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. H. TRACY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 5

W W. MULLIKEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

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

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 11 a. m., and 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 7 to 2 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 8; Syria and China. so years practice in France and America. I offer my services to the people for all manner of sickness and diseases. Old, uncured cases a specialty.

F P. ROYCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

W. PINCH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

F P. LOTT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TOHN POWER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Ramspeck block, ed floor, Ludington St.

Will practice in all courts state and federal. Colections, payment of taxes, &c., promptly attended to FMIL GLASER.

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

Attorney at. Law,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent

Pine, Hardwood and other lands bought and sole

FOR SALE, 10,000 seres of Timber an

Office on Ludington Street, 3 doors west of Wol

HOTELS.

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 travel ing public. Good Table! Good Beds! Promp Attention!

Albert Sieman Prop'r.

This house has been entirely refitted and refur nished and is now open. A share of public patron age is solicited and assurance is given that no pain will be spared to deserve it.

Is now open and offers the

PLEASANT ESP QUARTERS, THE BEST

TABLE AND THE MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE

Of any hotel in Escanaba. Commercial traveler will find this house especially adapted to their wants

TILDEN AV., ESCANABA.

G. E. Bachrisch, Proprietor,

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

COR. THOMAS & WOLCOTT STREETS.

N. Jager, Prop.

This house is entirely new, is newly furnish aroughout, and has accemmodation for eighty gues ESCANABA. MICHIGAN.

FAVETTE, MICHIGAN.

the bouse.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

CHELTON HOUSE.

MICHIGAN.

UDINGTON HOUSE,

F SCANABA HOUSE.

ESCANABA,

" LI ANLEY'S"

LIVER HOUSE,

(Deutscher Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die rung von Geldern.) -"Home Pleasures," and other good Collections promptly made and remitted. smoking cigars at Nick's. The Parlor. FRANK D. MEAD,

-Parlor and kitchen Furniture, at Van-Dyke'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 & Mor rell's. Largest stock ever brought to this

-Steinke is out and Hoyler is in, and Bread is plenty and cheap at the old stand, next to Rittner's

-200 pieces of prints at the same low price that he has been selling them at for a week

-Birthday Cards-a new stock-the finest of the kind to be had, can be found at God-

-50 Sewing Machines, worth from \$15 to \$45 on payments of \$5 per month, at Burns'

-Pure unfermented apple juice-by the

barrel or half-barrel, can be had of Peter -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 haft. -A few goods, slightly damaged by moist-

ure, 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 storeoffer a new medium sized "Gold Coin" coal stove for \$25, to save taking down and packing away for the summer. A bargain for Sand.

FEBRUARY "held its grip" to its last day -windy and snowy.

Items of Interest.

-Razors, at Mead's.

-- Clocks, at Gagnon's.

-Insure with Munger.

-Fresh Bread at Hoyler's.

-Fresh Butter at Jo. Embs.

-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 anounces low prices on

-The instantaneous process for babies, at

-Derouin & Lonsdorf will open up on

-Extra inducements for the next 30 days,

-Monday, March 26, at Music hall. H.

-Goods marked in plain figures at Derouin

-Clothing, for our friends in the woods

-Polo Caps, silk and rubber, Caps for rain

-Violins, Accordeons and all smaller ma

-Commercial Cigars, the pleasantest smoke

-Business men should order their spring

-Budweiser still flows downward, at the

-Boys, Mead has the finest lot of Marbles

-Call and leave your measure for your

all goods.

Thursday.

at Wolcott's.

& L. dance.

& Lonsdorf's.

West-end store.

at Ed. Erickson's.

or shine at E. & M's.

made by white people.

sical goods, at Burns' Bazar.

in town, can be had of Mead.

supply of printed stationery now.

Parlor, and there's plenty of it too.

in town. Also Japanese Bird-kites.

spring suit at Ephraim & Morrell's.

BORN, on Sunday, Feb. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Rooney, a daughter.

OTHE 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.

OWE 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 merchandize at or below cost and get

WE HEARthat Major Clarke, of the Pioneer, long-delayed result of a gun-shot wound received in '63, in Dixie. Go for the pension,

-Ladies verdict: "If you want good goods THE fire-engine was got out in the snowstorm, on Saturday last, to try the "water--Oh, not he has plenty of Cider yet. gang" at the corner of Ludington and Charlotte streets. It got no water; why, we are not told. -Hardware opening, at Dixon & Cook's

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 -Purdy has new Maple Sugar, good, and 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 to 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 Manustique, and reached home again on Sunday. Good loads and good time, considering the condition of the roads.

MRS. GLASER, wife of the Probate Judge Glaser, celebrated her -th (we did not find cheek enough to ask for the numerals) birthday on the 23d ultimo. Ouite a number of beautiful (and valuable) presents were received, and the occasion was improved as only the sons and daughters of the Vaterland 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 iness 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-twentycent 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 with the check but deposit it for collection could save the penny-squeezing Milwaukeean "a quarter" only by losing it himself. It was market and subject to entry. How were we take our neighbors' iron lands of he can get innocent settler, why not everybody? But our 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 & LANSDORF will have their opening on-well come to think of it our advertising columns will tell you.

QA COLLISION, one train running into the reas 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 tor all concerned, but it does seem rather hard for the old pioneers.

AN EMPLOYE 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 has finally lost the use of his right arm, the blacksmith's shop. His skull was tractured, 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 corresdondence 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 urnished them, and the risk has been placed at the old rate.

OTHE collision in which Mr. Kempt was inured 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 twine 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 you we are after, and not your neighbor, so go to work, exercise a little; and see how good you will feel after it, saving nothing of the "God-blessyou'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 Milwaukee, called upon the president on bus- 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 '72, purchased a thousand acres of those lands, as a speculation, and now claims (and has no doubt received from the company assurances of) im munity from disturbance in regard to his title. friend did it, too, though he could do nothing on the ground that his purchase was made in good faith and without knowledge or suspicion that the lands were not properly in the characteristic, and the old land pirate will to know more about it than he? If he is an

BETS on the opening of navigation are now

THE snow-storm of last Saturday was much nore 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 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 OTHE 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 illnes of Dr. T. L. Gelzer. He has been confined to his bed for a week or more, and, we under-

stand, 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 Negaunee 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,

gram 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 fol-

JUST as we go to press we learn, by tele-

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

ows: Palmer, 24; Stockbridge, 21; Willits,

CURT LEWIS is enjoying himself in Washingdont 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,

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 believd that the suspension is only temporary, and that an arrangement will be made under which they will resume business within a few

PLUNGING westward along Randolph street, 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 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 \$35,270,015, and all upon an investment of \$12,500,000. The comparison shows that tot 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 them, with no more feeling of shame than folks are not in the ring. That's where they to be reprinted by the state and given a wide

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 the thermometer has been was 280-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 lot of gamblers as was ever our privilege to here that when it does blow we notice it

Since my last letter I have visited several

of the adjoining hamlets but saw nothing of

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 medical 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 hfty 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 temperatuge 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. this, Wednesday, morning, I ran against our 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 market value, and a comparison of the relative for quite a distance on what could be called a very passable road, and striking the Quicksilver 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 perpendict and only room for a man or horse to go singly.

Here the real ascent began.

o man in this city who be foreordained, predesting ined to suffer. Moor Jone and his whole life in offer ones—an excellent woman, by the way a series of apologies for doing things a never did, and he no sooner gets out of one acrape than he plunges into another. If Mrs. Jones has a fault it is that of leving Mr. Jones how much for his own good; and being so particularly fond of him herself, she imagines every other women, must be and so at times Jones finds his life not worth living.

It always happens, too, at some time

It always happens, too, at some time when he is in a peaceful, pious frame of mind, walking firmly in the path of rectitude and flourishing like a bay-rum tree. For instance, just a few nights ago he said, after supper, that he believed he'd go down town a few minutes and look at the new electroi light, and Mrs. Jones asked him to mail some letters for her, asked him to mail some letters for her, and he started out; whistling

On the way down it occurred to him that he might as well stop at the barber's and get shaved, and he did so. Then he went to look at the light, and as he walked along the sidewalk, where it was as bright as day, he saw a lady in front of him drop a folded paper out of her purse. He started forward, picked it up and presented it gallantly to the lady,

"Madam, you dropped this just now."
Now the most that he expected was a grateful "thank you;" but instead of that the woman gave a terrific scream, grabbed hold of a policeman who was sauntering by, and pointing Jones out,

abricked: "That man insulted me?" Jones attempted to explain, but the policeman told him to hush up or he would club him, and then asked the woman if he should arrest him. She said n-n-o, she should hate to have to appear in court againt such a creature as that, and so after taking Jones' name and number he let him go.

Jones went home; he had tasted enough adventure for one evening and was glad enough to get back into the no place-like-home atmosphere again, but when his wife saw him she held up both

"Why, Jeptha;" she exclaimed; "how you look, where's your collar and the

"I-I-I don't know," stammered Jones who had forgotten all about the barber shop where he had doubtless left them; "h-h-hain't I got them on?" tod ward

"Why, no! and how queer you look, Did you mail my letters?" "Y-y-yes," gasped the wretched liar; of course I did."

"I don't believe it," said Mrs. Jones. in a voice that nearly took Jones out of his boots. "I know those letters are in your pocket at this very moment. Let

Jones had a wild thought of rushing out into the night and cold and leaving Mrs. J. to find out all, she could, but he hesitated, and the man who hesitates is

"There they are," she said, in a tone indicating that she had found a roll of million dollar bills, "and—but what's There was an awful silence, and you

could have heard a meeting house drop as Mrs. Jones, with a calmness born of desperation, unional paper and read:
"To Madam Blank, fine French millinery, Dr. One pink satin evening bounet, \$30.

Received payment,

SARAH BLANK & Co. desperation, unfolded a piece of white

It was the wretched piece of paper he had picked up and which fate had helped him to thrust into his pocket to form one link in this iron chain of adverse circumstances. We will draw a veil over the subsequent hilarities of that evening and merely refer to the atmosphere of Betsyand I-are-out gloom which has enveloped "no-place-like-home ever since like the dense smoke from a glass factory. Jones is still a strong believer in manifest destiny .- Detroit Post and Tribune.

The Mule as a Trainer.

In the mining region of Pennsylvania where disputes of almost all kinds are settled by fisticuffs, the mule plays an important part in the miner's training for battle. He approaches the mule, which seems to be sleeping, and gives him a few taps on the rump with the bare knuckles as a reminder that he is wanted to take part in a sparring match. The mule responds; his blows are parried, and the sturdy miner gets in one or two from the shoulder which knocks the animal out of time, the latter retiring with backed ears and looking deeply humilisted. A number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, prominently identified with the anthracite coal trade, who have been practical miners, relate this as an actual fact, and state further that a miner has so little respect for a mule that every time he has a row with his wife and she has the best of him he gets even by lick-ing a mule, as that is about the nearest thing to a mad woman that he can get at. - Chicago Herald.

How the French Canadian is Dressed

The New York Sun's Montreal correspondent relates this: "I must tell you how these girls dress," sald a New York woman to her husband. "First, they start with flaunel from head to foot—and such flannel! Why, it's an eighth of an inch thick. Then they go like other women, except that they put on more skirts, and usually a quilted one that's as warm as a usually a quitted one that's as warm as a wood fire. Then they put on a dress, and over that a chamois jacket that fits like a shoe in the mud. Then they put ribbed woolen stockings over their stockings and arctics over their shoes. They don'tears any more about the looks of their feet than the St. Louis women do. Then they put on knit wristlets, then gioves, then a fur or oloth dolman, then a fur or cloth dolman, then fur cap, and finally a coil of worsted fur cap, and finally a coil of worsted omforters. When they are dressed, if hey are hurled at a speed of a mile a sinute from a toboggan, they are short. If they fall through the ice they re not wet. If the thempometer drops from below they read of it next day and wish they had known it at the time."

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

ad of the old world in extend-ield of work and education for

tling article against the vicious system of cramming large masses of undigested facts into the heads of our public school children. Ignorance is preferable to the evils of such a system.

—it does not follow that a girl has entirely finished her education because she has, as one said lately, been through the "nominal" school "and ciphered clear through from simple ambition to

clear inrough from simple ambition to chemical fractures."—N. Y. Herald.

—Yung Wing, the new Chief Magistrate of the city of Shanghai, is a Christian and has an American wife. He is a graduate of Yale College, and the original promoter of the scheme of educating Chinese boys in the United States. -Political economy is said to be the

one subject in which no Harvard student fails to elect a course during the three years in which he is allowed a choice of studies. Ten years ago there were seventy-one students of political economy, while this year there are 210.

-The fire drill is being practiced in several of the public schools in Toronto, Canada, it is said, with excellent effect. The children are required, on the alarm being given, to leave their seats in order, divide into two lines, one at each side of the room, and at the exit meet and march out two abreasti

-Missouri has next to Indiana, the largest amount of permanent funds devoted to school purposes in the Union. They aggregate \$9,471,696, not including the annual apportionment of State revenue. The State has a school popu-lation of 741,632, and of this number 488,000 are enrolled in the public schools. There are 8,822 schools in operation, conducted by 10,607 teachers, and last year \$3,568,438 were expended upon these schools .- Detroit Post ston

-It is not often that a country church has more than ordinary luck with the contribution basket. Once in a while, however, the church gets even with the penurious hearer. In Huntingdon last Sunday a man accidentally dropped the contents of his purse on the church floor just as the contribution box was passing him, and the liberal-hearted man who sat in the next pew gathered up a handful of silver and filled the basket. A cheerful giver is a joy to the country

-Notwithstanding all that has been said about the dignity of the common school teachers, their pay remains, on an average, below that of ordinary me-chanics. The average monthly salary is \$67.54 for men and \$30.59 for women, in Massachusetts, against \$32.36 for men and \$28.42 for women, in Pennsylvania. In Alabama the monthly pay of white teachers is \$20.96; Kentuck and North Carolina, \$21.25. But in Nevada it is \$10t.40 for men and \$77 for women; in California, \$80.26 for men and \$64.73 for women. The 47,200 common school teachers of Prussia receive, on an average \$282 per annum. besides a house and fuel.-Chicago Journal L.W. activemed antiquam of West Y

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Speaking of a doubtful man in society, the New York Commercial Adver-tiser says so long as he has got ingots it makes no difference how he got in.

-Inasmuch as the course of true love never did run smooth, wouldn't it be a pious idea for Congress to make an appropriation for the stream of love?-

Grip.

—The tramp who tried to steal through passage to New York remarked, when he picked himself from the snowbank into which the muscular brakeman had deposited him, that he didn't care to be a threw passenger again. - Boston Transcript.

-Some men are ever ready to offer remedy for everything. The other day we remarked to one of these animated apothecary shops: "An idea struck us yesterday",-and before we could finish he advised us: "Rub the affected parts with arnica. -Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

The average age of different men is put down thus: Merchants, fifty-five; physicians and lawyers, fifty-eight; farmers, sixty-one; clergymen, sixty-four, and great geniuses, seventy-five. It will be observed from the above that the journalistic profession tends to longevity. -Rochester Post-Express.

-Poem on Bells-The cry is heard on every hand
To stop the church bells ringing:
But it would be quite as unwise
As if they'd stop the singing. Say what you want about the noise
This fact is worth repeating:
It is the belies, and nothing less,
That call young men to meeting.

A commence of meeting.

A company of gentlemen, who were dining at an inn, inquired if the turkey that was served to them was fresh. 'Fresh is it!" said the Irish waiter, jauntily. "Faith, it's not six hours since that turkey was walking around on his own rale estate, with his hands in his pockets, never draming what an urgent invitation he'd have to jine you gentlemen at dinner."

-Extract from a modern novel: "She had thrown her heart at his feet, only to be rejected. What greater punish ment can any woman have to hear?" Well, he might have picked up her heart, carried it home and given it to his dog. Or he might have put his foot upon it and gr-r-round it into the dust. Or, worse still, he might have lifted it up tenderly, placed it in his coat-tail pock-et, married her the next day and made her work in a shirt factory while he fooled away his time and money in a pool room. That would have been some-

thing like punishment.-The Judge. -He was a depositor in a Rochester savings bank. He entered the institution the other morning and timidly in-quired "Is the Cashler in the city?" "O "0. yes, he's at his window." "And is the Treasurer around?" "He is." "And President?" "The President is his office." "Has the bank en speculating in oil, wheat, cot-"No, sir." If I were to present my book could I draw the four dollars I have on deposit?" "You could." "Well, that takes a great burden off my mind." sighed the stranger, as he walked out with greatly improved looks.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat. Pope Lee XIII.

After his mass, which he says earl so XIII. gives audiences to Cardin Jacobini, Secretary of State, and for merly Nuncio at Vienns, whose political earning is rare even in those of his official position. His place is then taken by the Cardinal Secretary of Ecclesiast-cal Affairs, and by the congregation of Cardinals, each of whom has its fixed day. These several counsels generally occupy the whole morning, until one hour after midday. The Pope's dinner: A potage, one dish of meat and some cheese; a few migutes affine for its consumption. While he takes the air in the atternoon—generally in his carriage—he usually reads the Bishop's reports, all of which come direct into his own hands, which come direct into his own hands, the dispatches from the nunciatures, and aspecially any news from Belgium. That little kingdom, which has broken its liplomatic relations with the Holy See, is particularly near his heart. For it is there that he himself was Nuncio from 1848 to 1846, and there that he studied at close quarters a great politician, Leopold L. Toward four o clock the Pope gives his private and public audiences, and the evening hours are devoted to the reception of Bishops. This long day over, Leo XIII. regains the solitude of his own closet. Then at last he is able to begin

work.
Tall, thin, spare, with his pale and deeply-lined face, the Pope usually has delicate health, of which he takes small care. His austerity is extreme. The spiritual sovereign of 200,000,000 Catholics does not spend 100 francs a month for his table. The energy of a strongly developed nervous system alone enables him to resist the fatigue of his labor and of his vast responsibilities. At times those about him perceive a moment of exhaustion and collapse; but a little hap-piness, a piece of good news, or a pleasant telegram, restores the life of his worn frame. Suddenly well again, he takes up once more his heavy burden, and be takes himself to that work of reconciliation and peace-making to which he has devoted himself.

