Items of Interest. .

VOLUME 15, NO. 16.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. F A. BANKS, Surgeon Dentist. Corner Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 6 to 7 p. m. GAS ADMINISTERED.

H. TRACY, M. D.,

direk:

Physician and Surgeon.

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

W. W. MULLIKEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Ludington street, over John Semer's gro-sery store. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

DR. T. L. GELZER,

U. S. Marine Surgeon and General Practicioner. Office over Dixon & Cook's hardware store. Residence, Elmore St., third block south of Cathelic church. Office hours.-From 10 to 11 a. m., and 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

R. NORTHUP, A.

Attorney at Law AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office east side of Harrison Street, between Lud ington and Thomas Streets, Escanaba.

E. P. ROYCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

E. P. LOTT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

OHN POWER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Ramspeck block, of floor, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts state and federal. Col-lections, payment of taxes, &c., promptly attended to.

E MIL GLASER,

Notary Public.

Prepares documents in either the English or Ger-man languages, takes risks for responsible Life, Fire or Accident Insurance companies. Sells tickets from any part of western Europe to any part of the U.S., buys and sells real estate, and loans money on real estate security. Office, Filden ave., Escanaba.

FRANK D. MEAD,

Attorney at Law,

-Godley, druggist. -Wolcott, photographer. -Hardware, at Conolly's. -Turkish towels at Godley's. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish, a son. -Atkins & McNaughtan, grocers. -Spring hats just received at Burns' dirt and filth of all kinds is brought to view. -Tommy Curry, is at the new place. -Woven wire cot beds at Van Dyke's. -Cigars, at Mead's-one or one thousand. -\$4.50 for a wool mattress, at VanDyke's -Sap buckets made to order, at Dixon & Cook's. -China plates, at cost, by Atkins & Mc-Naughtan. -Godley uses Squibb's preparations for prescriptions. -Low prices on all kinds of jewelry continues at Stegmiller's. -Furniture of every description, lower than ever, at Van Dyke's. -Go to D. A. Oliver's to buy the best furniture for the least money. -Tim Conolly has received a new line of Jewel and Universal Ranges. -You can get a nice spring or summer hat at Mrs. Asch's for almost nothing. -Take the baby to Wolcott's, in the Richards block, if you wish fine photos of it. -The price is the same at both galleries, but when you want good work go to Wolcott's -Get a good sugar-kettle while you are about it. Dixon & Cook have them in all sizes. -Don't tire your little ones out over the way and then bring them here. Bring them here first. -Tim Conolly, the hardware dealer, is prepared to turn out tin sap buckets on the shortest notice. -Atkinson & Curry present their compliments to-night, (Saturday), at their new place of business -Lost, on Saturday last, a key-ring and three keyes. Finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. -Sugar-making time is at hand and so is the hardware firm of Dixon & Cook with sap buckets and boiling kettles.

-Van Dyke, at the Express office, has a few of those \$4.50 wool mattresses left. Get ne before they are all gone

SEE the new advertisement of the Ferris washing machine on our eighth page. It is said to be a good article. JOHNNY BEBEAU, of Fayette, was the lucky man at the raffle for a horse, at the Escanaba house, on Saturday evening last. THE wind and rain of Tuesday last did more toward clearing the sidewalks in the city than the ordinance has all winter. On Monday afternoon last there was as heavy a fall of snow as any that occurred during the winter. Luckily it did not last long SONBERG, the jeweler, has had the painters and paper-hangers at work in his store, and improved the appearance of the interrior greatly. PAUL KELLY has bought the old county of business the cause. clerk's office, and will move it to the corner of Thomas and Campbell streets and open it as a saloon THOSE of our citizens who have delayed filling their ice houses will have to hustle now, as every day of warm weather is a great damage to that cooling commodity.

Sand.

OLD papers, in exchange for clean cotton

BORN, in this city, on Wednesday, March

THE snow commences to disappear and

NEXT Monday is St. Patrick's day.

ags, can be had at this office.

It may be a little premature on our part, but we would suggest that people be prepared to clear the winters' accumulation of filth from their premises as soon as the snow disappears.

A SPECIAL meeting of the county board of supervisors will be held on Thursday, March 20. The meeting is called, principally, for the purpose of taking steps towards the purchase of a poor farm, but will transact any other business that may come up.

THE PORT received a call from Mr. G. A. Doran, the veteniary surgeon, on Monday last. He reports a number of cases of the new horse disease in the city and vicinity, showing there should fill the house." many of the symptoms of glanders and farcy. He says he is kept busy day and night, attending calls.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of Dr. F. A. Banks and wife this week. Where

THE Methodist dime social will be held at the residence of G. M. West this Friday evening.

A COUPLE of desirable residence properties are offered for sale in this issue of the PORT. Look at them. THE election of officers for the city of Escanaba occurs on Monday, April 7. Get ready to name your men to fill the offices

HORSE-RACING is indulged in on Ludington street, the same as before the ordinance prohibiting it was passed.

BORN, in this city, on Saturday, March 8, to Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz, a son. Capt. John is accordingly about ten years younger. COVELL ROYCE removed the large safe which has been in the old county clerk's office on Tuesday last. It occupies a corner in the Exchange bank now. THE members of the C. F. Smith post, No.

JAGER & LOELL have removed their cigar factory from the Washington house to the

THE question was asked us this week "why turners' society would not be successful here." Not being posted in regard to the feeling on the subject held by the athletes of the city, we declined an answer. How is it? THE managers of the roller rink expected to

have the champion skater of the northwest at the rink, on Wednesday evening last, but for some reason he failed to materialize. They will get the gentleman here as soon as possible, and when arrangements are made due notice will be given.

An Escanaba gentlemau who is at present residing temporairly, in Michigame, writes the PORT as follows: If there should come to Escanaba a 'show,' by Hook & Christie, don't give it the cold shoulder for I have seen it and been delighted with Mr. Hook's lecture about the far northwest, and his views by a real calcium light are simply magnificent. It is so very satisfactory that our folks down

EXPRESS packages, uncalled for, belonging to parties in Escanaba and vicinity, will be sold at auction, by the American Express com. // THE new iron bridge over Ford River is pany, at Milwaukee, Wis., on March 15. completed, and the men employed on it-Following are the names to whom they are addressed : Beaver, A D, (New Lathrop), Bradbury A S, Buthard S, (Lathrop), Bucknell W J, Banner J H, (Masonville), Casey E C, Frazune Richard, Farrell T W, Gagnon E S, Higgens Pat, Ludington House, Lear Geo., Larson T B, McCue J, (Spalding), Merrick H B, Moses A. Muller D, Peterson C E O, Redmond Pat, Stegmelle S, Techor W, (Ford River), Tracy N W, Tilden House, Tohrman Bros, Woodruff F A, Withmever, White G H.

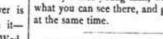
The Schools.

The summary of the teachers' reports for the month ending February 29th, shows a total enrollment of 633, with 91 1/2 per cent. in attendance. No tardy marks are reported from the Third Primary. The falling off in attendance is largely due to the prevalence of the mumps.

ROLL OF HONOR. HIGH SCHOOL .- Helen M Stone, Teacher. Lizzie Buckley Minnie Thomps Dellie Brotherton Belle Blake FIRST GRAMMAR .- Kate Keating, Teacher. Otto Steinke Nora McLean Hattie VanDyke Clara Hamache SECOND GRAMMAN -Ella L. Killian, Teacher. Clinton Oliver James McLean Harry Farrell John Garner Wallace VanDyke Louisa Trudell Ella Hatton Florence Korten Annie Semer Adelle Symons Etta Tyrrell Lucy Denton Caddie Oliver Gracie Taylor FIRST INTERMEDIATE .- Emma Tyler, Teacher. Micheal Kane Maudie McKenna Lottie Clark Agnes Kellnes Katie O'Neil SECOND INTERMEDIATE .- Adelle Tyler, Teacher. Katie Buckholtz Mary Laduc David Kratze Carl Johnson Hal Rogers SEVENTH PRIMARY -Hattie Chrystal, Teacher. Antoine Embs Charles Nearman Bertie Bacon Maggie McCarty Charles Semer Lizzie Kennelly Flora Beauchamp Annie Carroll Maggie Walch Effie Northup, Teacher. SIXTH PRIMARY Owen Cleary Clark Hatton Harry McFall Melvin Young Lult Duke Eugene Hewlette Charley Johnson James Quian Rosa Bishop Ellen Fish Hattie McMartin Lulu Duke Katie McLaughlin Lottie Chase FIFTH PRIMARY Mary Garner, Teacher. Bert Hatton Lillian Allger Otto Stegath Mattie Bisbop Willie Stoik Eva Roberts Mary Hess R. B. Stack Eddie Peterson Ruthie Chase Bertha Allger. Mary McMann Allan Palmer FOURTH PRIMARY Anna Killian, Teacher Mary Corcoran Mollie Stack Cora Richard Mamie Doyle Poly Asche Nellie Denton Frank LaCross Joseph Grenier Peter Derocher Mike Burns THIRD PRIMARY M. McLaughlin, Teacher. Eddie Maloney Emma McCourt Henry Jubian Mike Harrington Matie McDermott Edith Brotherton Emma Shinberg George Stoik Louis Raymond Katie Madden Nora Fleming Nellie Quinn SECOND PRIMARY anna Richardson, Teacher Willie Doyle Glorianna Rodge Vinnie LaDuc John Korten Lule Grenier Jessie Rodgers Lora Blanchard FIRST PRIMARY. Agnes Garner, Teacher. Mary MacMartin Annie Sherbenom Sophie Welch Martin Dunn Emma Bacon Mamie Semer Nannie Kratze Robert Chattertor Jimmy Powers Willie Raymond Charlie Golder

AT a meeting of the Hook & Ladder company, held at the engine house, on Thursday last, the following officers were elected : Foreman, Jas. Tolan; 1st assistant foreman, Wm. Hamm; 2d assistant foreman, R. E. Morrell; treasurer, Ed. Erickson; secretary, Charles Koesterer.

SERING some old horses being thrown out of Hanley's old place, one day this week (if might be well to say that they were wooden horses such as are used by carpenters) a representative of the PORT stepped into that favorite hostelry to see what was being done to the inside. The first improvement noticed was a nice new floor of birds-eye maple and ash in alternate strips of about three inches in width, and scraped and polished to such a degree of smoothness that it had the appearance of a minor. Going further we noticed that all the wood-work in the sample room had been toned up-cleaned and oiled-and that the wainscoting around the room had received the grainers attention and glistened like polished amber. The ceilings and walls have been covered with a new style of paper, and for freshness and beauty excels anything of the kind that has been used on any public house in this neck o' woods. Going into the billiard room a still greater transformation is noticed. Instead of the bare white walls new paper of an exceptionally tasty design-a regular picture gallery in fact-has been put on and the dark celling has been decorated with light colored papers, adding greatly to the appearance of the room in the daytime. Here two pool and a billiard tables are found and on the walls, opposite the ends of the tables, are the cue racks, finished up in the natural wood. On the east side of this room is an elevated platform covered, with Brussels carpeting, on which is arranged a row of comfortable settees, so that if a person does not wish to take a hand in the games he can at least sit down and watch others play and not be all stiffened up when he gets up. The bar fixtures, as every former patron of the house knows, are second to none this side of Milwaukee, and look as though there was a good big amount of money invested in them for the size of the city, and the five-hundred-dollar mirror is polished up so that you are compelled to look the second time to see it. To describe the place as it deserves would take up too much space in the PORT so we will tell you what all these improvements are for. Our readers all know that the place was closed an a hotel some two months ago. Now it is to be reopened (the lower story) by Atkinson & Curry, who are now running the "Club!" and their names are guarantee of the fact that it will be run in first-class shape. Mr. Curry will have sole charge of the institution and will throw the doors open to the public this (Saturday) evening. And to those who admire nice things, in a nice place, presided over by a nice young man, we say go and see what you can see there, and get a good meal at the same time. SINCE our last issue we have learned more concerning the new horse disease which has made its appearance in our vicinity, and will give all the information we have at hand on the subject, hoping thereby to benefit horseowners generally. The symptoms of the disease are swelling and inflamation of the inside of the thigh of the hind leg, accompanied by lameness; the superficial and absorbent glands and vessels of the thigh being the parts affected. In from two to four weeks ulcers appear in close proximity to the stifle joints, a thick, yellowish and bloody matter being discharged in most cases, while in others it will be a sort of greenish white. Next the neighboring lymphatic glands and vessels are found to be enlarged and painful, and one or more minute postules appear, first of a red and later of a vellowish color, situated on the vascular septum nasus, within the jaw. After a time they burst, leaving a hole or ulcer with rough, thickened and undermined edges and discharge quite freely. The pus is sticky and dries on the parts very readily and closely resembles glanders matter, with the exception of the scent, as in discharges from glanders or farcy the odor is very offensive. In the first stages and during the continuation of the disease the constitutional disturbance is very great and the appetite poor in most cases, although in a few it is directly the opposite, even in the ulcerated stages when the animal is costive. The temperature of the horse decreases from 5 to 10 degrees, the pulse is quick but low, accompanied by debility, the eyes dull and dejected in appearance, with a matery discharge. Here is found one of the most prominent symptoms of facy, and also of weed or cellititis and purpura hemorrhagic. The ulcers within the jaws and the enlargement of the lymphatic glands are also symptoms of glanders, but the most prominent symptoms of this disease are not found : that is ulcers in the nasal cavity and the accompanying discharge from the nose, which is always the forerunner of that fatal disease. It is believed, though, that if a horse is not treated, by professional hands immediately, that it will run into glanders. The cause of the disease is due mainly to the atmosphere, and sudden colds, but the condition of the animal at the time has considerable influence to produce it. It is claimed by some that it is glanders af first and runs its course as such, but such cannot be the case as no cure for glanders has ever been discovered. In regard to treatment. the following suggestions may prove of value, First, separate all sick horses from the well ones; second, blanket well, keep warm and bandage the legs with good red flannel until recovery takes place; third give plenty of exercise; fourth, give a good physic and blood alteratives and tonics, also neutralizing agents to destroy the poison in the blood. Carbolic acid may be given internally to destroy the poison, but great care should be exercised in giving it as it is very dangerous. The ulcers within the glands of the jaw should be syring ed out with warm soap suds, afterwards with diluted carbolic acid. This should be done morning and evening. Change the feed at once, no matter what you have been feeding before a feed bran mashes, scalded oats, carrots, potato peelings and plenty of charcoal, but no corn uuder any consideration. Follow out the above suggestions and you will be able to give your horse considerable relief, but at the same time we would advise the en a competent veteniary surgeon to take cha of severe cases.



175 met on Wednesday evening last and indulged in a little drill exercise. John Power, Esq., acted as drill master.

building one door west of Wagner's. Increase

Insurance and Real Estate Agent

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.

Pine, Hardwood and other lands bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE, 10,000 acres of Timber and

Farming Lands Office in second story Semer building.

HOTELS.

EWIS HOUSE,

J. E. Smith, Prop'r.

New and Newly Furnished throughout, is now open to the public. No outside show, but good beds and fare at moderate prices. Board by the day, week or month.

Ludington St., between Wolcott and Campbell.

E. SCANABA HOUSE.

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 pains will be spared to deserve it.

MICHIGAN ESCANABA, - -" LI ANLEY'S"

Is now open and offers the

PLEASANTEST QUARTERS, THE BEST TABLE AND THE MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE

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

OLIVER HOUSE,

TILDEN AV., ESCANABA. G. E. Baehrisch, Proprietor,

Refurnished throughout! Centrally located 1 Good Stabling J Lay Rates 1 Give it a Trial 1

WASHINGTON HOUSE. COR. THOMAS & WOLCOTT STREETS.

N. Jager, Prop.

This house is entirely new, is newly furnished throughout, and has accommodation for eighty guests ESCANABA, - - MICHIGAN.

BUSINESS CARDS,

OODALE'& MEAD.

Real Estate and Abstract Office Plats of Delta, Menominee and Marquette county lands furnished on application. Pine, Cedar and Farming lands bought and sold. Abstracts of title to any forty in Delta county furnish-ed on applicatian. Office in Semer block, Escanaba.

HARRIS BROTHERS,

Contractors & Builders.

We return thinks to the building public for past patronage and beg to announce that we have fitted up our mill with first-class machinery, and are pre-pared to manufacture Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldingsand Brackets in all the late designs and on short notice.

B. SWEATT, CONTRACTOR,

Late of Chicago, now located at Margette, will build

New Buildings

On short notice. Large or Public Buildings a spec-ialty. MARQUETTE, MICH.

-Atkins & McNaughtan have a few of those china plates left, but you had better call early as they are going fast.

-Jewelry down to actual cost; watches where they have never been before, and clocks at your own price, at Stegmiller's.

-Godley's line of stationery is unsurpassed in the city, either as to quality or price, and new additions are being made to it daily.

-Stegmiller's stock of silverware is full and complete. Call and see it. The list embraces everything new, useful and durable.

-Plain and fancy sewing of all kinds, by the day or week. Charges moderate. Orders may be left at Cabin Content Gardens. 17

-Wolcott's trade is such that he cannot afford to turn out poor work. Call and see samples, at his gallery in the Richard's block.

-Drop in at Hanley's old place this (Saturday) evening and see the transformation that has taken place since it has been closed.

-D. A. Oliver will sell furniture at rock bottom prices for the next thirty days to make room for the large spring stock he has ordered.

-Boiling kettles, for sugar-making can be had-in all sizes-at Conolly's, and they are not egg-shell kettles, either, as other dealers

-Godley keeps everything you may wish in the reading line-books, magazines, daily and weekly papers, and all the different "library's."

-Maple sugar always commands a higher price when tin buckets are used. Dixon & Cook can furnish them in any quantity and on short notice.

-Ladies, if you have half a dollar to spare go and get a hat at Mrs. Asch's for which you will have to pay from \$2.00 to \$3.00 in six weeks from now.

-My work advertises my business, and the locals in the PORT are only reminders of the fact that I am still on deck, turning out the best pictures to be had on the upper peninsula.

-H. W. Van Dyke has some beautiful painted bed-room setts which he is offering at \$50. The decoration is of the latest style and is as pretty as a picture. Call and see them.

-J. C. Connaghan has secured the services of an efficient cook, and will hereafter run a hot lunch counter in connection with his sample room. Oysters in every style. Next to the livery stable.

-I have for sale a pair of bay horses weighing 1,100 1,200 pounds each. Will be sold at a reasonable price with or without harness and sled. Team can be seen at work 3 miles east of Days River, on the State road.

R. MASON. -Atkins & McNaughtan will furnish you with eatables of all kinds. Flour, canned goods, fruits, confectionery, crackers, cheese and pickles. And for drinks, can give you tea, coffee and chocolate. If you happen to be short of dishes to eat the above on, they It might be well to mention that nine-tenths can supply your wants in that direction also. You may wish a late supper and have no light—they have lamps and oil. It is what they haven't got is what sticks us.

one in a family get down sick it does not matter very much as there is one left to take care of the other, but when both get down sympathy is in order. That their illness will not be of long duration is the wish of everyone of our citizens and the PORT included.

AT Casper Stephenson's camp, on the Escanaba, a load of logs was hauled by two horses which, so far as we have heard takes the cake. The load scaled 5,962 feet, and was hauled on a two mile and a half road. In the same week four of Stephenson's teams banked a total of 176,000 feet of logs, making four trips per day. Not bad work.

AT a regular meeting of the fire department on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected: Foreman, E. P. Lott; Ist Asst. Foreman, Matt. Priester; 2d do C. J. Provo; Hose Captain, Nick Jager; 1st Asst. Captain, Jos. Jonduan; 2d Asst. do W. F. Hill; 3d Asst do Wm. Floot; Sec'y, John Roemer; Treasurer, Solomon Greenhoot; Steward, John Roemer.

THE Daily Mining Journal is not to be. The new press, the new type, the complete outfit had been provided and the arrangements for the reports had been made, but at the last moment "the double damned Western Union" (as Russell profanely calls it) backed down on its agreement and refuses to transmit the

report except at a tarifl so high as to be prohibitory. GEN. WASHBURN says that active work will be commenced within the next ten days on the first sixty miles of the Sanlt Ste. Marie & Atlantic railroad. Steel has been purchased for one kundred miles of track and it is thought that the road will be carried to the Wisconsin river. The point where the road ten miles from Escanaba

UNLESS we get warm weather soon navigation will open later this year than for many years past. At the present time there is between one and two feet of hard dry snow on the ice and it will take some time for that to melt. The ice at present is as hard and blue as at any time during the winter and increases in thickness daily instead of decreasing as is usually the case at this season. A prominent lake captain predicts that the Straits will not be free from ice before the fifteenth of May.

On Monday afternoon and evening the weather was about as wild and nasty as the meanest man could wish for. It snowed and it blew, and when it had exhausted its powers in that direction the mercury in the thermometers crawled into the little round bulb and laid down on its stomach so that a man couldn't stir it out with a red hot poker. of us are not living up here for our health and the other tenth can not get money enough to

get away with.

Some nine or ten years ago Dan Heffron, of Manistique, was a navvy working on the Welland canal improvements. While there some trouble occurred between the Italian gangs and the gang to which Dan belonged, and in a free fight one of the Italians was killed. It was thought that Dan and a comanion were the ones that struck the blows which ended the earthly career of the son of Italy, and Heffron's companion was arrested. tried and sentenced to four years in prison, while Dan removed himself to the pineries of Michigan. A few weeks ago Heffron went back to the town of Welland on a visit to his aged

mother, when a Canadian officer arrested him. He escaped from the officers, however, and it is now thought that it was a blackmailing scheme. The papers are full of the matter and we condense from them, not knowing anything further about the affair.

EDWARD MERRILL was arrested lately, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Tyrrell, for trespass or homestead land at Bagley. He waived exam ination and was held under \$300 bonds to appear at the U. S. court, in July, at Marquette. Capt. Tighe was also arrested, on complaint of John H. Welch, and brought to Escanaba, charged with violating the homestead laws. He also waived examination, and is under bonds for \$1,000 to appear at the next term will probably strike is about one hundred and of the U.S. court. It is to be hoped that Deputy Marshal Tyrrell will keep right on hunting the fellows out who are gobbling up Uncle Sam's timber and otherwise violating the laws in regard to the public lands. Nearly one-half of the people who take up homesteads do so for the timber thereon, and as soon as they have skinned the lands throw them up and they revert back to the government, almost worthless. There have been rumors around to the effect that Mr. Tyrrell was using his office as a means of extortings money from trespassers, but the writer thereof has seen a letter from James Monroe, U. S.

marshal of the 6th district, at "Orand Rapids, completely overthrowing the rumor and prov-ing it to be false. We have also received a letter from a gentleman named in the first of this article relative to a similar accusation, which is pretty strong evidence that whoever started the rumor did so out of mere spite after being hauled over the coals. Following is the letter:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7, 1884. Editor IRON PORT :

Please allow me space in your thank Deputy U. S. Marshal Tyrrell for courteous and considerate treatment, while in his charge, to answer against a complaint for trespass, before Commissioner Mead, of Escanaba.

increen in number left for the south on Wed nesday last.

THE following was received from "the Colonel" on Tuesday:

Things are mixed. Up to the day on which the committee (public lands) of the house reported on the matter of the O. & B. R. landgrant there was hope of a majority report confirming the titles of the cash-entry holders and forfeiting the grant; but, at the last minute some democratic members of the committee "saw a great light" and forgot their promises, the result being a majority report forfeiting the grant and leaving other claimants to the mercies of the courts. Mr. Belford, of Colorado (for himself only) made a minority report giving the railroad company 120 sections as pay for the useless and worthless "twenty miles," and Mr. Payson, for himself and three others of thecommittee will present a minority report confirming the titles. This transfers the fight from the committee-room to the floor of the house, and, while we are handicapped by the majority report, there is still a fighting chance for us, which will be used to the utmost.

The weather is detestable: wet snows which fill the streets with slush, and cold rains alternating make the city disagreeable and gloomy and furnish everybody with catarrhs and bronchitis; u. p. weather is paradisiacal by contrast. Lent puts a stop to galety even as the slush and rains prevent out-of doors enjoyment, and if there is a man here who does not heartily wish he was at home I have not come across him.

Ex-Senator Spencer, who ran away rather than testify before the court in the Star-route cases, is now here and testifying before Springer's committee, and a nice witness he is. As he states it now he was a confidential adviser of the president and procured the appointmeni of Gen. James to the cabinet-was the instigator of the prosecutions of the star-routers and the man who furnished the evidence on which the prosecutions were based, but nobody believes him and Springer wastes the time of his committee in hearing him. The only fact es-tablished was that of Spencer's unblushing mendacity, which was pretty well understood before.

Mr. Swineford is here in the interest of the M. H. & O. road (trying to save for it the unearned portion of its land-grant between L'Anse and Ontonagon) but meets with little success. My understanding of the matter is that he could do something; could get an extension of time, which would enable the company to complete the road and secure the ands, but that Mr. Stackpole, the president of the company has an insane fancy that the M. H. & O. company is stronger than Congress and can safely defy it to do its worst, and that the result will be that the company will lose the lands. The brunette behind the bar at the national (where A. P. S. stops) caught sight of that discoloration under his left eye the other day, and calling him aside prescrib ed for him thus : "I can fix that for you, boss ; just you take a bit of bread and soak it in water and put it on when you go to bedthe color'll be all gone in the morning." He thought the mark the accident of the day-a souvenir of "Hooker's division"-and wanted o efface it, but I notice the mark still. Pernaps A. P. soaked the bread in something else sides water. Tom Burns arrived here on Wednesday, escorting Miss Lizzie Burns and Miss Stephenson and will go to Massachu-setts, to revisit the scenes of his boyhood, early next week. Crozer is here, and A. C. Brown, so I am not entirely among strangers.

Yours respectfully, E. A. TIGHE.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisi nd Indus d Specially for the Midland trial Gazette, St. Louis, Mo.1 FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

In 1879 F. & Co. made an assignnent for the benefit of creditors. firm of Boston merchants to whom the firm owed a large snm, brought an ac-tion to set aside the assignment, on the ground of fraud for the reason that on the day preceding the assignment, the assigning firm withdrew from the bank in which they held their account the sum of \$578.12, and on the day the assignment was made the sum of \$125, which they did not include in their schedu'e or turn over to the assignee, and concerning the disposition of which they refused to maks any explanation. The com-plaint was dismissed and judgment ordered for the defendants by the judge before whom the case was tried, but his decision has been reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, which says: "It is well settled that any reservation of the least pecuniary character by the assignor or his family, and any device to cover up the property for the benefit of the assignor or secure to him directly or indirectly any benefit is fraudulent, and has always received the condemnation of the courts. The debtor who makes an assignment of this character must devote all his property to the payment of his debts, except such as is by law exempt from execution. The withholding of any considerable sum of money at the time of making an assignment from the assignee must, we think, in some form be explained, otherwise it is sufficient to establish a fraudulent intent, as the evidence strongly tends to show that this money was drawn out and kept by one of the assignors. In the absence of any reasonable explanation of that incident, the learned court, we think, should have found that the act of drawing and keeping the same was a fraudulent one, which voided the assignment."

