop playing for an hour and go somewhere quite alone and think."

Now this made Freddy feel very solemn and thoughtful. He went to his room, and he had a very bad day; he had made her very unhappy; so he went out of the room without a word. Old Nanny, the cook, was in the kitchen-part of the net together, and in her struggles had caught her claws in the most uncomfortable manner.

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