He is always grave or rather solemn; always the Pope. The Italians call his manners and surroundings ceremonious. Gravity is inherent in his nature, as those aver who have known him from his earliest youth. He never abandons himself, laughs rarely. He might be thought stern did he not temper his severity by the patient attention with which he listens—without interruption to all who speak to him. His audiences are far less frequent than were those of Pius IX., but for that very reason they take more time. He has not the bril liant side so noticeable in his predecossor, the genial ease, the fine good humor which endured, notwithstanding the surprising vicissitudes of the last pontificate; nor the frank, bold and genial speech full of witty and happy words thrown off in that sonorou voice which Pius IX. retained to his old age. Leo XIII, is as slow of speech as the Archbishop of Paris. But if neither the Pope nor the Cardinal has received the orator's gift, each has been endowed with the author's. Perhaps this simi-larity explains the special sympathy and esteem which the Pope entertains to

toward Mgr. Guibert. The pastorals in which the Archbishop of Purugia (this was Cardinal Pecci's office before his election as Pope) as wont to demonstrate the hard civilization, "growing like the flower and fruit from the root of Christianity," were much noticed by Italian publicists. The prelate loved to treat the questions and vigorous of characters:" that he was it." Since the Eighteenth century, since the time of Benedict XVI. and Clement XVI., Rome has not seen a Pope of so once with classic and with contemporary letters. At the present time, the two qualities which Leo XIII. most prizes, and aims most constantly at securing in his own writings, are simplicity and moderation. His letters, his encyclicals, are all submitted to the sacred college. Nothing is more admirable than the manner in which he elicits opinions and weighs objections. He has been known to completely rewrite, after grave debates, encyclicals which he had already completed. As he suffers from sleeplessness, it is generally in the night hours that he composes his most important work.

It is by this active life, the monotony of which would frighten many states men, that the Holy Father is able to manage directly, in all their immensity of detail, the affairs of the church. Those affairs have multiplied greatly since the first third of the century. More than 100 bishoprics have been founded in America. Pius IX. wrote little: he inspired the writing of others. Leo XHI. has his own hand in all, sees all with his own eyes and directs all. Moderation, which, with austerity, is the dominant note in the sovereign pontiff's conduct, and which he has made into a law for himself, has borne its fruits. At the time of his accession the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was reduced to about two embassadors-those of France and Austria. At present he receives the envoys or the ambassadors of all the powers, save only Belgium and Italy. With regard to those two countries there are no signs of any possible understanding; but the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and almost all States guarantees for the present the existence of the Pope at Rome and his spiritual independence. Nevertheless, we must not suppose that the present moderation denotes a change or a backward movement from the doctrines of the late pontificate. I recall to miad the recent significant saying of a dignitary of the Roman curia: "All that had to be said has been said. The church never changes."—Figure, in Catholic

-Mrs. Hannah Tyler, of Branford, Ct., who has been speechless for fifteen years, fell from her chair the other day, getting such a shock as to bring back the flood of speech and now she talks as well as ever,—New Haven Register.

Somebody says that London spends 925,000,000 a year for oysters, and some body else promptly pronounces it a fish

with an

The "Promised Land.

erly b land. s atten servati ides h however, raced by human hands. A few miles further on we came to Rasheiya, where the vineyards still flourish on such terraces, and we had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the bare terraces

and Palmer in the Desert of Judea, far from any modern civilization. It is rash

must always remain so. The Arab his-torism tells us that Salah-ed-Din, before the battle of Hartin, set fire to the forests, and thus encircled the Crusaders with a sea of flame. Now there is scarcely a shrub in the neighborhood. In syandering through that sacred land, over which the Crescent now waves, one amazed at the number of ruins' that stud the landscape, and show what must once have been the natural fer-tility of the country. Whence has come the change? Is the blight natural and permanent, or has it been caused by accidental and artificial circum-stances, which may be only temporary? Doubtless, each ruin has its tale of horror, but all trace their destruction to Islamism, and especially to the blighting and desolating presence of the Turk. That short, thick, beetle-browed, bandylegged, obese man that so many fresh descriptive of an article of trade, its tourists find so charming, is a Turkish official. He and his ancestors have ruled the land since 1517. A Wilberforce in sentiment, he is the representation of "that shadow of shadows for good-Ot-man rule. The Turks, whether in their Pagan or Mohammedan phase, have only appeared on the world's scene to destroy. No social or civilizing art owes anything to the Turks but progress-ive debasement and decay. That heap of stones, in which you trace the foundations of temples and palaces, where now the owl hoots and the jackal larks, was once a prosperous Christian village. Granted that the Christianity was pure neither in creed nor ritual; yet it had, wen in its debased form, a thew and sinew that brought prosperity to its pos-sessors. The history of that ruin is the history of a thousand such throughout the empire. Its prosperity led to its destruction. The insolent Turk, restrained by no public opinion, and curbed by no law, would wring from the villagers the fruits of their labor. Oppression makes even wise men mad, and the Christians, goaded to madness, and the Christians, goaded to madness, turned on their oppressors. Then followed submission on promise of forgive, ness. The Christians surrendered their arms and the flashing cimeter of Islam fell upon the defenseless, and the place became a ruin amid horrors too foul to narrate.—Contemporary Review.

Outcome of a Spelling School.

A graduate from the High School in this city had a call from a country school about two hundred miles north of Detroit, and he went his way provided with several written recommends and a whole ort-load of enthusiasm. He found the of faith and reason, of religion and school house to be a one-story affair made of logs and large enough to hold thirty scholars in case the teacher stood in the door. When school commenced the score of scholars could only muster a of the day and modern society. The geography printed in 1848, an arithmetic illustrious Bonghi said of him, that his a few days younger, a dozen leaves of a was "one of the most finally balanced speller and the half of a broken slate. The teacher, however, went to work

a man who had realized the ideal of a to hammer knowledge into their crani-Cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived ums, and he had convinced most of them that the world was round, and that the sun neither rose nor set in that country, when it came time to have a spellingcultivated a mind, so accomplished in school. For convenience sake it was held Latin and Tuscan verse, so familiar at | in a big barn, and the turn-out included everybody from the boy who spelled "corn" the same as "horse," for convenience sake, to the old man who always put 'in haist' on his letters to his brother in Vermont.

It wasn't much of a contest until the last half-dozen towered aloft. "Catarrh" and "photograph" laid em out by the dozens, and when only the champions were left "Constantinople" floored all but two like a bolt of lightning. Then came the word "parasite." One ren-dered it "parysight," and the other gave it "perrysyte," and when the teacher shook his head one cried out: "I've writ that word over a hundred

times, and I guess I know!" "And I've seen 'em every day of my life for forty years, and I don't sit down for anybody!" added the other.

"It is parasite," replied the teacher.
"I dispute it!"
"So do I." "That's the way Webster gives it?" "Who's Webster?"

"Yes, trot him out." Then the friends of either rose up. In the shindy the teacher came in for two black eyes, a cracked rib, kicks on the shin and bites on the ears, and the minute he could get clear and over the fence he headed for Detroit and reached home in want of so many repairs that it took two months to make him presentable. He had a few dollars due him, and he teft a change of clothes up there, but he doesn't want to hear from the directors. They may consider that he has resigned, and any parasite desiring the situation can have the vacancy without paying bonus .- Detroit Free Press.

The Messenger of the Sea

The Vice Consul for Sweden and Nor-way at Bordeaux, Mr. Gundersen, suggests that the time-honored bottle as a means of sending messages from the sea should be replaced by the small red balshould be replaced by the small red ballons which at present serves no better purpose than to delight children and torment everybody else. They will float rapidly before the wind, keep their contents dry, and are a noticeable object at a considerable distance. One of them was recently thrown overboard from one of Mr. Gundersen's ships which was ashore near Dover, and two hours later the letter was posted Dover by an unknown hand. It is quite possible that such balloons, made of tougher material than those sold to children the world over, might prove useful. over, might prove useful.

-- Massachusells takes away forty-five res from Rhode Island by the adoption of the new boundary line.

IGNING TES. the maker set up his defense that signed the note supposing it to be only payee, and no testified that the agent the payee assured him that the pay was such a receipt only, and that, so lieving, he made his signature. I court held that he was liable on the payer and said. Where a party, through note, and said: Where a party, through neglect of precautions within his power, affixes his name to that kind of paper

sequent loss ought not to be shifted from him to an innocent purchaser of the paper. Tested by this rule, the facts which defendant offered to prove would have been no defense. He signed the paper voluntarily. He was under no controlling now, it must always have been so, or controlling necessity to sign without taking such time as might be needed to inform himself of its character. One who, without any necessity, so misplaces his confidence, ought not to be heard to claim that the paper he is in conse-quence misled to sign should be taken out of the rule protecting commercial paper .- Mackey vs. Peterson, Supreme Court of Minnesota. TRADE-MARK.

Manufacturers of crackers and biscuits filed a bill to enjoin another manufacturer from using the word "Snowflake" to describe the crackers and bis-cuits made by him. Complainants alleged that they had used the words for more than two years prior to its use by defendant. Held, that a name merely. qualities and characteristics, can not be employed as a trade-mark and the exclusive use of it be entitled to protection. "Snowflake," in its ordinary sense, is descriptive of whiteness, lightness and purity. When applied to crackers, it affirms that they are white, light and pure. It signifies facts which others by its use may express with equa truth, and, therefore, have an equal right to its use for that purpose. Any one has a right to make snowflake bis cuit-that is, such as are white, light and

Court of Georgia.

pure. +Larrabee vs. Lewis, Supreme

The contract of plaintiff was with the defendant carrier for hauling the car-loads of coal in question from East St. Louis to the plaintiff's yard in St. Louis, and another railway company was merely a connecting carrier temployed by defined at to complete the transit. The coal was lost in the hands of the connecting carrier. "Held, that plaintiff had a right of action against the defendant, with whom it had the contract. If three carriers jointly agree to perform a cer-tain service, and through the failure of any of them the service is not performed, they are jointly and severally liable to the person for whom they in dertook the service.—Freeburg Coal Company pany, St. Louis Court of Appeals.

TAX ON TELEGRAPH MESSAGE.

A law of Texas required a telegraph; company to pay a tax of one cent for every full-rate message sent, and onehalf cent for every message less than full rate. Held that the tax on messages ment on public business, is erroneous. That any tax which the State may put on messages sent by private parties, and not by the agents of the Government of the United States, from one place to another exclusively within its own jurisdiction will not be renugnant to the Constitution of the United States. -Western Union Telegraph Company vs. State of Texas, Supreme Court of United States.

A sealed release or receipt in "full settlement and payment for all extra or unlawful interest a executed at the time the money was loaned, and being a part of the transaction of borrowing, is not a bar to the Yecovery of the usurious in-

terest. If such a device as this is allowed to prevail, resort would be had to it in all cases and the statute be thereby practically repealed. This is a very different case from releasing usury after a man's embarrassments have passed, and he has ceased to be a peculiar subject for the protection of the statute.-Herrick vis Dean, Supreme Court of Verof personal adornations, at Gagnon's Anom

PROMISSORY NOTE. The body of a promissory note read

thus: "Fifteen months after date I promise to pay to the order of Richard Thomas dollars. The margin of the note contained the figures "\$200." Held, that the figures were not sufficient to authorize the reformation of the instrument so as to read as a note for \$200. The figures in the margin of the note are no part of the instrument. They constitute a mere memorandum. They can not supply the blank left for insertion of the amount the maker agreed to pay. It follows that there can be no recovery upon the note, for it is not a promise to pay any sum.—Hollen vs. Davis, Supreme Court of Iowa or hand

PUBLIC CARRIER.

A carrier is not responsible for accidents which could not have been avoided by the highest degree of care, such, for instance, as result from latent defects of inschinery, or other similar fand, United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

Where a person deals bona fide with an agent, as owner, without knowledge of his agency, he may set off any claim be may have against the agent in au-swer to the demand of the principal.— Frame vs. William Penn Coal Company, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. SASISPACTION OF MORTGAGES, od

The rule of satisfaction of mortgage The rule of satisfaction of mortgage according to the inverse order of alienation does not apply where the mortgaged property is sold in bankruptcy discharged of incumbrances, when the effect of the application of the rule would be to deprive the paramount lien creditor of the proceeds of sale. In such case the latter is entitled to the fund and the mortgagee must seek subrogation and indemnity in another proceeding.—In re Carothers, bankrupt, U. S. District Court, Western District of Ponnsylvania



Physician and Succon. Secret.

H. TRACY, M. D.,

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of acute disease, the testimony of thoutestimony of thousands, who have been relied as by a off in miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hessel ters, is a sure guar-antee that by the

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HARRYAND RELEASE

The great dry-goods stores of New York, as well as those of Paris, are com-pelled to watch for female keepfomani-acs. The number of otherwise respect-able women who steal is said to be astonishing.—N. Y. Times.

—The Fruit-Growers' and Forest

Tree Association of Canada, have passed a resolution favoring the extripation of the English sparrow. It was shown that the bird was slaughtering Canadian song-birds, besides proving destructive to farmers and fruit-growers.

-A little prattling child in Denver wandered out in the street, asking plaintively for some one to "please come and wake up my mamma." Finally two men accompanied her home, and found her mother dead from heart disease .- Denver

TA bullet shot from a pea shooter struck a New Orleans lad in the head and penetrated the brain. The peashooter is composed of a forked stick, two strips of rubber, two bits of twine and a patch of leather. What a New-Orleans lad's head is composed of sis a matter of conjecture.—Chicago Herald.

-Although three or four crystals of the genuine precions topaz, remarkable for size and clearness, have been found near Pike's Peak, Mr. R. T. Cross asserts that the stone which is cut in Colorado and sold as topaz to tourists, is not topaz at all, but simply smoky quartz, or the earngorm stone of Scot-land.—Chicago Tribune.

-After a hard run a policeman at Seneca Falls, N. Y., discovered that the laughing man whom he had caught dressed in a striped convict suit was only going to a masquerade ball. It was a good foke, and it will be a long while before the officer can put in loafing enough to make up for the exertion. -Utica Herald.

-For fifty-one consecutive years William Stanford was an occupant of the County Jail at Richmond, Va., and for eighteen of those years he was chained by the leg to the floor of his cell, a raving lunatic. He was released in 1877, a harmless imbecile, and a few days ago he died. His last words were: "Dear mother"—the only utterance he had ever been known to make concerning his youth, some eighty years ago.-

Washington Post.

—Ruskin says truly: "We want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call one:a gentleman, and the other an operator; whereas, the workman ought often to be thinking and thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. The mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity."

At

-James McHardy, the oldest inhabitant of the Braemar District. Sootland, died recently, in the minety-ninth year of his age. In his early years, when flax have come originally from the interior was grown in Braemar, he followed the of the Lao country, and in the same trade of a heckler, but during the greater region we are now told that little Krao eart of his life he worked as a sawver. His wife died six years ago at the age of ninety-seven, and their married life extended over the long period of sixty-eight years. Their family consisted of three sons and six daughters, the oldest seventy-five and the youngest about sixty, and, as far as known, they are all living.

Princes in Custody.

The Conciergerie, where Prince Napoleon was confined, has twice served as a prison for members of his family. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor, was shut up there in 1840 when he was awaiting his trial before the Chamber of Peers for his Boulogne expedition, and Prince Pierre Bonaparte was detained there in 1870 after his manslaughter of the fournalist Victor Noir. Louis Napo-leon, who was defended by the eloquent Legitimist orator Berryer, received sen-tence of "imprisonment for life," a penalty which did not exist on the state ute-book, but which the Peers decreed "so that they might not attach the degrading punishment of penal servitude (travaux forces) to the great name of Napoleon." The Prince was at once conveyed to the Fortress of Ham, in Picardy, whence he escaped in 1846. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried in March, 1870, before a high court, specially constituted, and sitting at Tours. He was acquitted of willful murder, but was sentenced to pay £1,000 damages to the family of his victim. Touching the arrest of Princes, it may be observed that the police of Paris have under all regimes had experience in this kind of business. Some of the arrests have remained memorable owing to the intense public excitement which they caused. In 1748 the arrest of Prince Charles Edward, the younger Pretender, at the door of the old Opera House, and by an ordinary police official, produced a commotion of which traces may be found in all contemporary memoirs. Voltaire wrote that the Prince had suffered a gross indignity. But perhaps the most amusing affair of this sort was the at-tempt to arrest Duke Charles of Brunswick under Louis Philippe's reign. The Duke, having been expelled from his dominions in 1830, took refuge in Paris, and began to give trouble to the French Government by his intrigues. After the Government had borne with him for some time, it was resolved that he must some time, it was resolved that he must leave the country, and Count de Montalivet, the Home Minister, signed a warrant for his arrest and expulsion. But, the Duke was warned of what was coming, and hired an obscure actor to take his place, he himself retiring to the house of a friend. The actor, who had contrived a capital "make-up," was arrested and conveyed to the Swiss frontier in a post-chaise, escorted by a troop of horse. All through the journey he was treated with roval honors; but this so frightened him that soon after reaching Geneva he quietly decamped without

to intercede for him with Louis Philippe, and the King was so much tickled at dri

bearing how his Minister had been outwitted that he got the order of expulsion
quashed on the Duke's promising to be
of good behavior—London Times.

by a horse in his thirty-fifth year, and it's
the only rig in that vicinity that has been
hauled up for fast driving for six years.

—Beston Post.