DEFENSE TO NOTE-LAPSE OF TIME. A mote was given by T. to D. for \$650 in 1859, and was made payable in six months. D., who was in straightened circumstances, died in 1876, and an action was brought on the note by an indorser, in 1880. Two defenses were made: Statute of limitation and payment. The plaintiff was awarded judgment, and an appeal was taken to the New York Court of Appeals, where it was reversed, it being held that the answer of the statute of limitations was not available, as the defendant was a non-resident. But the defense of payment must be sustained. It was a rule of the common law that the payment of a bond or other specialty would be presumed after the lapse of twenty years from the time it became due, in the absence of evidence explaining the delay, although there was no statute bar. The presumption of payment from a great lapse of time is founded upon the rational ground that a person naturally desires to possess and enjoy his own, and that an unexplained neglect to enforce an alleged right for a long period casts suspicion upon the right itself.

INFRINGEMENT The law permits an inventor to construct a machine, which he is studying upon and developing. and place it in friendly hands for the purpose of testing it, and ascertain whether it will

Early Type Founding and Wood Cutting.

The very earliest printers were proba-bly their own type founders, and possi-bly at times their own wood cutters too; but this cannot very long have been the case. A man setting up a printing press for the first time usually started with a font of type which he had bought from some already established printer. from some already established printer. Thus, Jacob Bellaert, at Haarlem, bought type from Gerard Leeu, at Gouda; Hugo Janszoen, at Leyden, began printing with type and cuts which had already been almost worn out by Bellaert at Haarlem. Many other instances of a like kind might be noted where type changed hands, passing from a printer in one town to a less prosperous workman in another. So soon as the new printer had made a fair start he generally bought or made for himself an entirely new font of type, which became, the characteristic of his press.

The early types, as we know, were nothing but copies of the careful writing of the day; thus they varied exceedingly, and it is possible, without much difficulty, to get to know almost every font by sight. It is then found possible to group together certain fonts as possessing general characteristics in common, and these will usually be seen to belong to a certain district or period. The varieties in each group may have arisen from various causes. Some are due to the necessity of having types of different sizes, some to alterations found advisable to avoid unnecessary wear and tear; some were, no doubt, made with a view to greater distinctness in the printing. One very common kind is one of the most difficult to detect. A font of type, we will imagine, had been used till it began to wear out. To save trouble in moulding the dies for a new set, the printer chose out an alphabet from the old ones, and with a knife trimmed the letters to make them sharp and distinct, cutting off a detail here and there, and generally making the outline somewhat thinner. From these he cast dies, which were used to strike off a fresh set. The font thus manufactured would closely resemble its predecessors, differing from it alone in details not readily perceived. The relations existing between wood cutters and printers are not so easy to discover. The French wood cutters had from the very first adopted a style completely different from that either of the Germans or Dutch. Their blocks were always much more uniformly filled with even masses of careful shade; there were no large spaces left unoccupied and white on the paper. They were far ahead of their contemporaries in neatness and dexterity, but there was little life in their work. As a result, nothing great ever came from them; but all their early productions are pleasing, and contrast

agreeably with the rude work of their foreign contemporaries. Very few of their blocks ever passed into Holland. In his later years Gerard Leeu constantly uses a set of cuts and borders which present a marked difference from anything he had ever used before. They were clearly intended for a prayer-book, and the complete series is found in one, but not until after Leeu's

death. Each page of the book was surrounded by a gracefully designed border, within which either the text or the cuts could be printed. The cuts were used separately on many occasions, but the series was never divided, and after Leeu's death it came complete into the hands of Leisveldt. These were the first French cuts which ever passed into Holland. They seem to have started quite a rage, and a brisk demand arose for them. From origins so barbaric, from essays so simple and imperfect, there have arisen the magnificent industries we know. The printer and the engraver have come to be in some sort the good genii of the world of art. Theirs it is to popularize what the artist has produced-to bring within reach of the many that which is primarily achieved for the declaration and endowment of the few. Developed and perfected, the rude craft of the nameless masters who worked for Leeu and his fellow traders has become a necessary of the intellectual and emotional life of civilized humanity.-Magazine of Art.

MISCELLANEOUS

-A New York female, whose lost an eye in a fight with a cat, em-ployed an occulist to put a glass eye in the place of the member that had been clawed out .- N. Y. Graphic.

-Pere Hyacinthe, while speaking in New Orleans recently, said that "by the cession of Louisiana to the United States and England, the death warrant of a great French empire in America was signed. I would almost call this a crime."-N. O. Picayune.

-An advertisement from the agony column of the London Standard: "Found in Pall Mall a purse containing money. Owner can have it by applying to H. F. Wakefield, Chiswick, on payment of advertisement and giving de-scription. It not claimed within a week the money will be spent and the purse given to the poor.'

-Over 8,000 plants are in the White House Conservatory proper, and 12,000 more are kept in the various hot-houses. This collection includes plants from every quarter of the globe, and it costs \$5,000 per year to tend them. Every room in the White House is decorated every morning with fresh flowers, and a huge bouquet is made for the President. - Washington Post.

-The acquittal of Rowell, who shot Lynch, reminds the Fort Worth Gazette of a coroner's verdict in Arizona. A party of "regulators" captured a horse thief and hanged him to the nearest limb. Then the Coroner, who was one of the regulators, impaneled a jury from the ranks and, after gravely deliberating, they found a verdict that the deceased came to death from the bite of a rattlesnake.

-Fatal cases of trichinosis have recently occurred in Michigan and Indiana. In both instances German families were the sufferers, and the victims had been eating uncooked swine's flesh. The pernicious habit of eating smoked or salted pork, without cooking it, retains its hold upon the Germans, notwithstanding the warnings of physicians and the frequent reports of disease and death esulting from the practice. It is this habit to which the great prevalence of trichinosis in Germany is to be attributed .- N. Y. Sun.

-Many of the squares of the city were lighter last night than we have been accustomed to see them. The ladies began where they left off, the lesson of the flood of February last, by giving the street early in the evening the full benefit of their parlor lights, and at a later hour placing brilliant lamps in upper windows. The magnificence of a double student's lamp under these circumstances was a revelation. The lights in the windows are generally accepted as evidence of public spirit and private benevolence.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

-Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who is something of a traveler, complains that the smoking-room of the average transatlantic steamer is a "noisy, stenchful pandemonium of drinking, betting, gambling with cards and dice, into which no decent person can enter without receiving an offense, and in which no peace-loving person can stay without exasperation." Dr. Robinson, it may be added, is no bigot on the subject of tobacco. He uses the weed temperately himself. - Philadelphia will be subjects of common and impi-Press.

-We can state in what situation

The Wearing of Mourni

There is one old and long established custom that women ought to possess moral courage and common sense enough to take into their own hands and settle for themselves on a simple and permanent basis. It is the custom and permanent basis. It is the custom of wearing mourning for departed friends. The putting on and taking off of black within a stated time is in itself, instead of being a compliment an insult to the dead. One does not put on and put off one's sorrow in this way; there is therefore no reality to this fashion of symbolizing it. A loss by death is irresymbolizing it. A loss by death is irremediable; the grief of it may be hidden away, but it lasts forever. It is true that the desire, when one has lost a near and dear friend, is for silence and darkness, for neutral tints and for the presence and association with only that which harmonizes with our own sense of loss and bereavement. But we cannot often indulge in this selfish absorbtion and exclusion, and it is doubtless good for us that we cannot. Our lives go on; our duties remain. They must be performed. We put our griefs away. We do not intrude them upon others. We lock them up and keep them as a sort of luxury for quiet hours when indulgence will not interfere with our obligations to the living, with active participation in the duties of the hour. There is no reason of course why women should do violence to natural feeling and wear high colors and gay ornaments at a time when their hearts are saddened by a heavy loss. Let them lay aside what they no longer take pleasure in, and wear their simplest, plainest, darkest dresses; but why lay aside what is perfectly sensible and even in harmony with their own feelings and incur much unnecessary trouble and expense merely to put on garments a little deeper, a little darker, a little sadder, and oblige an entire change in the habits of life, the avoidance of much that would be healthful and salutary rather than harmful, the adaptation of social conditions to the circumstances and accidents of an individual, and the actual creation of a code of ethics the observance of which depends on the presence or depth of a crape band. The most ardent supporters of outward and visible signs of woe are those who are least sensitive to grief, but who like the noyelty of an entire change of wardrobe,

and the pleasant excitement of finding out exactly what ought and what ought not to be employed under such circumstances. As there is no authorized code, the rules extracted from self-constituted authorities are often more amusing than practical or reliable. To many limited but well-intentioned women, the imagined necessity for "doing as other people do;" in this regard is a source of extreme embarrassment and perplexity. Perhaps they cannot afford the outlay. Perhaps they have only recently, by dint of much contrivance, replenished their wardrobes. Perhaps it was not a near relative. Perhaps the relative lived at a distance. All the facts are agitated pro and con to make a case against assuming this new burden; and the only argument on the other side, the strongest feeling is this, that if they do not conform to common custom they ous remark. This is much stronger in small neighborhoods and communities. It is therefore the duty of any woman of position and influence in such communities to set an example in the right direction, and afford the moral support of this influence to her poorer neighbors. In cities women out of a certain exclusiveness are fast emancipating themselves from their traditions .- Jenny June, in Albany Journal.

War Against Cigarettes.

"There is no engine of destruction known to humanity to-day doing more damage than the popular little cigar-ette," said Mr. J. M. Lailin, the athlete to a Sun reporter. The reporter thereupon questioned Mr. Laflin, and he talked something as follows:

Fifteen years ago, in this city, a Frenchman named Bedervisian manufactured the first American cigarette. He began with only six women assistants. An American cigarette was a novelty, and attracted considerable attention. But Bedervisian lacked capi-tal, and his cigarette manufactory soon ceased to exist.

Two years later, in 1871, Francis S. Kinney began the manufacture of cigarettes. Having ample capital, he en-tered into the field to stay, and the Kinney Brothers to-day employ nearly a thousand operatives, a large propor-tion of them being women. They are paid by piece work, and, while few can earn over \$7 a week, many earn only from \$1.50 to \$2 a week.

Alfred Ozanne was for a while a rival of Kinney, but he soon disappeared and of late years the cigarette business has been practically in the hands of only three firms.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business can be formed from the fact that in 1882 nearly 600,000,000 cigarettes were manufactured in this country, of which New York City furnished 444,092,867.

One hundred and eighty-two different brands of cigarettes have been manufactured in fifteen years. Of these seventy-one have had their day. The nomenclature has exercised a great deal of ingenuity, but there is more variety in the names than in the tobacco. One sort of tobacco has been known to supply the material for sixteen different brands.

There have been comparatively few novelties or improvements introduced in the manufacture of cigarettes. The original Americon cigarettes had mouthpieces, in imitation of the European article. Mouthpieces have been made of glass, cork, and husks, but the vast majority of cigarettes have no mouthpieces. Cigarettes with mouthpieces sold originally for twenty cents a package. Now, without mouthpieces, they retail at ten cents a package.

It is asserted that the tobacco used in the manufacturing of the cheapest known cigars is of a better grade than that used in the manufacture of the most popular cigarettes. The tobacco used in cigarettes is adulterated with saltpetre, to prevent the tobacco from moulding. The effect of the indroduction of saltpeter into the human system is said by medical men to be highly injurious to the vital functions. The oil of the paper used for cigarette wrappers has been pronounced to be more pernicious in itself than even the oil of tobacco. The paper wrappers, contrary to the usual rule with burning paper, burns white. This is caused by their being previously subjected to the action of acids and chemical agents.

The vast majority of cigarette smokers are boys from the ages of six to eighteen years. Young clerks, messenger boys, students in schools and Post. colleges and the like. Since the intro-

duction of the American cigarette the

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The premium for the best book on -The premium for the best book on the Day of Rest, to be delivered to the American Sunday-school Union before October, is \$1,000.-N. Y. Observer.

-When a teacher at the Carlisle (Pa.) school for Indian youths asked a pupil: "What is the axis of the earth?" he was answered: "A think line on which it wheels around."

-A reading room has been opened at Savannah, Ga., by two converted Hebrews, which is designed to have a Christian influence upon their brethren. It receives the encouragement of the churches and pastors of the city .- N. Y. Sun.

-Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, whom General Grant thought one of the four ablest men he met in his trip sround the world, recently said in a public address that the religion of Jesus must be a power for good, as it leads its followers to such deeds of true philanthropy and charity.

-The classes in carpentering which were recently established in a Cleve-land public school have proved not to interfere with the regular studies, and the boys have not only developed a taste for hard work, but by their standing show that training the hands is an actual help in other school work .--Cleveland Leader.

-Rev. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, preaching on gambling, said: "To put down gambling it will be necessary to stop rafiling in church fairs, and for ladies to give up offering small odds on races in yonder park. No minister who could justify these as a harmless form of gambling is in a condition to ery out against gambling saloons. These little things are the devil's kindling wood."-N. Y. Times.

-The people of Boston have organized and opened what they term "The People's Church" in that city. It is much after the form of the Moody church in Chicago. It accommodates 2,500 people, with accommodations for 750 more in an adjoining chapel, which can be united with the main audienceroom by the throwing open of doors. The seats are arranged in semi-circular form on a gradually sloping floor, like those in a theater, and folding chairs are substituted for pews. Attached to the church is a parsonage. All the seats are free.-Boston Herald.

-"One March day," says the venerable Bishop Pierce (Methodist), of Georgia, "I rode ten miles through a drenching rain to Flatrock Chapel, only to find two persons there, a man and a boy. After waiting a few minutes I said: "We might as well leave here, as there will be no congregation." But the man quietly responded: "Through five miles of pelting rain 1 have come to hear preaching." I saw my duty and replied: 'You are right. You are entitled to it.' For one hour I addressed my little congregation and was never listened to with more attention."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS. "

-The longest word in the dictionary is "disproportionableness." By pushing out every other letter it ought to make an excellent comb.-Detroit

-"I'll be hanged if I knew what I was about," as the murderer remarked. when asked if he had anything to sa -Boston Transcript. -What's the difference between a man who tears down a picket fence and one who dresses a spring chicken? One pulls the picket and the other picks the pullet. - Yonkers Gazette. -A little four-year-old girl did not obey when her mother first called her. So her mother spoke rather sharply. Then she came in and said: "Mamma, I've been very kind to you to-day, and I don't want you to speak so large to me." -An individual applies to the cab company for a situation. "Do you know how to drive?" "Yes, sir." "You know that you must be polite with all your passengers?" "Ah!" "And honest. For example, what would you do if you should find in your cab a pocket-book containing \$10,000?" "Nothing at all, I should live on my income."-Chicago Herald. -"What has become of Miss Blank, who was such a favorite in your set?" "Her father failed a few weeks ago, and all they had was sold by the sheriff." "Poor thing!" "And now they have to live in a little rented house down town." "What a change! How she must grieve!" "Yes. She is so much changed that even her best friends would not recognize her. I met her on the street to-day and did not know her at all, poor thing."-Philadelphia Press. -"Charles, where have you been?" inquired a young wife of her husband on his return from a trip outside the theater between acts. Did the man equivocate and attempt to dodge the issue thus forcibly presented to him? Did he say that he had been out to see a man? Did he blushingly assert that he was called out to privately close up a horse trade? Did he crawl, cringe and whine out a falsehood? No. Drawing himself up to the full height of six feet of manly dignity he exclaimed heroically: "My name is Jones. I cannot tell a lie. I have been out to see which way the wind is. Pass me the little hatchet."-Texas Siftings.

perform the functions claimed for it, and if these machines are strictly experiments, made solely with a view to perfect the device, the right of the inventor remains unimpaired; but when an inventor puts his incomplete or experimental device upon the market, or sells it, as a manufacturer. more than two years before he applies for his patent, he gives to the public the device in the condition or stage of development in which he sells it. In such case his patent can not be allowed to relate back and cover form which he gave to the public more than two years before he applied for a patent .- Lyman vs. Maypole, U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois.

CONTRACT IN PARTIAL RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

A contract in general restraint of trade is void, but if in partial restraint of trade only, it may be supported, provided the restraint is reasonable and the contract founded on a consideration. This distinction between such stipulations as are in general restraint of trade. and such as are in restraint of it only as to particular persons and places, or for a limited time, has long been recognized both in England and America: the latter, if founded on a good and valuable consideration, are valid: the former are invariably prohibited. The reason assigned for this difference is, that all general restraints tend to promote monopoiles and tend to discourage industries, enterprise and fair competition, which reason does not apply to partial restraints. Such a stipulation is not in general restraint of trade, but in partial restraint only, and is reasonable .- Supreme Court of Georgia.

CONVEYANCE TO WIFE.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Durand vs. Weightman, hold that a voluntary settlement of property by a husband upon his wife can be assailed only by his existing creditors. This was a case where a husband conveved land to his wife as a voluntary settlement for her future maintenance, retaining at the same time personal property amply sufficient to discharge all his flabilities in good faith, without any intention thereby to defraud any existing or subsequent creditors. The Court held that, under the circumstances, the conveyance was good as against subsequent creditors acquiring their claims some three years afterward.

PROOFS OF LOSS.

When the requirements of a policy of fire insurance in regard to the proofs of loss to be furnished are substantially complied with, they will not be held in-sufficient for formal defects in the manner in which they are made. The skion of the insured to sign the ofs of loss is not fatal, when they ave been followed up by his writing to insurers several times in regard to the insurers several times in regard to the claim, but they made no suggestion to him of any detect in the proofs, or re-quest to cure any formal defect. Where the notary before whom the proofs were the notary before whom the proofs were the notary before whom the proofs were taken signs the jural, his seal attached to a certificate immediately following, will be held to apply to the jural also, --Universal Fire Ins. Co. vs. Morin, Pana. Supreme Court.

The Latest Parislan Amusement.

Leaders of fashion in Paris deserve the rare praise of having discoverednot, indeed, a new pleasure, but a new variety of an old one. This is the very heart of the dancing season, Paris being in all things a month earlier than London; and after Cinderella's fancy balls and costume reunions, in which inventive eccentricity was to be confined entirely to (the outsides of) the heads of the guests, it seemed that nothing new in that line could be devised. Something new has been devised, and is now in the full swing of Parisian patronage and popularity. Dances are given in which the hostess assumes a national-

ity. The Parisienne is content for the night to be a Spaniard, a Pole, a Neopolitan, and as is the hostess so must be her guests. The mise en scene is rigorously correct. In one salon' you might fancy yourself in Madrid; especially if you had never been there. You have the sarabande and the bolero, the short petticoats, the gay flounces; and, where nature (or art) can supply them, the olive complexions, the lustrous locks and the rather wanton eyes of the country of bullfights; dark beauties are much admired and Spanish lace is in high request. A few doors off you are in Poland, Chopin's dreamy waltzes giving the music, and the slow, swinging step so inexplicable to a Frenchman accustomed to tectotum gyrations. German manners and customs are not yet very popular; but there seems a craze for the Russian mode. On the whole, the boulevardier boasts with reason that after it has struck twelve he can make a tour of the world in forty min-

-The Chinese have a curious way of determining the future occupation of a male infant. On the first birthday he in a circle around him. The article which he handles first is a sure prophecy of the direction in which his fut activities will lie.-Chicago Journal.

utes .- Pall Mall Gazette.

lime has been found useful. From its power to decompose it has been founduseful on poor granite soils. From its caustic nature it corrects injurious matter, such as sulphate of iron in soil. Lime breaks up and pulverizes stiff clays, improving their texture. It decomposes inert vegetable matter, peat, roots, etc. It hastens the decay of stable manure and dead carcasses, putrescent matter, etc., but in all such cases if the manurial qualities are to be made useful they must be covered with earth during the action of the lime to absorb the ammonia.-Iowa Register.

-An important precedent relating to street tights has been established in London. Two boys were detected in such an encounter by a policeman, and one of them, who was summarily judged to be the more guilty, was taken before a magistrate. The culprit explained that he was not the aggressor. The other boy, he said, had been "converted," and struck him because he would not "turn religious" too. His mother, moreover, confirmed her son's good opinion of himself; but the Judge decided that the "converted" boy was probably the better behaved of the two and fined the unconverted half a crown.

-The princess of "crazy-quilt" makers is Mollie Williams, a young woman living near St. Joseph, Mo. She has just finished making a silk quilt, the blocks of which are filled in with pieces of the dresses of more or less distinguished women throughout the country. The pieces in the quilt go up in the thousands. Among the ladies who furnished her specimens are Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Governor Knott, of Kentucky, Mrs. Langtry, Fanny Davenport, Ellen Terry, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Kellogg, Bernhardt, Lotta, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Hendricks and Phoebe Couzins .- St. Louis Post.

Seeking Advice.

"You have been a grain speculator, I believe," said a solid-looking business man, as he entered a broker's office and without ceremony took the first chair he was waved to.

"Yes, sir; I have been a speculator, but I am now out of the business, thank goodness. It's hazardous, sir, very hazardous."

"Yes, well then, I take it from that that you don't believe in a young man dealing in futures."

"No, sir, I do not. It is a reprehensible practice, sir; very reprehensible." "What would you do with a son if you had one who persisted in dealing ip futures.'

"Why, if my son-and I've got one-should deal in futures, I should wrestle with him awhile, and then if he persisted I should fire him out of the house.

"All right. Your son is coming to see my daughter nearly every night in the week, and last night I overheard them week, and last night I overheard them talking about how much they thought I was worth. If that isn't dealing in futures I'd like to know what is. I just believe I'll take your advice and fire him."-2zxas Siftings.

Stop That Cough.

Coughs and colds are prevalent now, especially among children, too often from the ignorance or carelessness of their elder guardians. Many mothers appear to accept with resignation the repeated and violent colds from which their children suffer as providential and unavoidable. A cold is by no means always due to exposure. Indigestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in much of the clothing worn during the day, unaired bed-chambers-all, or any of these these things, may have far more to do with your child's tendency to cold than the keenest breath of the bracing winter air. And in great measure these things are under your control. Mothers should understand that it is a fact, whether they can see how it is or not, that numerous colds and sore throats are directly traceable to indigestion and dietetic errors. Quantities of greasy food, fried meats, pastry, and the like, ill-ventilated rooms, and continued constipation, have to answer for many cases of croup and putrid sore throats. All these things weaken the system and render it far less able to resist changes of temperature. Give every bed-room a thorough airing every day, more especial, it several children

are obliged to sle to there her, or with their parents. Th avoided, if possible; if not. er a window slightly fr -or if this cannot be don · m below. There is frequent. air enough

.... the sleeping generated and reat apartment of a farming with small children to supply them all not only colds. but with a number of co-called "malarious" diseases, to last a year, perhaps longer. Neglect of bathing is another prolific source of colds. A child from three to ten years old should certainly receive an entire bath twice a week in winter. A warm bath at night, taking special care to avoid any chill after, will frequently break up a sudden cold. Keep children from playing in chilly, unused rooms in autumn and winter weather. Let them play out of doors as much as possible, taking care to have their feet warm and dry. A flannel suit and rubber overshoes will often save much cough medicine and doctor's bills. Keep them warmly clad, but do not be content with thick coats and worsted hoods, while short skirts barely cover their knees, leaving the limbs chilled.-Mrs. Lucy Randolph, in American Agriculturist.

number of smokers has enormously increased, and the increase has been why sentence should not be pronounced. chiefly in the younger portion of the community.

In regard to the results of cigarette smoking, physicians say it affects seriously the functions of the stomach, especially in the young. It has a tendency to increase the action of the heart, causing palpitation. It is a fruitful source of indigestion. It has a decided tendency to produce catarrh in the head. This, it is said, arises from the fact that a cigarette, being much shorter than a cigar, more of the smoke finds its way into the mouth and nasal organs, a very much larger percentage of smoke being inhaled by the smoker from a cigarette than from a cigar. Cigarette smoking, it is averred, has also a decided tendency to produce asthma, and renders the system more liable to the attacks of pneumonia and bronchitis. In its effects upon the nervous system cigarette smoking is said to be in the highest degree pernicious both directly and indirectly. It destroys healthy appetite for solid food, and by the constant expectoration it produces leads to a morbid craving for drink. Injury or destruction of the nerves of the eyes, it is alleged, has been in hundreds of instances produced by cigarette smoking.

The following letter from a promi-nent physician of Brooklyn sums up some of the views that doctors take of cigarette smoking :

"If one could select a fine healthy boy of from twelve to fifteen years of age, well known for his fine physique, even disposition, and great strength, and start him in his career as a cigarette smoker under the observant eye of the public, what results might not accrue from such example as the paporama was unfrom such example as the panorama was unfolded to them?

"The decay of physical power, emaciation the irritable temper, the sallow complexion, the drawn and anxious look, the unsteadiness of the hands, the dyspepsia, the capricious appetite, the aversion to parental and other advice, the tendency to keep lower compani-onship, could hardly fail to leave its impress upon such an audience." upon such an audiend

"More especially in the nervous diathesis does this rapid decay make itself apparent and in varying degrees according to the amount of indugence. Physeians daily watch this process with pain and anxiety for those intrusted to their care. Indeed, if my own professional experience were to be my guide, I could declare the evil of cigarette smoking to be even greater than that of alcohol. "8. HOPKINS KEEP."

Girls are also becoming smokers of cigarettes. There are two shop girls in Grand Street, near the East River, who between them purchase and puff ten packages of cigarettes a week. A girl in a shop in Division Street is said to have boasted that she can outsmoke any cigarette smoker of the east side.

Mr. Lflin says he has for some years past had his attention strongly directed to this subject as a professor of athletic training. He has noted the havoc pro-duced in the physical constitutions of youth by the smoking of cigarettes, and has endeavored to get a law passed by the New York Legislature similar to the New Jersey law passed last year, which prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age. A bill based upon this law has this winter been introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Clarke, and Dr. Howard Crosby, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Prof. Laffin, and others, are arging its passage.-N. Y. Sun.

Accommodating.

A travel-stained tramp called at the house of an old negro.

"Have you got some wood I can chop?"

"O, yas. Dar's de pile an' yander's de axe. Jes he'p yesse'f."