American women visit Canada every year to amuggle a sealskin sacque. There is no doubt that this man has been illted.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

The great dry-goods stores of New York as well as those of Fars, are compelled to watch for female hiertomanipelled to watch for female hiertomanipelled to watch for female hiertomanipelled to otherwise respect-I have had a private interview with this curious little waif, which he is now exnounced type to justify the claim. She is, in fact, a distinctly human child, apparently about seven years old, endowed with an average share of intelligence, ind possessing the faculty of articulate speech. Since her arrival about ten weeks speech. Since her arrival acculted weeks ago in London, she has acquired several English words, which she uses intelligently, and not merely parrot-fashion, as has been stated. Thus, on my suddenly producing my watch at the interview, she was attracted by the glitter, and cried out c'ock, c'ock, that is, clock, clock, that is, clock, clock! This showed considerable powers of generalization, accompanied by a somewhat defective articulation, and it appears that her phonetic system does not yet embrace the liquids I and r. But in this and other respects her education is progressing favorably, and she has already so far adapted herself to civilized ways, that the mere threat to be sent back to her own people is always sufficient to suppress any symptoms of unruly conduct. Physically, Krao presents several pe-

culiar features. The head and low fore-head are covered down to the busy eyebrows with the deep black, lank and lustreless hair characteristic of the Mon-goloid races. The whole body is also overgrown with a far less dense coating of soft, black hair about a quarter of an inch long, but nowhere close enough to conceal the color of the skin, which may be described as of a dark olive-brown shade. The nose is extremely short and low, with excessively broad nostrils, merging in the full, pouched cheeks, into which she appears to have the habit of stuffing her food, monkey-fashion. Like those of the anthropoids, her feet are also prehensile, and the hands so flexible that they bend quite back over the wrists. The thumb also doubles completely back, and of the four fingers, all the top joints bend at pleasure independently inward. Prognathism seems to be very slightly developed and the beautiful round black eyes are very large and per-fectly horizontal. Hence the expression is on the whole far from unpleasing, and not nearly so ape-like as that of many Negritos. But it should be mentioned that when in a pet, Krao's lips are said to protrude so far as to give her "quite a

himpanzee-look." Apart from her history one might feel disposed to regard this specimen merely as a "sport" or lusus nature, possessed rather of a pathological than of a strictly anthropological interest. Certainly isolated cases of hairy persons, and even of hairy families, are not unknown to science. Several were figured in a recent number of the Berlin Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, and, if I remember, both Crawfurd ('Journal of an Embassy to Ava') and Colonel Yule ('Mission to the Coast of Aya') speak of a hairy family resident for two or three generations at the Bur-mese capital. This family is reported to and her parents, also hairy people, were found last year by the well-known Eastern explorer, Mr. Carl Book. Soon after their capture the father died of cholera, while the mother was detained at Bangkok by the Siamese Government, so that Krao alone could be brought to England. But before his death a photograph of the father was taken by Mr. Bock, who describes him as "comple by covered with a thick hairy coat, exactly like that of the anthropoid apes."—A. H. Keane, in

The Fig.

The fig is a very singular fruit. Mirbel called it a "sycowns," which means in Greek a fig garden. In its earliest stages it is not very unlike some other fruits, but in its development it under-goes a strange modification. In its in-cipient state it is an aggregation of num-berless flower buds, which in ordinary course would be developed on a long branch; but the branch in the case of the fig, instead of developing into a woody limb bearing flowers, grows up around, the multitude of flowers enclosing them in a conical receptacle and forms a succulent fruit, as we call it, inside of a woody branch. The luscious fig that we eat is not a fruit at all, strictly speaking, but a succulent branch. Every seed in tae fig was a separate, regular flower, and the seeds are strictly the fruit. The fig tree bears two or three crops in a season. In the Southern States there are generally two crops, one in May and one in July and August. Figs are cul-tivated in Turkey, Greece, South-ern France, Spain, Raly and North Africa. It has been cultivated from the most ancient times in the East, and its fruit has been highly esteemed and made an ordinary article of food in Southwestern Africa. The cul-tivation was transmitted from the East to the Greeks and Romans, and through them to all countries where the climate was favorable to their growth. The figs, when ripe, are dried in ovens, and then closely packed in chests, baskets or boxes for transportation. Our best figs come from Tarkey. Those coming from Kalamafa, in Greece, are considered the most luscious. Italy and Spain export large quantities. In our Southern States figs are mostly put up simply for preserves for family use. In this State the time is coming when they will be an important article of commerce. Figs yield abundantly and require but little care. The rant for his arrest and expulsion. But the Duke was warned of what was coming, and hired an obscure actor to take his place, he himself retiring to the house of a friend. The actor, who had contrived a capital "make-up," was arrested and conveyed to the Swiss frontier in a post-chaise, escorted by a troop of horse. All through the journey he was treated with royal honors; but this so frightened him that soon after reaching Geneva he quietly decamped without waiting for the remittance of his fee.

Meanwhile the real Duke had sent friends to interceds for him with Louis Philippe, and the King and t

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

contract with passes of the Neighbors.

-For appetizing egg sandwiches take some eggs, beat them thoroughly and fry them in batter as a pancake, and when cold cut in small square pieces and put between slices of buttered brown bread.—Toledo Blade.

-Every care and attention shown to horses, no matter what their condition is, will bring its reward. The kind of influence thrown around a young horse will have its effect on its character in after years.—Chicago Journal.

—An exchange says parsnips should be planted in large quantities on every farm. They are quite hardy and have no enemies, and are the only root which will fatten a pig without saything else. In addition to these facts, they make the best butter and cheese, and are the best of all roots for every kind of stock.

-Lemon Custard Pie: Juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, two-thirds teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed smooth and boiled a few minutes in one-half pint of water, add a small piece of butter while hot, two eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately, and whites added last. Bake with one crust.—The Household.

-Pot-pie crust: One pint of sour milk, buttermilk is better, one cup of thick, sour cream, teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, and flour to mix yery hard Set in a warm place for one hour, then pinch off pieces and drop in the kettle on your meat, boiling it thirty minutes, with the cover off during the first fifteen, and then covered closely.—Rural New Yorker.

-Spiced meat: Boil a shin of beef until tender, keeping barely enough water in the vessel to prevent burning. When cold, run the meat through the cutter; season high with salt, black pepper and allspice. Add enough of the liquor in which the meat was boiled to make it like head-cheese. Put into a mold, press firmly, and set in a cool To be eaten cold, or warmed in a little vinegar. - N. Y. Times.

-Fowls in spring do not suffer so much, for as the warm days come on they gradually lose relish for stimulating food, and thus wean themselves. The large broods do not stand heavy feeding as well as the smaller birds. All the Asiatics, the Dorkings and Houdans take on an immense quantity of fat, whether confined or at large, whereas the Spanish, Hamburghs, Leghorns and Games will lay off the surplus.—Country

-It is the observation of the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture and Farmer that "the greater part of the soil of England has been under cultivation for a thousand years, and yet the land is richer and the crops more prolific than they were a thousand years ago. Why, then, should so many thousands of acres in many section of this country have become so greatly deteriorated in productiveness in a comparatively few years? Careless and unskilled culture must necessarily be the answer."

The Sheep of Thibet.

The sheep of Thibet, which are very numerous, are chiefly a small variety of the fat-rumped Persian and Abyssinian, with black heads and necks. Some are others bear a long, soft and fine wool. It is from the latter that many of the costly Indian shawls are made. Not a little of this peculiar wool finds it way to British India, and is there manufactured. This breed is found in its purest state in the deserts of Great Tartary; no other variety being near to contaminate its blood. It reaches far into the interior and northern parts of Russia and is much disseminated in China, Persia, Hindostan, Asia Minor and eastern Africa as well as Thibet. In Palestine it is more numerous than any other breed; indeed the largest proportion of the sheep of northern Asia being of this description. Professor Pallas conjectures that this character arises in the fat-rumped sheep from their feeding upon the bitter and saline plants found upon the borders of the Caspian and Black seas. And he asserts that when they are removed from the places where these plants grow the fatty excrescence becomes less. But Canfield says, as the fat-rumped and fat-tailed sheep are

varieties which are widely dispersed, it seems more probable that they may have been produced by accident, and may also have been perpetuated by accident, design or mancy. The fat-tailed sheep is very extensively diffused; it is found throughout Asia and a great part of Africa, as well as through the northern parts of Europe. They differ, like other sheep, in the nature of their covering. In Madagascar, and in some other hot climates, they are hair; at the Cape of Good Hope they are covered with coarse wool; in the Levant their wool is extremely fine. The proportion which the weight of the tail in some of these sheep bears

to the whole carcase is quite remarkable. The usual dressed weight of the sheep is from fifty to sixty pounds, of which the tail is said to make more than onefourth part. Russel describes two breeds offat-tailed sheep about Aleppo; in one the deposit of caudal fat is moderate, in the other sort the tail is much larger. The unctuous fat of the tails of these sheep is accounted a great delicacy alike by the Boers and the Hottentots of southern Africa. The Hottentots, in their primitive condition, possessed immense flocks and pursued the pastoral arts with great success .- Dr. Müchell,

Experienced Matrimonialists.

The ancient church of Birdbrook, England, which has just been reopened after important restorations, contains a monumental slab bearing this extraordinary record: "Martha Blewitt, of Swan Inn, at Baythorne-end, in this parish, buried May 7, 1681. She was the wife of nine husbands consecutively, but the ninth outlived her." The entry in the register is quaint: "Mary Blewitt, ye wife of nine husbands successively, buried eight of ym, but last of all ye woman dy'd allsoe, and was buried May 7, 1681." In the margin is written: "This was her funerale sermon text." The same tablet records that Robert Hogan was the husband of seven wives successively."

-A word in season: Why not send Dr. Mustard, of the Delaware State Senate, to the Sandwich Islands.—N. Z. Graphic.

ar, and it's

Unwise Lagralation,

Western Legislatures have not, thus far, the present winter, evolved the old-time number of measures threatening life insurance. It has been conclusively shown that measures injurious to their interest hurt policy-holders alone, for the system is such that every-policy-holder has a vital interest in the welfare of his company, and whatever tends to oripple or entail extra expense upon the interest as a whole is at ones harmful to every individual member. Life insurance is already hemmed in by an uncommon number of safeguards, statutory and otherwise, and it has been found that the competition among the Western Legislatures have not thus found that the competition among the companies, aided by the increased intelligence and vigilance of the policy-holders, furnish all necessary security. This has, in the recent past, been so fully and specifically pointed out by the influential Western press that the people have learned to view with immediate distrust the motives of legislators who have shown any of the old-time willing-ness to stir up the life insurance companies. The companies are not obliged to have representatives in the lobby to legitimately protect their policy-holders from wrong, and the latter are no longer worried for fear unnecessary and injurious measures may threaten to reduce their dividends or otherwise hurt their prospects. This is no small matter in a State like Ohio, for instance, with its 50,000 policy-holders and their families, and it has actually grown to be a political force, albeit as yet it is subtle and quiet. But it is expressive enough to be felt by the long-headed members of the State Assembly, who have learned that these 50,000 policyholders are mainly satisfied with their companies and the system, and are likely to resent further attempts at meddling with either .- Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

-Footpads on dark street-"Hold up your hands." Victim—"All right; but what do you want?" "Your watch and "Yes, of course, but beg money." your pardon, you don't rec gnize me; the plumber took down that next street a few minutes ago; I'm an editor, and "Here, take this quarter to tuy a lunch of cheese and something warming, and go about your business."-To-

-The Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen of Brookton are antitobacco men, and the Mayor of Boston has forbidden smoking in the City Hall; but after all an American sovereign may use tobacco in that building if he chews. - Lowell Courier.

—In reply to the question: "Is Willie Winter a poet?" the Philadelph a News says: "He used to be, but he has had

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

apolis (Ind.) Journal, embodied in a recent communication the following from Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees: I consider St. Jacob Oil a splendid remedy. I suffered from an affection of the back and kidneys, with some rheumatism-in fact it was rheumatism of the back. I used St. Jacobs Oil, and found it very efficacious. It gave me instantaneous relief, and finally cured me completely.

THERE is an anecdote affoat which makes tender appeal to every man who has had the toothache. We have read it again and again, with tearful eyes, because it brings up a many foul memories of the past. There are few moments in life which will compare with few moments in life which will compare with
that exquisite one when, seated in the dentist's chair, you see flishing before your
amazed eyes the forceps which are about to
perform an urgent duty. At that time your
birth seems to be the worst thing that ever
happenel to you. The beads of agony are on
your brow, and the smiling operator is a
double-dyed demon. When a gentleman on
the parior floor heard a terrible noise, a fall,
acresh shows him, he incurrent if a murder a crash above him, he inquired if a murder were being committed in the house, and he were being committed in the house, and he was a great deal nearer the truth than he dreamed. But his friend quieted his alarm by saying, with a bland smile: "Oh, don't be troubled; that is nothing. The doctor has got another man down and is persuading him to have his tooth out."—Chicago Herald.

Thousands of Letters.

The proprietors of that splendid strength-ener, Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsapa rills, have received thousands of letters praismany ladies, the fact is proven that as a fe-male medicine it excels all others. It never fails to relieve that sense of bearing down that feeling of great bodily exhaustion, that depressed and gloomy state of mind incidental to dysmenorrhea.

drops. - Atlanta Constitution.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." John A. Andrews, Att'y at Law, Ashton, Ill. \$1 at druggists. Endorsed by

do sc by Suey's side.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1883.

New York, Fe	bruar	y 21	1883.
LIVE STOCK-Cattle	\$5 00	0	87 1214
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FLOUR-Good to Choice		4	7 00
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RYE	73	6	57
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BROOM CORN-	99		. 14
Ted-Tipped Hurl	61	10	997.
Fine Grown	6	à	33 EM
Inferior		4	30.00
Crooked		-04	7770

his hair cut."

The special correspondent of the Indian

THE toothless man ought to be asweet talker, for all his words must of necessity be gum

A YOUNG man whose girl's name was Susan said that when he left this world he wanted to

THE MARKETS.

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IEEP	3.25	6	6.25	
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ARD-Steam	11 27	148	11 40	
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"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. Pinnon, Buffalo, N. I.: Deer Str.—I was sick for six years, and could sorreely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from pulpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in fesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,

DRILLAR B. MOMILLAN, Affington, Ga.

It is a very small rotato, either in the veg-ctable or animal world, that is most likely to be mashed.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering couchs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medi-cal Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

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Another Life Saved. Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: Early last winter my daughter was at-tacked with a severe sold which settled on her tacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he falled to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges—he said that she could not get well. At this time a friend who had been caused by At this time a friend who had been cured b Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs advised me to give it a trial. We then got : bottle and before she had used it all up she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

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

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nade up occasionally.

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him:

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disc.
Ridacys and Liver during the past six months.
I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to
my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my I
very badly avoilent, my urinary organs were le
ful condition, my blood was in a wretched six
had become so impayerished and circulated,
that my hands and fact would be cold and not
white as to appear lifetens. I could not rests
was so distressed allover that I could not
bed, but would keep turning and rolling from yas so distressed allover that I could not its still bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one to the other all night, so that I would feel hove to the other all night, so that I would feel hove to the destructed in the morning than wheat a went to My condition become so acrious that I was oblige stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be duty. I come lied the best destors, and tried the merous modificies and so-called curve, but ray grew worse, and was in a sed condition every way as long-time valued friend of mine, preminent to try in a large express company, arged me to try if a long-time valued friend of mine, promisent in this city in a large express company, arged me to try Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cares effected by it. Upon his representation I chantoid two bottles of it and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel releved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take Hant's Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take it and to improve constantly from day to day, took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved speedily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was several weeks aga. I have been on duty every day. I feet dirst-rate, and the swelling of hand, feet and legs have disappeared, and the terrible beckniche, which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I shop splendidly sights, and surely have very excellent and foreible reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gissily recommend it to all who are afflicted with kidney or recommend it to all who are afficied with kidney of liver disease, or diseases of the urinary organs. Respectfully, IAAAC W. FARRESOURIES.?

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are billious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidna Wort will surely relieve and quiskly ours. In the Spring to desaise the System, eve one should take a thorough course of it. 4- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.



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THE WEATHER.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Feb. 28, at Escanaba:

Date.		e	Mean Mean Bar. Ther.		Wind.		Weather.	
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G. HEATHCOTE. P'vt. Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

BOGARDUS and Carver shot a match-100 birds each-at Louisville, on the 22d ult. Carver was winner, killing 83 birds to Bogar-

WILL the Chicago Mining Review kindly inform us where, on the map, to look for "Benson county," New York, the new goldfield it announces.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, published at 135 8th street, New York, wants 10,000 new subscribers at one dollar each, and, really we do not know how a dollar could be better

WE have received a copy of the catalogue (for 1882) of Hillsdale (Free Baptist) college, which is at the service of any of our readers who may desire information concerning that

IMMENSE spots are now visible on the sun's disc and, as electric and meteorological disturbances on the earth are believed to be consequent on such a solar condition, the Canadian weather-sharps are looking up again.

THE friends of Perry Hannah had better drop that "disability" bill. If Hannah, Lay & Co., want to make money out of the Northera Asylum for the insane, let Perry resign his commissionership-that's the straight way.

WINTER navigation on lake Michigan is possible, but can scarcely be profitable during severe winters. The Michigan, a boat built for the purpose, was three weeks making a round trip between Milwankee and Grand

"THE Widow" Butler, governor of Massachusetts' has appointed that sour old maid Abigail Dodge (better known as Gail Hamilton) trustee of the Massachusetts State workhouse, at Bridgewrter. Butler can perceive "the eternal fitness" if she is cock-eyed.

THE Door County Advocate lays out a route for the steamer John A Dix from Green Bay to Sturgeon Bay, through the canal and along the east shore of the peninsula, through the door and along its west coast to Egg Harbor, thence to Menominee and down the shore to Green Bay.

WE have just received numbers 1 to 9, inclusive, of the "Elzevir Library," containing Rip Van Winkle; the Burning of Rome, by Canon Farrar; the Words of Washington; the life of Washington Irving; the Sea-serpents of Science; Enoch Arden; the Motive and Habit of Reading; Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great; and Hamlet, the cost of the nine being but thirty-four cents. Though small and cheap, the works are decently printed, and in no way of which we have any knowledge can so much standard literature be procured for so little money. Address John B. Alden, 18 Vesey St. N. Y.

THE/L'Anse Sentinel denies the statement that Mr. Nester is the father of the bill to detach from Houghton and attach to Baraga county the valley of the Sturgeon river, saying

The bill was originated by citizens of Bar-aga co. for the reason that they have repeat-edly asked Houghton co. to agree upon some measure to settle the boundary line difficulty. Thousands of dollars in the way of taxes are lost to both counties every year on account of our present boundary line. Last year about \$700 in rejected taxes were returned to Baraga township alone on account of this boundary line difficulty. Besides this thousands of acres along the Sturgeon river were not as-sessed at all for the same reason.

CONCERNING Tom. Nester's little game of reconstruction, the Houghton Gazette says:

The attempt to steal over a quarter of a million of acres of land from Houghton county is a barefaced proceeding, and we hope our legislators at Lansing will see that the bill is promptly killed the moment it comes up for final consideration. In the meantime we consideration. In the meantime we wish to congratulate Mr. Carpetbag Nester on his brazen effrontery and respectfully inform him that when the people of Houghton county wish to get rid of any portion of their territory they will let him know in proper time:

But, unless Houghton county is content to be carved up she had better be on hand, at Lansing, with an active opposition. Those Saginaw fellows do not usually show their hand until they are confident of winning.