The tramp after chopping for about a half-hour, went to the old negro and said:

"Well, I'm done."

"Done chopped ez much ez yer wants ter, is yer?"

"I've chopped enough, I think." "Uh huh, but doan' be no ways back'ard about it. Jes he'p yesself, an' recolleck' dat when yer wants ter limber up yer j'ints, here's de place whar yer kin find 'commodation."

"But I want something to cat.

That's why I chopped the wood." "Yer didn't say nuthin' 'bout dat. Said yer wanted to chop wood. I ken go out any time an' git somebody ter eat. Good day, sah. Recolleck' dar's allus a axe heah at yer 'sposal, sah.neaw Traveler.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Feed plenty of buttermilk to the hens. Either give it in place of water or thicken it with a mixture of bran and meal. Thick milk and skimmed milk are also excellent.-N. Y. Herald.

-A cold, damp, airy temperature will cause animals to consume more food without corresponding results in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used to keep up warmth .- Troy Times.

-Watch your farm hands and note their treatment of cattle. The brutal habit of kicking cows should not be allowed. A kick in the udder will very likely result in bloody milk. Although the consequences of a blow or kick on the ribs may not be seen at once more or less damage will certainly follow .--Exchange.

-Eggs on Toast: Grease the pan or skillet you wish to cook the eggs in, and salt the water. When it simmers --not boils-carefully drop into it, so as not to break, one egg at a time. There should be water enough to cover them. Before they are hard, remove with a small flat skimmer, and put each egg on a piece of hot buttered toast.-The Household.

-There is no truth in the popular Idea that vines allowed to climb against a house will make it damp. Keep them cut down below the roof so that they do not choke the gutters and there will be no trouble from this source. Besides the beauty they give to an otherwise plain and perhaps unpainted house, the cottage covered with vines will possess the advantage of greater coolness in summers and increased warmth in winter.-N. Y. Examiner.

-English farmers keep three sheep on every four acres of their land. In this country we have one sheep for every thirty-four acres. The English wheat crop averages, in ordinary seasons, twenty-nine bushels per acre. Ours is a little less than twelve. There may be other causes for this great difference, but the greater attention given to sheep husbandry by English farmers is undoubtedly one of the causes .--American Cultivator.

Saving Seed.

There are many varieties of seed that, with a little pains, the farmer would find he can save more economically than he can purchase, and have the advantage of knowing that his seed is genuine, fresh and reliable. Every farmer is aware, of course, that some seed is more difficult to clean and save than others, and that a number of plants do not mature their seeds in one season, but that the plants must be wintered over and allowed to grow another season to properly mature. One advantage with this class of seeds is. you are better able to judge what plants are best to mature for seed. Lettuce, radishes, mustard, spinach, tomatoes, melons, squashes and cucumbers all mature seeds the first year. A selection of the plant must be made before it is fully matured. I find it a good plan to select some of the earliest plants, considerable more than I expect to save the seed from, and either mark them by sticking down an ear

The North Pele.

It is a misapprehension to suppose the chief purpose of Arctic exploration is to mach the north pole. The north pole has figured in the schemes of scientific explorers only as a desirable incident in the carying out of their work. Geo-graphers talk of the north pole quest pure and simple as an unscientific and a puerile idea. What explorers are really expected to do is to advance as far as practicable into the unknown region, to study its geography and make important scientific observations. Captain Nares, nine years ago, had to halt 400 miles this side of the pole. But his expedition was called a brilliant success, because he entered the great frozen sea north of this continent, explored the coast line for a distance of thirty-five degrees of longitude, and brought home a great mass of interesting scientific data.

The leading geographers assert that Arctic exploration is of immense value to the world, both in its scientific and in its commercial aspects. They say that winds, tides, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and other important phenomena cannot be thoroughly investigated except under many different conditions of temperature and locality. Among many triumphs of Arctic research they mention the fixing of the position of the tree magnetic pole by Ross, the finding of a simple means of keeping the needle pointing to the true North in high latitudes, the discovery of the commercial mineral cryolite, and of the great whaling and sealing grounds in the Spitzbergen and North Greenland "seas. They assert also that, in spite of the frightful disasters that have befallen some exploring parties, the loss of life has been small. About three per cent. of the Actic explorers have died in the course of their work-not a large proportion when compared with the mortality among African explorers .-N. Y. Sun.

R-ash Advice.

One blowing day last week, when the sidewalks were as slippery as glass, a woman stood in front of a door on Clifford street, and strewed some ashes from a pan she held on the icy walk. As she did so, the wind blew the coaldust rather freely over her, and a man going past said:

"If you will turn your back to the wind it will blow the ashes from you instead of over you."

The woman thanked him with her eyes, but did not move. Indeed, she could not without losing her balance and the ashes both.

"Let me show you," said the man, kindly, as he removed a fur glove and grasped with a determined grip the well-filled ash-pan. "You can throw them over the walk in this way, and not be liable to put your eyes out. It's as easy as rolling off a log," and he braced his back against the wind and gave a generous flop to the ash-pan.

The woman went into the house to get the ashes out of her hair and eves and recover her health. When the police had dusted the man off and identified him they took him home. The only remark he made was:

"You can't most always tell from what quarter the wind will blow when stalk or transplanting to a place by you attempt to give advice about themselves, and then before the seed emptying an ash-pan."

REMINISCENCES OF BOCHESTER.

The Falls of the Genesse and Sam Patch's Faial Leap-One of Its Business Houses and Its

Great Magnitude. .

The present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the county in evary direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesses River, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, became completely blockaded by ice, ferm-ing an impassable dam, and the water comdown the Genesee River overflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorities prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rockaster at that time and was greatly interested in the manner in which this great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments, a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of cannon would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process, the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee River. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the mag-nificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposessin America, being en-tirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of flooring. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

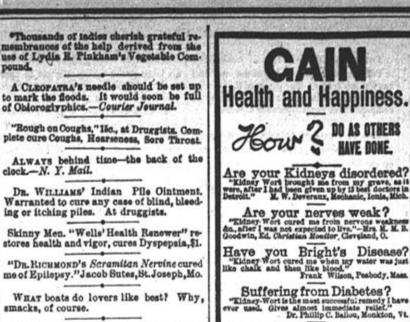
"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs-all the 1,001 ills that fiesh is heir to come this time of the year, if at all. It is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Sate Rhoumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgetten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicine men, but I supposed Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheuma tism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Study first taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and acute rheumatism, but during our investigation, we learned of a remarkable-cure at a celebrated springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable prop-erties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefit. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe Cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are simply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will come as popular as our Safe Cure."

"You seem to talk freely in regard to your remedies and appear to have no secrets, Mr. Warner."

None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases. is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect, while physicians can only experiment with their hundred patients and hun-dred diseases. With the ordinary physician, the code binds dim down, so that if he makes a discovery, he is bound to give it to the other physicians, which, of course, discourages investigation, to a great extent. This is why the great discoveries in medical science of late years have been made by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it in a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases."



Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Eldney-Wort, (I bottle) cured me when I was a ame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talimage, Milwankee, Wis

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth \$20 a boz."-Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Eldney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured as after 15 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fatrchild, St. Albans, VL

smacks, of course.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is an invaluable iressing for inflamed and sore joints Price 25c.

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, \$1.

PUBLIC speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for fev-erishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c



Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, billonsness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.-Ed. Oscorgo

My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Dis-ease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time.

T. R. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1879 .-- I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney comptaints and all dis-eases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

[~] Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.—Snes: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflamma-tion of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do-cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CABTER.

GENTS-Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOETZEL, 638 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.



remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cura. Send as once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post-Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT. 133 Pearl St., New York.





Are Annually Sown and Planted in Half a Million Gardens!

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.

to This Year's Catalogue Free on Application.

matures destroy those that do not come up to what I expected.

One fault with many who save garden seed is, they are too willing to save the leavings; the bed of lettuce is picked over and used and what is left is aldowed to go to seed. Peas and beans are picked over until those that are missed in picking get too ripe and are finally gathered for seed. No wonder in a short time the seed runs out and the crop fails to come up to your expecstations. The best, and only the best, must be saved for seed, and these should be early as well as prolific.

With peas and beans, my plan is to gave as many rows as I think will furmish me with what I will need, and then select the earliest and best of these; and the same with lettuce, radishes and spinach-select a number of plants and from the best of these select what I want for seed. These are nearly all easily cleaned and packed. I always wait until the larger per cent. of the seed is ripe and then cut off the tops and let dry a day or two. I believe it to be the best policy to dry these in shade, then lay the tops on a clean sheet and thresh out the seed; they can be very easily cleaned by holding up and letting run down upon a sheet, the winds will blow out the larger per cent. of trash.

*

If melons, squashes, etc., are wanted for seed, they should not be planted close together, as they will mix. If you do not intend saving seed from them, it do not intend saving seed from them. it enterprise of its contemporaries to shame does not so much matter. In raising by an article on "The Next World's Fair." cucumbers I always allow one or two vines to mature seed, while the rest are carefully picked clean. With tomatoes, the earliest, largest and smoothest be has a wife who wants a new bonnegand should be reserved for seed. Both of silk dress every week, to say nothing of the earliest, largest and smoothest these plants should be allowed to lay a few days after picking before cleaning. Washing is the quickest way of cleaning pulpy seeds of all kinds .-- Cor. Prairie Farmer.

How Farmers Help Each Other.

A successful farmer finds it to his interest that his neighbors should also be successful. A single instance of wellordered and productive fields does not make the reputation of an entire locality for profitable agricultural enterprises. It becomes noted for fertility, and acquires comparative importance as a center of production, when the number of good farmers is in the majority; when its yields of grain or hay or other crops attract general notice; when buyers learn that such a country town will supply the largest quantity and finest quality of butter or cheese or wool or apples or other specialty; when those who travel observe the general excellence of roads, the beauty of the shade that overhangs them, the neatness of the lawns by which they are bordered, the orchards and gardens that adjoin them, the evident prosperity of the community at large. To what extent the money value of one's land who lives in such a community is enhanced thereby-not to mention the pleasure and profit of associating with those having similar alms for improve-

ment and gradually securing similar means for attaining it—would be diffi-cult to determine.—Country Gentleman,

Which it is so. - Detroit Free Press.

-A sewing-machine agent was re cently attacked by a fierce catamount near Milford. Strange as it may appear, the catamount escaped without buying one of the machines.-Philadelphia Call.

A Great Horseman.

Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Wal-Lut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that baving long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle, he cheerfully accords this great pain-cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

An exchange says mush has become a popular dish in society. Nothing seems to take in society like something soft .--Chicago Herald.

Color Your Butter.

Farmers that try to sell white butter are aff of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and mar-ket their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and wells. quality. This color is used by all the lead-ing creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

ENQUIRER: When is the best time to travel? When she asks you if you are going to stay to breakfast

----A CONNECTICUT newspaper has put the

It is well enough to advise a man to keep his hands out of his pockets, but how in the world is a man going to do this if caramels, ice cream, and a box at the opera?

A HEALTH journal says that you ought to take three quarters of an hour for your dinner. It is well also to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

THE game laws do not protect bachelors in leap-year.

A NEW game of base-ball played with cards is the latest sensation. It's a great boon to mankind. The father, who only hears base-ball talked six months in the year, can buy a pack for his boys and have home runs, pick-ups and wild pitches dinned into his ears all the time.-N. Y. Post.

DRUNKENNESS is a reel misfortune .-Boston Transcript.

A BAND of Italian brigands captured a duke recently, and held him for thirty days. Any American beiress can do that, and hold him longer.

WHEN a man pawns his watch he raised money with a patent lever.-Washington Hatchet. When a prisoner passes a watch in jall it is an escapement movement.---Marathon Independent.

"Bur are you sure she'll accept you?" asked Duffix of Frink, who was about to "pop." "Accept me? You bet she will! She's like my clothes-ready-maid!"

HE-"You made a fool of me when I mar-ried you, ma'am." Sbe-"Lor! You al-ways told me you were a self-made man!" -London Funch.

A MANCHESTER (N. H.) man found nine-ty-nine shoe-nsils in a chicken's gizzard. The result of frequent "shooing," probably.

"And you find that you are curing as great a number of people as ever before?" "Yes, a far greater number. We never sold so much of our medicine as now and never knew of so many remarkable cures." The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the result they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.

THE didn't-knew-it-was-loaded man will always live, and frequently die .- Chicago Tribune.

For 25 years I have been afflicted with Catarrh so that I have been confined to my room for two months at a time. I have tried all the humbugs in hopes of relief, but to no success until I met with an old friend who had used Ely's Cream Balm and advised me to try it. I procured a bottle to please him, and from the first application I found relief. 'It is the test remedy I have ever tried.-W. C. MATHEWS, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

POWDER is like money. It's awful hard

to hold after it begins to go .- Burlington Hawkeye.

ARE you nervous, or languid, or weak? Take Hops and Malt Bitters. Have you rheumatism? Hops and Malt Bitters will cure you. Does dyspepsia or indigestion harass you? Be relieved by Hops and Malt Bitters. You require a tonic, perhaps (how few do not?) Hops and Malt Bitters are unsurpassed. All dealers sell them. Manufactored by Hops and Malt Bitters Co., Detroit, Mich.

THE pink of politeness-the blush that follows a kind act.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

I HAVE seen remarkable results from use of Swift's Specific on a cancer. A young man near here has been afflicted five years with the most angry looking eating cancer I ever saw, and was nearly dead. The first bottle made a wonderful change, and after five bottles were taken, he is nearly or

quite well. It is truly wonderful. M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

"Love is an infernal transport," says a

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported to be at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia point of death from an attack of Fineumonia has entirely recovered by the use of Da. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNOS, and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited.

"You claim too much for Samaritan Neroine," says a skeptic. Its patrons say just the opposite.

Sent free to sufferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility, etc. It tells of wonderful cures effected by Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus. Sold by druggists; \$1. Dr. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

ROLLING stock-Cattle trains pitched

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will re-Heve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Con-sumptive and Throat Diseases. They are used always with good success.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Cures throat and lung affections. Don't Bend for Hinstras triffe. Pike's toothachs drops cure in I min. ING MACHINE

CAMARITA N AND INFALLIBLE NEVER FAILS REPUTING Epileptic Fits, Spanns, Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Scrofula, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Pros-tration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve

tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Sa

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This porous plaster is absolutely the best ever

BUNG ON LEA

HAY-FEVER ment will cure.

Price, 50 cents, by mali or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



with the finger.

Thorough treat-

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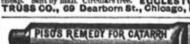


It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its pance indicates is a perfect Vegeta-ble Hair Bestorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sul-plar, sugar of lead and nitrate of sliver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each tottle is warranted. Van Sonaacz, Srz-venson & Co., Chicago, II., & C. N. CRITTENTON, N.Y.

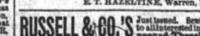


BR. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.





Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, dc. Fifty cents. By all Druggiets, or by mail. E. T. HAZKLTINK, Warren, Pa.







Good Pay for Agents. \$100 to \$20 mo, made selling our fine Books & B Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Chicago,



AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Mattering Machine ever invented. Will kalt a pair of ting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in twn-ty minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW, ENGINES THESHERS, MILLS, ENGINES House Powers, (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphled and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Os., Mansfield, Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS EVES Deformity Apparatus, Etastic Stockings, Trusses and Batteries, Best is Chenpest, Write for free Catalogue No. 2, to Sharp & Smith, Chicago, Iil.

Lady Agents can secure perma and good shary soling General Con-the secure of the secure perma-tion of the secure perma-tion of the secure of the secure of the City Suspender Co., Clackastl, O

GRAZY QUILTS and Patch Work. the Large Pieces of Nile. All differ-ent rolors. Send Se conta to J. T. POWELL & CO., 116 Washington St., Chicago, Ili.

ARTISTS' Supplies and Material. All kinds. Descriptive circular sees SON, 258 and 260 Wabaah Ave., Chicago

SEED Northern Grown, all tratted; rell-able, freah, cheap. New wheat for Illi-generation of the West. Catal Pres-J. Balzer, Box 8, LaCrosse, Wia

BRAIDED SILK "BUSINERS" FISH-LINES. Samples free. 25 parts trout line. 50e; Basi, 75e; Waste Sewing Silk, black or mird, 25e per or. E.J. MARTIN, Rockville, Conn.

Young Men learn TELBONAPHT here and Circulars free VALENTINE BEOS., Janesville, Wis

HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. W w made to ord x. E. BURNHAM, 71 Stafe Street, Chicago.

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CHEAP LAND, Near R. R. and watered. No. 1 for lowa, KS., Neb. grass, grain and stock. List and map lowa, KS., Neb. free. J. A. BENT, Wheaton, IL

\$65 A MONTH and BOARD for three live Toung Men or Ladies, in each county. Ad-dress P. W. ZIEULER & CO., Ohiongo, Ill.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pars. B ok of par-ticulars sent free. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlants, Os

FOR LADIES USE. -The grandest article, Bend Dr. H. G. FARR, 73 Essen Street, Boston, Mass.

\$250 A MONTEL Agents Wanted. 90 host Address JAY BIONSON, Durnore, Maca

SURE CURE for Epilepey, File of Spanna. Pass vo Poon Din. Kauna Mato. Co., 2008 Hickory st., R.Louis, Ma

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down an embankment.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Dec od Specially for the Midland Indus trial Gazette, St. Louis, Mo.] FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

In 1879 F. & Co. made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. rm of Boston merchants to whom the firm owed a large snm, brought an action to set aside the assignment, on the ground of fraud for the reason that on the day preceding the assignment, the assigning firm withdrew from the bank in which they held their account the sum of \$573.12, and on the day the assignment was made the sum of \$125, which they did not include in their schedule or turn over to the assignee, and concerning the disposition of which they refused to make any explanation. The com-plaint was dismissed and judgment ordered for the defendants by the judge before whom the case was tried, but his decision has been reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, which says: "It is well settled that any reservation of the least pecunicharacter by the assignor or family, and any device to ary cover up the property for the benefit of the assignor or secure to him directly or indirectly any benefit is fraudulent, and has always received the condemnation of the courts. The debtor who makes an assignment of this character must devote all his property to the payment of his debts, except such as is by law exempt from execution. The withholding of any considerable sum of money at the time of making an assignment from the assignee must, we think, in some form be explained, otherwise it is sufficient to establish a fraudulent intent, as the evidence strongly tends to show that this money was drawn out and kept by one of the assignors. In the absence of any reasonable explanation of that incident, the learned court, we think, should have found that the act of drawing and keeping the same was a fraudulent one, which voided the assignment."

DEFENSE TO NOTE-LAPSE OF TIME. Amote was given by T. to D. for \$650 in 1859, and was made payable in six months. D., who was in straightened circumstances, died in 1876, and an action was brought on the note by an indorser, in 1880. Two defenses were made: Statute of limitation and payment. The plaintiff was awarded judgment, and an appeal was taken to the New York Court of Appeals, where it was reversed, it being held that the answer of the statute of limitations was not available, as the defendant was a non-resident. But the defense of payment must be sustained. It was a rule of the common law that the payment of a bond or other specialty would be presumed after the lapse of twenty years from the time it became due, in the absence of evidence explaining the delay. although there was no statute bar. The presumption of payment from a great lapse of time is founded upon the rational ground that a person naturally desires to possess and enjoy his own, and that an unexplained neglect to enforce an alleged right for a long period casts suspicion upon the right itself.

INFRINGEMENT The law permits an inventor to construct a machine, which he is studying upon and developing. and place it in friendly hands for the purpose of testing it, and ascertain whether it will

Early Type Founding and Wood Cutting.

The very earliest printers were proba-bly their own type founders, and possi-bly at times their own wood cutters too; bly at times their own wood cutters too; but this cannot very long have been the case. A man setting up a printing press for the first time usually started with a font of type which he had bought from some already established printer. Thus, Jacob Bellaert, at Haarlem, bought type from Gerard Leeu, at Gouda; Hugo Janszoen, at Leyden, began printing with type and cuts which had already been almost worn out by Bellaert at Haarlem. Many other instances of a like kind might be noted where type changed hands, passing from a printer in one town to a less prosperous workman in another. So soon as the new printer had made a fair start he generally bought or made for himself an entirely new font of type, which became the characteristic of his press.

The early types, as we know, were nothing but copies of the careful writing of the day; thus they varied exceedingly, and it is possible, without much difficulty. to get to know almost every font by sight. It is then found possible to group together certain fonts as possessing general characteristics in common, and these will usually be seen to belong to a certain district or period. The varieties in each group may have arisen from various causes. Some are due to the necessity of having types of different sizes, some to alterations found advisable to aroid unnecessary wear and tear; some were, no doubt, made with a view to greater distinctness in the printing. One very common kind is one of the most difficult to detect. A font of type, we will imagine, had been used till it began to wear out. To save trouble in moulding the dies for a new set, the printer chose out an alphabet from the old ones, and with a knife trimmed the letters to make them sharp and distinct, cutting off a detail here and there, and generally making the outline somewhat thinner. From these he cast dies, which were used to strike off a fresh set. The font thus manufactured would closely resemble its predecessors, differing from it alone in details not readily perceived. The relations existing between wood cutters and printers are not so easy to discover. The French wood cutters had from the very first adopted a style completely different from that either of the Germans or Dutch. Their blocks were always much more uniformly tilled with even masses of careful shade; there were no large spaces left unoccupied and white on the paper. They were far ahead of their contemporaries in neatness and dexterity, but there was little life in their work. As a result, nothing great ever came from them; but all their early productions are pleasing, and contrast

agreeably with the rude work of their foreign contemporaries. Very few of their blocks ever passed into Holland. In his later years Gerard Leeu constantly uses a set of cuts and borders which present a marked difference from anything he had ever used before. They were clearly intended for a prayer-book, and the complete series is found in one, but not until after Leeu's

death. Each page of the book was surrounded by a gracefully designed border, within which either the text or the cuts could be printed. The cuts were used separately on many occasions, but the series was never divided, and after Leeu's death it came complete into the hands of Leisveldt. These were the first French cuts which ever passed into Holland. They seem to have started quite a rage, and a brisk demand arose for them. From origins so barbaric, from essays so simple and imperfect, there have roots, etc. It hastens the decay of arisen the magnificent industries we know. The printer and the engraver have come to be in some sort the good genii of the world of art. Theirs it is to popularize what the artist has produced-to bring within reach of the many that which is primarily achieved for the declaration and endowment of the few. Developed and perfected, the rude craft of the nameless masters who worked for Leeu and his fellow traders has become a necessary of the intellectual and emotional life of civilized humanity.-Magazine of Art.

MISCELLANEOUS

-A New York female, whose tost an eye in a fight with a cat, ployed an occulist to put a glass eye in the place of the member that had been clawed out .- N. Y. Graphic.

-Pere Hyacinthe, while speaking in New Orleans recently, said that "by the cession of Louisiana to the United States and England, the death warrant of a great French empire in America was signed. I would almost call this a crime."-N. O. Picayuno.

-An advertisement from the agony column of the London Standard; "Found in Pall Mall a purse containing money. Owner can have it by applying to H. F. Wakefield, Chiswick, on payment of advertisement and giving description. It not claimed within a week the money will be spent and the purse given to the poor."

-Over 8,000 plants are in the White House Conservatory proper, and 12,000 more are kept in the various hot-houses. This collection includes plants from every quarter of the globe, and it costs \$5,000 per year to tend them. Every room in the White House is decorated every morning with fresh flowers, and a huge bouquet is made for the President -- Washington Post.

-The acquittal of Rowell, who shot Lynch, reminds the Fort Worth Gazette of a coroner's verdict in Arizona. A party of "regulators" captured a horse thief and hanged him to the nearest limb. Then the Coroner, who was one of the regulators, impaneled a jury from the ranks and, after gravely deliberating, they found a verdict that the deceased came to death from the bite of a rattlesnake.

-Fatal cases of trichinosis have recently occurred in Michigan and Indiana. In both instances German families were the sufferers, and the victims had been eating uncooked swine's flesh. The pernicious habit of eating smoked or salted pork, without cooking it, retains its hold upon the Germans, notwithstanding the warnings of physicians and the frequent reports of disease and death resulting from the practice. It is this habit to which the great prevalence of trichinosis in Germany is to be attributed .- N. Y. Sun.

-Many of the squares of the city were lighter last night than we have been accustomed to see them. The ladies began where they left off, the lesson of the flood of February last, by giving the street early in the evening the full benefit of their parlor lights, and at a later hour placing brilliant lamps in upper windows. The magnificence of a double student's lamp under these circumstances was a revelation. The lights in the windows are generally accepted as evidence of public spirit and private benevolence .- Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

-Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who is something of a traveler, complains that the smoking-room of the average transatlantic steamer is a "noisy, stenchful pandemonium of drinking, betting, gambling with cards and dice, into which no decent person can enter without receiving an offense, and in which no peace-loving person can stay without exasperation." Dr. Robinson, it may be added, is no bigot on the subject of tobacco. He uses the weed temperately himself. - Philadelphia Press.

-We can state in what situation

The Wearing of Mournh

There is one old and long established custom that women ought to possess moral courage and common sense enough to take into their own hands and settle for themselves on a simple and permanent basis. It is the custom of wearing mourning for departed friends. The putting on and taking off of black within a stated time is in itself, instead of being a compliment an insult to the dead. One does not put on and put off one's sorrow in this way; there is therefore no reality to this fashion of symbolizing it. A loss by death is irremediable; the grief of it may be hidden away, but it lasts forever. It is true that the desire, when one has lost a near and dear friend, is for silence and darkness, for neutral tints and for the presence and association with only that which harmonizes with our own sense of loss and bereavement. But we cannot often indulge in this selfish absorbtion and exclusion, and it is doubtless good for us that we cannot. Our lives go on; our duties remain. They must be performed. We put our griefs away. others. We lock them up and keep them as a sort of luxury for quiet hours when indulgence will not interfere with our obligations to the living. with active participation in the duties of the hour. There is no reason of course why women should do violence to natural feeling and wear high colors and gay ornaments at a time when their hearts are saddened by a heavy Let them lay aside what loss. they no longer take pleasure in, and wear their simplest, plainest, darkest dresses; but why lay aside what is perfectly sensible and even in harmony with their own feelings and incur much unnecessary trouble and expense merely to put on garments a little deeper, a little darker, a little sadder, and oblige an entire change in the habits of life, the avoidance of much that would be healthful and salutary rather than harmful, the adaptation of social conditions to the circumstances and accidents of an individual, and the actual creation of a code of ethics the observance of which depends on the presence or depth of a crape band. The most ardent supporters of outward and visible signs of woe are those who are least sensitive to grief, but who like the noyelty of an entire change of wardrobe, and the pleasant excitement of finding out exactly what ought and what ought not to be employed under such circumstances. As there is no authorized code,

the rules extracted from self-constituted authorities are often more amusing than practical or reliable. To many limited but well-intentioned women, the imagined necessity for "doing as other people do;" in this regard is a source of extreme embarrassment and perplexity. Perhaps they cannot afford the outlay. Perhaps they have only recently, by dint of much contrivance, replenished their wardrobes. Perhaps it was not a near relative. Perhaps the relative lived at a distance. All the facts are agitated pro and con to make a case against assuming this new burden; and the only argument on the other side, the strongest feeling is this, that if they do not conform to common custom they will be subjects of common and impious remark. This is much stronger in small neighborhoods and communities. position and influence in such communities to set an example in the right direction, and afford the moral support of this influence to her poorer neighbors. In cities women out of a certain exclusiveness are fast emancipating themselves from their traditions .-- Jenny June, in Albany Journal.