Tom. NESTER, having occupied Baraga county, wants to round it out, make it roomy, and has procured the introduction of a bill taking a range of towns off of Marquette and from Houghton all that part of her territory lying between Baraga and Ontonagon. The Hancock Journal gives the text of the bill and

would rob Houghton county of about 240,000 acres of its territory and Marquette of 55,000 acres. Nester, the undoubted father of
the scheme, is from Saginaw, is backed by a
atrong lobby, and if not promptly opposed,
will compass a legalized steal of half our county before we know it. A Saginaw lumberman makes no more ado about stealing half a
county than an ordinary man would of pilfering an armful of wood from his neighbor's
pile. Look out for him:

They'll "get the hang" of those Sagina

KALAKAUA is crowned and can now kill nself with brandy as soon as he pleases.

THE star-route thieves begin "to feel the dter draw," and squirm as though it hurt.

SENATOR FERRY'S health is said to have given way so as to endanger his reason if not his life:

DETROIT chuckles over the fact that its river neither runs dry in summer or goes on a boom" in the winter.

THERE were built in the U. S., during 1882, eleven thousand three hundred and forty-three miles of railway-main line.

UNLESS Mrs. H. M Gougar wishes outsiders to consider her case a bad one she would do wall to refrain from accusing every witness against her of perjury. That is a confessio of weakness,

THE time for the introduction of bills, in the legislature, has passed, but a measure can still be got through-if there's enough in it, by using a "dead-head bill," numbers of which are said to have been introduced with a view to such contingencies...

THERE is serious talk of running ex-governor, ex-senator, ex-manufacturer Wm. Sprague, of shot-gun memory and fame, for governor of Rhode Island. If he should be elected Newport would be as unhealthy as Canonchet for ex-senator Conkling.

HUBBELL in answer to the demand for an accounting in the matter of the funds collected by him-the "two per cent" fund,-says that he has accounted to the committee and burned the vouchers. On the principle, we suppose, that "dead men tell no tales."

HUBBELL wanted the support of the Grand Rapids Eagle in his campaign against Ferrywanted it for \$5,000, for \$7,000, and finally at the proprietors' own price. Do get out the figures on the two Detroit papers, gentlemen. We want the current quotations of the News and Post & Tribune.

"LITTLE BILLER" CHANDLER has been and nade a donkey of hisself once more.. If it is necessary that he should remain at the head of the navy department he ought to be sent to Secretary Lincoln, to take lessons. In his treatment of and correspondence with Lt. Commander Gorringe he has shown how badly he needs them.

THE iron and ore markets show no new features; since our last issue there is nothing to call for remark. No other than, present conditions will prevail until after the adjournment of congress (which takes place to-morrow) and what the new conditions may be depends, largely, on what its action may have been with regard to the tariff.

CAPT. EDWIN HADLEY, of St. Ignace, is missing. He was last heard from at the Sherman house, Chicago, on January 27. As he was heavily involved in debt and not enjoying a lucrative practice in his profession (that of an attorney) his friends fear that he has committed suicide, but more uncharitable perons suggest that he has merely "skipped," which is, probably, the better guess. wife is with her parents at Ann Arbor.

As THE land now lies, it looks as though ome third-rate, no-account man, without enemies because without a record or force enough to develop an antagonism, would slip into the senatorship. There is no show for any man, on the republican side, who has heretofore been considered a candidate. Palmer "can't get there," nor can Willets, or Burroughs, or Lacey, or Cutcheon, or Hannah (though he's inoffensive enough, in all conscience), or Hanchett. The republican forces are all "in air."

WE have received a copy of the proceedings of the mass meeting held at the Cooper institute, New York, on February 1, containing the addresses of Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. M. Evarts, D. A. Hawkins and Cyrus Hamlin. We do not need their arguments, but we wish that a million copies of Mr. Evarts' address could be circulated in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. There is where they would "do the most good;" there is where the Cobden club is getting in its work.

THE protectionists in the house of representatives control the situation, and make use of their power, and the free traders in congress and out, fairly foam at the mouth. The Chicago Tribune can find no English in which adequately to clothe its anger. Poor old thing; it needs protection-the protection of a "conservator." It has rlready sorely impaired and will soon have squandered entirely its fame and fortune-4'72 witnessed the 'commencement of its anti-republican insanity; '84 will (unless a miracle saves it) witness its final extinction. It is on its last legs now.

THE Grand Haven Herald "gives up" in

the following paragraph: Hubbell has his revenge. It cost him dear, but he has it. It cost him the loss of public esteem, the loss of all political advancement, and of his own self-respect. Dearly bough

He not only met the losses above named, but also what he could more easily spare, the money it took to buy vendible editors. To the disgrace and shame of journalism he

the disgrace and shame of journalism he found opportunity for such investment.

But more than these things were needful. So he stimulates the ambition of men, plays upon their weakness for the senatorship. Thereby, though concealing, perhaps, his ruling purpose, he secures the co-operation of the Post and Tribune, itself, possibly, not aware of being so base a tool in his hand.

So the machinery was set at work for secur So the machinery was set at work for securing his revenge. By fermenting animosities and hatreds among republicans he has brought a disintegrating division in the republican party in this state, dangerously affecting the solidarity of that party in the Union.

He has smitten with bitter animosities and disintegrating division the party which in an evil day sent him to congress. For, the present, his revenge seems not only real, but complete. Let those who helped, rejoice in the issue, if they can.

E. P. FERRY "gave it up" and left Lansing on Saturday last. It was time,

THE widow of Marshal Tewell, whose death was announced last week, died suddenly of heart disease at New York on Monday,

THE "kidney-cure" astronomers at Rocheste. have found a comet. Whether it is Proctor's ischief-maker is not said and it is yet too far to detach three sections from the city. off to speak for itself.

JOHN HAY, son-in-law of A. Stone, of Cieveland, has been appointed receiver of the Brown-Bonnell iron works at Youngstown Ohio. The works are to be kept in operation

JOHN GILBERT, the actor whose wife per shed in the Newhall house fire, and who so narrowly escaped himself, has brought suit against C. D. Nash and John F. Antisdel for \$20,000.

THE red O'Donovan is willing to be believed the "No. 1" of the Irish murder organization, but nobody will accept him. He is capable of murder, no doubt, but he won't risk his own neck.

THE steamer Glamorgan foundered at sea. Her crew was rescued by the White Star steamer Republic, except the captain, first officer and four men who were washed overboard and drowned.

SCHELLER, who kept the bar in the Newhall house, was indicted, on the 26th, at Milwankee, for setting the hotel on fire. He was taken into court, plead not guilty and bail was fixed at \$10,000.

THE residence of Peter Deenan, of Mon tague, Muskegon county, burned on February 26, burning a servant girl named Mary Burr and three children, aged respectively one week, three years and five years.

PALMER and Stockbridge seem to have divided the Ferry vote. Willits is still voted for by the members from his old congressional district and there is no more prospect of an election than before Mr. Ferry's withdrawal.

THREE prisoners escaped from the city jail at East Saginaw, on the 26th ult., by cutting a hole through the ceiling of a cell into the attic and from there through the roof, One of them was arrested only the night before for

THE managers of the murders in Ireland was known as "No. 1." and the British government is looking for "No. 1," among Irish-Americans, Gen. McAdaris and Mr. Sheridan (of the Irish World) have each been suspected.

THE Inter-Ocean of Feb. 23 had a special from East Tawas giving an account of a murder in which the murderer decapitated his victim with a single blow of an axe. Needs confirmation.

-Later-the story is a hoax from beginning

THE senate of the U.S., or a minority of its members we should say, undertook, the from the tyranny of the printers' union and failed in the attempt. The union not only fixes the rate of wages, but compels the employment of union men exclusively, and the United States submits.

An ART exhibition is proposed at Detroit and a baker's dozen, more or less, of the biblebangers and pulpit-pounders there resident and laboring have remonstrated against the admission thereto of representations of the nude human figure either in painting or sculpture. If these gentlemen are so constituted that a statue like the "Greek Slave" or a copy of the Venus of Milo excites them unfavorably, let them stay away from the exhibition, but they should not attempt to measure other folks grain in their two-penny bushels.

A WICKED correspondent of a Boston paper says that when Hayes took possession of the White House he said to Grant in some trepidation: "Gen. Grant, the president of the United States has callers every day from all over the Union. He has never seen most of them before and he never will again. What do you say to them when you shake hands? Oh! what topic can I mention to so many What have you done about it?" Hard as Gen. Grant's head is, you could have knocked him down with a rollingpin when the truth dawned upon him. "What do I say?" he roared. "why, I ask politely, 'have you been to the Smithsonian?' and if they have they start a topic; if not, I tell them they ought to go." And it was by repeating that question 600 times a week for four years that Mr. Haves wore out four of his best front teeth, for which a niggardly government has never made an

THE slight hold of the French republic apon the confidence or the affection of the French people was made manifest by the "pronunciamento" (as our Mexican neighbors would call it) of the Prince Napoleon. He is everywhere regarded as the fool of the family, having none of its mental ability, neither the military genius of the first emperor nor the tricky astuteness of the third; having nothing to offer the followers and friends of his house save a personal resemblance, more or less fanciful, to his great uncle; yet his manifesto had power and weight sufficient to shake the republic to its foundation and to revive the hopes of Bonapartists and heal the fami'y feuds. Not only was Bonapartism revived thereby, but also Bourbonism in both its branches and the republic finds no better method of meeting and combating its dynastic enemies than the imprisonment of Plon-plon and the dismissal from the army and exile from France of the Bourbon princes, for the reason, simply, that they are Bourbons. It is to be hoped that the republic may continue, and in time become strong enough to treat with the contempt they deserve such pretenders as Plon-plon, the Count de Chambord and the heir of the house of Orleans, but the time

Our Neighbors.

[Marquette Mining Journal.]
--Coasting is the popular sport, and there's ow and then "a spilh"

-The "infanticide" case does not pan out. There's a ruined girl but no murder. -Somebody wants to evade city taxation and has introduced a bill, in the legislature,

-Work suspended at the McComber mine, -"The question of protection is not, ought. not, and can not safely be made" a party question. [True, and it can not be. There are no more pernicious free-traders than some western republicans-no more steadfast or consistent protectionists than some eastern

-Speaking of S. M. Stephenson and what we said about him in connection with our city charter, asks "ain't you glad he's not there as senator?" [No, we did him an injustice. He is not connected with the Ludington company, nor will he oppose our bill.]

-Minus 30° was ten degrees too cold for the truth. Twenty below, only, has been experienced at Marquette.

-Simon Crabb had his nose spattered all over his face by one Tom Atkinson, at Ne-

-The Excelsior furnace closed down owing its men three month's pay, and there is suffering among them,

-The engine and pumps of the Forest City mine have been levied upon to satisfy a

claim of \$900 held by Capt, Tracy -Burglars raided Cronin's store and saloor at Ishpeming, but got only some ten dollar and what they wanted to drink.

[St. Ignace Republican.] -Charles Lonsignan, keeper of St. Helena light, started to chop some firewood the other day. His wife's clothes-line was in the way of the axe and Charles was struck on the skull with the newly-sharpened implement. Fortunately Mr. L's head was too much for the steel and he is not seriously hurt. The axe had two large nicks in it, from the encounter

-Mrs. Victor Lapine had her right arm broken in two places by being thrown from a cutter, at Mackinaw City.

-The Algomah runs regular now.

with his pate. [That's a pretty good story,

Bissell, and we rise and ask for an affidavit.]

-If Ferrry cannot be re-elected we hope to see his friends in the legislature continue in opposition to the common enemy. Amid all this smoke and filthiness, the citizens of the 11th congressional district have in mind that they have had no representation in the present congress. But they also have in mind that, after March 4th, Hon. Edward Breitung will most assuredly have a particular eye to the interests and wishes of his constituents.

-Edwin Hadley, of St. Ignace, attorney for the D., M. & M. railway, has disappeared, nothing having been heard of him since the 27th of January. It is believed that he is under medical treatment in Chicago, for a hip disease and did not wish publicity.

-The bill to incorporate the city of St. Ignace passed the senate on the 22d. -Circuit court commenced on the 13th.

|Marinette North Star.|

-Fred Prescott has been dangerously ill, at Los Angeles, Cal., of typhoid pneumonia

but is convalescent. -Congressman-elect Stephenson has gone on to Washington to "get the hang" of things [Curt Lewis went along to "get the hang" of whatever "Isaac" should chance to overlook.] -Jas. Gilbeau fell from the new railroad

bridge on Monday and broke an arm. -The pastor of the Methodist church took 'hell" as his subject on Sunday night. TGive it to 'em, parson, they deserve it, no doubt].

[Marinette gagle.]

-Isaac Stephenson's house is nearly completed and is "a daisy."

-The lately established stage-line between Marinette and Menominee was like the Frenchman's barrel of flour-"it last too d--n quick."

Myron Young has bought Dr. Whitman's drug-store, on Main street, and will open a saloon therein. The neighbors kick, but to

-The log-crop of the Menominee and its ributaries will reach 400,000,000 by the end

-I. W. Gould and family left for . Manistique on Wednesday to take charge of the 'Widdy McKee" house.

|Manistique Proneer. | -An opening for a wagon-maker at Man-

-Steamer between Manistique and Harbor Springs touching at the Beavers, is proposed. -The property of the Delta company is

offered for sale by a Detroit firm. -Two of the three doctors find Manistige too healthy and will remove; Dr. Burdick to

Texas and Dr. Freeman to Wisconsin. -The Major won't accept any office-had enough glory and there's no money in them. -The board of supervisors voted a gratuity of \$100 to Judge Steere, which he declined,

holding that they had no authority to make

Special Notices.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, for building a school-house in the town of Ford River, up to Monday, March 12, 1883. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. PETER BAKER, Assessor School Dist. No. 1.

Ford River, March 2, 1883.

The tax-roll is now really and in my hands for collection. I will receive taxes at the Ford River lumber company's store, every day, Sundays excepted, until further notice. OLE ERICKSON, Township Treas.

Ford River, Dec. 20, 1882.

-For additional local see our fifth page Most of our best business houses are repre HARDWARE, ETC.

THE CASH DEAL

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 1-o-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.

D. A. OLIVER, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN BRAITHWAITE

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

All of the latest styles and at outside prices. SEWING MACHINES, COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

> LUDINGTON STREET. LIVERY STABLE.

EAGLE LIVERY STABLE

GEO. ENGLISH, PROP'R. Has purchased both the 'busses-the baggage wagon formerly used by the Ludington house, and now controls the business. Orders for 'bus service or baggage transportation may be left at the office. .

SINGLE OR DOUBLE RIGS

At any hour, day or night. HORSES BOARDED on favorable terms. The WASHINGTON HOUSE STABLES

Have been rented for a term of years and will be run in connection with the Eagle. MUSIC HALL, the largest and best appointed assembly room in the city is part of the property. For dates apply at the office.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

UIMIBIEIR

Either at Wholesale or Retail.

At lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. They manufacture the very best Lumber on the Bay LUMBER YARD IN THE REAR OF "THE IRON PORT" OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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. Striger, Sec. F SCANABA LODGE, No. 118, LO.O.F.

Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store, every Monday evening. James Harris, N. G. E. A. Shorey, Sec. F SCANABA LODGE, No. 85, LO.G.T. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardono's' store, every Tuesday evening. W. J. Hatten, W.C.T., R. Zekil, Sec.

F SCANABA LODGE NO. 117, A. O. U. W. Meets every Wednesday evening Odd Fellows' Hall. J. N. Mead, M. W., O. Lewis, Rec.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. The Rev. B. S. Taylor, pastor. Services at 11:00 and 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; class meeting at 6:30 o'clock; prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

DRESBYTERIAN. Rev. E. W. Garner, pastor. Services at 11 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 12 o'clock; prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

CT. JOSEPH'S. Rev. Jos. Niebling, pastor. Services in the morn-ing at 8 and 20:30 o'clock; afternoon, catechism at a o'clock: evening, 7:30 o'clock.

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

C WEDE METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. O. E. Olander, pastor. Morning Service, 20:30; evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school at 12, and weekly prayer meeting on Friday evenings.

TIME TABLES. "HICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA. | GOING SOUTH. | 3:39 pm | No. 10 | 11:00 pm | No. 12 | 7:50 am | No. 20 | 7:50 am | GOING NORTH.

M ENOMINEE RIVER BRANCH. TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC. GOING WEST. 4 (Passenger) 10:25 am

TRAINS AT FLORENCE. . 2:55 pm TELCH MOUNTAIN BRANCH.

Train leaves Escanaba at 9:40 a. m. and arrives at

Passengers for Crystal Falls and Iron River stations Icave Escanaba at 7:50 a. m., arrive at Crystal Falls at 2:50 p. m., and at Stambaugh at 7:00 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated cland-works of character; great variety Books & Bibles low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wan. Garretson & Co., Odd Fellows Block, Columbus, O.



Sam Uniter I. ARTICLES, d. BEAUTIFUT FLOSAL CHROMO CARDS, Blue & x 8, and an illustrated Book, to all who send two line damages for postage and packing. Mention this paper, t. 6. RISCOUT & CO., SIW YORK.

C. & N. W. RAILWAY.



Chicago & North-Western OLD ESTABLISHED SHORT LINE UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE

And all points in Northern Illinois, Central, Eastern and Northwestern Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Central and Northern Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and all principal points in the NORTH, NORTHWEST and WEST. With its own lines it traverses Northern ILLINOIS, Central and Northern
IOWA, WISGONSIN, Northern MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, and Central DAKOTA. It offers to the traveler all accommodations that can be offered by any
raliroad. Its train service equals that
of any road; their speed is as great as
comfort and safety will permit; they
make close connections in union depote
at junction and terminal points with
the leading raliroads of the West and
Northwest, and offer to those that use
them

SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY At CHICAGO it makes close connection with all other railroads at that oty. It runs PALACE SIEEFING CARS on all through trains, PARLOR CARS on its principal routes, and NORTH-WENTERN DINING CARS on its COUNCIL BLUFFS and on its 5T. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIST through day express trains.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

-Ephraim & Morrell have just received their spring stock of Woolens for the custom tailoring trade and are prepared to make garments in the latest style of the art.

-Derouin & Lonsdorf, the new clothing firm, are working night and day to have their stock all placed for Thursday next, when they invite the public to call and see their goods.

-Tobaccos, that can't be beat; Cigars, none like them, and Pipes 'till you can't rest, at the store of Atkins & McNaughtan. Honest, they do keep a cigar that will suit any

-And Candies! Well I should say so. Atkins & McNaughtan do keep the finest line of fresh Candy in the city (we were going to say the 2d ward) and always have it nice and fresh, too.