War Against Cigarettes.

"There is no engine of destruction known to humanity to-day doing more damage than the popular little cigar-ette," said Mr. J. M. Lafin, the athlete to a Sun reporter. The reporter thereupon questioned Mr. Laflin, and he talked something as follows:

Fifteen years ago, in this city, a Frenchman named Bedervisian manufactured the first American cigarette. He began with only six women assistants. An American cigarette was a novelty, and attracted considerable attention. But Bedervisian lacked capital, and his cigarette manufactory soon ceased to exist.

Two years later, in 1871, Francis S. Kinney began the manufacture of cigarettes. Having ample capital, he en-tered into the field to stay, and the Kinney Brothers to-day employ nearly a thousand operatives, a large propor-tion of them being women. They are paid by piece work, and, while few can earn over \$7 a week, many earn only from \$1.50 to \$2 a week.

Alfred Ozanne was for a while a rival of Kinney, but he soon disappeared and We do not intrude them upon of late years the cigarette business has been practically in the hands of only three firms.

> Some idea of the magnitude of the business can be formed from the fact that in 1882 nearly 600,000,000 cigarettes were manufactured in this country, of which New York City furnished 444,092,867.

> One hundred and eighty-two different brands of cigarettes have been manufactured in fifteen years. Of these seventy-one have had their day. The nomenclature has exercised a great deal of ingenuity, but there is more variety in the names than in the tobacco. One sort of tobacco has been known to supply the material for sixteen different brands.

There have been comparatively few novelties or improvements introduced in the manufacture of cigarettes. The original Americon cigarettes had mouthpieces, in imitation of the European article. Mouthpieces have been made of glass, cork, and husks, but the vast majority of cigarettes have no mouthpieces. Cigarettes with mouthpieces sold originally for twenty cents a package. Now, without mouthpieces, they retail at ten cents a package.

It is asserted that the tobacco used in the manufacturing of the cheapest known cigars is of a better grade than that used in the manufacture of the most popular cigarettes. The tobacco used in cigarettes is adulterated with saltpetre, to prevent the tobacco from moulding. The effect of the indroduction of saltpeter into the human system is said by medical men to be highly injurious to the vital functions. The oil of the paper used for cigarette wrappers has been pronounced to be more pernicious in itself than even the oil of tobacco. The paper wrappers, contrary to the usual rule with burning paper, burns white. This is caused by their being previously subjected to the action of acids and chemical agents.

The vast majority of cigarette smokers are boys from the ages of six ing out every other letter it ought to to eighteen years. Young clerks, mes- make an excellent comb. - Detroit to eighteen years. Young clerks, messenger boys, students in schools and Post. colleges and the like. Since the intro-

duction of the American cigarette the was about," as the murderer remarked, number of smokers has enormously increased, and the increase has been why sentence should not be pronounced. chiefly in the younger portion of the community.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-The premium for the best book on the Day of Rest, to be delivered to the American Sunday-school Union before October, is \$1,000, -N. Y. Observer.

-When a teacher at the Carlisle (Pa.) school for Indian youths asked a upil: "What is the axis of the earth?" he was answered: "A think line on which it wheels around."

-A reading room has been opened at Savannah, Ga., by two converted Hebrews, which is designed to have a Christian influence upon their brethren. It receives the encouragement of the churches and pastors of the city .- N. Y. Sun.

-Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, whom General Grant thought one of the four ablest men he met in his trip around the world, recently said in a public address that the religion of Jesus must be a power for good, as it leads its followers to such deeds of true philanthropy and charity.

-The classes in carpentering which were recently established in a Cleveland public school have proved not to interfere with the regular studies, and the boys have not only developed a taste for hard work, but by their standing show that training the hands is an actual help in other school work .--Cleveland Leader.

--Rev. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, preaching on gambling, said: "To put down gambling it will be necessary to stop rafiling in church fairs, and for ladies to give up offering small odds on races in yonder park. No minister who could justify these as a harmless form of gambling is in a condition to cry out against gambling saloons. These little things are the devil's kindling wood."-N. Y. Times.

-The people of Boston have organized and opened what they term "The People's Church" in that city. It is much after the form of the Moody church in Chicago. It accommodates 2,500 people, with accommodations for 750 more in an adjoining chapel, which can be united with the main audienceroom by the throwing open of doors. The seats are arranged in semi-circular form on a gradually sloping floor, like those in a theater, and folding chairs are substituted for pews. Attached to the church is a parsonage. All the seats are free.-Boston Herald.

-"One March day," says the venerable Bishop Pierce (Methodist), of Georgia, "I rode ten miles through a drenching rain to Flatrock Chapel, only to find two persons there, a man and a boy. After waiting a few minutes I said: "We might as well leave here, as there will be no congregation." But the man quietly responded: "Through five miles of pelting rain I have come to hear preaching." I saw my duty and replied: 'You are right. You are entitled to it.' For one hour I addressed my little congregation and was never listened to with more attention.'

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-The longest word in the dictionary is "disproportionableness." By push-

-"I'll be hanged if I knew what I when asked if he had anything to sa -Boston Transcript ... -What's the difference between a man who tears down a picket fence and one who dresses a spring chicken? One pulls the picket and the other picks the pullet .- Yonkers Gazette. -A little four-year-old girl did not obey when her mother first called her. So her mother spoke rather sharply. Then she came in and said: "Mamma, I've been very kind to you to-day, and I don't want you to speak so large to me." -An individual applies to the cab company for a situation. "Do you know how to drive?" "Yes, sir." 'You know that you must be polite with all your passengers?" "Ah!" "And honest. For example, what would you do if you should find in your cab a pocket-book containing \$10,000?" "Nothing at all, I should live on my income."-Chicago Herald. -"What has become of Miss Blank. who was such a favorite in your set?" "Her father failed a few weeks ago, and all they had was sold by the sheriff 11 "Poor thing!" "And now they have to live in a little rented house down town." "What a change! How she must grieve!" "Yes. She is so much changed that even her best friends would not recognize her. I met her on the street to-day and did not know her at all, poor thing."-Philadelphia Press. -"Charles, where have you been?" inquired a young wife of her husband on his return from a trip outside the theater between acts. Did the man equivocate and attempt to dodge the issue thus forcibly presented to him? Did he say that he had been out to see a man? Did he blushingly assert that he was called out to privately close up a horse trade? Did he crawl, cringe and whine out a falsehood? Drawing himself up to the full height of six feet of manly dignity he exclaimed heroically: "My name is Jones. I cannot tell a lie. I have been out to see which way the wind is. Pass me the little hatchet."-Texas Siftings.

perform the functions c'aimed for it, and if these machines are strictly experiments, made solely with a view to perfect the device, the right of the inventor remains unimpaired; but when an inventor puts his incomplete or experimental device upon the market, or sells it, as a manufacturer, more than two years before he ap plies for his patent, he gives to the public the device in the condition or stage of development in which he sells it. In such case his patent can not be allowed to relate back and cover form which he gave to the public more than two years before he applied for a patent.-Lyman vs. Maypole, U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois.

CONTRACT IN PARTIAL RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

A contract in general restraint of trade is void, but if in partial restraint of trade only, it may be supported, provided the restraint is reasonable and the contract founded on a consideration. This distinction between such stipulations as are in general restraint of trade. and such as are in restraint of it only as to particular persons and places, or for a limited time, has long been recognized both in England and America: the latter, if founded on a good and valuable consideration, are valid: the former are invariably prohibited. The reason assigned for this difference is, that all general restraints tend to promote monopolies and tend to discourage industries, enterprise and fair competition, which reason does not apply to partial restraints. Such a stipulation is not in general restraint of trade, but in partial and popularity. Dances are given in restraint only, and is reasonable .- Supreme Court of Georgia.

CONVEYANCEPTO WIFE.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Durand vs. Weightman, hold that a voluntary settlement of property by a husband upon has wife can be as-sailed only by his existing creditors. This was a case where a husband conveyed land to his wife as a voluntary settlement for her future maintenance. retaining at the same time personal property amply sufficient to discharge all his liabilities in good faith, without any intention thereby to defraud any existing or subsequent creditors. The Court held that, under the circumstances, the conveyance was good as against subsequent creditors acquiring their claims some three years afterward.

PROOFS OF LOSS.

When the requirements of a policy of fire insurance in regard to the proofs of loss to be furnished are substantially complied with, they will not be held in-sufficient for formal defects in the manner in which they are made. The omission of the insured to sign the proofs of loss is not fatal, when they have been followed up by his writing to the insurers several times in regard to the claim, but they made no suggestion to him of any defect in the proofs, or re-quest to cure any formal defect. Where a brass mirror, a pencil, ink and books. quest to cure any formal defect. Where the notary before whom the proofs were taken signs the jural, his seal attached to a certificate immediately following, will be held to apply to the jural also, --Universal Fire Ins. Co. va. Morin, Pena.' Supreme Court.

The Latest Parisian Amusement.

Leaders of fashion in Paris deserve the rare praise of having discoverednot, indeed, a new pleasure, but a new variety of an old one. This is the very heart of the dancing season. Paris being in all things a month earlier than London; and after Cinderella's fancy balls and costume reunions, in which inventive eccentricity was to be confined entirely to (the outsides of) the heads of the guests, it seemed that nothing new in that line could be devised. Some thing new has been devised, and is now which the hostess assumes a national-

ity. The Parisienne is content for the night to be a Spaniard, a Pole, a Neopolitan, and as is the hostess so must be her guests. The mise en scene is rigorously correct. In one salon you might fancy yourself in Madrid; especially if you had never been there. You have the sarabande and the bolero, the short petticoats, the gay flounces; and, where nature (or art) can supply them, the olive complexions, the lustrous locks and the rather wanton eyes of the country of bullfights; dark beauties are much admired and Spanish lace is in high request. A few doors off you are in Poland, Chopin's dreamy waltzes giving the music, and the slow, swinging step so inexplicable to a Frenchman accustomed to teetotum gyrations. German manners and customs are not yet very popular; but there seems a craze for the Russian mode. On the whole, the boulevardier boasts with reason

that after it has struck twelve he can make a tour of the world in forty minutes .- Pall Mall Gasette.

-The Chinese have a curious way of determining the future occupation of a male infant. On the first birthday he scales, a foot-measure, a pair of shears, a brass mirror, a pencil, ink and books, an abacus, and similar articles ranged in a circle around him. The articles ranged which he handles first is a sure proph-ecy of the direction in which his future activities will lie.-Chicago Journal.

lime has been found useful. From its It is therefore the duty of any woman of power to decompose it has been founduseful on poor granite soils. From its caustic nature it corrects injurious matter, such as sulphate of iron in soil. Lime breaks up and pulverizes stift clays, improving their texture. It decomposes inert vegetable matter, peat, stable manure and dead carcasses, putrescent matter, etc., but in all such cases if the manurial qualities are to be made useful they must be covered with earth during the action of the lime to absorb the ammonia. - Iowa Register.

-An important precedent relating to street tights has been established in London. Two boys were detected in such an encounter by a policeman, and one of them, who was summarily judged to be the more guilty, was taken before a magistrate. The culprit explained that he was not the aggressor. The other boy, he said, had been "converted," and struck him because he would not "turn religious" too. His mother, moreover, confirmed her son's good opinion of himself; but the Judge decided that the "converted" boy was probably the better behaved of the two and fined the unconverted half a crown.

-The princess of "crazy-quilt" makers is Mollie Williams, a young woman living near St. Joseph, Mo. She has just finished making a silk quilt, the blocks of which are filled in with pieces of the dresses of more or less distinguished women throughout the country. The pieces in the quilt go up in the thousands. Among the ladies who furnished her specimens are Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Governor Knott, of Kentucky, Mrs. Langtry, Fanny Davenport, Lilen Terry, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Kellogg, Bernhardt, Lotta, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Hendricks and Phoebe Couzins. St. Louis Post.

Seeking Advice.

"You have been a grain speculator, I believe," said a solid-looking business man, as he entered a broker's office and without ceremony took the first chair he was waved to.

"Yes, sir; I have been a speculator, but I am now out of the business, thank goodness. It's hazardous, sir, very

"Yes, well then, I take it from that that you don't believe in a young man dealing in futures."

"No, sir, I do not. It is a reprehensible practice, sir; very reprehensible." "What would you do with a son if you had one who persisted in dealing in futures.'

"Why, if my son-and I've got one-should deal in futures, I should wrestle with him awhile, and then if he persisted I should fire him out of the house.

"All right. Your son is coming to see my daughter nearly every night in the week, and last night I overheard them talking about how much they thought I was worth. If that isn't dealing in futures I'd like to know what is. I just believe I'll take your advice and fire him."-Texes Siftings.

Stop That Cough.

Coughs and colds are prevalent now, especially among children, too often from the ignorance or carelessness of their elder guardians. Many mothers appear to accept with resignation the repeated and violent colds from which their children suffer as providential and unavoidable. A cold is by no means always due to exposure. Indigestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in much of the clothing worn during the day, unaired bed-chambers-all, or any of these these things, may have far more to do with your child's tendency to cold than the keenest breath of the bracing winter air. And in great measure these things are under your control. Mothers should understand that it is a fact, whether they can see how it is or not, that numerous colds and sore throats are directly traceable to indigestion and dietetic errors. Quantities of greasy food, fried meats, pastry, and the like, ill-ventilated rooms, and continued constipation, have to answer for many cases of croup and putrid sore throats. All these things weaken the system and render it far less able to resist changes of temperature. Give every bed-room a thorough airing every day, more especially if several children are obliged to sleep together, or with their parents. This is to be avoided, if possible; if not, always lower a window slightly from the top-or if this cannot be done, raise it from below. There is frequently bad air enough generated and breathed in the sleeping apartment of a family with small children to supply them all not only colds. but with a number of co-called "malarious" diseases, to last a year, perhaps longer. Neglect of bathing is another prolific source of colds. A child from three to ten years old should certainly receive an entire bath twice a week in winter. A warm bath at night, taking

special care to avoid any chill after will frequently break up a sudden cold. Keep children from playing in chilly, unused rooms in autumn and winter weather. Let them play out of doors as much as possible, taking care to have their feet warm and dry. A flannel suit and rubber overshoes will often save much cough medicine and doctor's bills. Keep them warmly clad, but do not be content with thick coats and worsted hoods, while short skirts barely cover their knees, leaving the limbs chilled.-Mrs. Lucy Randolph, in American Agriculturist.

An economical and really delicious way to flavor a cake which is to have icing over the top, is to grate part of the peel of an orange or lemon over the cake before putting the icing on.—Bos-ton Transcript.

In regard to the results of cigarette smoking, physicians say it affects seriously the functions of the stomach, especially in the young. It has a tendency to increase the action of the heart, causing palpitation. It is a fruitful source of indigestion. It has a decided tendency to produce catarrh in the head. This, it is said, arises from the fact that a cigarette, being much shorter than a cigar, more of the smoke finds its way into the mouth and nasal organs, a very much larger percentage of smoke being inhaled by the smoker from a cigarette than from a cigar. Cigarette smoking, it is averred, has also a decided tendency to produce asthma, and renders the system more liable to the attacks of pneumonia and bronchitis. In its effects upon the nervous system cigarette smoking is said to be in the highest degree pernicious both directly and indirectly. It destroys healthy appetite for solid food, and by the constant expectoration it produces leads to a morbid craving for drink. Injury or destruction of the nerves of the eyes, it is alleged, has been in hundreds of instances produced by cigarette smoking.

The following letter from a promi-nent physician of Brooklyn sums up some of the views that doctors take of cigarette smoking:

"If one could select a fine healthy boy of from twelve to fifteen years of age, well known for his fine physique, even disposition, and great strength, and start him in his career as a cigarette smoker under the observant eye of the public, what results might not accrue from such example as the panorama was unfolded to them?

"The decay of physical power, emaciation the irritable temper, the sallow complexion, the drawn and anxious look, the unsteadiness of the hands, the dyspepsia, the capricious appetite, the aversion to parental and other advice, the tendency to keep lower compani-onship, could hardly fail to leave its impress upon such an audience." upon such an audle

"More especially in the nervous diathesis and in varying degrees according to the amount of indulgence. Physcians daily watch this process with pain and anxiety for those intrusted to their care. Indeed, if my own professional experience were to be my guide, I could declare the evil of cigarette smoking to be even greater than that of alcohol "8. HOPKINS KEEP."

Girls are also becoming smokers of cigarettes. There are two shop girls in Grand Street, near the East River, who between them purchase and puff ten packages of cigarettes a week. A girl in a shop in Division Street is said to have boasted that she can outsmoke any cigarette smoker of the east side.

Mr. Lflin says he has for some years past had his attention strongly directed to this subject as a professor of athletic training. He has noted the havoe produced in the physical constitutions of youth by the smoking of cigarettes, and has endeavored to get a law passed by the New York Legislature' similar to the New Jersey law passed last year, which prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age. A bill based upon this law has this winter been introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Clarke, and Dr. Howard Crosby, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Prof. Laffin, and others, are arging its passage.-N. Y. Sun.

Accommodating.

A travel-stained tramp called at the house of an old negro.

"Have you got some wood I can chop?"

"O, yas. Dar's de pile an' yander's de axe. Jes he'p yesse'f."

The tramp after chopping for about a half-hour, went to the old negro and said:

"Well, I'm done."

"Done chopped ez much ez yer wants ter, is yer?"

"I've chopped enough, I think." "Uh huh, but doan' be no ways back'ard about it. Jes he'p yesself, an' recolleck' dat when yer wants ter limber up yer j'ints, here's de place whar yer kin find 'commodation."

"But I want something to eat. That's why I chopped the wood.

"Yer didn't say nuthin' 'bout dat. Said yer wanted to chop wood. I ken

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Feed plenty of buttermilk to the hens. Either give it in place of water or thicken it with a mixture of bran and meal. Thick milk and skimmed milk are also excellent.-N. Y. Herald.

-A cold, damp, airy temperature will cause animals to consume more food without corresponding results in bone, muscle, fiesh or fat, much being used to keep up warmth.-Troy Times.

-Watch your farm hands and note their treatment of cattle. The brutal habit of kicking cows should not be allowed. A kick in the udder will very likely result in bloody milk. Although the consequences of a blow or kick on the ribs may not be seen at once more or less damage will certainly follow .--Exchange.

-Eggs on Toast: Grease the pan or skillet you wish to cook the eggs in, and salt the water. When it simmers -not boils-carefully drop into it, so as not to break, one egg at a time. There should be water enough to cover them. Before they are hard, remove with a small flat skimmer, and put each egg on a piece of hot buttered toast.-The Household.

-There is no truth in the popular Idea that vines allowed to climb against a house will make it damp. Keep them cut down below the roof so that they do not choke the gutters and there will be no trouble from this source. Besides the beauty they give to an otherwise plain and perhaps unpainted house, the cottage covered with vines will possess the advantage of greater coolness in summers and increased warmth in winter.-N. Y. Examiner.

-English farmers keep three sheep on every four acres of their land. In this country we have one sheep for every thirty-four acres. The English wheat crop averages, in ordinary seasons, twenty-nine bushels per acre. Ours is a little less than twelve. There may be other causes for this great difference, but the greater attention given to sheep husbandry by English farmers is undoubtedly one of the causes .--American Cultivator.

Saving Seed.

There are many varieties of seed that, with a little pains, the farmer would find he can save more economically than he can purchase, and have the advantage of knowing that his seed is genuine, fresh and reliable. Every farmer is aware, of course, that some seed is more difficult to clean and save than others, and that a number of plants do not mature their seeds in one season, but that the plants must be wintered over and allowed to grow another season to properly mature. One advantage with this class of seeds is. you are better able to judge what plants are best to mature for seed. Lettuce, radishes, mustard, spinach, tomatoes, melons, squashes and cucumbers all mature seeds the first year. A selection of the plant must be made before it is fully matured. I find it a good plan to select some of the earliest plants, considerable more than I expect to save the seed from, and either mark them by sticking down an ear

The North Pele.

It is a misapprehension to suppose the chief purpose of Arctic exploration is to reach the north pole. The north pole has figured in the schemes of scientific explorers only as a desirable incident in the carying out of their work. Geo-graphers talk of the north pole quest pure and simple as an unscientific and a puerile idea. What eyplorers are really expected to do is to advance as far as practicable into the unknown region, to study its geography and make important scientific observations. Captain Nares, nine years ago, had to halt 400 miles this side of the pole. But his expedition was called a brilliant success, because he entered the great frozen sea north of this continent, explored the coast line for a distance of thirty-five degrees of longitude, and brought home a great mass of interesting scientific data.

The leading geographers assert that Arctic exploration is of immense value to the world, both in its scientific and in its commercial aspects. They say that winds, tides, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and other important phenomena cannot be thoroughly investigated except under many different conditions of temperature and locality. Among many triumphs of Arctic research they mention the fixing of the position of the tree magnetic pole by Ross, the finding of a simple means of keeping the needle pointing to the true North in high latitudes, the discovery of the commercial mineral cryolite, and of the great whaling and sealing grounds in the Spitzbergen and North Greenland seas. They assert also that, in spite of the frightful disasters that have befallen some exploring parties, the loss of life has been small. About three per cent. of the Actic explorers have died in the course of their work-not a large proportion when compared with the mortality among African explorers .-N. Y. Sun.

R-ash Advice.

One blowing day last week, when the sidewalks were as slippery as glass, a woman stood in front of a door on Clifford street, and strewed some ashes from a pan she held on the icy walk. As she did so, the wind blew the coaldust rather freely over her, and a man going past said:

"If you will turn your back to the wind it will blow the ashes from you instead of over you."

The woman thanked him with her eyes, but did not move. Indeed, she could not without losing her balance and the ashes both.

"Let me show you," said the man. kindly, as he removed a fur glove and grasped with a determined grip the well-filled ash-pan. "You can throw them over the walk in this way, and not be liable to put your eyes out. It's as easy as rolling off a log." and he braced his back against the wind and gave a generous flop to the ash-pan.

The woman went into the house to get the ashes out of her hair and eyes and recover her health. When the police had dusted the man off and identified him they took him home. The only remark he made was:

"You can't most always tell from what quarter the wind will blow when stalk or transplanting to a place by you attempt to give advice about themselves, and then before the seed emptying an ash-pan."

REMINISCENCES OF ROCHESTER.

e Falls of the Genesse and Sam Patch's Fatal Leap-One of Its Business Houses and Its The

Great Magnitude.

Ine present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the county in every direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesse River, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, be-came completely blockaded by ice, form-ing an impassable dam, and the water coming down the Genesse Elveroverflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorities prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rochester at that time and was greatly interested in the manner in which this great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments, a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of canson would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process, the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee River. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the mag-nificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposessin America, being entirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of flooring. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

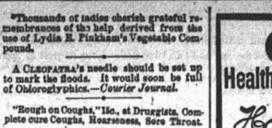
"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs-all the 1,001 ills that flesh is beir to come this time of the year, if at all. Is is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Sate Rheumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgotten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicine men, but I supposed Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheuma tism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Study first taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and acute rheumatism, but during our investigation, we learned of a remark able-cure at a celebrated springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable prop-erties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefit. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe Cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are sim-ply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will ecome as popular as our Safe Cure." "You seem to talk freely in regard to

your remedies and appear to have no se-crets, Mr. Warner."

"None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases, is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect, while physicians can only experiment with their hundred patients and hun-dred diseases. With the ordinary physi-cian, the code binds dim down, so that if he makes a discovery, he is bound to give it to the other physicians, which, of course discourages investigation, to a great ex-This is why the great discoveries in medical science of late years have been made by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it in a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases." "And you find that you are curing as great a number of people as ever before?" "Yes, a far greater number. We never sold so much of our medicine as now asd never knew of so many remarkable cures." The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the result they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.



ALWAYS behind time-the back of the clock .- N. Y. Mail.

DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment. Warranted to cure any case of blind, bleed-ing or itching piles. At druggists.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" re-stores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, \$1.

"DB. RICHMOND'S Saramitan Nervine cured me of Epilepsy."Jacob Sutes, St. Joseph, Mo.

WHAT boats do lovers like best? Why, smacks, of course.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Com-plete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints Price 25c.

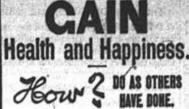
"Buchu-paibs." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, \$1.

PUBLIC speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for fev-erishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 250

WET weather will influenza man when nothing else will .- Texas Siftings.





Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 15 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Bevrenzy, Rochanic, ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness for after I was not expected to lire."- Mrs E. K. B. Foodwin, Ed. Christian Soutior, Clevinand, C.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Edney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." "Frank Wilson, Pasbody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Einer-Wort is the most successful remedy I have wer used Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Philip C. Ballos, Monston, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidner-Wort cured nos of chronic Liver Diseases after 1 prayed to dis." Enny Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Edney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I wasso ame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talimage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth \$20 a boz."-Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated? "Eidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured after 15 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vi.





Good Pay for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per mo, made selling our fac Hosks de Bibles Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE WILS

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever swy a case of agns, billousness, nervolumes or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hoj Bitters will not

My mother says Hop Bittsrs is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. Oscergo Sun

My little sickly; puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Dis-ease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidacy trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time. T. R. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1879 .--- I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for billous attacks, kidney comptaints and all discases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

⁷ Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.-Sns: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do-cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER.

GENTS-Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOETZEL, 638 Fulton st., Chicago, III.

CURE FIT

When i say carel do not mean marriy to stop them for a time and then have them return signin. I mean a radi-cal cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EFILEFST or FALLNOS GUCKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send all once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infailible remedy. Give Express and Fost-Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. BOOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

matures destroy those that do not come up to what I expected.

One fault with many who save garden seed is, they are too willing to save the leavings; the bed of lettuce is picked over and used and what is left is allowed to go to seed. Peas and beans are picked over until those that are missed in picking get too ripe and are finally gathered for seed. No wonder in a short time the seed runs out and the crop fails to come up to your expecstations. The best, and only the best, must be saved for seed, and these should be early as well as prolific.

With peas and beans, my plan is to save as many rows as I think will furmish me with what I will need, and then select the earliest and best of these; and the same with lettuce, radishes and spinach-select a number of plants and from the best of these select what I want for seed. These are nearly all easily cleaned and packed. I always wait until the larger per cent. of the seed is ripe and then cut off the tops and let dry a day or two. I believe it to be the best policy to dry these in shade, then lay the tops on a clean sheet and thresh out the seed; they can be very easily cleaned by holding up and letting run down upon a sheet, the winds will blow out the larger per cent. of trash.

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If melons, squashes, etc., are wanted for seed, they should not be planted close together, as they will mix. If you do not intend saving seed from them, it does not so much matter. In raising cucumbers I always allow one or two vines to mature seed, while the rest are carefully picked clean. With tomatoes, the earliest, largest and smoothest should be reserved for seed. Both of these plants should be allowed to Iay a few days after picking before cleaning. Washing is the quickest way of cleaning pulpy seeds of all kinds .- Cor. Prairie Farmer.

How Farmers Help Each Other.

A successful farmer finds it to his interest that his neighbors should also be successful. A single instance of wellordered and productive fields does not make the reputation of an entire locality for profitable agricultural enterprises. It becomes noted for fertility, and acquires comparative importance as a center of production, when the number of good farmers is in the majority; when its yields of grain or hay or other crops attract general notice; when buyers learn that such a country town will supply the largest quantity and finest quality of butter or cheese or wool or apples or other specialty; when those who travel observe the general excellence of roads, the beauty of the shade that overhangs them, the neatness of the lawns by which they are bordered, the orchards and gardens that adjoin them, the evident prosperity of the community at large. To what extent the money value of one's land who lives in such a community is enhanced thereby-not to mention the pleasure and profit of associating with those having similar aims for improvement and gradually securing similar means for attaining it—would be diffi-cult to determine.—Country Gentleman, Which it is so. - Detroit Free Press.

-A sewing-machine agent was recently attacked by a fierce catamount near Milford. Strange as it may appear, the catamount escaped without buying one of the machines.-Philadelphia Call.

A Great Horseman.

Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Walut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that baving long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle, he cheerfully accords this great pain-cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

An exchange says mush has become a popular dish in society. Nothing seems to take in society like something soft --Chicago Herald.

Color Your Butter.

Farmers that try to sell white butter are aff of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and mar-ket their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and could be any but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the lead-ing creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

ENQUIRER: When is the best time to travel? When she asks you if you are going to stay to breakfast

----A CONNECTICUT newspaper has put the enterprise of its contemporaries to shame by an article on "The Next World's Fair."

It is well enough to advise a man to keep his hands out of his pockets, but how in the world is a man going to do this if opera?

A HEALTH journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It is well also to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

THE game laws do not protect bachelors in leap-year.

A NEW game of base-ball played with cards is the latest sensation. It's a great boon to mankind. The father, who only hears base-ball talked six months in the year, can buy a pack for his boys and have home runs, pick-ups and wild pitches dinned into his ears all the time.-N. Y. Post.

DRUNKENNESS is a reel misfortune. Boston Transcript.

A BAND of Italian brigands captured a duke recently, and held him for thirty days. Any American beiress can do that, and hold him longer.

"But are you sure she'll accept you?" asked Duffix of Frink, who was about to "pop." "Accept me? You bet she will! She's like my clothes-ready-maid!"

Hg-"You made a fool of me when I mar-ried you, ma'am." She-"Lor! You al-ways told me you were a self-made man!" -London Punch.

A MANCHESTER (N. H.) man found nine-ty-nine shoe-nails in a chicken's gizzard. The result of frequent "shooing," prob-ably.

AMERICAN CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR

THE didn't-knew-it-was-loaded man will always live, and frequently die .- Chicago Tribune.

For 25 years I have been afflicted with Catarrh so that I have been confined to my room for two months at a time. I have tried all the humbugs in hopes of relief, but to no success until I met with an old friend who had used Ely's Cream Balm and advised me to try it. I procured a bottle to please him, and from the first application I found relief. 'It is the lest remedy I have ever tried .- W. C. MATHEWS, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

POWDER is like money. It's awful hard to hold after it begins to go.-Burlington

Hawkeye. ARE you nervous, or languid, or weak? Take Hops and Malt Bitters. Have you rbeumatism? Hops and Malt Bitters will cure you. Does dyspepsia or indigestion harass you? Be relieved by Hops and Malt Bitters. You require a tonic, perhaps (how few do not?) Hops and Malt Bitters are unsurpassed. All dealers sell them. Manufactured by Hops and Malt Bitters Co., Detroit, Mich.

THE pink of politeness-the blush that follows a kind act.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HAVE seen remarkable results from use of Swift's Specific on a cancer. A young man near here has been afflicted five years with the most angry looking eating cancer I ever saw, and was nearly dead. The first bottle made a wonderful change, and after five bottles were taken, he is nearly or

quite well. It is truly wonderful. M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

"Love is an infernal transport," says a writer. Ab, yes; so is a dumb-waiter.-N. Y. Journal.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported to be at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia has entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited.

"You claim too much for Samaritan Neroinc," says a skeptic. Its patrons say just the opposite.

A Messenger of Health.

Sent free to sufferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility.etc. It tellsof wonderful cures effected by Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus. Sold by druggists; \$1. Dr. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

ROLLING stock-Cattle trains pitched lown an embankment.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will re-Heve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Con-sumptive and Throat Diseases. They are used alucaus with good success.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Cures throat and lung affections. Don't trifle. Pike's toothache drops cure in I min.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISHES please say you cave the Advertisement in this paper.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAR. 15, 1884.

THE WEATHER.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Mar. 12, at Escanaba:

Date.		Mean Bar.	Mean Ther.	Wind.		Weather
				Dir's. Force.		Weather.
Mar	6 7 9 10	30.230 30.370 30.231 30.214 30.009 29.201 29.70	0.3 7.0 11.4 17.5 34.3 83-8	NNNSSS	Fresh	Cloudy Fair Cloudy
Week Maxie Minis	ly mean mam te num ter	n baron atherm mperatu nelted s	ometer are duri are duri now .	ng the ng the L.	week M. PD	30.011 40.0 -17.0 NDELL, ps. U.S.A

A FODN DU LAC German attempted to commit suicide by freezing, but friends found him and put a stop to his intentions.

THE steamer Algomah, which has been in the ice in the Straits since January 28, made port at St. Ignace, on March 8. A dry dock has been built and she will be repaired at once. Not a very lively passage.

THE Rt. Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska, died at Omaha on Monday, March 11, at the age of 62 years. The Bishop was a trustee of Racine college and Nashota Theological Seminary for twenty-five yeaas.

BELFORD, the red-headed Coloradian, is the buffoon of the house. Unclean in person, intoxicated every day and a free-lance as to his conduct in the house, he wastes the splendid endowment of brains with which nature provided him and the fine education that ought to make him useful.

THE bill to place the army telegraphers on the footing of enlisted men and officers as to pension and homestead rights and to furnish to each a medal and discharge certifying the service performed, has been reported upon by the house committee, favorably, and is expected to go through without opposition. It will be cared for in the senate by Gen. Logan. The boys will get what they asked for.

On Saturday, March 1, some sneak thief entered the office of paymaster Bartlett, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, at Chicago, during the absence of that gentleman, and stole \$27,000 in cash. The paymaster left his office for a lunch without taking the precau-tion to close the combination of the safe. The matter has been kept quiet up to this time thinking that the detectives could do their work to better advantage. The pay-master was dismissed.

WHY would it not be a good move for the smaller "cash entry" men to separate their case, before congress, from that of the Canal company and the great holders, the Chicago and Milwaukee lumber-kings, by introducing a private bill for their own relief. We have assurance that such a bill would not only have respectful consideration, but would encounter ano opposition from some, at least, of the most determined opponents of the Canal company and the holders of large tracts of pine lands.

THE strike of the laborers and car-builde at Pullman is already a thing of the past and has leit few traces. The places of the laborers have been filled and about half of the usual complement of car-builders are at work.

THE first passage through the Straits of Mackinaw during the last ten years occurred on the following dates :

1873-May 1 1877-April 20 1874-April 20 1876-March 14 1875-April 28 1870-April 23 1870-April 28 1880-April 5 1881-May 1882-April 1883-April As it is about time for opening predictive we will start the list with May 1, 1884.

TRAT old relic, Jeff Davis, spoke before the Mississippi house of representatives, on Monday last, and during the fifteen-minute flow of gall said : "I have been repreached for not asking pardon. Pardon comes after repentance. I have not yet repented ; my actions would be as those of the past under the same circumstances." The old fellow wore pants on the occasion.

GEN. LOGAN has searched for and found new evidence corroborative of the finding of

the court which tried and condemned Fitz-John Porter, which evidence he will present to the senate when the bill to restore Porter comes up in that body. The bill may pass; Porter's friends are sanguine that it will, but the best possible fight against it will be made, and it may fail.

THE Courier-Journal is first free-trade, then democratic, and its editor lays the laws down thus: "The republicans are protectianists or nothing; the democrats are free-traders or nothing," a statement which comes near the truth. To be sure there are democartic protruth. tectionists in Pennsylvania Ohio and Michigan and and republican free-traders in Iowa and Kansas, but they are the exception; the rule is as Watterson states it.

THE officers of the Canal company ought to

be well informed as to the legal status of that company, and a proposition made by them that congress confirm the titles of the other persons and firms owning lands within the O. & B. R. grant, leaving the company to stand or fall by itself, in the courts, is evidenc conclusive of confidence on their part. Such a proposition was made, but was hercely combated by the O. & B. R. folks and the Hill-Weimer crowd and was not entertained by the committee.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, on the evening of the 6th, fifteen thousand people assembled to see the slugging match between Sullivan and Robinson. The receipts from the sale of tickets was \$20,000, and one hundred policemen were present to preserve order. Robinson was knocked down eight times in the first round, dropping at each blow of Sullivan's without receiing punishment. * The second round was a repetition of the first with the exception that Robinson went to his knees fourteen times. He tried the same game in the the third round but failed to avoid a few good cracks from his adversary. In the fourth round he was completely at sea, falling several times before being hit. A foul was claimed on this account and the match awarded to Sullivan.

WE always supposed the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, was for the purpose of furnishing a home for old and disabled soldiers, and giving them all the necessary comforts of but guess we are mistaken. On Saturday morning last the body of Henry Kausen, sociated Press, are in hot water. There are two an inmate of that institution, was found in the road near the Home, having died the night previous from exposure. Would it not be wise policy to conduct that haven of rest for the soldier on the same plan of other charitable instutions? When a soldier is too old and feeble, or from any other cause incapable of taking care of himself, why not have some one appointed whose duty it shall be to look after him? If we are not mistaken this is not the first case of the kind that has occurred from that institution. AMONG the newest of all gold news comes the excitement over the Cour d' Alene discoveries, a placer mining region that bids fair to out do the early gold fevers of the Rockies. This location is to be reached from Helena, Montana, a distance of 250 miles by the Northern Pacific to Trout Creek, thence to Cour d' Alene 35 miles of trail and packing; the regions east and west are pouring adventurers, prospectors, etc., in an endless caravan towards the place, which by July 1 it is esti-mated will contain anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 persons. Several claims have found market; one, the Drum Lummon Lead having been sold for the snug sum of \$1,500,000. Nothing has yet been done with quartz work although it is rumored that there are crushers on the way. It will not be advisable to make a rush without a full purse to avoid the dan-

A PETITION is being circulated in Pennsylvania labor circles asking congress to appropri-ate \$10,000,000 for colonization purposes.

THE sailors attached to the United States steamer Speedwell, who were charged with robbing the dead bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus, have been honorably discharged.

IT is thought that M. O. Vanfleet, the defaulting treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, is in Canada. His cash account is short \$50,000 to \$60,000, but his bondsmen are good for the amount. Truly Van was fleet of foot.

CAPT. JAMES DALTON, the would-beugilist, of Chicago, was shot by his wife on Friday night in a bar-room attached to the Park theatre. The woman was, unfortunatey, a poor shot and Dalton got off with a slight wound.

EX-SENATOR FERRY, of Michigan, is being the first run of rock milled at the Popes mine urged by the Michigan delegation for the place made vacant by the death of Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg. As Senator Ferry is now in Russia he could very easily assume the duties of the office, and that he has the neces; sary qualifications is without doubt.

It is proposed by parties in New York to construct a canal 300 feet wide, to connect the Hudson and Harlem rivers at One-Hundred-and-Thirty-Fifth street. The cost of the canal, including the property on either side, would be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. A company is now being formed for the purpose.

J. W. KIRBY, of Grand Haven, has laid the keel of a new steamer to take the place of the Ackely, lost last fall. It will be named the Maj. H. S. Pickands. She will be 175 feet keel and will do all the ore-freighting for the Friutport furnace. Capt. Dick Donnell, formerly of the White & Friant,, will be in command.

FRANK RANDE, the desperado who murderously assaulted a deputy in the Joliet prison a couple of weeks ago, and who was placed in solitary confinement immediately thereafter, committed suicide on the night of March 6, by hanging himself with his underclothes. His real name was Charles Scott, and has killed no less than eighteen men.

A FAST-MAIL train has been put on the route between New York and Chicago, mak ing the distance between the two points in twenty-seven hours. It is a good thing for places between the two points, but does not benefit Chicago, as it arrives there at 12:25 a. m., and the mail can hardly get around the city before the usual time in the forenoon.

AT THE worst the cash-entry men will have only the Hill-Weimer squatters to fight in the courts if congress fails to support them. The railroad will be cleaned out; lock, stock and barrel. Angus Smith and his confreres will not spend money and time, for mere spite, after this session. Just now they are ugly enough to do it, but the pocket nerve will tell on them soon.

THE coroner's jury verdict in the Winnetka (Ill.) murder case finds "that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to their deaths by violent means at the hands of person or persons unknown, but we, the jury, believe the evidence casts suspicion upon Neil McKeague." The verdict in no way alters the status of the case, two indictments for murder having been found against McKeague prior to the coroner's investigation.

Our Neighbors.

Marquette Mining Journal. -Sunday night hoodlums shoved a plant through a window in the contractor's office at the new ore dock.

-The piling for the new dock will be completed in a few days.

-What is the difference between a promi sory note and a girl's parting salutation to her William? One is a promise to pay, and the other is adieu Bill. -Cinders says "when a man attempts to

bridge over a gloomy day with an arch of inebriety, he should be careful as to the size of the 'keystone' he completes the structure with.' -A Journal scribe has seen a watch that

was worn by a Hessian officer during the revolutionary war.

-A portion of the bullion obtained from was sent to the government mint at Philadelphia, to be reduced to standard fineness and transformed into legal tender money of the United States last month. It yielded in coinen money \$692.85, of which \$608.11 was in gold and \$84.74 was in silver. A part of the irst run had been coined in the mint previously.

-The Erie mine is about to be reopened, with C. H. Wright & Son in charge.

-John Holoner, a Finn, was killed at the Republic mine on March 1, by a falling timber.

Ontonagon Herald

-John Cain, the man who had his ear amputated by Billy Vail, is now an inmate of the ounty poor house. Thursday night of last week, when the thermometer got down among the thirties he wandered about town all night, doubtless for the reason that he was more or less intoxicated and out of funds. Friday morning it was discovered that his feet were badly frozen. -Senator James Mercer returned on Tues-

day from the east. Marinette North Star. -A. C. Merryman has purchased a quarter interest in Robert Merryman's mill for his son

Reuben. -At the roller rink on the 1st inst., Miss Bertie Whitting, of Marinette, received a gold medal attached to a chain of the same material. The young lady is announced the champion amateur lady roller skater of the northwest. There were several good skaters from Escanaba and Appleton but they did not put on the rollers.

-The boys are beginning to come down out of the woods.

-Bennett evidently has a broad-axe artist on the star. The last issue was beautifully illustrated.

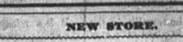
-The Star "goes for" the Eagle, tooth and nail.

Negaunce Iron Herald.

-The D., M. & M. company has purchased ten new Baldwin locomotives. They are 40 driving wheels each. and 50 ton "moguls," with six and eight

-Hoodlums broke into Winter's brewery one night last week but took nothing.

-Returning from New Orleans, J. Stevens was intercepted in Chicago, on Friday



We will sell the remainder of our winter stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

At just what they cost us.

DEROUIN & LONSDORF.

Our spring stock is arriving daily. Call and see the novelties.

JEWELRY.

Down Go The Prices!

To meet the tactics of the peddlers I will, now and hereafter until further notice, sell

An Elgin Watch, in 3-ounce silver cases, for \$12.00, or

An Elgin Watch, "G. M. Wheeler," key-winder, in 4-ounce silver cases, for \$18, or

An Elgin Watch, "H. H. Taylor," key-winder, in 4-ounce silver cases, for only \$22.00, or

An Elgin Watch, "G. M. Wheeler," stem-winder, in 4-ounce silver cases, for only \$24.00,

And the same watches, in gold cases, or any other article in my line, at proportionate prices. Ask the peddlers to match L. STEGMILLER. these prices.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.,

DEALERS IN



Southeast Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets.

CHICAGO PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURS.

TAILORING.

THE Western Union and its tender, the Asbills in the senate and three in the house for some sort of a government system of telegraph and Dr. Green and Mr. Gould see the writing on the wall. They are weighed in the balances and found wanting. If not at this session, still in the near future the U.S. will do the telegraphing of the country and the W. U. will be a thing of the past, and a very malodorous thing at that.

THE problem of the use of dynamite projectiles seems in a fair way of practical solution. A gun has been made at the Delamater Works in New York and tested at Fort Hamilton which throws a shell containing bursting charge of two pounds of dynamite to a distance of one and a half miles, and another is now nearly ready the projectile of which will carry twenty pounds of dynamite and have a range of three to four miles. The propelling agen: is compressed air. One of these twenty-pound shells exploded in contact with the best and biggest armored ships in the world would destroy her as certainly as an earthquake. If the big gun is as successful as the smaller, experimental one the question of coast and har-bor defence is settled.

CONGRESS. as usual is making an ass of itself by its actions concerning the navy. It would seem as though a lot of duffers from the back-woods, if they had any kind of modesty, would leave the arrangement of such matters to men who may be presumed to know something about salt water and ships, but they don't. On the contrary they control matters by their numbers and botch them horribly. This would not be so bad if they banked on their ignorance and were consistent, but they don't : they have a fancy that they know, and the result is that the country pays money enough to entitle it to a navy but spends it so that we get ships that can neither fight nor run, armed with guns that are useless and manned with boys.

MR. HUBBELL is in luck. His efforts, by editorials in local papers and interviews at Detroit and Chicago, to create an impression that he is still "on praying terms"-is not ab-solutely dead and burried, have met with some success. The New York Herald of the 6th refers to him as having "been lying dor-mant since his memoriable campaign of 1882, when he rendered such valuable assistance in choosing a democratic governor of New Vork," and certified that "it is the same old Hubbell." May be we have mistaken a hibernation for death, but we shall continue to consider him dead to all intents and purposes except those of mischief. He had the coupde-grace at St. Ignace.

A **RESOLUTION** having been introduced in the lower house of congress ordering an investigation of the affairs of the Canal company, that he is the partner and tool of that more Mr. Swineford was called before the public land committee on Saturday last to testify and Mr. Davis, the president of the company had his turn before the same committee on Mon-day. Mr. Swineford's testimony went over the often-ploughed ground : The company had received a great body of land for a small price, paid in poor work, and now in control of the company and received of its estate

gers of want. THE Age of Steel, published at St. Louis, and which is in a position to know whereof it speaks, has the following in its last issue regarding free-trade. That it is the solemn truth no man of ordinary judgment will deny who

will look into the matter thoroughly: Universal free trade in this country would put an end to the larger part of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the country, or it would reduce the rate of wages paid to the operatives in those industries by at least 50 per cent. That would be the inevitable onsequence of competition. Either the American rate of wages would have to come down, or these industries would have to stop. Neither of these consequences would be a blessing, and either would be a stupendous evil to the country. That country is wise that fosters its own industries and gives to them as great a variety of form as possible, and this is pre-cisely what tariff protection does, and what every country needs to have done, until, like England, it can protect itself by its industrial supremacy, without the help of tariff duties.

ON MONDAY last there appeared before the

public lands committee of the house Mr. Theo. M. Davis, president of the Canal company, to state the case of that company in reply to the loose and noisy charges of fraud brought by its enemies and presented to committee on the Saturday previous by one Redington, whose title to distinction and claim for credence is Mr. Swineford was called before the public hand committee on Saturday last to testify and fir. Davis, the president of the company had his turn before the same committee on Mon-day. Mr. Swineford's testimony went over the often-ploughed ground : The company had price, paid in poor work, and now in control of the company and possession of its estates had acquired such control and possession at the expense of their former associates. The at-tack was not formidable and wat easily re-nalled by Mr. Davis, who was before the numitive on Monday. The company will not be "investigated" unless some more dam-ging testimony can be found and presented.

THE passage of the Mexican pension bill in the house by a vote of 227 to 47 argues its probable passage through the senate. This bill will place upon the pension list much larger number of people than was at first thought. The number of actual survivors, ter making proper deduction, puts the lowest possible number at 37,242 who will be en-titled to pensions under the bill. The avarage pension is \$96, and the cost of adjusting the same will increase it to \$100. This will make make an increase to the pension list of over \$3,000,000 a year. There is no bar to the claim of a pensioner bill who afterward served in the rebellion. The Mexican veterans had besides this, a bill passed in the houseanother windfall in their favor. The court of claims, in a test case brought by Gen. Emery, has decided that every survivor of the Mexican war is entitled to three months' extra pay.

IT MAKES "Old Sorrel" as hot as pepper to hear any allusion to his wife's Catholicity. It has brought upon him the one great disapointment of his life-the entrance of his son into the priesthood-but he will not have outsiders talk of it if he can prevent them. The following illustrates :

A friend of his is reported to have said to him one day: "General, if it were not that your wife is a Catholic nothing could keep you out of the White House." He turned around, livid with suppressed rage, and bringing his old iron fist down on the desk before him, and exclaimed in thunder tones: "The -you say. Yes, and if it were not that my wife is a Catholic and has been placarded all over the country on account of it I would never accept the office, either. It may become necessary to show these political dudes that I can get there just as well with a Catholic wife as if she were a Methodist. If they bother me much more I will show thewhelps what I can do. The same dumbheads and scandal-mongers called me crazy after Shilo, and predicted that I would get used up between Atlanta and the sea; but I got there, -them !"

IN REGARD to the iron trade, the Mining Review of the 8th, gives the following as the condition of the market at Cleveland :

The sales of bre during the past six days have been large, the largest being 50,000 tons to a Pittsburg furnace, while several furnaces in Wheeling and central Ohio have taken lots varying from 20,000 to 40,000 tons; yet the majority of the sales have been made in lots less than 2,000 tons. The average furnaceman enters the operator's office, talks politics, denounces "tariff tinkering," smokes, inquires about the ore market, buys 100 or 200 tons and goes off only to repeat the same perform-ance in a short time. Still the market is in a healthy condition, and sales for future delivery have been more frequent and larger than last year at this time. The best estimates place year at this time. The best estimates place the amount of high grade ore sold far above the low grade as the price is so low that many furnacemen are stocking up the best ores, knowing that if there is an advance, the low grades will be cheap enough when wanted. The question of lake freights is in *statu quo*. Some vessel men are ready to take contracts at \$1.10 for ore from Escanaba for the first two or three trins because the vessels are to two or three trins, because the vessels are to carry coal up early in the season (So cents to Chicago) and masters will thus try "to kill two birds with one stone."

last, by telegrams announcing the dangerous illness of his mother at Sarycuse, N. Y., and accordingly left by the first train for that The old lady expired at noon on place. Fuesday at the ripe old age of 8t years.

-Giffey does not take much stock in the south, and will probably be at home by the time our readers read this.

-The Presbyterian church was partially destroyed by fire on the 2d. Loss inside of \$1,000, covered by insurance.

-It is authoritatively stated that the Republic Iron company has made sale of 150,000 tons, delivered in the car at Cleveland for six dollars per ton. We learn also that the Champion Iron company has made a similar sale.

-The Concentrating works will not be started until there is a material increase in the price of ore.

Manistique Ploneer.

-Fayette will have a masquerade on the 17th. "All the world and the rest of mankind" are invited.

-There is talk of establishing another paper at Manistique, and the Major says "the Pioneer will keep to the front even if it has to be published seven times a week."

-Mr. Gould and wife, of the Ossawinamakee house, gave their friends a reception on the 4th. An Indian school has been established at East Munsing, with 26 scholars.

-The Manistique Military company starts out with fifty-two members. -Dan. Heffron, whom the Canadian offici-

als thought they had, is still a free man, and likely to be so for some time to come.

-During the time the Major is seeking health and rest the Pioneer will be in the hands of the foreman, Mr. Montgomery, and Mrs. Clarke.

L'Anse Sentinel.

-Mr. G. M. Wakefield, of Oshkosh, has ust completed the sale of a tract of land in the Agogebic district. The sale was made to the Agogebic Mining company, who already own some 10,000 acres of land, on some of which excellent iron ore has been found. The tract sold contained 23,500 acres, and the consideration was \$149,000.

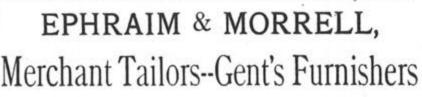
-Hebard & Thurber have purchased a tug for use in towing logs to their mill at Pequaming. The boat has 98-foot keel, 22-foot beam and is propelled with an engine 241/2x30 inches.

-The senior editor has got enough of Washington and will hereafter devote his time and talents to the Sentinel.

Marinette Eagle.

-D. A. Reed's mill at Beaver Creek, was burned to the ground last week, and everylost. No insurance. Mr. Reed has the sympathy of the community for the loss is one which will be hard for him to bear up under. -The firemen will give a party on St. Patrick's day and guarantee a royal good time. -Wants some one to build a few good cottages to rent.

-A livery horse was attacked with blind staggers in the street, and the three Sweeds that were in the cutter behind the animal were at a loss what to do with him, until J. D. Smith, a man who always knows what to do at the right time, came along and let a little blood out of the horse.