-Godley has just received a large stock of pocket cutlery-from a lady's pen-knife to the largest clasp-knives used by hunters and woodsmen. Call in, as you pass, and inspect the assortment.

-Having "been good" and refrained from vain amusement and recreation during the penitential season, we can the better enjoy the Hook & Ladder dance which will come off on Easter Monday at Music hall.

-Between his "Iron Exchange," at Ne gaunee, and the "Parlor" here, Nick Barth is kept pretty busy, but is always ready to serve a man with a draught of Budweiser, or some thing stronger if he prefers. Remember the Parlor.

-Atkins & McNaughtan keep the finest line of Dried Fruits in the upper peninsula, and they have them out where you can see them. One look at their fruit counter, the other night made our mouth water for three

-I don't advertise to do the finest and only good work done in northern Michigan. But if you want work that is first class in all respects, finely re-touched, brilliant and lifelike, I think I can suit the most fastidious. U. E. WOLCOTT.

-Dear wife: Don't be the first victim to est, at your expense, those new machines that no one knows anything about. Go to Burns' Bazar and get a machine such as all our neighbors have used; this is the only reliable test. Do not accept the word of some well-dressed agent, nor the looks of some highly varnished case.

-Hutchinson & Goodell wish to announce that they are prepared and will gladly fill all mail orders for parties living out of town, and wish it distinctly understood that goods can be bought of them, in this way, as cheap as you could by visiting their store. Tell them what you want as near as possible and how much you wish to give, and your order will be filled as prompt as is possible.

Dancing Lessons.

I will give private lessons in dancing, at McKenna's hall on Wednesday afternoon of each week. Hours for ladies 1 to 3 p. m. Hour for gentlemen 3 to 4 p. m. C. F. BOUTON.

Escanaba, Feb. 22, 1883.

Free to all Ministers of Churches. I will send one bottle of the White Wine of Ta-Syrup, gratis, to any minister that will recommend it to his friends, after giving it a fair test, and it proves satisfactory for coughs, colds, throat or lung diseases. Respectfully,

DR. C. D. WARNER. Reading, Mich.

An Acknowledgment.

FORD RIVER, Feb. 19, 1883. Received of the Commonwealth Accident Association, of Grand Rapids, through its general agent, N. F. Munger, fifteen dollars in full satisfaction of my claim. I cheerfully recommend the association as a cheap and reliable company. I also extend to them my thanks for the promptness and gentlemanly manner in which my claim was settled.

Respectfully yours, J. J. LAVALLEY.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS. Dalton, Mass., April 27, 1882. Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the passesenteen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of the town and community. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CHAS, O. BROWN, Pres't. [The wonderful case referred to above is published in another column and will prove of great value to thousands of our readers.-Ep.1

Indorsed by the Clergy. We take pleasure in recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public, and espec-ially to any public speaker that may be troubled with throat or lungdiseases.

REV. M. L. BOORER, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich. REV. J. T. IDDINGS, Albion, Mich. REV. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CITY CARDS.

J. R. HARRIS. FRED. E. HARRIS. HARRIS BROS., Contractors & Builders We return thanks to the building public for past patronage and beg to announce that we have fitted up our mill with first-class machinery, and are prepared to manufacture Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings and Brackets in all the late designs and on short notice.

OLUMBUS J. PROVO.

Contractor and Builder.

Having sold his property on Tilden avenue has re-moved to a new shop on the corner of Itale and Jeorgia streets. Plans prepared and contracts un-tertaken for any and all work in his line and satis-action guaranteed.

Uvsters Oysters! In any quantity and in every style.

Candies, Cigars & Tobaccos, A very fine and extensive stock.

PIPES, CIGAR-HOLDERS, and all SMOKERS' ARTICLES, by JOSEPH EMBS.

WANTS-FOR SALE-TO RENT.

HOUSES TO RENT. Inquire at the office of . J. W PINCH. 3etf TO RENT-STORE

wenty by sixty, well located on Ludington street. F. D. MEAD, Attorney at Law.

MIDWIFE-MRS. EMILY STEINKE. Geprufte Deutsche Hebamme. Residence north side of Ludington street, opposite Purdy's, and one door east of Mrs. Yockey's millinery store.

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

WOOD! WOOD! The subscriber has one hun-dred cords of seasoned firewood, on the place adjoining the farm of John Borrow, Sr., seven miles from town, on the Flat Rock road, which he will sell, where it lies at a low figure. JAS. ROBERTSON.

RESPASSERS-ATTENTION.

All persons are hareby cautioned against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law. tf G. T. BURNS, Agent.

SAW MILL FOR SALE,

I offer for sale a complete Saw and Shingle Mill. Machinery in shape to ship. Frame can be had if A. M. VAN AUKEN 7tf Escanaba, Mich

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are now offering for sale their land in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farm-ing lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 131/2 per cent. from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to or address

F. H. VAN CLEVE Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OSEPH RAYSON,

Practical Carpenter & Builder. TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

In first-class work. Heating, Ventilating, and San-itary work a specialty. Estimates for all classes of building made on ap-Shop on Campbell St., near Ogden avenue.

BUCKHOLTZ,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer.

IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Tobacco of every kind and Smoking Articles. The

T NSURANCE! INSURANCE! LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE.

Northup & Northup, Agents, ESCANABA, - - MICHIGAN.

Issue Policies in old, well known and reliable com-panies, at rates as low as are consistent with safety Wood for sale. .

Hard Maple, Four Foot Or stove length, in any desired quantity. Leave or-

ESCANABA HOUSE. TAMES R. HARRIS,

ARCHITECT.

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

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

ADVERTISING.

THE THEORY OF ADVERTISING : -USE THE-

NEWSPAPERS

KEEP AT IT.

Some advertisers think that because an advertise ment which appears to-day is not followed to-morrow by an appreciable increase of sales, the advertisement has done no good and the theory of advertising is false. Though it is perhaps impossible to insert a notice that will not be read let any Didymus put a three-line card, "Wanted-A Dog," in the obscurest corner, and be convinced of this-it is not to be expected that the moment a person casts his eye upon an advertiser's announcement he sets out for the advertiser's store. He my not at the time need any article in the merchant's line, or he may deal with another house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever he needs anything of the kind announced, turn to the paper where he saw the card and give the advertiser a trial. The merchant should regard his outlay for advertising as he would that for painting his buildlng or putting up his sign-board-as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. Men do not sow wheat one day and harvest it the next.

The man who has begun to advertise must keep on advertising if he desires a continual increase in the volume of his business. He may keep a steady clientele of satisfied customers, but the chances are that some of these will be detached by seeing the advantages of other dealers persistently, advocated. He will certainly not attract new patrons. They will go elsewhere, just as they would seek another store than his if, on coming to his door, they found it locked and shutters up.

Intelligent advertisers are learning to beware of the catchpenny, illegitimate mediums of advertising so much affected hitherto by dealers who though that cheapness always meant economy, and that in the advertising department of any business the principles governing the conduct of the other departments no longer obtained. Messrs. W. W. Sharp & Co., of New York, have already published some striking testimony given by the great merchants whose names are familiar in the mouths of Americans as household worlds. That of a leading dry goods house in New York is herewith presented:

"Of all the methods open to the merchant for advertising his business, an experience of nearly half a century enables us to unhesitatingly declare in favor of the newspaper. It is, without exception, the most economical, persistent, painstaking and suc-cessful canvasser any business firm can secure for the purpose of bringing their goods to the attention of the consumer."

No comment upon this recital of experience is needed, further than to note that the firm who write this have taken the sound, scientific view of advertising—that they recognize the necessity for persist-ence, and understand that the newspaper has done its duty when it has brought the advertiser's goods to the attention of the consumer.

That service will be rendered in the most attractwe and effective manner by the

IRON PORT,
for all enterprising advertisers who will avail them
selves of its advantages as an advertising medium.

HARDWARE.



LEAD ALL OTHERS

and they, with all articles comprised in a Hardware Stock can be found, and purchased at the lowest

North side of Ludington Street, Escanaba, one door East of Wolcott Street.

Work of every description in COPPER, TIN and LEAD promptly dispatched Plumbing, Roofing, Guttering and Lining on short notice and the most

Builders' Hardware On hand or furnished upon plans and specification

* MISCELLANEOUS.

Fresh & Salt Fish

For home consumption. CAPT. GEO. A. DRIS-KO, will sell and deliver from his wagon all kinds of Fresh Fish in their season, and Salt Fish put up es-pecially for this market. Having had an experience

14 Years in the Business

He has confidence in his ability to serve his custom ers to their satisfaction. 34-tf

INSURANCE.

The Commonwealth

Pays its Members Benefits as follows:

Death by Accident,

\$1,500 to \$2,500. Weekly indemnity for Accident \$7 to \$25.

Weekly indemnity for Sickness \$10.00.

Loss of an Arm or Leg,

\$300.00. Average cost to carry a policy in the Commonwealth, per annum. \$8.00.

Accidents will Happen! Secure a policy To-Day. N. F. MUNGER,

> Gen'l Agent for the U. P. Escanaba, Mich.

RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette JANUARY 15, 1883. Proneer Bast and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

240 Miles Shorter between all eastern and northwestern points via Detroit, and 31x Miles Shorter via Port Huron to Montreal and all points in Canada, &c.

STATIONS. WEST. Marquette . Onota . Au Train Munising . Seney McMillan 12.15 Dollarville Newberry L 7.30 -Via M. C. R. R. Saginaw City Lansing Jackson pm . . . Grand Rapids Kalamazoo . .

Connections are made at ST. IGNACE with:
The Michigan Central R'y for Detroit and all
points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinac City at 8:30 a. m. and

east. Trains leave Mackinac City at 8:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the south and east. Leaving Mackinac City at 9:30 p. m.

Connections made at MARQUETTE with:

The Marquette, Houghton & Outonagon R'y for the iron and copper districts.

Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St. Ignace and at all points in the northern peninsula. Also tickets to European ports by all principal lines at Gen'l Passenger Agent's office.

For information as to passenger and freight rates, apply to office of Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent Trains daily except Sanday.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.

Marquette, Mich. Marquette, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LUMP COAL, for Grates, STEAM COAL, and Fine BLOSSBURG COAL

FEED STORE.

ED. DONOVAN,...

(Successor to Pat. Fogarty,)

At his old stand, corner of Ludington an Wolcott streets offers

GRAIN & SEEDS.

In any required quantity and at the lowes market rates. Especial attention to orders by

COAL

RICHARD MASON.

Coal, Wood and Timber

HAY & STRAW

FLOUR & FEED,

Also 8,000 Acres of Pine, Cedar, Hardwood and other lands in the towns of Baldwin and Mason-ville, including several fine water powers and a first-class steam mill site on bay shore. Office with F. D. MEAD, Esq., Att'y at Law.

LIQUORS.



JOHN K. STACK, Wholesale Liquor Dealer.

Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Tobaccos of every variety and to suit all tastes.

The Ph. Best Brewing Co.'s Beer, in wood and glass, at brewery prices.

MARRIE.

JOSEPH SPEVACHEK.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in



Italian & American Marble MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES,

MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, COPING, Etc. Also dealers in the famous Scotch Granite Mon-uments and all kinds of Building Stone.

Opposite Court House, MARINETTE, WIS. MEDICAL.

Mrs. Mary Brunette, Seventh Daughter of a Seventh Daughter, Physician for Women and Children, and Accoucheuse.

Office Next Door East of "Iron Port"

Office, Rear Room. Office, Rear Room.

Offices all curable diseases, especially those of pregnant women, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Goitre, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc, Her system of practice includes roots and herbs only—no mineral poisons Ladies desiring her services oan apply in person or by letter through postoffice. She can also be consulted, by ladies only, with regard to the future. Gentlemen not admitted except accompanying ladies Charges moderate and poor persons treated without charge.

1½

25



This can be done by the use of TOWNS' GERMAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER,

For sale by all druggists. Try it once, ye Torpid Liver, Headache, Kidney complainers, If you have CATARRH, COLD IN YOUR HEAD OR WEAK LUNGS, TRY TOWNS' FRENCH CATARRH REMEDY, For sale by all druggists. There is regivate circular around each catarrh bottle and healthy ladies are requested not to read it.

101 PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Towns also treats, with unvarying success, all CHRONIC DISEASES,

CHRONIC DISEASES,
Especially such as arise from self-abuse the symptoms of which are pain in back, left side or breast, frightful dreams, palpitagion of the heart, rush of blood to the head, cruptions, pimples, memory impaired, low-spirited, discouraged: resulting in communition, heart disease, chorea, or St. Vitus dance, debility, insanity and death. Rev. Adam Clark, the distinguished Methodist divine, says: "It is one of the most destructive evils ever practiced by fallen men." Its victims of both sexes are filling our insane asylums yearly.

All letters for consultation, strictly confidential, [with stamp]. Address Dn. W. TOWNS, Fond du Lac, Wis. Lock box egs.

Please mention this paper when applying to the Doctor.

LEGAL.

[First publication Feb. 24, 1889.]

VIEUX DESERT & LAKE SUPERIOR RAILAROAD CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Vieux Desert & Lake Superior Railroad company is here-by called, to be held at the Stephenson Bones in Menominee, in the county of Menominee and state of Michigan, on Wednesday the of day of May, 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose and object of considering certain articles of agreement and consolidation specuted by the Milwaukne, Lake Shore & Western Railway company and the directors thereof, and the said Vieux Desert & Lake Superior Railroad company and the directors thereof, consolidating said two companies into one, to be known as the Milwaukne, Lake Shore & Western Railway company then and there to be submitted to said stockholders for their spection and approval.

Dated Feb. 14, 1825.

ALFRED L. CARY, Secretary, Vieux Desert & Lake Superior Railroad Co.

HETWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Terms of Court for 1812 and 1813.

State of Michigan, ss.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuances of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1822 and 1833 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties constituting the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of said State as follows, to-wit:

In the County of Marquesie, on the first Tuesday in January, the fourth Tuesday in March, the fourth Tuesday in June and the fourth Tuesday in October.

In the County of Delta, the second Tuesday in February and the second Tuesday in August.

In the County of Menominee, the third Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, the fourth Tuesday in November, and the third Tuesday is August.

Dated, September 20th, 1881. C. B. GRANT, Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

[First publication Feb. 17, 1883.]

ELECTION NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y,
Lansing, February 9, 1883.

To the Sheriff of the County of Delta:
SER:—You are hereby notified that at the election
to be held on the first Monday of April, 1883, in the
State of Michigan, the following officers are to be
elected, viz:
Two Justices of the Supreme Court: one in place
of Benjamin F. Graves, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1883, and one to fill the vacancy
occasioned by the resignation of Issac Marston.

Also, two Kegents of the University in place of
Samuel S. Walker and Lyman D. Norris, whose
terms of office will expire December 31, 1883.

IN TESTIMOSY WHEROF, I have
hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the
State of Michigan, at Lansing,
the day and year first above
written.

HARRY A. CONANT.

HARRY A. CONANT, Secretary of State

[First publication Feb. 17, 1883.] ORDER OF HEARING

STATE OF MICHIGAN,) 58. County of Delta. Ss.
At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanabo on the 5th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Francis Grenier, de

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louis Grenier, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Cyrille Grenier and Luke D. McKeuna, the execu-

Cyrille Grenier and Luke D. McKenna, the executors named therein

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 5th, day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ison Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to aid day of hearing.

EMIL GLASER,
(A true copy.)

14 Judge of Probate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20th Annual Gift of Premiums To Subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser

Takes place April 25. Subscription & per year Sample copy and supplement containing a partial list of those who have received premiums, and to whom we refer, will be sent free to any one addressing the publisher. So Good agents wanted everywhere. Wm. H. Burk, Publisher, Detroit, Mich.

ALYON&HEALY BAND CATALOGUE,

mers for driving fish-stakes. Very effective, simple and durable. Recent improvements. For pasticu-Vulcan Iron Works, NARROW ESCAPE

OF A MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER— TIMELY WARNING OF MR. JOHN SPENCER, BAGGAGE MASTER OF THE B. & A. R. R. Marvelous Cure of Stone in the Bladder-Large Stones Removed by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Prom the Pittsfield, (Masz.) Engle.

Provide Remedy.

Provide Remedy.

Stone in the Bladder is a very dangerous aliment; but many most remarkable cures have of late been wrought by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy"—the invention of Dr. Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y. Another striking case is now added to the list. Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Massa, states in a letter to Dr. Kennedy that he had been troubled with bladder complaint for 14 years, and had consulted at different times seven physicians; but nothing beyond temporary allayment of the pain had been worked. Towards the end of last January Mr. Lawler called on Dr. Kennedy. Sounding the doctor "struck stone." He decided that Mr. Lawler should first try the "Favorite Remedy." so as, if possible, to avoid an operation. And here is the remarkable result: "Dear Doctor Ketmedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now. If you would like to see the stones I will send them to you." This letter bears date "Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6th," and is signed "Peter Lawler." The stones, which are so large as to warrant for "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" the claim that it is the most successful specific for Stone yet discovered, are now in Dr. Kennedy "possession... Incidentally Mr. Lawler also states that the "Favorite Remedy" at the same time cured him of a stubborn case of Rheumanthm; and it is a fact that in all affections arising out of disorder of the liver or urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvelous benefits. It is not be in the property of the liver of urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvelous benefits. It is in the liver of unitary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvelous benefits. It is not be in the case of the liver of urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvelous benefits.

NEWS SUMMARY

Important Intelligence from All Parts

CONGRESSIONAL In the Senate on the first the Army and ortification Appropriation bills were passed, ith amendments. The bill appropriating with amendments. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the creetion 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, staffing that the conference 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

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the Senate on A RESOLUTION was adopted in the Senate on the 23d 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 reports on the Indian and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were 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. Pound, repealing the Pre-emption laws altogether, with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for entry of public lands by agent 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 Dipreports on the Inclan and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were agreed to. The Utah Anti-Polygamy bill was further considered amendments offered and debated..... In the House the Senate amendments to the Army and Fortification Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and Conference Committees were appointed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered and amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House. One of the amendments adopted in committee prohibits any lease of the Yellowstone National Park, and authorizes the Secretary of War to detail troops to prevent trespassing.