A large stock of French, German, English and American Worsteds and Cassimeres of all shades and qualitr. Also a complete line of Gent's Furnishing Goods,

LUMBERMEN'S GOODS, AND THE CELEBRATED "LIBBY" SHOE. 2



A Large Stock of EVER YTHING at the Lowest Prices. JOBBING A SPECIALTY. WAGONS, ETC. LUDINGTON ST., 3 DOORS WEST FROM DOUSMAN ST.

CITY CARDS,

NSURANCE! INSURANCE!!

LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE. Northup & Northup, Agents, ESCANABA, . . MICHIGAN. Lasue Policies in old, well known and reliable com panies, at rates as low as are consistent with safety

OLUMBUS J. PROVO,

Contractor and Builder.

Shop on corner of Hale and Georgia Streets. Plans prepared and contracts undertagen in city or county for any and all work in his line and satisfac-tion guaranteed.

BUCKHOLTZ,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer.

IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Tobacco of every kind and Smoking Articles. The F. Miller Milwaukee Beer, in wood and glass at brewery prices.

AMES R. HARRIS,

ARCHITECT.

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

H. S. PINCHIN, DEALER IN

Cigars, Stationery and Albums. Temperance Beverages of all Kinds.

AT THE POST OFFICE. FAYETTE. . . . MICHIGAN

WANTS-FOR SALE-TO RENT.

H^{OUSES TO RENT.}

Inquire of the subscriber at his office in the Semer building. 35tf F. D. MEAD, Au'y. M IDWIFE-MRS. EMILY STEINKE.

Geprufte Deutsche Hebamme. Residence south side of Wells avenue, one block west o Presbyterian church, between Harrison ave. and Wolcott street. TRESPASSERS-ATTENTION.

All persons are hereby 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.

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, er a discount of 13% per cent. from their regular price will be made for cash. from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to or address F. H. VAN CLEVE, tf Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich.

HARDWARE. **GET THE BEST!**

as follows:

St. Ignace Republican. A male infant was found at the rear door of the Bay View House, on Friday last, and the chairman of the poor board will pay ten dollars for information that will lead to the arrest of the child's mother. -It is thought that the city council will idjust the taxes on the Martel furnace plant to such an amount as the owners can afford to

Ontonagon Miner.

-A couple of weeks ago the Marquette Mining Journal "read the Miner a short lecture for publishing the advertisement of Beatty, the organ man," while on the same page of the M. J. the ad. of that snidest of snide concerns, the Lousiana lottery concern appeared. -The new bridge over the Ontonagon river, on the military road, was completed last week. -The Calumet and Heckla mine produced 1,906 tons and 325 pound of copper during the have no picture, or a heavy month of February.

Special Notices.

-No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectorial for colds, coughs and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmetic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Teacher's Examination.

Notice is hereby given that a regular examination of teachers for the county of Delta, will be held at the court house, in the city of of Escanaba, on Friday, the 28th day of March, instant, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Applicants will provide themselves with paper and pencils.

Fscanaba, Mich., Mar. 12, 1884. EDWARD P. LOTT,

Sec'y Board Co. Examiners. 19

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure burns, bruises, cuts, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, cancers, piles, chilblains, corns, tetter, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25c per box For sale by Geo. Preston.

An Editor's Tribute.

Thereon P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Gazette," writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs colds, etc." Call at George Preston's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle. Large size \$1.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

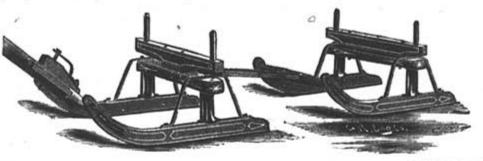
Mr. Geo. V. Willing of, Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is now able to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at Geo. Preston's.

My Six Year Old Daughter. DR. C. D. WARNER :- Dear Sir-I receivSLEIGHS & HARDWARE.

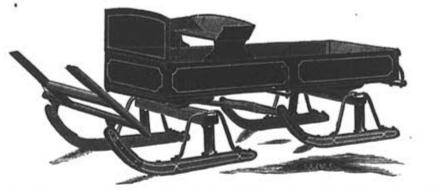
SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!



Cheaper than you ever dreamed of getting such an article; or a Logging Sleigh, of which we



Delivery Sleigh (the cut does not show the box), still, come to WALLACE'S and get it-a Lansing Sleigh, as perfect as the best of material and the finest of workmanship can make it-for it can be had nowhere else in Escanaba. Or do you want a light



Delivery Sleigh, like this, or a Pleasure Sleigh, in all the glory of paint and upholstery, come to the Old Corner Hardware Store, WALLACE'S, and get what you want. These Sleighs are the ne plus ultra of the sleighmaker's art, and worth a great deal more than WALLACE will ask for them, for he, while he has a monopoly of them, will put them at

Prices to Suit the Times.

MEAT MARKET. HESSEL & HENTSCHEL,

-DEALERS IN-

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH, February 7, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Mich., on Wednesday, March 19, 1884, at 2 p. m. viz: John Laraby, Sr., homestead application No. 1408, for the n ½ of ne ¼ sec. 30, tp 41 n, range 21 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his con-tinuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: FRESH & SALT MEATS

BUTTER, EGGS AND PRODUCE.



DROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SE STATE OF Michigan,] = County of Delta,] = Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Pre-bate Court for the County of Delta, made on the yrd day of March A. D., 762, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Martin Largon, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probateoffice, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or be-fore the first day of September next, and that auch Escanaba, for examination and allowance, in the city fore the first day of September next, and that su claims will be heard before said Court, on Monda the 1st day of September, and on Monday, the 6th da of October next, at ten o'clock in the foremon each of those days. Dated Escanaba, Mich., March 3rd, Å. D. 1824. 18 EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

First publication Feb. 16, 1584. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

IN LAND OFFICE AT MANQUETTE, MICH, February 7, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that sold proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Deita County at Escanaba, Mich., on March 18, 1884, at a p. m., viz: Henry L. Martin, homestead application No. 1345, for the sw ½ of ne ½ and nw ½ of sc ½ section w., township 35, n., range 24 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

land, viz:

Erotus Hakes, C. D. Hakes, Peter Nelson and Michael Coogan, all of Bark River, Delta county, Mich. 17 V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCIT

Terms of court for 1883 and 1884.

Terms of court for 1883 and 1884. State of Michigan, ss. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1883 and 188, of the Circuit Court in and for the counties constuting the Twenty fifth Judicial Circuit of said State as follows, to-wit: In the County of Marquette, on the first Monday in March, the first Monday in June, the third Monday in September, the third Monday in December. In the County of Delta, on the fourth Monday in Yebruary, the fourth Monday in June, the second Monday in October. In the County of Menominee, on the second Mon-day in February, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in September, the first Monday in Decem-ber.

Dated, October 22, 1883. C. B. GRANT, Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

First publication Mar. 8, 1884.

ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } 15.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, as. County of Delta. Probate court for said county. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the jd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of bouthard Ellis, de-cented

In the matter of the estate of Southard Ellis, de-cessed. On reading and filing the final report and account of Lavantia E. Haskell, the administratrix of said estate. Thereupoin it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, be assign-edfor the hearing of said report and account, 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 city of Escanaba, Deita County, Mich., and show cause, if any there be, why said report and account should not be confirmed. And it is further ordered that said Lavantia E. Haskell, administratrix give notice to the persons

And it is further ordered that said Lavantia E. Haskell, administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Inow Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Delta, for three successive weeks, and also by causing the same to be personally served at least 14 days previous to said day of hearing, upon the heirs at law of said deceased, if they be found in said county. (A true copy.) 18 Judge of Probate.

First publication Feb. 2, 1884.

First publication Feb. 2, 1884. MOTRGAGE SALE. Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sign day of March, in the year 1883, executed by John M. Wright and Nellic, his wife, of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan to Covell C. Royce, of the same place, which and mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of Deeds, in the county of Delta, in liber D, of mortgage, on page 350, on the synd day of March in the year 1883, at two o'clock p, m. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Covell C. Royce to John L. Moser by assignment bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D., 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of said county of Delta, on the sath day of January, A. D., 1824, at a quarter past nine o'clock a. m. in liber C. of mortgages on page 375, and the same is now owned by the said John L. Moser. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due in said mort-gage, which is the whole amount claimed to be many for incipal and interest and the further sum of sithy dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mort-gafe, which is the whole amount claimed to be ma-naid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now there-fore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said pow-red said sand provided the said mortgage or sany part thereof, whereby given that by virtue of said pow-trates and and provided the said mortgage as fol-net of the court house, in the city of Escanaba, in said county of Delta, on the sch day of April, next at the o'clock in the forenoon, of that day : which said premises are described in said mortgage as fol-lows : towit: The south-west quarter of section four (4), in township thirty-nine (3), north of range lows : to-wit : The south-west quarter of section lows: to-wit: The south-west quarter of section four (4), in township thirty-nine (39), north of range twenty-three (3) west, except one-half of one acre in the south-west corner of said tract or parcel of land heretofore deceded by both parties hereto (both par-ties to said mortgage) to school district number four, township of Escanaba, all of said land being situated in the township of Escanaba, in said county of Delta. JOHN L. MCSHR, Assignee. JOHN POWER, Attorney. 22



45 Ludington St. and Mary St., between Ludington St. and Wells Ave.

IN EVERYTHING OF THE BEST. "OR

LIVERY STABLE

get some of it at the beginning of winter, as I consider it a very superior medicine. Yours very respectfully, REV. H. D. GROVES,

Under Music Hall and at the Washington House.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE RIGS AT ALL HOURS.

Orders for 'Bus Service or Baggage Transportation may 3 be left at the Ludington street stable. Horses boarded on favorable terms.

the largest and best appointed HALI MUSIC assembly room in the city is Apply at office for dates. GEO. ENGLISH. part of the property. AUTOMATIC COOKER.

Arnold Automatic CAN NOT BOIL OVER.

It can be used on any cook stove ! Nothing in it can burn !

COSTS LITTLE AND SAVES MUCH.

Isaac A. Pool is Agent for Menominee and Delta

Counties and will fill orders promptly.



The Ph. Best Brewing Co.'s Beer, in wood and that, at brewery papers,

LEGAL.

First publication Feb. 16, 1884.

Richard Mason, Eli Grandchamp, George Grand-champ and Adam Rice, all of Delta co., Michigan. 17 V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

First Publication Feb. 16, 1884.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

IVI Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Lapier and Annie Lapier, his wife, to Mary McLaughlin dated January yt A. D., 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Delta and the state of Michigan, on the third day of February A. D., 1884, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 242 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand and two hun-dred dollars, (\$1,200) and an attorney's fee of thirty of this notice the sum of one thousand and two hun-dred dollars, (\$1,200) and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, (\$30) provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings by law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contined in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday the twelfth day of May A. D., 1884, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall self-at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the fropt door of the court house in the city of Escanaba (thär being the place where the circuit court of Delta county is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or as much thereof as in neccessary to pay the amount as much thereof as is neccessary to pay the amount due on saidsmortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$po) covenanted for therein, the prem-ises being described in said mortgage as all that cer-sis her discussed of least inverties the city of tain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Mich-igan, and known and described as follows: Lot number eight (8) of block number twenty-five (25) of humber eight (b) of total and the windy five (c) of recorded plat thereof. Dated, February 11, 1884. MARY McLAUGHLIN, Mortgagee. EDWARD P. LOTT. Att'y for Mortgagee. 24

First publication Jan. 17, 1884.

MORTGAGE SALE,

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Johe M. Wright and Nellie, his write, of Escanaba, Mich., to David Dan-forth, of the same place, dated September 8th, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Delta and state of Michigan on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1883, in Liber "D" of mortgages, on page 410 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and eight dollars (\$308), and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at haw having been instituted to recover the moneys secur-ed by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now, therefore, by vitue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tues-day the 8th day of April, A. D. 1884, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Escanaba, (that being the place where thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all leval costs. toorether with an attorney's fee of thirty thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage ss all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the township of Escanaba, in the county of Delta and state of Mich-igan, and known and described as follows: The south-cast quarter of the south-west quarter (se $\frac{V_0}{2}$ of se $\frac{V}{2}$) and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter (sw $\frac{V}{2}$ of se $\frac{V}{2}$) of section four (4), in town-ship thirty-nine (39), north of range twenty-three (s)

Pest. Dated, Escanaba, Mich., January 7, 1884. DAVID DANFORTH, Mortgagee. EDWARD P. LOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 19

MISCELLANEOUS.

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

ALYON&HEALY

New

Goods

First publication Feb. 9, 1884 MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 19th day of December of the year 1881, executed by Susan M Johnson of Escanaba. Delta Courses Mitht M Johnson of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, to Peter Hyke of the same place of residence, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Reg-siter of Deeds of the county of Delta, in Liber D of said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Keg-ister of Deeds of the county of Delta, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 233, on the 19th day of December, in the year 1881, at twelve o'clock M. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Peter Hyke to Solomon Greenhoot, by assignment, bearing date the 12th day of June, in the year 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Delta, on the 12th day of June in the year 1883, at three o'clock p m. in Liber C., of mortgages, on page 304. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Solomon Greenhoot to Peter Nuberg, by assignment bearing date the 1st day of December in the year 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Delta, on the gater of Deeds of the said county of Delta, on the year 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deecs of the said county of Delta, on the same is now owned by the said Peter Nuberg. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and nintery, two dol-lars and fifty cents (500, 500 of principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty dollars (\$50) as an at-torney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid con said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been invite under the two the proceedings having been invite and no suit or proceedings having been invite the two the same records the date nortfor the same same mort and the two the same the the two the same same destinated to be unpaid con said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been invite the two the same recover the debt mow trees

torney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-maining secured by said mortgage, or any part there-of, whereby the power of sale contained in said mort-gage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, st public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Escamaba, in said county of Delta, on the sath day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day: Which said premises are described in said mort-gage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Escamaba how city of Escamaba jin the county of Delta and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: The north eighty (bo) feet of lot numbered six (6) of block numbered sixty-four (64). Dated at Escamaba, Michigan, Feb-ruary 4, 1884. A. R. Norrnury, PETER NUBERG, as Attorney.



MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Mary Brunette, Sventh Daughter of a Seventh Daughter, Physician for Wymen and Children, and Accoucheuse. Office and Residence East End Luding-

Cures all curable diseases, especially those of nant women, Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Goitre, entery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Her system of tice includes roots and herbs only-no mineral sons. Ladies dealring her services can apply in non or by letter through postofice. She can an Consulted, by ladies only, with regard to the fu Gestlemen not admitted except accompanying in rate and poor p

Will send repeated to any address the BAND CATALOQUE, for 1612, 900 pages, 210 Eagurstings of instruments, Softe, Copi, Bolts, Pompess, Reacion, Cap-Lamps Stands, Dono Majors Staffs, and Hans, Sundry Band Coulds, Rep Manuella, An entethan Entruction and PAINTING. DATRICK COLLINS, HOUSE AND SIGN

GRAINING, STAINING, Paper-Hanging & Kalsomining Residence Wells Avenue, west of WelcottSt. Post-

box 455-ESCANABA.

MICHIGAN

-

THE IRON PORT. ESCANABA, : : MICHIGAN.

HER_HAPPIER LOT.

To that strange city on the hill-My heart by its great sorrow led-Wits grievings that no faith could still, I came, my gift of flowers to spread, My tears to shed.

Lo, in that city strange and fair, Whose restful paths to-day I trod, Lay like a blessing everywhere, On shaded street and flower-strewn sod,

Afar, the river, like a thread Of silver, poured, and farther down Lay fields that had been harvested: And autumn leaves, red, gold and brown, Made earth a crown.

Anu farther still, a city where Men go about with smiling eyes The while their souls great burdens bear; And mingled means and songs and sighs From pale lips rise.

And in that city down below Men note the yield of yellow grain, And watch the silvery stream, and know That blight or bloom, or rise or wave, Means loss or gain.

Down there they clasp each other's hand, And vainly try to dull the ear Against the pitliess command Which some sure day all men must hear, And all men fear.

But in this city no one says: "To-morrow or to-day, may be, I, too, must start on unknown ways, Or you to dread uncertainty Will go from me."

They do not reck of fertile fields, They care not in their peace divine For shrunken streams or stinted yields— They never ask for any sign Of oil or wine.

They do not mourn in vanished dreams, Nor weep for fame or love unwon. Nor weep for fame or love unwon, lor long for that which only seems; They do not sigh at set of sun For work not done.

But here the happy dwellers know Not any burden, pain or loss They do not wander to and fro, To hide a hurt or grief or cross eath the moss

But every bosom, worn and sad, Hath found for every wound a balm, And tired hands and feet are glad In the serene and perfect calm, God's gracious alm.

O fair, sweet city! dare I ask Her back where sorrows never cease? Back to the pain and care and task, After the long-desired release Has wrought this peace?

I lay these flowers on her breast, And whisper, trusting that she hears: "Dear Heart! be thine the utter rest, The smiles of the unending years, Thouse mine the trans." Though mine the tears." -Chicago Advance,

"OUR BOYS."

Shortly after I took charge of a large town school an incident occurred that showed me how little dependence there is to be placed in the honor or truthfulness of an average big boy. During recess the pupils were in the habit of writing with chalk op the blackboards that completely surrounded the schoolroom. This so filled the room with chalk dust that the breathing was difficult, so I forbade the writing. One day when I had been out with the pupils in the yard, I came to the schoolroom door and saw Master Tommy Atkins alone in the room industriously writing the sentence "Do not write on the blackboards." I quietly withdrew without the boy's notice, and when I intermission and allowed to barden in next entered the room was empty. the interim. I picked one up, intend-When school was called the eyes of all ing to bring it in with me and show the were turned to the audacious handwriting on the wall. When quiet was restored I said: "Who wrote that sentence?" There was no answer. "Now," said I, "the chances are that those words were written by some one now in this room. I intend to find out who is the culprit. The crime is not a great one, but if to it is added persistent falsehood it will become serious, in my eyes at least. Let the pupil who disobeyed have the manliness to stand up and acknowledge his fault before the school." No one stood up. The boys looked at each other, but no one moved. "Well, all that did not write that sentence stand."

I rose and went quickly down the room, seized Atkins by the collar and lerked him into the center of the alsle, facing the pupils and cried: "Atkins, who wrote that sentence on

the wall?" "I-I-I did, sir."

"Of course you did. Now I'm going to reverse John's plan. I am going to concentrate on your shoulders the punishment that the down East schoolmaster distributed over the whole school. don't think Jim ever told him. He was Go to my room, sir." "O, Mr. Jones, I'll never, never do

so again." "I know you won't. Go to my

room."

I believe that flogging, like every-thing else, if done at all should be well done. I don't believe in a dress parade. scarcely ever had to whip a boy twice, on the same principle that the lad said lightning didn't strike twice in the same spot-because it didn't need to. When it became necessary for a boy to have an interview with me in my room, he rarely forgot the circumstances. I always taught school on a somewhat free and easy manner. I allowed ample opportunity for free speech and encouraged it, and I never laid any claims to that infallibility which many teachers the deficiency made up by friends, there surround themselves with. Boys are quick to detect humbug, and a teacher never loses prestige with them by admitting that he doesn't know everything. Although the incident I have alluded to consumed the greater part of a valuable forenoon, I never thrashed another boy there, and when I asked the pupils afterward who did any particular thing, some one instantly sprang to his feet and said:

"I did, sir."

A PALPABLE HIT.

Although boys have many noble qualities if they are rightly brought out, yet I regret to say that my experience of them convinces me that most boys are cruel and tyrannical. Nothing delights a scholar-a big boy-so much as to bully a teacher. It is the height of a boy's ambition. Haven't I done it hundreds of times myself? Next to the same course until they are that, the domineering over small boys is a source of deep and lasting delight. One January I took my place in a new school, and I was pained to notice that the smaller boys were mercilessly snow-balled by the big lubbers who lorded it over both school-room and yard. So well established was this tyrannical rule that I found the poor little beggars were afraid to answer my questions about the matter even when privately put. Consequently, although forced to forbid snow-balling entirely. As it was early in the session, and as the big boys had been in the habit of assisting in the government of the school, and as their ideas on the subject of snow-balling were not in accord with mine, and as it had not yet been settled who was to run the school that year. I need hardly state that the order was rumors of a crime greater than the fact not obeyed. Next noon I went into the yard as soon as school was dismissed and found a large pile of snow-balls heaped up like cannon-balls at a fort. They were most cruel missiles, having been dipped in water at the forenoon

room, seized Atkins by the collar and jerked him into the center of the aisle, and with a vigorous shove sent him headlong forward towards the platform with a speed that taxed his agility to keep his feet. I whirled him around facing the pupils and origit "Well," he drawled out," "I'm for "Jim," said ., as he sat down, "I'm

afraid you've been snow-balling again. I won't say anything about it this time, but it had better stop. Some one will get hurt."

I expected that Old Higgins would be down next day with a shotgun, but I never heard of the matter again. I plucky and we had peace. "An Old Pedagogue," in Detroit Free Press.

The Law for Wayward Young Men.

When a young man steals a sheep or a pair of boots, which, by the way, have probably not been placed in his safe keeping, society has little doubt what to do with him. It comes to the conclusion in short order that he is a thief, and puts him in jail at hard labor or in state prison. But if he has had a place of trust in some financial institution and grossly betrays the confidence reposed in him, society is somehow struck all of a heap and does not know what to do with him. The crime must be covered up. must be no prosecution, no publicity and no penalty whatever, and the young man must be sent off to begin life again.

Now we believe this is all a mistaken policy as regards the young man himself. We believe it is a terribly mistaken kindness. Some of our readers probably know cases in which this policy has been pursued, and the young men in whose behalf it has been tried generally become wanderers on the

face of the earth, pursued by the phantom of that old concealed crime left behind and often rushing into new ones. They were not vicious originally, but they were weak, flabby morally; they had about as much moral backbone as a jelly fish, or a butterfly, and seeing older men indulging in expensive luxuries and vices, they began to run caught in the traps of crime. Leniency and sending off into new associations are simply wasted on such men. They need "taking down" to the foundation and a new start-a real one, not one of these new birth conversions which do not enable a man to confess his sin till he has been found out. If conviction, penalty and disgrace are the fit portion and the best thing for the ordinary thief, they certainly are the best thing for the embezzler. Let like to encourage manly sports, I was him take his punishment, with such professions of repentance as he feels justified in making, and such as courts are always ready to take into account in fixing the penalty. Then let him return to his home, where we all know him, and his father before him, and begin again. He will be better off than in some distant locality, where vague may at any time penetrate to damn his peace of mind. Buthere at the scene of his crime and failure, he will always have friends to welcome and encourage every effort for a more promising career, and who know the worst as well

as the best. It is difficult for the parent, strung to The Duties of Car Tracers.

All the railroad companies whose lines are fed by many branches, find it nnes are red by many oranches, and it necessary to employ what are known as car tracers, or lost car agents. His work is often more difficult than those not familiar with railroad affairs may perhaps imagine. Empty cars are quite often switched on to side tracks and run into the yards of other com-panies 1,000 miles from the point from which they started. There they get mixed up with the cars of other companies, and are sent to destinations they were never intended to reach. Consequently, the companies lose trace of them, and find it necessary to call upon their car tracers to find them and report their whereabouts to headquar-

In hunting for a lost car the car tracer often finds it necessary to travel for weeks over thousands of miles of railroad. He must stop at innumerable freight yards and walk along side tracks for miles, examining the cars that come within the pale of his observation. He may find car 5,870, which belongs in New York, badly battered up on the side track of some obscure road in Texas; or perhaps he will discover a freight car that has not been heard of for several months up-end in a pool with its number under water. Then, again, he may ascertain that a missing cattle car has been run off to the western terminus of some road that has been consolidated with one or two other lines. At all events, his task is a difficult one, and one that requires him to be traveling almost constantly in various directions.

Said a car tracer to a Missouri Republican reporter: "Some people think have a soft job, but they are not familiar with my duties. I have been car tracing a long time, and am compelled to say that some of the cars I was sent out to find nearly a year ago are still missing. The other day I struck a junction on one of the railroads running through Illinois, when I happened to see a strange-looking object near the track that looked like a sort of canal boat with windows in it. Smoke curling from a stove-pipe that protruded through the roof of the concern convinced me it was occupied. Out of curiosity I walked up to the concern in order to get a better view of it. On close examination I found it contained letters and a number on its side. Referring to my book, I discovered it was the identical car I had been trying to find for six months. The railroad company had established a station there, it appears, without building a station house for the accommodation of the public. Determined to supply the deficiency. the residents of the neighborhood had confiscated the car, placed it in a conspicuous place near the track, cut holes in it for windows, and converted it into a depot. I reported my discovery, and shortly afterward the company hauled the car away, disregarding the protests of the residents against the proceeding. Sometimes we find the remains of the demolished cars at the foot of some high embankment, sometimes cars with the roofs sticking above the surface of some pond, and sometimes we never find them at all .-Railway Review.

Money Without Owners.

While I was in the "Dead Letter" one of the twisted together into one rope, they so sustain each other as to hold the largest ship safely moored. The evidences that the Bible is God's message from Heaven to His human children are not to be separated from each other and tested separately, like the different strands of a cable. They are to be combined, that each may receive the additional support it derives from the union with the rest. And, when we think or speak of the teachings of the Bible as a proof of its Divine source, we should never fail to conjoin with these the silence of the Bible, as an additional evidence of a Divine as well as human authorship. The absence from the Scriptures of many things which almost certainly would have been present if these Scriptures had been the work of man alone is one of the most interesting evidences that they are the Word of God. When the Bible was written, men everywhere believed in a countless number of gods. Why do we find in it such a plausible and wide-spread error? lievers in one only living and true God? solution. Why were they so, except tory gives? Why was Palestine the one dled the light which it shed? do we find nothing of that sort in the Bible? Why have the friends of the Bible no fears whatever of the progress of science, but are themselves the most active and earnest promoters of every kind of knowledge? Why is there nothing, from Genesis to Revelation, that, fairly interpreted by a candid common sense, is at war with any of the marvelous discoveries which science has made his since the Bible was written? These discoveries have been often hailed by the foes, and timidly feared by the friends, of Christianity, as if, they were to demolish the citadel of our faith; but, ere long, what seemed the enemies of the Bible have come to it, as the Maji their obeisance and offer their gifts. such a target for the attacks of enemies of every kind as has the Bible. And yet it was never before so much studied. so much expounded, so much illustrated, as to-day. Never before had it such an stantly on the increase, and in the same ratio in which it is studied and under-

Religious Miscellany.

WHERE IS THE BABY? "Is it well with the child ?"

Where has little baby gons, Baby fair to look upon ? With its large, blue star-like eyes, Golden hair and ways so wise: Where the laugh so pure and sweet ? Where the kiss that softened care ? Where ?--and Echo answered: "Where ?"