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Ap The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in the Senate on the 2ith, and upon a provision increasing the salary of the Public Printer to 14,000, quite a discussion arose as to the influence of the Printers' Union upon the management of the Government Printing Office, after which the smendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.... In the House Mr. Randall, under instructions of the Committee of Ways and Means, called up the bill to provent the importation of adulterated or spurious fee, and, there being but one objection, it was considered, amended and passed. Several other wills were called up and objected to. Mr. Millar, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the South Carolina contested election case of Lee vs. Richardson, granting the contestant leave to withdraw papers without prejudice. Mr. Burrows (Mich.), from the Special Committee on the improvement of the Mississippi River, submitted a majority report, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Thomas (Ill.), and Mr. Butterworth were granted leave to file a minority report, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Thomas (Ill.), and Mr. Butterworth were granted leave to file a minority report, which was again taken up, and a good deal of opposition was manifested to the proposition bill was again taken up, and a good deal of opposition was manifested to the proposition to appropriate money for the benefit of the heirs of deceased members-elect of the Forty-eighth Congress, but who had never served as Representatives, and the amendment was lost—36 to 15c. The bill was then passed. Mr. Brower introduced a bill repealing all internal taxes except on distilled spirits. A resolution was passed consuring the Secretary of State of Nebraska and Mr. Majors, an aspirant to an additional sear in the House, for faisitypropriation bill was further considered in the olution was passed censuring the Secretary of State of Nebraska and Mr. Majors, an aspirant to an additional sear in the House, for falsity-ing census figures. Mr. Sherwin called up the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually for five years to aid in the support of the common schools, and, after debate, demanded the pre-vious question, pending which the House ad-lowand.

DOMESTIC

FRANK RAIM, formerly Sheriff of Yelo County, California, and his cousin George have been arrested for the murder of John E. Malthy 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 \$2,000 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 quinfue. The mother and three children died from the effects.

ANOTHER outbreak occurred on the 21st in Sing Sing Prison, and 232 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 west ern and central portions of Iowa on the 21st, Tun 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 GREAT silver ore discovery has recently been made twenty miles south of Tucson. A. T. A large expanse 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 Milford, Mass., a few days ago thirteen children were thrown from a large sleigh, which struck a tree, and aix were seriously

D. S. PEDDIE, who recently died in Philidelphia and was buried in the Potter's field swindled religious and charitable associations in Edinburgh, Scotland, out of \$130,000.

A CLANDESTINE Masoule organization is mecticut is said to be conferring degrees up to the thirty-third, in one or two evenings,

for ten dollars. A Carno (Ill.) disputch of the 22d reports the drowning of J. S. Rhodes, his wife, two children and two men, while crossing from the Kentucky shore to Wolf Island.

Tue floods in the Ohio River at Cincinnat and Louisville had virtually come to an end on the 22d. The Mississippi Riyer at Cairo, Ill., was still rising, and many houses were

that three locomotives were lost in a game of poker at New York between railroad kings, and that they were transferred to the Texas Boad, controlled by the winner.

A strain of seventy-five feet on McLean

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

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

ELLIS CHAPT, one of the flends who pa licipated in the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky., in December, 1831, was found guilty of murder on the 230, and senenced to death.

HATCH & PATERS, of the New York Stock Exchange, have suspended payment on ac-count of the defalcation 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 convicts at work in the harness-shop of the State Prison at Jefferson, Mo., mutinied 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.

Ar Cairo, Shawneetown and other points n 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 pre-valled in the flooded sections of Indiana, but relief was being furnished as rapidly as possible.

THE Wampum Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, 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 Catholie 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, mutinied on the 24th. They killed the contractor, J. H. Gant, and seventeen of the party made their escape.

NEAR the quarantine grounds on Staten Isand, N. Y., Dennis Hennessy, 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 25th, and several fine plantations were overflowed. There was a foot of water on the track from Vicksburg to Mon-

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 20th, on the passage of the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation (which embraces the Tariff measure), was as follows: Fraces the Taritt messure); was as follows:
Yeas.—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Barrow,
Bayard, Blair, Brown, Camden, Cameron
(Wis.), Conger, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.),
Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Ingalia, Unekson,
Jonas, Jones (Fla.), Kellogr, Logab, McMillar,
McPherson, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. V.), Morrill, Piatt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell,
Sherman, Slater, Tabor, Van Wyck, Windom.
42.

Nays.—Beck, Call. Cockrell. Coke, Farley, Ange.—Beck. Call. Cockreil. 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 yea, though reluctantly. Mr. Jones was paired with Mr. Groome; if he had not been he would have voted nay. Mr. McDill was paired with Mr. Lamar; otherwise he would have voted yea. Mr. Morgan would have voted yea, but for the fact that he was paired, Mr. Saulsbury was paired with Mr. Saunders.

Ar the municipal election in Philadelphia on the 20th the Republicans 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 \$935,300, and bequests to charities over \$795,000. 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 1869, GRORGE SCHELLER, who kept the bar in the and also Conductor Westfall, in 1881. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set for

the third Monday in June. FATHER St. CYR, one of the oldest priests in the world, who celebrated the first mass ever said in Chicago, died in St. Louis on the

COLONEL R. A. PACKER, a well-known railway manager of Pennsylvania, died at Jacksouville, Florida, recently, leaving \$10,000,000

or more. ALL the Temperance and Prohibition meas

ures before the New Jersey Legislature were defeated in the House on the 21st. Ex-Congressman James Gamble died

his home in Williamsport, Pa., on the 22d. SUSAN B ANTHONY safled from Philade phia for Liverpool on the 234. According to a Washington special of the

21st to the Chicago Tribune the Tariff bill passed by the Senate effects a reduction of \$41,595,295 in the internal-revenue taxation, on the basis of last year's business. The bill repeals all infernal-revenue taxes except the whisky and beer tax and the tax upon bank circulation. 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. CHADBOURNE, ex-President of Williams College, and for some years President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, died on the 23d, aged sixty years. P. J. SHERIDAN, named by the informer Carey as one of the Invincible organizers, is connected with the Irah World, in New York S. P. MIRZAN, who killed an American at Alexandria, Egypt, has been placed in the

Albany Pentientiary to spend his life. A convention of Law and Order Leagues was held in Boston on the 23d, at which 173 bill, that certain elerical errors might be a delegates were present from eight States. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the people of the United States to organize lesgues having for their object the enforces on presented a joint resolution to accure the agent of existing laws relating to the liquor passion of Ireland to the United States. esques having for their object the enforcement of existing laws relating to the liquous affic, etc. A National expanization was see formed, with F. E. Elmandorf, of Chica e, as President; J. C. Schaffer, of Illi s Secret irr, and ex-Governor Samuel Mer-ill, of Iowa, sa Tressarer. An Executive ttee of twelve was also created.

PRESIDENT ARTHUE on the 24th nominated ohn W. Foster, of Indians, Minister to

CHARLES AND SELECT

FOREIGN. Tun United States war steamer Ashu was recently lost in Chinese waters. The of-ficers were sayed, but eleven of her erow were

ficers were sayed, but elevan of her crow were drowned.

FOURTHEN French Catholic Bishops have been summoned to answer for having, in yielation of law, published a Papal decree against certain educational treatises.

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

MEDICAL students violated three grayes in the cemetery at St. Ghotastique, Ont., a few nights ago, and born away the bedies.

THE Bundesrath has passed the bill prohibiting the importation of American piga, pork or sausages into Germany.

SINGE Carey turned informer many Irish-Ar cricans have left Dublin for the United

An ericans have left Dublin for the United

In the British House of Commons on the 2d ex-Secretary Forster said recent developments increased the suspicion that the Land League was convented with the outrages in Ireland, and that the latter had been connived at by Parnell, who had now been un-

THE Porte has telegraphed the Governor of Tripoli instructing him to visit the Italian Consul personally and apologize for the re-GENERAL MCADARIS, 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, haben completely boycotted since the con fession of her husband. Not one of her tenants has paid rent, and notices are chalked on the door-steps warning persons not to pay rent to the "cursed informer." Louis Fernandez and Carmen Lira, lov-

ers, aged sixteen years, of Matamoras, Mex., because 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 drownel.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch states that steamer was recently wrecked in the Bosphorus, resulting in the drowning of twenty two persons.
THE Dublin police learned on the 23d that

all the agrarian murders 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 Ballydehoh, 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 let ters conveying threats to blow up the Kremlin at Moscow, where it is proposed to crown the Czar.

THE Kampersmuchle Cotton Mills in Ger many, in which were 12,000 booms, were de stroyed by fire a lew days agd: THE steamer Glamorgan, en route from

Liverpool to Boston, was wrecked in midcean 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

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 propert and exterminate the middle classes were dis covered 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 \$1,007,816,873 the previous week There had been a large decrease in New York, but throughout the country there was notice able a great improvement in the spring

trade. GILBERT L. CROWELL, manager of the Tallman estate in New York, was on the 26th discovered to be a defaulter for \$601,000. He borrowed money from members of the family

besides appropriating the funds. Newhall House, was indicted at Milwaukee on the 26th 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 ar rest in ireland was abused, the judges were untit to try political causes, freedom of speech did not exist, and the Government could not rule Ireland without the sympathy of the

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

y fire a few nights ago. The President on the 26th sent to the Senate the nominations of S. G. W. Benjamin as Minister to Persia; Wickham Hoffman, Min-Ister to Denmark; Lucius H. Foote, Minister o Corea; and Dwight T. Reed, Consul-Gen eral at Madrid.

THE widow of ex-Postmaster-General Marshall Jewell died suddenly in New York on the 26th, of heart-disease.

In the United States Senate on the 26th the bill to prevent the Importation of spurious teas was passed. Pensions of afty dol lars per month were granted to the widows of Rear Admiral Beaumout and General War-ren. A resolution was adopted requesting the return by the House of the Sen to Tar archase or otherwise. The report of outerence Committee on the Post-office regristion bill was dis-greed to Ar solu-ion by Mr. Reed was adopted, by which the House can proceed with the Tariff bill with-

THE TARIFF BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A Washington special to the Chicago Tribnate Tariff bill:

the Senate Tariff bill:

The bill repeals all internal-revenue taxes except the whisky and beer tax and the tax upen bank circuisties, making a total internal-reduction, compared with last year's business, of \$41,58228.

The tariff portion of the bill abolishes all charges for what are known as packages and the cost of miand transportation. This, if is estimated, will reduce the expenses of importation under the existing law about five percent. The general changes made by the Senate as compared with the existing law are in the direction of lower rates. To this there are comparatively ley exceptions. There are even fewer exceptions if the comparison is made with the bill reported by the Tariff Commission. There have been a large number of articles acted to the free list.

The principal changes in the various schedules as compared with the existing law are as follows:

ules as compared with the existing law are as follows:

Chemicals were reduced by the Turiff Commission from twenty-five to thirty per cent. over existing rates. The changes made by the Senate have been in the direction of further reduction. Phosphates and fertilizers have been placed upon the free list. Reductions have been made upon nearly all drugs and dyes. The only exception is the increase made upon the extraot of sumac, to satisfy the Virgula sumae industry. The exceptional increases in the schedule are the restoration of lead products, sinc and speiter to the old rates. The rest of the chemical schedule was reduced. Bi-chromate of potash was reduced to three cents, and anliline dyes to thirty-five per cent. advalorem. These changes are important to dyers and cotton manufacturers. A large number of chemicals now dutiable are placed upon the free list by the Tariff Commission, and this number was considerably increased by the Senate There was, however, an increase of the duty on saltpeter of one-half a cent a pound. cent a pound.

SCHEDULE B-EARTHENWARE AND GLASS

SCHEDULE B—RARTHENWARE AND GLASS-WARE.

The rates remain practically as reported by the Finance Committee, with the exception that common window-glass was reduced half a cent a pound. The rates of the committee were about five per cent less than the rates reported by the Tariff Commission, and were intended to be equivalent to the present rates. The Tariff Commission increased them on account of the abolition of the duties on makinges and inland transportation. The Tariff Commission increase was 15 per cent, ad valorem. The Senate reduced it to 10 per cent, and abolished the charges and inland transportation, which, the committee claimed, will make the rate of duty about five per cent, less than the existing law, the reduction being entirely in the effect of the abolition of the duty on packages and inland transportation. on packages and inland transportation,

than the existing law, the reduction being entirely in the effect of the abolition of the duty on packages and inland transportation.

SCHEDULE C—METALS.

The rates adopted by the Senate are, in some important particulars, considerably lower than be rates reported by the Tariff Commission. From ore remains at the same rates—50 cents a ton—as fixed by the Tariff Commission, which is about the present rate. Pig-iron, wrought and scrap iron are reduced from \$7 to \$5.50 per ton; wrought scrap-iron from \$8 to \$5.50 per ton; wrought scrap-iron from \$8 to \$5.50 per ton; wrought scrap-iron from \$8 to \$6.50; sieel rails from \$28 to \$15.62 per ton; bar fron is reduced on the average about one-quarter cent per pound; Russhasheet-iron is reduced from three cents to two cents per pound; sheet-iron is reduced on an average of one-quarter cent per pound; tin plates are reduced from one and one-tenth to one cent per pound; cotton ties remain unchanged; wire, steel and iron reduced an average of one-quarter of a cent per pound. The rate on all steel below five cents per pound in value is fixed at 40 per cent. advalorem. This is an advance of 50 per cent. advalorem. This is an advance of 50 per cent. advalorem. This is an advance of 50 per cent. on Bessener Blooms and on all the lower grades of steel which under the present law are admitted as "Steel mot otherwise provided for, at 30 per cent, on this class of steel as manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for, the United States Circuit Court in New York has decided that this steel must come in simply as steel not otherwise provided for at 30 per cent, ad valorem. The increase of 10 per cent, berefore, in the Senate b.il is a reduction of five per cent on the practice of the Treasury, but an increase of five per cent, are being two and one cents per pound. The rates on steel above five cents per pound. The rates on steel above five cents per pound, and not above seven, are as under the present law. On steel valued at seven to nine cents per pound there is a reduction of t nine cents per pound in value, a reduction of nine cents per pound in value, a reduction of one-half a cent per pound. Steel in forms not spec-ally provided for remains at 30 per cent. Ad valorem, the present rate. The non-enumerated classes of manufactures of fron and steel are fixed at 35 per cent. On all various enumerated forms of manufactures of fron and steel the rates adopted by the Senate are substantially those of the Tariff Commission which was an average reduction of manufacture. sion, which are an average reduction of 20 pe cent. below the present rates.

SCHEDULE D-WOOD AND WOODEN-WARE. This schedule remains about the same as the existing law. This schedule, in which a reduction would have benefited the farmer, is maintained at existing rates for the benefit of

maintained at existing rates for the benefit of the lumber barons.

Schubelle E-Sugar.

The reduction of sugar below No. 13 Dutch standard in color is about 15 per cent., or 45 cents a pound. This would be a reduction of the revenue from sugar of \$8,443,000. The reduction on sugar above No. 13 Dutch standard is about 25 per cent. of the present rates. This is a larger reduction above than on those below.

below.

SCHEDULE T—TOBACCO.

The notable change in the tobacco schedule is the increase on tobacco used exclusively for wrapping, known as the Sumatra tobacco,

for wrapping, known as the Sumatra tobacco, from 75 cents to \$1 per pound.

SCHEDULE G-PROVISIONS.

Most of the articles in this schedule remain unchanged. Barley and malt are reduced five cents a bushel. Rice is raised a quarter of a cent a pound. There is a slight increase on oranges and letnons, and bananas are put on the free list. There is a large reduction in dried fruits, figs, raising and sweet-meats. Outmeal is reduced one-half cent per pound. Chocolate and chicory are reduced.

SCHEDULE H-LIOUORS.

SCHEDULE H-LIQUORS,
The notable change is an increase of the duty
on champagne of \$1 per dozen quarts, and a
corresponding increase in pints.

on champagne of \$i per dozen quarts, and a corresponding increase in pints.

SCHEDULE I—COTTONE.

There is a reduction of an average of about 55 per cent. ad valorem on the present rates. There is a general reduction upon all articles, excepting fine hosiery, cotton laces, embroideries, insertings, lace window-curtains, and cotton velvet. These articles are all increased from \$5 to 40 per cent. ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J—HEMP, JUTE AND FLAX.

Raw hemp is increased from \$15 to \$30 per ton and jute-butts put on the free list.

SCHEDULE K—WOOLENS.

The clothing and combing wools are reduced about 10 cents on wool below 30 cents in value and 12 cents on wools above 30 cents. Carpet wools are reduced one-sixth of the amount of the ditties from three cents to two and one-half cents for wool below 12 cents in value, and from six to five cents for wools above the specific duty. Woolen goods and all manufactures of woolen are reduced on an average to 35 per cent. ad valorem. The reduction on carpets as at least 25 per cent. over the present rates. All wool dress goods are given a new description, and the rates are increased one cent a yard above present rates. This is the only increase in this schedule. It is made osiensibly to encourage the manufacture of this class of goods as a new industry.

This is the only increase in this achedule. It is made ostensibly to encourage the manufacture of this class of goods as a new industry.

SCHEDULE 12—NIKS.

The rates are reduced to 50 per cent. ad valorem from 60 per cent., the existing rate.

ECHEDULE 36—BOOKS.

Books are reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Books in foreign languages are put on the free list. Blank books and paper are reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

on the free list. Blank books and paper are reduced to 29 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N-SUNDRIES.

The reductions generally average 25 per cent. Coat was put at 75 cents, per ton, the existing rate: sait reduced 29 per cent below the present rates, with a proviso that sait used in packing meats and fish shall be free, and the duty shall be remitted on sait used for curing purposes. This makes sait almost free, except table sait. The rate on hats and bonnets is reduced about 334 per cent.

A BROOKLYN boarding-house keeper has brought a suit of thirteen thousand dollars for forty-seven years' board furnished an old chelor who died recently with a fortune of 70,000. He left her a legacy of five thou-nd deliars, and directions that she should charge him eight dollars a week for the time he had lived and roomed with her after deducting eight dollars a month for the rent of the house which belonged to him. He inlended to marry her, but put it off, until he died, concluding to pay for his own board (agreed of for hers.—Breeklyn (N. T.) Eogle.

GENERAL ANDERSON, the Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, promises to have it open and trains running to Pertland

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PRIME OF LILE BUT SEAN COLOR DE SON SENSO

An Alarm of Fire in a New York Paro chial School Causes a Panic Among the Little Scholars—The Frightened Chil-dren Leap or Fall Down the Stairway, and Sixteen of Them are Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured-Pitiable NEW YORK, February 20.

An outbreak of fire under the stairs on the

second floor of the school-house attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Fourth street, be-tween Avenue A and First avenue, at 3:15.

o'clock this afternoon, caused a panic which resulted in the death of fifteen little girls and

the maining of many others. Over seven hundred scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes, ranging from six to eleven years in age, attended the school and were in their class-rooms when an alarm of fire was given. The sisters quickly marshaled children, and before half a min-had elapsed half of them had reached the street by one stairway, the other ng useless by reason of the fire and smoke. The other half would have quickly marched out unbarmed, 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, throw 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 railing of the stairs broke, and a mass of struggling children was precipitated to the floor below. The little ones fell in a packed mass, one upon another, from four to five deep. The police and fire-men, 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

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 class-room in front, and had crept up toward the third floor ere it was discovered. At this moment a visitor called at the school to see one of 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 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 swing back on its hinges when the flames burst out from 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 value and they rushed madly from the class-room, smoke now rolled out of the closet in great volumes, and in a few seconds spread to all parts of the building, and a scene of the wildest confus on ensued.

through the building, bringing such terrible

fus on ensued.

The school building is five stories high and The scaco building is five stories high and has nine class-rooms, 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, one in the east and the other in the west end of the building. These stairways were about three and a half feet wide, and opened almost at the decor of the class-rooms. about three and a half feet wide, and opened almost at the doors of the class-rooms. From the play-room, in the center of the building, this was approached by a narrow, dark passage way. When the girls in the second floor of the school rushed from their class-rooms 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, as the crush came from the hundreds of children trying to get down from the upper floors on the east side of the building the baltstrade gave way, the balusters going with it. ustrade gave way, the balusters going with it, and fully fifty children were thrown to the floor beneath. 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 Crucity to Children bennead to be on East 4th street, nearly op posite the school, when the alarm was given. He says: "I rushed into the build ng, and a terrible sight met my eyes. Packed into a narrow hallway on the first floor were 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 on East 4th street, nearly op posite the school,

place, and it seems to me some matches must bave been swept with the papers under the stairway, and been ignited by the friction with the floor."

the floor."

Policeman Reid said: "On the floor behind the staircase lav a mass of struggling, screaming children. They were pilled on top of each other. As quickly as possible we pulled them out, 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 blauched faces, mouth and eyes wide open, and their dresses all in disorder. One little girl, Minnie Truke, was still alive. She died, however on the way to the station-house. It was the most awful scene I ever passed through." The dead were removed to the police station on Fifth street and First avenue, 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 to the affilioted home of the family was promptly permitted by the authorities.

From the heap of children in the west hall six dead sirls, from soven to len years of age, were taken and carried into the church, where they were laid in front of the sanctuary, and attempts were made to resuscitate them. Mothers forcing their way in despite the large force of police, filled the sacred building with pitiful cries. One recognized her dead child and fell upon it with agenizing 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, musning throng of women, with uplifted Policeman Reid said: "On the floor behind

bodies were taken up in the arms of the officers and carried out. A clamoring shreking, mosning throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes followed. Mothers, finding their missing children still living, fell upon their knees in the mud and snow, giving thanks. In the station house the frantic shrieks proclaimed the identification of seeh little dead one. The ages of the children who are dead and in jured range between seven and twelve years.

little dead one. The ages of the children who are dead and in ured range between seven and twelve years.

The scene in the class-room and in the halls after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn books and broken school apparatus, and fragments of torn clothes, were scattered upon the floors, terrible evidence of the wild struggle of the children to escape from the building. A survey shows that every rule and precaution for safety in the school had been disregarded. On four floors there are nine class-rooms, opening into two hall-ways, with stairs running east and west, reaching either end of the building. Through the class-rooms 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 egress 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 there is a short wooden gate not easily moved. Actual measurement showed the door when open came withing eleven inches of the end of the nearest benches—bandly room to squeeze through. The backs of the benches were within twenty-four inches of the rear wall, and the stove blocked all progress at the Junction of the passage-way and the center siste between the row of benches.

Last evening a little girl named Letitis, laughter of Charles MacNamee, living in Phoenixville. Pa., was shot dead by Matthew Hartigan, a neighbor. The girl had been to the residence of a neighbor at the esstern end of the row; she left there, passed her home and proceeded to the residence of Hartigan in the second of the row; and proceeded to the residence of Hartigan in the second of the second of the residence of Hartigan in the second of the second o the residence of a most there, passed the row; she left there, passed to the residence of Hartigan, and proceeded to the row. Exactly as a centered the yard in front of his house as was fired through the front window. The wall caving "Mamma," She was picked lead and carried to her home.

Lead and carried to her home.

Hartigan's.

s gun through the window to frighten store, and that she should not be fri sed. He told a young man in the room in that the gun was loaded with a marble red, as he said be would, and shot the l

THE OHIO AN OCEAN.

CHOOL SECTIONS OF STREET

hawnectown, Ill., Surrounded by Rushing Waters—The River Six to Forty Miles Wide, and Five Feet Higher Than Ever Known-One Hundred and Forty Houses Wrecked and Carried Away on the Tor-

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 28. The condition of the people at Shawnes-town, III, is woful in the extreme, the situation being greatly aggravated by the fact that they are isolated from the balance of the world, and their distress has not heretofore been known to the public. No railroad, no telegraph line reaches the town, the only means of ingress on arms, being an occmeans of ingress or egress being an occa-tional steamboat down and up the Ohio, and almost the entire population are prisoners in the upper stories of the houses, the river there being six miles wide and the streets having an average water depth of fifteen feet. The actual condition is well set forth in the following dispatch, which was to-day forwarded to Chicago:

AOO ANDROUNT APPRAL! SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., VIA EVANSVILLE, February 24.—To Marshall Field & Co., Chicago Our people are overwhellined with the most appalling misfortune ever visited upon any locality. The Ohio River here is five feet higher than ever known and still rising. Our wealth has gone down with the angry waves. Hundreds are destitute, penniless and suffering. We must have help. The river is from five to thirty-five miles wide, and carrying atter destruction before it. The loss in this immediate vicinity will reach \$25,000 at least. We appeal to the charitable for assistance in this time of need. We have been under water for nearly three weeks, and it will take four weeks for it to subside.

Swopford Bross.

ALLEN & HARRINGTON,
M. M. POOL,
THOS. S. RIDGEWAY,
J. W. MILLSPRUGH; Mayor. The situation at Shawneetown is by no means exaggerated in the above dispatch. The inhabitants have thus far sustained them-

and scores of families are GOING HUNGRY from day to day. One hundred and forty houses have been wrecked or floated off, and only thirty of the residences are now tenable even in their upper stories. People, white and black, are indiscriminately huddled in the third stories of the Court-house, Pool's pork-house, the Catholic Convent, the public school-house, Wisehart's warehouse and numerous other buildings that have high floors. A high wind has been blowing all day, and there is great fear that some of the structures, many of which are weak, may give

selves by what they had on hand when the

deluge came, but this has been exhausted,

way and a fearful catastrophe occur. Doctors Binckely and Fals, the leading physicians, report that there has been a serious increase in the death rate, the undertaker being called on to turnish about

for the town and vicinity. The water is six feet deep on the levees and fourteen feet on the lower portion of Main and Church streets, the principal business thoroughtares, but at the upper end of the town, where many houses and the Ohio & Mississippi and Louis-ville & Nashville Railroad depots are situated, it is twenty-five feet deep. Up to six o'clock this morning the river was still slowly rising at the rate of two inches a day, a daily increase which has been regularly maintained for the past week. While the river is falling above, at Evansville, and below at Cairo, it is yet on the rise at Shawneetown, a circumstance which is due to the mighty volume which pours in just above from the Wabash, and the fact that at Caseyville, just below, it is only half a mile from bank to bank, where immense limestone cliffs loom up on both sides of the river and form a sort of narow funnel for the ocean of water to rush through.

The river from Evansville to Shawneetown has an average width of five or more miles. For afteen miles, beginning at the point called Baid Peak, on the Indiana shore, to Bound Pond Hill, on the Illinois side, there is a width of ten miles, and opposite Union-town, Ky., near the confluence of the Ohio and Wabash, there is an inland lake

FORTY MILES WIDE, North of Shawneetown land can be reached within two miles, but to the west and north-west there is an unbroken sheet of water for west there is an unbroken sheet of water for nearly twenty miles. Two-thirds of Gallatin County, in which the town is situated, is un-der water. Thus it will be seen that Shaw-neetown is surrounded by a moving sea which can not be emptied into the Mississippi for weeks to come, and that a month will proba-bly chapse before even her streets are again

visible.

Mayor Millspaugh and Mr. M. M. Pool a leading busker, said to-day that Shawnee-town would be lucky if her streets were clear of water in five weeks. There is not a dollar in the Town Treasury. Ex-State Treasurer in the Town Treasury. Ex-State Treasurer Ridgeway, of the first National Bank here has thus far assumed all bills for groceries and has thus far assumed all bills for groceries and food far aished to the poor. The committee now en route to Springueld will ask the Legislature to appropriate 100,000, one-fourth of which will go to cuy food and clocking for the needy and the other three-fourths to rebaild and heighten the levees that formerly surrounded the town. Some aid, however, is aiready on its way to the suffering innabitants. ready on its way to be suffering inhabitants. The steamhoat saled left here this evening having on board four car-loads of provisions donated by the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Mr. George T. Eganam, of that city, has gone down in charge of the cargo, and lie said that indianapolis had plenty more to send.

A Big River at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL. February 25. The situation here is unchanged, as far as the general condition of things is concerned. The waters appear to be swelling very little, and to night recorded on the gauge fifty-two feet one inch, an unprecedented stage, two-inches higher than the great flood of February last. It is thought to-night the rise has reached its utmost. We have no reports of suffering from the surrounding country, and it may be settled that people generally in the bottom lands have been provided for, and nothing remains to be damaged. A thorough tour of the levees this afternoon tound them in splendid condition, with no washes or in splendid condition, with the washes or abrasions from the heavy winds which prevaled last night. Dispatches from the Golconda report a fall of one inch, and about on a standag. Padnesh. The Wabash is falling an inch an hour at Grayville. The influence of the great Onio flood is felt at Harrisburg, Ill., on the Wabash Railway, thirty miles in the interior, where the waters of the Saline, backed by the Ohio, is exteen inches on the railroad tracks, and the town is almost an island from the backwaters. Frivate advices from Columbus, Ky., report the town subfrom Columbus, Ky., report the town sub-merged to the depth of ten feet, and stores on higher ground havesthree feet of water on the floors. Mound City holds out bravely, and is weathering the gale.

The Wabash Falling. VINCENNES, IND., Pebruary 25.

The Wabash River has gradually fallen, until it is now but twenty feet in the channel. This is still high, and a great amount of water is yet covering the lands bordering upon the river. The Ohlo & Mississippi Baliroad was repaired sufficiently for trains to pass over the track last night, and trains are now running regularly. The Wabash Railroad is torn. to pieces in several places, but will be repaired on short order. A bridge at Pale tine was badly damaged, and only saved from drifting away by ropes holding it into post-

Two hundred miners at the Washington Coal Mines are out of work because of considerable water in the mines. If work te not resumed soon we may experience a miniature coal famine. The relief association organized coal famine. The relief association organize here Friday night for the purpose of rendering aid to home sufferers, raised about \$80 yesterday in this city. They are still employed in the noble and charitable occupation. The special committee, consisting of Hon. T. T. Relly, Hon. E. G. Evaus and Mayor Scaright, who went to Indianpolis to secur money from the legislative relief fand, returned last night with \$1.000. An additions amount is expected and promised. Our pool and destitute are now in good prospect of accuring the help they absolutely need, and the work of distributing food and clothing will begin at once

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA,

MICHIGAN.

THE COUNTESS OF LUNN.

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

"I always was fond of titles, you know; And ob, Ned, won't it be jolly fun,
When away of yodder on British shores,
To know you are loved by the Countess of Lunn?"

4 'Tis hard to icse you, my only love,'
He sadly whispered, and gently sighed:
"When the London season recalled us home
I had hoped to make you my bonny bride."

For a moment silence reigned supreme.
On the moonlit slopes of the "castled Rhine;"
And two hearts 'neath the silv'ry starry beam
With the flow of the restless waves kept time;
Baid he: "For a nobleman's title I'm sourned.
But I swear I'll not live a backelor'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 coal-black eyes, And hair like the glint 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 first" I always thoug'st you admired her style! Ahi now I have it-your dearest friend, That sweet little fairy, Bessie Lisie.

"Twill be sweet through the leafy woods to roam
When the sunlight dies in the crimson west:
Her soft gold ringlets my cheeks shall fan,
And her rosebud lips to my own be prest."

"No, no," she cried, with a startled look.

As in wild despair to his arm she clung;
Then softly wispered: "O, dearest Ned,
I think—I won't be Countess of Lunn!"

—Cors A. Teller, in Our Continent.

THE FAST FREIGHT.

SHORE S

Walter Carlisla had climbed into 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-andseek 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 scaling 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 alond.

'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 joit that send 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 shock and was thrown up by a platform-the shifting process was now done, and car passing underneath. Not a man was getting up; went to the door with the intention of opening it and jumping out. Walter did not waste much time in the had hardly risen, however, before getting down from his elevated position the car began to move forward again, and walking back to the scene of the and this time it seemed to be part of a collision. Here he discovered that it heavy train. They must be making up was a 'wild-cat' engine which had fast freight, he determined; and then he done the mischief, and had wheeked it. began to wonder how near it was to five o'clock when the fast freight would star 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 builed out his watch and looked at the face by a ray of doors which streamed in through the

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, antil he could no louger stand. The dismaxing thought-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, but 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

anything I can do for you be fore I go!"

The conductor uttered an exclamation boy was shaken and joited until every bone in his body began to ache. Before him stretched out the long and weary hours. How allouds 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 dracks of the car? What report would the boys carry back when they did not find him?

Alook of amazement spread over the man's face.

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"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 wreeks." He paused for a moment as if the Providence were more than he could take in man in Eastern Ontario. His name is Robert Murphy. Six months after he buried his first wife he added to the added to the added to the boys carry back when they did not find him?

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"Locked up in the all. 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 s night in his life. How frightened they would be! and how completely at a loss for any clew to his whereabouts! If Walter had the track. Go as far as you can, for it's been a fugitive from justice he could not a down grade and the train will be commore completely have covered up his ing like the wind.

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

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 day-light. So much, at any rate, of his jour-ney was accomplished; but what would ney 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 head-lines: "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 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 him-self 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 hat 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, here was a way of secane. 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

anywhere in sight. self in the operation. There was no one around, but as Walterdrew 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 in-jury. 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, un-derneath almass of wreckage. The voice was very feeble, and Walter had to bend

over to hear it. "what time is that Chicago express due

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 not the conductor be more concerned about his own escape?

"It want due now is it? 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 it it isp' flagged 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 will 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

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 are and 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 overforty miles in hour, and he must meet it far enough way 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 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:

"PLAN WALTER:—You didn't know papa was President of the read, did you? I wanted to tell you awfully that day, but paps wouldn't let me say anything about it. Isn't the watch a beauty I hope with the directors of the company in recognition of his services in saving from destruction the Chicago express.

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"DAN WALTER:—You didn't know papa was president of the read, did you? I wanted to tell you awfully that day, but paps wouldn't let me say anything about it. Isn't the watch a beauty I hope was the read, did you? I wanted to tell you awfully that day, but paps wouldn't let me say anything about it. Isn't the watch a beauty I hope was president of the read, did you? I wanted to tell you awfully that day, but let me say anything about it. Isn't the watch a beauty I hope watch a beauty I hope was president of the read, did you? I wanted to tell you awfull Walter had snatched up the flag and hurried off. He had not realized before 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 weregoing to faint. What if he gave out before the train came and the engineer did not see him! With one arm 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 nillowed. window on a boy's still form pillowed on a red flag. (speed (speed) simplified

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 upon the wheels; and Hiram, who was looking out of the window, perceived at the same moment a motion-less 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 knell by the metionless form the as he knelt by the motionless form the dark eyes opened and looked up ques-tioningly into his.

"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 low."
Then he closed his eyes, while Mr. slow."

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,

Watson. "Don't you live round here?"!
He laughed a little nervously. "O

no," he said; "I'm a sort of stowaway. I got looked up in the freight car at Wentworth last night. We live in Wenty worth, and my father is 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 hard-earned fruits of his industry, and his wife but he wouldn't even finish that, because he heard the train coming. Here we are now, sit' -as 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

It was not long before the train hands were hard at work extricating the in-jured men, none of whom, happily, were seriously hurt. How they escaped death | doing it that won't cost you anything. no one could tell, but no one suffered more than a few bruises or a fractured limb, which time would easily repair.

So saying he handed her a piece of To Walter's great delight, the commeter recognized him at once.

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

said.

"Well, you did it right," said the conductor, as he limped away to the express. "Not everybody would have and be happy."

Deeply affected by this generous deed, and sanse enough to do that. Only I at that moment.

The boy laughed "O, I live in Wentworth," he said

had passed away, he received by express a little parcel and by mail an official letthe track. Go as far as you can, for it's ter from the railway company. The down grade and the train will be compared, when opened, disclosed a beautiful gold watch, while the letter, which Before the conductor was through was signed "H. S. Watson, President," taste and of smell.

begged him to accept the watch from

the caboose. What I'd like is to be man.

"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 buffalces, 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 right away,

"Your friend,

"HEAM WATSON."

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

Warming Heart and Hands.

Some time since, a beautiful young 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 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 erled. "You are the last person from whom I would have expected

such caprice." "Indeed, sir, it is not caprice." Tt is, then, the offer of another enfuse. 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 "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 mantage?" 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

The cashier entered with a visage woe-fully elongated. The affairs of the thea-teriwere in a critical state; the receipts had diminished; and the pay-day at the end of the month approached.

"Yes," said the manager, "our situa-tion is embarrassing. And this plaguy fire that won't light!" Astonished that he could be so indifferent under the circumstances, the cashier

the young actress entered. "Ah! is it you?" said the manager 'youlare coming from the rehearsalf'

"No, sir, I have come to return the "So it seems you think of quitting the stage?") NINEGO Thave 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. Hut, 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

to tGoing 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 you oblige him to renounce the prospect of honorable independence!

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

paper carefully folded, which she threw in among the smoldering sticks.

The manager watched it as the languid then shot up in a bright flame.

"Do you know," said he, "what that paper was? It was your signed agree-"I only did what you told me," he ment And now I have no longer any

> tude as fervently as her tears permitted. Don't talk to me of gratifude, re-plied the manager, 'we are only quits. See, for the last hour I have been blow-

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 they track sounded.

And the company did not. A familiar.