Where has little baby gone, Baby bright to look upon ? Does be hide to peep and please, Wander in among the trees ? Is he with the dog at play, Trotting round the garden way? Is he picking down the flowers, Little Sonie that is ours ? Whist I hear him!--no; he's gone, Baby sweet to think upon; Gone the laughter and the loy Ever did surround our boy; Gone the sunshine, still the mirth Hoverod round him from his birth; Dull the brightness of the dawn--Sonie is forever gone.

Where has little baby gone, Baby dear to think upon ? In his crib he lies at rest, Roses leaning on his breast; Brow so pale, and eyes so mirk— Tears and time have missed their work; Baby blooms mid other flowers, Baby is no longer ours.

Where has little baby gone Baby sweet to think upon ? Kiss the cheek and yeil the face. Bear him to his resting place; Gently lower, lightly hap, Dust is laid in dust's cold lap; Baby lies among the flowers, Baby is no longer ours.

Where has little baby gone, Baby dear to think upon ? Thus it is our yearing hearts Break the hush when life departs; Faith that reaches out to him Answers from the distance dim— Baby down among the forest Answers nown among the flowers Now is more than ever ours-Little baby! sweet and fair, Has become with Christ an heir. -Scottish American Journal.

Sunday-School Lessons,

FIRST QUARTER-1884.

Mch. 0-Paul at Corinth......Acts 18: 1-17 Mch. 16-The Coming of the Lord.....1 Thess. 4: 13-

Is, & 5: 1-3 Is, & 5: 1-3 Mch. 23-Christian Diligence...2 Thess. 3: 1-15 Mch. 30-Review: or Missionary, Temperance, or other lesson selected by the school

THE SILENCE OF THE BIBLE.

When one examines the claims of the Bible to be a revelation from God, he is very apt to confine his investigations to what it says and what it has done. These are not only appropriate, they are also adequate sources of proof. The religious teachings of the Bible in regard to the nature, character and government of God, and the nature, duty and destiny of man, the social and spiritual achievements of the Bible, as illustrated in the transformation of personal character, and the elevatian of the communities that have received and obeyed it; what the Bible says, and what the Bible has already done in our world, are certainly, to every intelligent and candid mind, adequate evidences that it was not the work of man alone. The reservoir must be as high as the fountain it feeds. Such grapes and figs as the Bible furnishes are not the product of thorns and thistles. Only a good tree brings forth such fruit.

But while these sources of proof are sufficient for most honest inquirers, it should not be forgotten that the evidences of Scripture inspiration are like a ship's cable. It is composed of many strands. Any one of them may be broken by a determined effort. But, not a syllable lending countenance to both were professors of religion, but of Is it said that the Jews were firm be- tion was first upon topics relating to That only furnishes another problem for verged to the point of difference befor the reason which their Scripture his- they belonged. It first became a dissolitary light-house in an otherwise dark | was the first to perceive its unprofitable world, from which beamed forth the and injurious tendency, and remarked: light of this great truth that God is One, an Infinite and All-perfect Spirit; other; let us put on another hoop-let. why, unless because God Himself had so us pray." They knelt down and prayed constituted the Nation, and Himself kin- together, after which they spent the re-Hindoos, of the Chinese, of the Persians. dom in which they both felt an equal and he will soon come to such absurd interest. The suggestion of the teachings on matters of science as cooper was an excellent one.-Spurwould make any school-boy laugh. Why geen. came to the infant Jesus, to render but let a single spot become visible to influence in the world as now. And it is testimony to the general excellence of most studied, most revered, most in- his character. There is a grain of comfuential, in the most intelligent and fort in this for those who are annoyed thoughtful nations. Its influence is con- by these gnat-like attacks; for, however stood. A thousand things that were the fact that the eye of malice ca universally believed when the Bible was no greater defects, -S. S. Times.

Twenty centuries ago a thousand things were almost universally believed allow able and right, which an enlightened conscience to-day pronounces wrong. How happened it that the morality and philanthropy of the New Testaments were so much higher and purer, that they have not only nowhere been out-grown, but nowhere yet reached by the most moral and philanthropic com-munity on earth? Why did not the Bible, by some of its countless ntter-Bible, by some of its countless ntterances, so commit itself to some one or more of these errors of the past as to show itself to have been the work of ignorant and erring men? It is the only book of sufficient age that has not done it. There exists no other work, written when such errors were prevalent, and speaking freely, as does the Bible, on the facts and operations of nature, and the duties man owes to himself and others; there is no such work save this, the oldest book in the world, which could to-day endure for an hour a comparison with the present teachings of natural and moral science. Every such book but the Bible teaches errors which were believed to be truths when it was written. How can we account for the wonderful silence of the Scriptures on such matters as these save by the fact that "holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost?" If we admit that; if we acknowledge that the Bible is God's message from Heaven, sent to earth to lead us back to Himself, all is plain. This silence, otherwise soinexplicable, is just what we should have expected. God kept his servants from incorporating into His Word such errors as man, unguarded, would certainly have taught. He who denies or doubta that the Bible is God's Word is reproved and rebuked not only by its superhuman teachings, but also by its superhuman silence.-Chicago Advance.

Rejoice Evermore.

"Winter is on my head, and eternal pring is in my heart. I breathe at this nour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years," wrote the aged Victor Hugo. How can Christians who feel that they are safe in God's keeping, a privilege to which all Christians are entitled, give expression to gloomy views of life? "Rejoice every more, and in everything give thanks." This world is not altogether a vale of tears. Earth-life is the primary school of our being, and it is our privilege to enjoy its beautiful things, as it is our duty to learn wisdom by its cares and SOTTOWS.

Exemption from trial is nowhere promised us. Trials belong to life because of the first transgression. Paul says: "We glory in tribulations, knowing that tribulation worketh patience, patience experience, and experience hope." Very few of us know how toglory in tribulation. We feel unspeakably thankful for the Friend who stands beside us while the billows go over our heads, but we do not know how to glory. We glory in the hope of a day when tribulations shall be passed, and we shall meet, a glad company, in our Father's house. Duty demands that we be happy in our friends; that we remember them with thanksgiving as well as entreaty when we approach the Infinite. Why should we receive with indifference the blessings that brighten eternal home, if our lives were only sinless. The flowers which bloom in place? that would be desolate but for theif presence, beside garden walls and in pleasant homes, are more than ornamental; their pure, beautiful faces seem like messengers from that world where roses have no thorns. In a sick-room flowers may be numbered among God's good gifts; sometimes we breathe in their fragrance the breath of celestial fields. Infinite love crowns our days. with blessings. Infinite power and wisdom can be seen everywhere in the material universe -- in the tiny brook that refreshes dumb creatures, the flowersthat make haste to bloom, as well as in the sweeping floods, or up-lifted heights, gray with solitude, or white with eternal snows. - Golden Rule.

Like one boy the whole school arose to its feet, Atkins among the rest.

I next had each boy stand up sepa rately, and I asked him on his honor if he had written the line. I shall never forget the look of honest indignation with which Thomas Atkins denied all knowledge of the writing. When this examination was over there was a moment of painful silence.

"Well, boys," I said, "it just amounts to this: If things remain as at present the imputation rests on the whole If any of you can suggest a school. remedy, I shall be pleased to hear it.' There was an indignant murmur over the room, and one boy rose to his feet

"I think, Mr. Jones," he said, "that you are wrong in blaming us all for what one has done. If I had written on the board I would have stood up and said so."

"I believe you," I answered. "Then why not believe us all," said several voices at once.

"I will be glad to do so at the moment you convince me that the handwriting came there in a similar manner to that at Belshazzar's feast. None of you believe that, so, as I said before, do any of you see a way out of the woods?" Another boy rose to his feet, giggled

a moment and sat down again. The whole school laughed-boy na-

ture exactly-the one moment serious, the next one a giggle.

"Come, John, what suggestion have you to offer? Don't be bashful."

John rose again, looked half comically around and said, with suppressed mirth:

"When I went to school down East some one broke a pane, and the master couldn't find out who it was, so he began at one end of the room and whipped "Well. John," I said, "I attended a

similar matinee myself once when I was young. The plan has the merit of in-

cluding the culprit, yet I fancy the rest of the pupils might consider it unfair." The first boy now stood up again. "Master," he ventured, hesitatingly, "I think it is no more unfair than saying that the imputation rested on us all erely because some boy whom you annot find out has told a lie." "You are right," I said, "and 1 was

You are right," I said, "and I was mg in saying so. Only one boy Js hy, and I will never believe until and duct convinces me that there is Jim was still pale and a little shaky r in this room who is so cowardly

utter barbarity of flinging such balls. "Who made these snow-balls?" asked a small boy.

Casting a frightened look around him he answered under his breath: "Jim Higgins, sir."

Jim was the biggest and worst boy in a tussel between us, as I felt it inevitably would, there was every chance that Jim would get the best of me. I make no bones of the fact that I was afraid of him and I had endeavored quite unsuccessfully to propitiate him during the

week that school had been going on-At this moment Jim entered the yard, squeezing a snow-ball with his hands between his knees after the manner of boys who want to make a hard one. He was making for his pile when he noticed me standing by it, when he stopped, straightened up and looked at me a moment as if he hesitated whether to drop the snow-ball or brazen it out. The silence and the eyes of the whole school on him braced him up and he cried:

"Master, gimme leave?"

"Certainly." With a movement like lightning he flung the snow-ball directly at my head. I ducked like a flash, but the ball took the rim off my hat and plastered it against the neighboring fence. I had been no slouch of a snow-baller myself in my youthful days, but I never flung a ball with such vengeance as that. I sprang erect and said:

"Now it's your turn." and sent my ice bolt at him as if it had come from a cannon. He ducked, of course, but I had calculated on that, and the ball hit him square on the ear with a thud that made my heart stand still. He flung his arms over his head and fell back against the gate by which he had just entered. His face was pale and he gasped for breath. Although with set teeth and tears in his eyes, he smiled a ghastly smile.

O, master!" he half sobbed, "your arm's a heavy one."

"You see, Jim," I said, with a lightness I did not feel, "snow-balls like chickens, come home to roost.'

"They do that," gasped Jim, as he poked the crushed ice out of his ear with his forefinger, "and they roost mighty solid, you bet."

He was grit clear through and never whimpered.

When school was assembled I said: "Boys, the trustees hired me to teach the young idea how to shoot. I have given Jim, there, a lesson on shooting that, if it didn't, as is too often the case, go in at one car and out at the other, came very near doing so. In some years at the teaching business I have got into the habit of having my own way. You seem to have got into the same pernicious habit. I am get-ting old and it's hard for me to acquire new habits. You are young and it's easy. Now if I don't have my own

on his pins, and I noticed with sorrow that his ear was cut.

prostration and anguish by a son's disgrace, to judge with truth what is best for that son, and the law wisely does not take counsel of the parent, justly presuming that his judgment may not at such a crisis be at it its best. When young men are old enough to accept responsible positions for school, and I thought that if it came to themselves, then it is time that they should pass under the domain of that equal and just administration of the aw upon all men which is the end of civil institutions. - Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Forests Turned to Kindlings.

If all the wood that is piled up in the therwise vacant blocks in the neighborhood of Seventeenth Street and the East River should be reset in the ground in its original condition, it would form a forest that would cover a space a third as big as Manhattan Island. It is nearly all pine from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut. The tall and solid blocks of tree trunks are renewed so fast by the train loads and boat loads constantly arriving that it is impossible to see by looking at them how rapidly they are consumed. To see that one must stand under the little sheds that skirt the blocks. In them are circular saws running at lightning speed from dawn until night and biting the great poles into little blocks, which are in turn fed to the trip-hammer chopping knives that convert them into kindling wood.

Under these restless blades whole forests have disappeared. The choppers are made up of two blades, crossing one another at right angles. They are fixed under an iron block, and move up and down with great rapidity. A man stands in front of each one, feeding it with the blocks, which are three inches high and from four to eight inches broad. One blow of the knives does not do the work. It takes two to reduce a block to pieces of the traditional size of kindling wood. Endless belts filled with buckets carry the kindlings into the rooms where the bundlers are at work. These bundlers are boys who work with a rapidity only to be compared with the swiftness of the saws and the speed of the knives. Each boy has an iron frame upon the bench before him, and into this frame he fits the pieces that are to form the bundle. When the frame is filled the boy slips into one of the open spaces that are sure to remain a little piece of pine that has been coated with resin. This is called a lighter. A foot lever brings the iron band at the top of the frame down upon the wood with force enough to squeeze the mass into the proper size and shape, and while it is held there the boy ties the bundle with coarse tarred twine and throws it out ready for sale to the grocers. Somany of these bundles are turned out that the manufacturers never order less than a million at a time of the little printed dodgers, one of which is put under the string of each bundle.-N. Y. Sun.

-There is sometimes more juice in can of pineapple than is eaten. Th's makes a delicious flavoring for pudding sauce.-New England Farmer.

epartment the other day clerks engaged in opening letters-at a table near by-called to a gentleman who was entertaining me. He went to him and immediately beckoned for me to follow. "Now, what can be done in this

case?" he says. "Here is a letter, this instant opened, and you see what it contains.

In it was a clean, new \$20 bill, neatly folded and wrapped in a piece of perfectly blank brown paper-not a mark of pen or pencil to show from whom it was sent. The letter had been advertised as unclaimed and was dead, and the examination of its contents made it more completely dead than before.

"We have nothing but the postmark, and even that is almost obliterated, but our vpert willstake hold of it and do the best he can with it. There's a pretty slim chance in this case. I guess Uncle Sam will get that money. This reminds me of something in my own experience. A few years ago when I was opening letters, I found one just like this, except that the amount was \$30 and on the paper wrapper around it was written in pencil, 'A friend, Matthew vi., 3.' I looked that up and found it to be: 'But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.' The letter was addressed to a woman and it was clearly a case of charity. I really felt bad that we could not succeed in finding either party, and the money is in the Treasury to-day."

The number of letters opened last year, containing currency, checks, drafts and negotiable paper, was over 34,000. The amount of actual cash taken from letters was nearly \$39,000. and the value of checks, etc., repre-senting money, about \$1,600,000. During the last year the number of pieces of mail matter that reached the Dead Letter Office was nearly 4,500,-000! The exact number was 4,440,822. This is about 14,500 for every day .-Washington Cor. Cleveland Herald.

A Singular Revelation.

A very singlar revelation was made to Dr. William Bruce, of Micanopy, Fla., a man who is, noted among acquaintances as an unbeliever of any of the "isms," especially spiritualism. While sleeping the other night he had a vision, in which he saw his wife's brother engaged in a deadly combat, and which resulted in the latter's death. The vision was so real that the doctor could not rid himself of the strong impression made upon him, and he anxiously awaited the arrival of some news from his relatives. He had not long to wait, for the next mail brought a letter announcing the death of his brother-in-law in the exact manner and at the very hour that it appeared to him in his vision. A sister of the murdered man, while visiting in Kentucky at the time of his death, had a similar dream, and while relating the circumstance at the breakfast table, received a telegram announcing its fulfillment.—Exchange.

-Seventy young ladies of Hollister, Cal., advertised recently in the local papers for husbands.-Chicago Times.

An Excellent Way.

Two neighbors, a cooper and a farmer, were spending the evening together; different communions. Their conversapractical religion; but after a time it ditween the two denominations to which cussion, then a dispute. The cooper mainder of the evening lovingly together, Let one open the sacred books of the conversing on the things of the King-

Choice Selections.

-Of all the anguish in the world there s nothing like this: The sense of God without the sense of nearness to Him. ---Elizabeth Prentiss.

=-To live well is harder even than todie well, but most men, unhappily, fail to see it. For this reason there are fewer triumphant lives than deaths of the same character .- Exchange.

-The loftier and purer a man's life is the more likely are his minor faults. to be brought into unpleasant prominence. No one would think of remarking the fact that the leopard has spots, the naked eye on the disk of the sun, No other book in the world has been | and the whole world would be talking about it. Carping criticism is often really the critic's testimony to general integrity; and the more [a man's enemies harp on a single slight defect of his, the clearer and stronger is their unpleasant these are, they are the world's testimony, signed and sealed, to the fact that the eye of malice can find

written have been shown to be false, and been forever discarded. How hap-pened it that none of these things gained admission to the Bible? OOO.--N. Y. San.

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THE IRON PORT.

A LEAP-YEAR MISSIVE.

"A woman's lot is rather hard, Bince she by custom is debarrod From making such advances As will her happiness secure Through life, and render her secure From conjugal mischances."

Thus said a maid, who sat apart And held communion with her heart That thrilied and throbbed with passion." "Now turn about is but fair play; And beaux and belles should have their day, Not in one-sided fashion.

"For I must stay at home each eve. And with screnity receive, Alas! Tom, Dick and Harry, When there's but few of all the crew I really like, and not one who I'd ever wish to marry!

"While there is Jack, who stands apart From all the rest who seek up beant, A timid, bashful fellow, Who ne'er has spoken unto me One tender word; yet I can see He's jealous as Othello!

"Tis Leap-Year! Woman has a chance Her heart's best interests to advance, By making legal tender. Her honest love she can display Nor let it eat her heart away. Saint Valentine befriend her!"

But custom's bonds are hard to break, Though woman's heart desires to take Advantage of the season; And so the maiden felt, alack! To freely speak her mind to Jack Would be a bit of treason.

"This sweet red rose," she said, "I'll send, A token as from friend to friend, Yet with Love's message laden; And should be read the mystic sign Blame him, or else Saint Valentine, And censure not the maiden."

Jack came ere yet the day was sped. Confessed his love, and they were wed, Thanks to the Leap-Year caper. Said she: "Dear Jack, how did you guess?" Said he: "Twas easy; your address Was stamped upon the paper !" —Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Independent

ANTHONY MARSHALL'S DAUGHTER.

At the intersection of an alley and an obscure street, in an outlying portion of one of our great cities, stood a low frame house. A narrow walk extended along the alley from the street to a side door of this house, above which hung, on an iron frame, swinging and creaking in the high March wind, a sign, upon which could be read from the street,

"ANTHONY MARSHALL, SHOEMAKER." In small letters beneath was announced the fact that repairing was neatly and promptly done. The repairing was really Anthony Marshall's business. He had taken up the trade of a shoemaker late in life, and had never risen in it above mendng what others made. In one corner of the small room, which ing

was his shop, stood a little old-fashioned melodeon. On one side of the melodeon melodeon. were two violins in their cases. On the other, a violincello and a large improvised rack which was full of worn music. On the wall above these hung an excellent old engraving of Beethoven. Beneath this was a large-sized daguerreotype in a homemade frame of cones, representing, when you were in just the right light, a young girl of perhaps twelve years, with a broad, full brow, great, questioning, velvety eyes, a wide, smiling, joyous mouth and a firm, square little chin, softened by just the sug-gestion of a dimple. Suspended from the same book which held this portrait hung a girl's hat, battered and worn, the broad band of which still held a large faded red rose and a bunch of withered green leaves.

Between where the instruments stood and a door leading into the front part of the house was a small bench for light car-pentering. On the other side of the door

had sold out, I was just a wishin' and a wishin' that I could get twenty shines to do, as I did last year, so we could go ag'in; for, oh, it was jest heavenly! and I was a standin' before the main entrance of the Grand Hotel, and a thinkin' about that op'rer we went to last year and a whistiin' the theme you learned me and we play to-gether, when two swful swell gentlemen came along, one of 'en with his boots all splashed. I said to him: 'Have a shine, air! you need it.''' "'He put his boot on the box and said:

IL The gale which had been blowing sti day had fallen, with the setting of the sun, to a low, cold, crisp wind. Here and there the dingy white of the half-melted mow sparkled with the gathering frost, in the light of the large moon. Up and down the streets of the great, grimy, hurrying, never-silent city, the trailing folds of pale white light and shadow made all things dirnly beautiful. Down the streets, now in light, now in shade. Tim and Uncle Tony went silently on their way, Uncle Tony taking a queer little back step, at regular intervals, to keep himself in pace with Tim's halting gait. "He put his boot on the box and said: 'Where did you learn what you were just now whistlin', my lad?' 'I heard it at the now whistlin', my lad?' 'I heard it at the op'rer, last year, and Uncle Tony learned me to play it.' Then he says: 'Is your uncle a musician?' Says I: 'You jest bet he is?' 'Where does he play?' says he, and I told him you played at home. 'At home!' said the gentleman raising his eyebrows this way,"--and Tim opened his handsome brown eyes and raised his fine straight irrows as high as possible. "Uncle Tony," said Tim, looking up into the old man's face, "wo-would you mind telling me how it all happened?" The old man hesitated a moment, and then said: "Tim, I will tell you; but I must begin

handsome brown eyes and raised his fine straight brows as high as possible. "Isn't he a professional musician?" I guess he is,' said I, 'but he mends shoes now, and we play evenin's. 1 live with him.' 'Um-m?' said the gentleman. 'So your uncle plays Wagner's music and mends shoes, does he?" Then he turned to the other gentleman and said: "There is mother phase of American life for your pretty well back, or you couldn't under-stand it." "You see, Tim, my father was a musician by profession. He had great musical talent, and a touch of genius, just enough to make him ambitious, and he was never another phase of American life for your book, Patton.""

"Then do you know, Uncle Tony, he put up his other boot, and bending his head with a queer kind of a smile, said: 'And do you anticipate going to the op'rer this year?" 'If I can get shines enough for tickets in the "loft" for Uncle Tony and me,' said I. 'O-ho! so you furnish your Uncle Tony with op'rer tickets, do you?' said he. 'Yes, Miss Marshall won't let Uncle Tony spend any money for 'en.' 'And who might Miss Marshall be?' 'Why, Uncle Tony's wife, of course.' 'Isn't she your aunt?' 'No, nor Uncle Tony sin't my right uncle. He found me asleep in a packin' box seven

years ago." "Well, well, well! Here is a combina-tion! I suppose you would like to go to the op'rer, even though this adopted uncle of Uncle Tony's tone had been growing lower and lower, and now, with bent head. he walked on in silence until Tim said yours-the musical cobbler-should stay at home?' 'No, I wouldn't,' said I. 'It softly: "Wh-Tony ?" "Ah." said the old man raising his head would'nt be the same without Uncle Tony."

At this point Uncle Tony brushed his eyes carelessly, and blowed his nose vigor-

ously. "'Well,' said the gentleman, 'come into the desk amoment and we will see what we can do.' We went in and he wrote on a piece of paper, put it in an envelope and "There never was a lovelier being, Tim, than she was." The old man sighed heavily and went on in silence until Tim told me to go over to Carton's Theater and give it to the man at the ticket-office. I did, and here, Uncle Tony, is two-season-tickets!" And Tim took them triumphantly from his pocket and handed them to the old man, who, bringing them close to his nearsighted eyes, exclaimed: "Why, Tim, they are for the dress circle, as sure as you and father heard of it he wrote her. This was I live!"

said:

The door of the inner room opened with an emphatic click, and a large woman with a broad, round face, small features and beady black eyes, came in, treading with such weight that the triangles in the cupboard set up a vigorous chiming. Her ex-pression plainly told that she believed herself to be a martyr, and that no one could know what she suffered. She seated her-self in a rocking chair and fetched a heavy tion. "I don't suppose he meant to be. 1 be-lieve I can understand how it was," said

easily. Uncle Tony gave an apologetic lit-tle cough and asked: Tim turned his cap round and round un-

Do you feel any better, mother?"

"After this Adelaide grew more frail every day, and, for the sea voyage and the change, we came to America. She was better at first, and then she failed in that "Nobody cares whether I do or not!" fatally sure but imperceptible way which was "mother's" gracious response, as she only victims of consumption do, and grow leaned her head on her hand and swayed ing more radiantly beautiful, Tim, with back and forth ominously. Uncle Tony coughed again and said, The old man dropped his head and did not speak again until some one, going in the opposite direction, shouldered roughly

gently: "Now don't mother! Tim and I do care a great deal about how you feel." "I should think you did by the noise you

keep up when I am trying to get a little rest P "I did upset the clamps, but I really did

not mean to." "Mother" was unappeased and continued to rock and sigh. Tim shifted uneasily,

and Uncle Tony bent over his shoe in a very industrious way. As the continued silence gave "Mother"

no further opportunity to say anything unpleasant, she raised her bead and turning towards Tim, said severely : "Timothy ! this is a strange time in the day

They were now in the central part of the city. As they approached the theater they found themselves borne along by the crowding throng, up to the brilliantly il-juminated entrance, and on throngh into the handsome auditorium, which was al-ready crowded. "It will take us an nour to walk it. Tim. We will start at seven o'clock. Good-bye, my boy; and good luck!" said Uncle Tony, wrapping up the shoe he had finished.

The usher looked at them doubtfully as he toox their tickets, which he examined

he toor their tickets, which he examined with great care. Anthony Marshall would never have thought of going to the opera in any other than a dress-coat. His was of bottle-green cloth. The waist line had been gradually rising, with his increasing weight and size, during the twenty years which had passed since it was made, until now.it gave his figure a very peculiar proportion. The half circle of fine gray heir, below his bald crown, was brushed carefully from the back, so that it just peeped over each ear. With his that if just peeped over each ear. With his glass in his eye, and his self-possessed, gentle bearing, his appearance was most

quaint and unusual; and as he and the misshapen, roughly-clad, handsome-faced boy passed down through the brilliant audience of elegantly-dressed men and women of fashion, to the very best seats in the house, they attracted an attention which

even the ringing in of the orchestra did not divert from them. The curtain rose, discovering Faust in his lonely studio, a victim of disappointment and despair. Tim and Uncle Tony followed with bated

breath each note. When Marguerite at her wheel was revealed to Faust, a hesitating, anxious attention came into Anthony Marshall's face, and he took his glass from his eye and wiped it carefully. As the opera advanced and Marguerite sang "How Strange 'tis to Me," the old man grasped

Tim's arm and whispered: "Isn't it like her, Tim? Isn't it like the daguerreotype?-eh, Tim?" Tim looked in a startled way, first at the

old man and then at the stage, and replied softly: "Why, she is some like it, sure; sure." In the "Jewel Scene" the old man's sup-

pressed excitement grew intense, and he exclaimed in a quavering whisper:

"Tim, if it isn't her, it is cruelly, cruelly like her! And, Tim, it certainly, certainly is her hand !-So like her mother's and!" and lifting his rusty silk hat reverently. "she's an angel, Tim; an angel with God these many years!" The act closed with Marguerite at the casement, and the old man rose in an un-A few moments and he went on huskily: "After a time, Tim, we stole away and were married." steady way with: "Tim, Tim-I must have air!" and up

through the gay audience they went, Tim leading now, and the old man following with a step almost as uneven as Tim's. They gained the street. The old man,

after drawing a long breath, dropped his head upon his breast and remained several minutes in deep reflection. Then slowly raising his drawn white face to Tim, he said:

"Yes," said he, rousing himself. "Yes. When Sara was born, Adelaide called her Sara for her dead mother. When her "I believe we have seen Sara, Tim. I the letter, Tim, I remember every word of it: 'You have insulted your lady moth-er's sainted memory by calling Anthony Marshall's daughter by her name. I will never look upon your face again, nor hear cannot bear this suspense. I must go to the Grand Hotel and know the truth-the truth, Tim-to-night?"