And the company did not. A familiar. 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 sette:

For Young Readers.

THE DOLL SHE LOVES BEST "Ohloome little girlle, and tell me, I pray, About these three dolles you play with all "Shall I really? Well then, I'll begin with my pet.
It's a boy-baby-doil, 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

"And then-here is Mamie, with sweet, pretty face; Mamma made her a dress and trimmed it with lace! has stockings and shoes, a cloak and s hood.
And she smiles and looks pleasant, as all doller should.
She sits up so straight, and her, eres are so blue
I think I love her the best—wouldn't you?

"This poor banged up dollie I've had just two years: She has lost all her bair, and the rings from She has lost all not such they're old—she can't spoil them, you see.

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

THE CAT'S REVENGE.

Freedy was very fond of cats, especially kittens, At least he said he was, and is ought to have known. But'l am affair that if the cats, and especially the kittens, had been asked, in cattalk, what they thought of Freddy, they would all have me-owd in concert, and without one dissenting voice: "He is a monstran."

Freddy's papa had a private conviction that his son was going to be the great inventor of the age. So faithe inventions had all been, in ohe way of another, connected with cats. There had been a thrashing-machine and a churn and a woodsawing machine, all to be worked by cat-power; the working models only required from one to four cats aplece, but the real machines. Freedy and, would need "a million cats aplece, except the churn; a thousand and one would do 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 para-iel bar, would beat the best horselrake that eyer was made: you must hang en a so that they can just reach to claw, like this!"

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

It was not against the rules to talk, so when he had stood for five minutes, he said:

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

"She felt much worse," said his mother, gravely. "Her head felt just as yours feels when you stand on it too long, and her tail ached with your pinching and the weight of her bod,"

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

"well, I'll try to remember," said Freddy, thoughtfully; "but their tails look like handles!"
"If there were such things as giants without ears," replied his mother, "they would probably think that your ears were meant for

ably think that your ears were meant for handles, and go carrying you around by them. How would you like that? "I don't know," said he. "I never tried it," and just then he tottered and "flopped," as he called it, against the wall, and so he came stiffly out of the corner and went for his kiss, which 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

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 understood, at last, how much pain he gave the cats by his experiments, and that she hoped to have no more trouble about it, when a wild and unearthy howl, such as only Freddy knew how to give, made her drop her pen and rushacross the yard towards the howl.

Freddy was hanging from the appie-tree, not by his neck, but by his wrist, which he had somehow caught in a slip-knot of his own making. The other end of the rope was securely fastened to the bough. His feet almost touched the ground, so Mrs. Hurst easily lifted

touched the ground, so Mrs. Hurst easily lifted him caough to loosen the knot and free him; 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 rubbed and bruised, and was about to conduc him to the arnice bottle, when a pitful "me-owl" just above her head made her look suddenly up, and there was one of the un-happy kittens tied into what looked like a small fishing-net, and vainly struggling to free

small dshing-net, and vainly strugging to free herself.

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

her hammock, mamma," explaine

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

"All I say to you about your cruelty to the cuts seems 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 wrist bathed now, before it begins to swell; and then I wish you to stop playing for an hour and go somewhere quite alone and think."

Now this made Freddy feel very forforn and forsaken. Hesaw, by the grave, hurt look upon her face, that he had made her very unhappy; so he went out of the room without a word.

her face, that he had made her very unhappy; so he went out of the room without a word. Old Nancy, the cook, was in the kitchen-pantry beating Maryland biscuit and singing like a whole camp-meeting; so Freddy decided upon the kitchen for the thinking ground. The thumping and singing would keep him from feeling utterly lonesome and desorted.

He thought it would be easier to think if he said his thoughts aloud, so he began:

Frederick kiunst: aren't you very much asharhed? You ought to be, I'm glad you pin-hed your wrist. Now you know how the cat's tail felt. Perhaps it felt worse, because it's sofull of joints. What will you do if all the cats go away? I think I will go on thinking laid down on this shelf. Mamma did not say I must stand up to do it. It's only chicken-feed in the bag: it's quite nice for a pillow. And I'll be very careful and not put my

low. And I'll be very careful and not put my feet hi the frying-jan. It's nice and warm here, and I like to bear the kittle sing. It sounds a little like purring. Perhaps it—is—nurring.

here, and I like to hear the kittle sing. It sounds a little like purring. Perhaps it—is—purring:

And that was the last of Freddy's thinking, for he was fast saleep. But he did not know it. It seemed to him that the stove had changed into a long, black sofa, and the kettle into the cat Douglas. And presently the whole family of cuts from Lady Blanche down to the smallest kitten, came is, one after the other, and sat soleunly down in a row, and each one stared at him so hard that he began to feel very uncomfortable. Presently Douglas spoke.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "our enemy is at last in our power, and I have a suggestion to make to you. It seems, to me that he would be suitably punished were each of us to do to him, for half an hour, precisely what he has done to us—that is, as nearly as possible, for unfortunately, he has no tail. Are you all agreed to this?

And the whole ten answered solemnly, and in one meev: "We see all agreed."

They all rose from the sofa as they spoke, and Freddy suddenly observed that he, himself, was no tailer than the smallest kitten had been, that the kitten was exactly as tall as he usually was, and that the other kitten and the cats were tail in proportion.

Dougles was the largest, and he was at least six feet high.

"I'm not going to take my turn, thesi you," and Mint put him gently on the ground and tolded her paws.

"How is this?" said Douglas, sternly; "you voted as the rest did."

"I know it," said Mint, "but I forgot how he went across the yard and half-way down the lane, after dark, to pick mo some catain that night I was ill, because Aunt Nancy said if might oure me. It did cure me, and ingratitude is the blackest of crimes."

"You are excused," said Douglas. "Next!"
Lady Blanche stopped forward and picked Freddy up in her soft white paws. He wondered what she would find to do to him, for, so far as he could remember, he had always been kind to her—she was so pretty and ladylike.

She seated him comfortably an her lap, and, pulling a handful of colored ribbons from a pocket in her fur, began to tie his hair up in little points. She pulled very hard, and each bunch, as it was, tied, tell like forty or fifty mosquito-lides; but she talked to him gently, in a soft, purring volce, all the time she was doing it, telling him how becoming it was, and occusionally stopping to stroke. Jim. A shriek oblangate from the other cats greeted her finished work and fine Peter the Great came eagerly forward, exclaiming:

"It a my turn now! I've got the wainut-shells all ready!" And turning Freddy on his back, Peter squeezed his hands and feet into sainut-shells in the walk Spanish." Every time Freddy tried to rise, or even to roll over, Peter grasped him, and set him down on all fours, and told him to "walk Spanish." Every time Freddy tried to rise, or even to roll over, Peter grasped him, and set him down on his hands and feet again. Each step he took was a separate pain; the shells seemed to grow tighter every minute, but just as he thought he could got bear it a moment longer, Douglas said, steraly:

"Time's up! Next!"

Then, Peter the Small advanced, and, without saying a word, picked up Freddy's feet, thus obliging him to walk on his hands. Although Freddy had managed desperately to pull off the walnuf-shells before he had hear

"We'il make him walk tight-rope first—stretch the clothes-line, some of you."

Five pairs of willing paws stretched the clothes-line between two posts, and freedy was set upon it and left there, unsteadily belancing himself, many feet from the ground. With a faint hope of gaining the nearest post, and eliding down it, he set out on his perflous journey, with trembling feet and swimming head. He wavered—he was almost gone, and a savage hiss arose from the cat audience. A few inches farther he crapt, waving his arms wildly, and then—be fell.

It was not only a dream-fall, either. His feet went into the frying-pan, he rolled from the shelf, and waked, spluttering and choking, with his bead in the little tub of brine which Aunt Nancy had that morning mixed for her pickles.

Aunt Nancy had that morning mixed for her pickles.

The kettle was boiling over, and the water hissed angrily on the stove.

He struggled to his feet, just as his mother and Aunt Nancy, each having heard the commotion, came in at different doors.

"O mamma!" he cried, running into his mother's arms, "save me from the cutst, indeed, indeed, I'll never tease them or flurt them any more!"

Little by little, Freddy was convinced that he had been dreaming, but his dream had been so terribly, vivid and real that he never forgot. It. He was very gentle with them after that, but particularly tender, and affectionate to Mint.

but particularly tender and them all who didn't help to torment me, mamma," he would say—for his mother had agreed to "pretend" that it had all really happened—" and it was just because I'd been a little kind to her, only once. Oh, I think cats are a great deal better than boys—that is, most cats than most boys!"—Margaret Vandegrift, in Youth's Companion.

The Philosophy of Colds.

The closing of some or all of the seven millions of pores of the surface is but another name for a cold. These pores are but the outlets or openings of the sewerage of the body, intended to carry off the waste and dead particles of the ever-decaying body, to repair which the food is daily taken. Both physical and mental exercise aid in carrying off the tissues that have "outlived their usefulness," an extensive system of conduits, said to aggregate twenty-eight miles in length, leading to the surface from all parts of the body, the openings of which are well protected, to guard against obstructions from the impurities of the skin. A chill from any cause, particularly when following a depressed state of the system, the result of undue warmth, tends to drive the blood from the surface, the small vessels of the skin containing about one-half of that of the whole body, thus depriving the pores of their stimulus and nourishment, with a consequent condition which results in an inactivity, a failure to remain open and effective. Hence the drvness and contraction, and the uncomfortable sensation of this surface. And, hence the congestion, more or less, of the internal organs, a feeling of fullness. Hence the unusual internal heat, the inflammation of some of these organs, as the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc.

Hence the cold feet, hands and surface, deprived of their usual stimulus, as the "blood is the life," the warm currents from the heart, intended for all parts of the body, not reaching these parts in the usual quantity. Why are there more colds in the winter than in warm weather? Not wholly because of the cold, for some one has truthfully said: "We do not take cold, but hot!" After being accustomed to the debilitating influences of the "heated term," the whole system enervated, particularly the vessels of the skin, colds are usual during the chilly nights of the fall, particularly when persons are not careful to change clothing to correspond with the abrupt changes of the temperature.

The same principles apply to mid-winter, during which time so many are subjected to a heat that would not be tolerated in the summer, having the false and unphysiological idea that such heat is a protection against colds, the opposite being emphatically true. These hot rooms so debilitate the vessels of the skin, enervating the whole body, that colds are perfectly natural. Indeed, those who are most exposed to the cool, bracing and invigorating air, the cool, bracing and invigorating air of winter, at work in the forests, sleeping on the boughs of the hemlock, in a rude hut, or those who are the drivers of public conveyances, are by no means as subject to colds as are the "hovered," those enervated by our over-heated rooms! These symptoms are much a gravated by the coldness of the feet from tight boots, etc. Colds result were from the difference of usually was, and that the other kitten and the cats were tail in proportion.

Douglas was the largest, and be was at least six feet high.

He stood on his hind legs and picked Freddy up with his fore-paws, holding him head-downward, and squeezing him uncomfortably hard as he did so.

"Fooe little thing! Dear little thing!" said Douglas, in a soothing voice, and rubbing Freddy's hair the wrong way as he spoke. "Come out in the xard and play."

And out into the yard he marched, swinging freddy by one leg. In vain Freddy squirmed and screamed. His screams sounded to him like raint mewing, and he was powerless in three great paws.

Douglas said down in the swing, and, holding Freddy, still upside down in his arma, began swinging and singing. The motion and position together made Freddy dreadfully sick and diary, but he had never felt so utterly helpless in his life, so he lay still, except for a faint mean now and then. Although he trembled to think what might happen mext, he was thankful when Douglas anddenly jumped up and handed him to him, saying:

"It's your turn now: we d better not be too long arout it, for tear he should wake before we've all had a chance at him."

fbs Extra C, 15 bars "Royal" Soap, 18 bars "Highest Prize"

20 bars "Imperial" So 3 lb box Starch, 16 oz. bottle Bluing, 10 oz. bottle Bluing, Prunes, per pound O. G. Java Coffee,

Corn Starch, per pound Syrup, per gallon, New Orleans Molasses, New Maple Syrup, per gallon. Potatoes, per bushel,

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CANNED GOODS DRIED FRUIT. Evaporated Raspberries, per lb, Evaporated Blackberries, Pitted Cherries, 35 Evaporated Apples, North Carolina Sliced Apples, California Canned Goods,

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FRESH, SALTED & SMOKED MEATS,

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

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The latest and nobbiest thing out is the Hand-sewed Kangaroo Kid Shoes, for Gent's, at DRAPER'S.

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THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAR. 3, 1883

Personals.

-Samuel Pike, of Chicago, was in town o

-Mrs. S. Greenhoot is visiting friends

-D. I. Lay, of Stambaugh was in town of

Mr. I basdorf, of Derouin & Lonsdorf ar -Mrs. Chas. Myett, formerly of this place,

is visiting friends here. -W. A. Denton has taken service with the

Sturgeon River company. W. L. Booth, son of A. Booth, of Chicago, was in town on Tuesday.

-John R. Wood, of the Calumet min was in the city on Tuesday. -Johnny Gagnon has gone across the bay

see the boys in the woods again.

-Dr. Cyr, of Negaunee, was in the city May and called on the PORT. village a short visit the first of the week

-J. L. Sorter has gone to Nahma, in the employ of the Sturgeon River company. -Charlie Beggs was in town on Wednes

day renewing his acquaintance with everyone. -Herman Winde, of Brampton, was in town on Friday and made the PORT a call. -Rev. H. W. Thompson came over from Manistique on Monday and stayed all the

-A. O. Ellis, superintendent of the Oconto Lumber company, Oconto Wis., was at Hanley's on Tuesday.

-Reub. Whittier left for Fort Howard on Monday last, where he will act as foreman in the shops of the Milwaukee & Northern com-

-John Semer left on Sunday for Lansing, to lay our case (in the matter of the city boundary) before the committee on municipal

-Mrs. C. A. Morrison left on Sunday last for a visit of a few weeks at Fond du Lac, leaving "Dick" in the care of friends and C

A. to look out for himself. -Dr. Mulliken departed on Sunday last for a visit in the lower peninsula. As his trip takes him to Lansing, he may have a word to say about the city boundary.

-A pleasant call by Mr. Brucker, of the Agitator, on Monday morning, opened the week. He had spent the Sunday in town, and his sister, who resides here, accompanied him on his return to Ishpeming.

Range Items.

-Swift says (and he ought to know) that it is not the Range that is for sale, but the out-

fit of the Quianesec Reporter, not now in use. -The Florence News was received four days late-press broke down. By the way, it is for sale and can probably be bought for a reasonable figure.

-The county is (for the present) in the hands of a soulless corporation, viz. the C. & N. W. railway company. The bill to erect Brown county, amended by leaving out the township of Spalding, meets general approval and should pass. It would, as amended embrace the townships of Breen, Norway and Breitung now part of Menominee county and Felch, Crystal Falls and Iron River belonging

to Marquette.--Menominee Range,
--The Briar Hill company has thrown up the Tobin option, near the Norway mine, and a new company, the Iron Hill, will take it. The Florence furnace is to be enlarged and made capable of a product of 35 tons a day. If iron-mining is dull go to farming and lum hering. G. C. Foster has been appointed county judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Atkinson. The Union mir is still at work, fall force, and the Youngstown mine will resume soon.-Florence Mining

-Johnny Mulligao's old stand was on fire on Thursday night. Damage slight, but a close call. Premature explosion of a blast at the Norway mine blinded one man and broke a leg and so arm of another. Brummell, who shot Lind, last fall, was acquitted, Judge Grant so instructing the jury. The evidence much a clear case of self-defence. The Norway men who have taken hold of the Tobin

option will orginize as the "Iron King" com pany. John. L. Buell is studying analytical chemistry at Chicago. He'll be "boss" if he really goes in for it.—Norway Iron Chronicle.

Where to Buy.

-Easter Cards, at Godley's.

-Watches at Stegmiller's. -New deal at the old bakery next door

-Ask to see Atkins & McNaughtan's "Little Joker."

-Besides the other good things Jo. Emb ceeps choice Dairy Butter.

-The Kimball and Peerless organs, leads them all, sold only by Burns, -Cabbage, a rarity, at Purdy's. Get some

and have a good old-fashioned dinner. -Gent's Vest, Neck and Fob Chains,

new stock, and beautiful designs, at Gagnon's -Comfortable rooms for housekeeping, at rents to suit the times. Inquire of Peterson

-Clocks, from less than a dollar to as high as you wish and any one a good bargain at

-Burns' new store "stands at the head" with fancy Dry Goods, Millinery and novelties for ladies wear.

-Miss N. J. Golden, Dress Maker and Seamstress. Inquire at residence of Wm. Golden, Ludington St.

-Purdy has a full assortment of everything that is good to eat, which is saying a great

deal, but is a fact, nevertheless.

-All the latest styles in Hats and Caps round and flat crowns in stiff Hats, and every variety of soft Hats, in all colors.

-Young man, buy your Candy of Godley, share it with your best girl, and you will find all forms of proposal will be unnecessary. -The finest line of Pocket Cutlery in town

just received at Mead's drug store. Go there and buy something that will hold an edge. -Those Easter Cards at Godley's are at

tracting considerable attention among th lovers of the beautiful. Call and see them. -Johnny has gone but Matt is left at the

store to sell Jewelry, or any thing else you want, from a watch key to a regulator clock. -Richard Hoyler, Baker, has taken the bakery next door to Bittner's and will do his

utmost to satisfy all customers. Give him a -Dixon & Cook have at last got their westend store in running order, and are receiving

additions to their stock of Hardware every -Oh, yes! Godley has received some hand-made Chocolates, the finest confectionery made, also filled his candy-case with other

toothsome candy. -Stegmiller has a beautiful assortment of Jewelry of all kinds, which he wishes to dispose of, and to do so will make it an inducement for you to call.

-Mead has Bird-Cages, Musical Instruments and a large stock of parlor novelties. Ladies, call and spend a social half hour in looking at his stock.

-Erickson is not offering you some shelfworn stock at low figures to catch you on, but good standard goods, and the prices he offers them at is astonishing.

-Board and room, or room without board as may be preferred, for gentleman and wife or two ladies, in pleasant private family on Wells aveune. Inquire at this office. 44

-Remember, ladies, that Hutchinson &

Goodell will not be undersold. Call and get their prices on all goods. No trouble to show goods, either, whether you buy or not. -The "Little Joker" Oil can, for private families, is the latest addition to our stock

Come and see it-order one sent to your house and we will fill it with oil, (at the regular price) and guarantee it to please.