They stepped inside the theater as Mar-guerite was rising from her pallet of straw. Then her voice, full of heartbroken anguish and passion of love, rang out in agonized "He was a mean, hard one, wasn't he?" said Tim, his brown eyes flashing indigna-

With trembling hands the old man adjusted his glass, grasped the door for sup-port, and, in a dazed exultation, tremo-

"Come, Tim, come! It is Sara! It must be her!"

As they were hurrying along, the old man stopped suddenly, as if he had been dealt a blow. They were in the shadow of a great building, and Tim could not see his face, but there were tears in his voice as he said:

"Tim, she has never come for me, and perhaps '----His voice failed him for a mo-ment, but he cleared his throat bravely and continued: "Perhaps-she-would-rather

continued: "rernaps-sne-would-rather not find me, Tim!" "Now, I don't believe that, Uncle Tonyl" said Tim, stoutly. "I bet she has looked for you all over. Why, its seven years since you came from New York!" on the shoes. I only had what I earned by playing in the orchestra. You see there were no great folks in New York who wanted me to play for them." "But she never wrote, Tim." "Maybe the letters got lost. Lots of let-"Ah, Tim, it is a great comfort to me to

"Perhaps-Anyway I must be certain about it all. And then if"— He stopped, and, after a moment, said in a gentle and resigned tone: "It will be a comfort, Tim, even if I should never see her but this one "

For Young Readers.

TO-DAY. Don't tell me of to-morrow; Give me the boy who'll say, "Lat. when a good deed's to be done, "Lat's do the deed to-day; We may all command the present, If we act and never wais; But representance is the phenicar But repentance is the phantom Of a past that comes too late.

Don't tell me of to-morrow; There is much to do to-day That can never be accomplished If we throw the hours away. Every moment has its duty: Who the future can foretell? Then why put off till to-morrow What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow: If we look upon the past, How much we have left to do We can not do at last.

To-day! it is the only time For all on this frail earth: It takes an age to form a 1 A moment gives it birth.

TIFF'S BIRTHDAY.

There seemed to be no reason why Tiff's trials should have reached the culmination of their real existence on that one particular day; that they did so, not one of the household felt at all inclined to dispute.

Only the day before Tiff had been but "free years old-'most four." On this thank you for calling her little. Howday, however, she had attained to the advanced age of four years! Ample reason for added dignity on Tiff's part, and Grandpa Davidson had been awakened at an unusually early hour by the pat of a wee dimpled hand on his old wrinkled face, and a chirrup of "Wate up and hear the birds sin'!" in a tone sweet as echoes from fairy-land; "and, Dranpa," went on the sweet little voice, "dit yight up an' see how tall I've drowed! I'm four years old to-day, Dranpa, and I shan't play with Drace Wheaton any more! 'cause she said in dust a little while I wouldn't have any teeth-dust like you, Dranpa! Come, Dranpa, dit up and see how I've drowed!"

Grandpa's obedience was the begining of the trouble! Not even standing on pink toe-tips would bring Tiff's sun-ny head to the desired and expected height.

"I'd been all drowed up bid, if only mamma had let me staid out in the wet yesterdayl" moaned poor little Tiff, anxious-like older mertals-to turn the blame in the manner most satisfactory to herself.

Tiff was "drowed up." That was an incontrovertible fact in her small mind. to remain there in spite of all proofs to the contrary.

Papa had met with a wifely reproof for swallowing his coffee so extremely hot; and Tiff, thinking that merely a privilege of grown-up people, had at-tempted three large swallows, "as papa does," and the result was a scalded and sore little mouth.

Papa had a way of saying: "Now, Margaret, listen! You are to understand that I've no intention of doing so."' with an air of pomposity that had duly impressed itself on Tiff's quick little mind. But now, at last, all the airs of older folk must surely be hers, for was she not four years old?

Mamma had seen fit to issue some command that had been met by Miss Tiff with a pompus "Now, Moderater, you must dust understand I've no at- fire. That's the end of the red pastention to n-e-v-e-r do so!" and for this sages,' said I, as I finished, 'and now for large impertinence Tiff spent a long the blue ones, which will tell me h half-hour in the dim recesses of mamma's closet. Grown-up ladies wore flowers! For once, hers must be the right of selection. Of all the rare plants in mamma's conservatory the one most rare must be rifled, that its one dainty bloom might be a companion for the one immense sun-flower Tiff had-by dint of climbing-at last secured from the garden. Disobedient Tiff! One rare flower and the plant broken! The result was one more scolding added to the birthday's list. Jane, the colored cook, taking a brief leave of absence, returned to find her own particular domain invaded by the small mistress of the mansion: a trail of white showing the paths Miss Tiff had taken while making a mixture of lemonade, flour, milk and sugar, denominated by her as "pie-curst." Poor Tiff, ejected from the scene, trudged away, and in spite of her advanced age, at last took up dilapidated "Adelaide-May"-first of a doll-family of eightand for five minutes found comfort in pouring her wrongs and griefs into the India-ink ears of her sympathizing doll. "I'm drowed up, but they won't be-lieve it, nor let me have flowers nor piecurst, nor nothing!" wailed the child! Then a bright thought caused poor "Adelaide-May" to bow her leaky head low on her breast in apparent dejection, as her small mistress suddenly left her lying on the edge of the garden-path, with her one remaining arm uplifted as though calling on all objects to witness

-s quavering little voice faltering out the "Now I lay me down to alsep," while the child's heart was aching over the first disappointments of "grown-up" existence-only happier than the real grown people, in that all would be easily forgotten in a happier to-morrow. --Edith G. Winans, in N. Y. Ezam-iner. iner.

Ethel's New Memory

Once on a time a friend wrote me that he had had more children at his house all summer than he could pos-sibly "shake a stick at." Now, I had not had so many as that; for, although the house was pretty full some days, I could shake a stick at them all, if I wished. And 1 did it occasionally, when they were very noisy indeed; only, I was in fun, and they all knew it, and therefore did not stop. At last, I said one day: "Do keep quiet, chil-dren, and let me hear myself think." "Oh, yes," said Charlie, "if you will only think aloud and let us hear you,

too. And his sister Gertie, added: "Yes,

and please think of the little Ethel that you used to tell us stories about." "Little Ethel, indeed!" replied L

"Why she is seventeen years old, and being a High-School senior, will not ever, if you will keep quiet, I will let you hear me think aloud about Ethel's Book of Remembrance."

And this is the story I told them: "When Ethel was about twelve years old she used to run into our house very often, and tell us about her schoolmates. But, somehow, she got to telling the unpleasant things which they would not like to have repeated; and we began to hear who had missed, who had been punished, or who had been cross, stupid, mean and hateful, until I said at last: 'Suppose you turn to the next chapter and tell me just as many good things about these boys and girls.

"'I don't remember those half so well,' she answered, quickly.

" 'If that is the case,' I replied, 'you have a very poor memory, and the next time I go to Boston 1'll buy you a new one.

"And a day or two after that conversation I bought a blank book with red covers, on the outside of which I got somebody to print in gilt letters: 'Ethel's Book of Remembrance;' and this, together with two bottle's of ink, I gave to the young girl. There's your new memory,' sail I. Fill it up with stories about your classmates, if you wish.'

" 'But what's the use of two bottles of ink?' 'Oh, I want you to write the good things they say or do in red ink, and the other things in blue ink; and be as careful to put down all the good as well the bad.

"She promised; and to my surprise, the new book came back in the course of a week, with simply these words on the wrapper: 'All full.' That was harvest concert night; and the book was put away in my desk, where it lay untouched until the next Christmas evel Then I opened it, while Ethel was with me, and found about two-thirds of the pages filled with red ink items, which showed how many good things she had recorded-a long list of kind words and generous deeds, which I read aloud, hs she sat quietly on a cricket by the open stupid and hateful those same children can be!" "'No, no! Don't read those,' she cried. 'I am ashamed to have you see them, and I wished I hadn't written them down. Give me the book, please, without reading the rest.' "So I handed it to her with a smile, and watched her great astonishment at finding one-third of the book blank; for the blue ink, which recorded the unpleasant items, had entirely faded out. and left the pages almost as white as they were when I bought the book. "'Why,' she exclaimed, 'what does it mean? "Only that I had the ink made expressly for you. It is called Fault-finder's Ink, and fades out in a few days. If you must write down all these unpleasant items, be very sure and use this kind of ink: and if you can not get your bottle filled up again, use water, and it will answer every purpose.' "Soon after that Christmas Ethel moved to another town, and I did not see her until I went West last year. She showed me the little red book, and said she really did get a new memory when she received that present. And I think she did. For, when I asked her about the High-School girls, she told me how pretty this one was, and how smart that one, and the third was so good, and a fourth so obliging, until I finally inquired if they were all perfect, and had not a single fault. That brought the old times back to her very strongly, and she blushed a great deal, as she replied: " 'The blue ink that you gave me faded out so quickly that I did not think it paid to write the faults down on my memory at all. So I looked for everybody's best things, and wrote those only in my new Book of Remembrance." '-Rev. R. Metcalf, in Christian Register.

was an open cupboard of shelves, containing piles of newspapers, a strap such as newsboys use in carrying their packages securely from the newspaper offices to their "beats. several piles of unopened boxes of shoe blacking, two shoe brushes, and four triangles on a shelf by themselves, ranged along neatly in the order of their different sizes.

Near the one window, which looked out on the alley to the south and through the small, uncurtained panes of which the sun was streaming, sat Anthony Marshall on the round leathern seat of his shoemaker's bench.

""When oth-er lips and oth-er hearts" -sang Anthony Marshall.

"Rat-ta-tat-tat-tat-tat!" rang his broad little hammer.

"'Their tales-of love'"----

"Rat-tat" went the hammer.

"Shall tell.""

.

魚

Then the old man laid the hammer on the bench at his side; pushed his spectacles upon his bald head and bent over the coarse boys' shoe he was half-soling with the peculiar close gaze of the near-sighted. Taking up his thin, sharp knife he pro ceeded to trim off the battered heads of the pegs: while with his under lip closed tightly over the upper, he hummed through to its close the air which he had begun while driving home the pegs.

His voice was a trifle thin, and had the occasional quaver peculiar to age, but there was in the undertone singing and humming of "And you'll remember me" a fine touch of finish and expression; while now and again there was a note so pure, so sweet, so thrilling, that the moulting canary in the little cage hanging in the sun, stopped the dainty arrangement of its feathers, and with smoothed plumage and swelling throat, gave forth little trills in emulation.

An irregular, hurrying step turned from the street down the little walk along the alley. The shop door was opened quickly. but quietly, and the old shoemaker raised a surprised, questioning face to greet a lad who with an eager out-of-breath, "O Uncle Tony !" thrust himself with a sideling jerk into the room. The boy was lame and misshapen.

The old man raised his finger with warning glance toward the inner door. The lad's bright face fell a little as he asked:

asked: "Is she 'particular' to-day, Uncle Tony!" "Bather particular, Tim," with a side turn of the head, "but why are you home?" "Such luck I-Such news, Uncle Tony!" the side of the other party over the old the side of th

A cold gray color swept over the old man's face. With drawn brow and lips man's face. With drawn brow and lips and anxious eyes he started up, overturning in his agitation the clamps with a crash; and, dropping the shoe he was mending, he exclaimed as he reached both his poor old hands toward the daguerreo

type: "Tim!-Tim! have you found-found her!

-Heard anything of Sara, Tim?" All the light faded from the boy's face as he shock his head slowly, and said, sadly: "Not that, Uncle Tony; not so good as

that! But then, Uncle Tony, my news is real good; common good, you know. And you couldn't guess what it is in a year!"

The old man slowly set the clamps in their place by the bench; picked up the shoe and the stick of blackening with which he was finishing the edge of the sole; and sat down.

bole; and sat down. He looked at Tim. The boy's disap-pointed face touched his sensitive, gentle heart, and he at once assumed a look of interested inquiry, though his face was still very pale.

"Well, Tim, if I can't guess, tell me." Tim hitched himself into a chair and be-

"Well, you know Uncle Tony, how we was talkin' yesterday about the op'rer, and about the time when you used to play in the orchestrer, at that Lans Theater in Lon-don?"

"Yes, Tim, in the orchestra at Drury "That's it. Well, this mornin' after I

for you to come home. 1 should certingly think that a boy who needs as much as you are always a-needin', and earns as little as you are always a earnin', ought to put in his time a pickin' up what he could." Tim looked furtively toward Uncle Tony,

who came to his assistance. "Tim had great luck to-day, mother, and

came home to let us know about it." It would have been too much condescension on the part of "mother" to have appeared at all interested, but, under the influence of awakened curiosity, she ceased to be aggressive, and Tim was emboldened to relate briefly how he had obtained the season opera tickets. Knowing that "mother's" one standard of all earthly good was money, Tim, in an evil moment, and to make his story impressive, declared that his tickets were worth fortyeight dollars, and would fetch as much as thirty dollars, he knew. "Mother's" interest began to kindle, and in a tone of superior wisdom and commanding suggestion, she said: "Now, Timothy, you have a chance to

make something worth while. You just advertise in the papers that you will sell them tickets. If you can get more than thirty dollars, just do it, and it will be a nice nest-egg for a real little fortune. I will help you take care of it, Timothy !" Tim saw his error too late. He grew red

and stammered: "But the gentleman gave 'em to me for Uncle Tony and me to use. I guess he is the op'rer boss, and he wouldn't like to have me sell 'em !"

"Well," said mother, bridling, "I don't s'pose a gentleman such as the one you told us about, gives Injun presents, to take

'em back again, does he?" "No-o," said Tim, "but if he had a-wanted 'em sold, he'd a-sold 'em himself."

"Timothy! now when you have a chance to get a chunk of money, it is a flyin' in the face of Providence not to do it! What if you was to be sick, what would you do then? If you get a little money together and just put it out to interest, the interest is a goin' on night and day, day and night. Your money is a carnin' for you while you are sleepin'. You just go and put in the advertisement."

Tim, in common with a great many peo ple, felt what he found it quite impossible to express. He was no match for Mrs. Marshall on the subject of solling the tickets, though aside from his great longing to go to the opera, he felt it would be a mean act to sell them. He twirled his cap round and round, and looked furtively, anxiously toward Uncle Tony.

Perhaps three times during the fifteen years that Anthony Marshall had lived with his second wife he had quietly, firmly and successfully asserted himself in direct opposition to her will. On these rare occa-sions he had done this to vindicate some nice point of subtle honor, or fine delicacy of feeling; for Anthony Marshall was born gentleman.

Now be raised his head slowly, and spoke with a shade more precision and dis-

nctness than usual. "Mi-ran-da! Tim must not sell the tickets. It would not be honorable. Tim and I will go to the opera and use them, as the gentle-man who gave them to him expected we should.'

Mrs. Marshall recognized in the tone and manner that this decision was final. She was not a stupid woman. She therefore arose, and with a look of lofty, commiserating disdain, remarked:

"Some people ought to be born with two silver spoons in their mouths !"

Then she marched out of the shop, her crinoline-distended skirts mowing down a wide swath of small movables as she went. When the door had slammed behind her, When the door had siammed behind her, Tim, in silence, hastily ate the lunch of bread and meat which he had taken with him in the morning. Then taking one of the triangles from the cupboard and his box from the floor, he put his hand on the latch and turned with a hesitating, "Well, Uncle Tony?"

And how was it about Sara, Unc

against him and roused him. "It was then, Tim, that I learned to work

think that Adelaide never wanted for any-

thing which money could buy, and that she

The old man said no more until Tim

never knew about the shoes !"

asked:

very successful. He wanted me to keep

away from the music, but, Tim, I couldn't

do it. And I tell you," said the old man, growing quite emphatic, "I could play marvelously well in those early days, for

in the orchestra at Drury Lane Theater. Well, the great folks liked my playing, and some of them sent for me to come up

to West End almost every night, after I was through at the theater. It was in that

way that I became acquainted with Ade-la le, Sir William Norton's only daugh-

-where is Adelaide now, Uncle

"Was she ever in America, Uncle Tony?"

from you, if I can avoid it !""

the old man in his gentle, direct way.

"After it was all over," said Uncle Tony, in a quiet, weary tone, "I could not play. There is much in us, Tim, which may die out while we live on,"-with a long sigh-"and I have worked only at the shoes since."

He paused a moment and then continued "Mrs. Wicks-that was mother's name then-lived in the house with us, and she looked after Sara and I. When Sara was en years old, mother came in one morning looking very severe. After she had ar ranged everything she said:

'Mr. Marshall, you must get some one else to do what I have been doin' ever since your wife died, and before, too, for that matter. Not that I don't want the money, or that I mind the work, but'-she stopped and I asked her what she meant. Well said she, to tell you the unvarnished truth, Mr. Marshall, you are a widower. I am a widow. The neighbors will talk.' I didn't know what to do, and I told her so. You see, Tim, I was used to 'mother.' She took the kindest care of Adelaide, and I always remember that. You know how mother smoothes her dress. Tim, when she is say ing something very particular. Well, she smoothed her dress, stopped a little, and then said: 'We can fix it by getting mar-

ried, Mr. Marshall!" " "So she asked you, Uncle Tony?" said Tim, opening his eyes very wide. "Yes, Tim. I should never have thought

of but one kind of marriage. Well, Tim, 1 knew that Sara must have a woman's care. That decided me."

"You know, Tim, that mother means well, but at times is a little wearing." "Yes, Uncle Tony, and she's pretty

savin'; always." "Just so, Tim. Well, she couldn't un-derstand Sara, and as Sara grew older, mother wanted her to wash dishes, mend the stockings and sew, and, as she said, 'be

like other girls.' Sara could no more do these things, Tim, than a lark could draw a plow. You should have seen her perch herself on my bench, Tim, and then heard her sing. How she could sing ! There never was another such a throat!

* The summer Sara was thirteen an Ital ian singer took apartments in the house. Many musicians came to see him, and Sara was with them a great deal. She was a born

songstress, Tim. She had the genius which her father and her grandfather missed! "One morning, after the singer had moved away I found Sara gone. In a little note to me she said she had gone away to an uneven competition with papers study and be a great singer; that she loved me better than all the world, and that she would come back for me, her dear little father-that was what she always called me, Tim-and make us all happy and proud, and that I was to be always sure she was very good and was working hard!' The old man's voice had a sad little tremble in it as he added, "and that was eight years

'And it was in New York, wasn't it?" "Yes, Tim. Sara had been gone almost year when we came here." "You found me in New York, didn't you,

Uncle Tony." "Yes, Tim, fast asleep in a packing box

with your triangle in your hand." "Do you know, Uncle Tony, that I al ways like to have my triangle with me. It makes me feel kinder close to my mother. She used to sing to me kinder clear and wailin' like, but so sweet! All about old Ireland; and when I play my triangle it seems as if I was hearin' her. She bought me the triangle 'cause it was all she could afford, and I liked music so. She took care of me real tender, Uncle Tony, as long as she lived."

"And when she died your drunken father put you in the street."

once."

They had been waiting but a few mo ments, just inside the door of the ladies' entrance of the Grand Hotel, when the carriages began to arrive. Several parties passed in. Then she came, leaning on the arm of her escort, followed by her maid. The fragrance of the flowers in her hand touched the old man's face. The down on her cloak brushed his hand as he stood in the shadow. He did not stir until she had swept quite by him. Then he followed her quickly. Not until she had reached her apartment could he command himself. Then, stepping forward, pale and tremb-ling, he said softly: "I-am-Anthony Marshall."

She started back, poised an instant on one foot, and then, springing forward with

a wild glad cry, she reached out her beau-tiful arms, and clasped the old man to her strong young breast, exclaiming: "I knew-I knew I should sometime find

my little father! I told Sir William so. Dear, dear heart! I would rather have you, my little father, than all of England!-yes, yes, yes !- than all the world !!

Ever after, this great songstress and this little, radiant old man were inseparable; near them, too, was loyal, loving Tim and his triangle: while "mother," less narticular, mellowed by opulence, but still alert as to values, stood like a rock between all the world and Anthony Marshall's daugh ter .- Antoinette Van Hoesen, in Chicago

Cheap and Nasty Journalism.

Current.

We do not recall any more striking or lamentable phenomenon in journalism than the change which has come over the New York morning papers since they reduced their price and entered upon their present strenuous competition. The change was as sudden as it was remarkable, and it would almost seem as if the managers of these papers supposed that they could create a new constituency by going into the gutters and the slums after it. It is possible that they may do so, but it would have been well for them to re-

member, simply as a matter of business policy, that they were entering upon which were in the gutters and slums before them, and that it was possible to lose their old constituency while seeking for a new one. At present there is a mad race among them for the latest piece of scandal and sensationalism. Matters which they would once have published briefly and obscurely now appear on their first page, tricked out with taking headings and written with toothsome embellishments. Not content with making the most of such crimes and scandals as might turn np in the natural course of things, they

rake the whole country as with a finetooth comb, revive old stories, and even bite greedily at scandals which are entirely fictitious and are invented to hit the market.-Boston Journal.

-In the case of Sam Echols, a Mormon preacher, suing for the custody of his child in Floyd County, Ga., Judge

Johnson decided that the profession of Mormonism disqualified the father for "Yes, and I am awful glad he did! If he hadn't, you wouldn't have found me." "And, Tim, you and the triangle broug at music back to me."

Bo these two, on whom the lils of life had indeed fallen heavily, were thankful and content. It is only when misfortune is met with resentment and lament that she is developed into haggard misery or vice.

her despair. Not in vain had been the espionage placed over mamma's toilet-making by this same small Tiff, as mamma had opportunity for realizing, when a grotesque little figure entered alone and unannounced were the afternoon callers were being entertained.

Where were the long curls and the fresh, rosy face hidden! Fat little hands had tugged at the wealth of sunny hair until it was quite securely tied high up on the little head-there surmounted by a cast-ofl "switch" of mamma's, giving all the striking contrast of black and gold.

The scissors, in mamma's absence, erringly guided by the wee hand, had done their work thoroughly, if not well! as the short, ragged, jagged fringe of hair over the forehead and about the ears plainly showed.

Alas, for mamma's complexion! and alas! for Tiff's! How was she to understand the art of applying paint and powder, or the proper distinction between red and white? So it was that red bore witness to a promiscuous application on brow and nose and chin, while the white produced an equally startling effect on the round, usually red cheeks. Was it Tiff's fault that mamma's ideas suddenly became confused by the sudden appearance of her four-year-old daughter in this guise? Was not Tiff "drowed up"?

Poor Tiff! would the day never end That had been "day-after to-morrow. then "to-morrow," and at last this bitter to-day?

When the twilight shadows fell there

-There are some pretty aged gourds in this country, but according to reports from Bowling Green, Ky., Miss Lilly Hughes, of that city, has one that beats all others. It was grown in Wales, England, four hundred years ago, and was used as a drinking-cup for more than two hundred years. A hole in its side was mended in 1813 by a piece of newspaper published in Lexington.

-In this country are only two establishments at which cannon can be made. One is at South Boston, Mass., and the other at West Point, N. Y. The Boston works, which have lain idle for six years, are said to be fit to compete with foreign foundries .- N. Y. Herald.

-Jonathan Meek, of Pennsylvania, sued the Miners' Journal for \$5,000 for libel, and got one cent. This was enough to make Jonathan Mad -- Burlington Hawkeye.

-It is well to remember that death lurks around the wire of an electric that had seemed to go so wrongly? The light. The more you don't touch them day she had asked so eagerly about? the better. - Chicago Inter Ocean.

-The Yuma Indians, on the Colora River, bury watermelons in the dry sa When the twilight shadows fell there and preserve them all winter frash and was a and little face at mamma's knee crian. - Chicago Times.

DRY GOOD MERCHANTTALORING Black Drap de Almas, Twills, Serges Armuers, Jersey Cords, Diagonals, Saxony Brocades, Black and Colored Cashmeres.

Underwear at Cost!

Endless Variety of Hosiery !

A FEW CLOAKS LEFT, VERY CHEAP.

To Close Fancy Dress Goods, Notions, Etc.

Everything First-Class and at Rock Bottom Prices.

HUTCHINSON & GOODELL.

from \$4.50 to \$5.50.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAR. 15, 1884

Personals.

-I. Epstine, of Manistique, was in the city on Thursday and Friday.

-J. Worthington will leave for Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa, next week.

-Lou Clapp came over from Garden this week and will stay here for a while at least. -Mr. F. King and family, of Fond du Lac, registered at the Lewis house on Wednesday

-Herman Winde, of Brampton, was in the

city on Wednesday, and made a call on the PORT.

-"Sandy" Oliver went to Chicago on Sunday last, to buy his spring stock of goods and see the town.

-Mrs. H. W. Banks, of Marquette, came down on Thursday and is at Dr. F. A. Banks in this city.

-Mr. Orr, of the firm of Burdick & Orr, druggists, at Manistique, was in the city the first of the week.

-Henry Merry, superintendent of the Jackson Iron company, at Fayette, was in the city on Monday last.

-Charlie Koesterer went out on the range the first of of the week, in the interest of the Mining Journal.

-Ed. Coffey returned from Minnesota this week, and will pull the bells on the tug Hahn the coming season.

-Louis Wittmeyer, of Philadelphia, commonly known as "our German cousin" was in the city this week.

-Roscoe Cypron Young went to Fort Howard, on Thursday last. Jas. Hill and Alpheus

-Sewing machines, pianos and organs, at \$5 per month, at Burns'. -Burns is always on deck with new goods -spring hats-new stock of dry goods.

Locals.

-Woven wire bed springs at Van Dykes,

-At Mrs. Asch's hats are down so low that it don't cost much to pick them up.

-New canned goods, of all kinds, just received at the grocery house of Atkins & Mc Naughtan.

-Ladies' dress goods, in all the latest styles, and to be sold at a living profit, at Greenhoot's.

-Greenhoot has just received a now stock of Ginghams, Calicoes and Cheviots, all new spring styles.

-Fot dry goods, millinery, or anything which no one else keeps, you can always find at Burns' double store.

-Brewer, at Mead's, is a practical watchmaker and jeweler, and does all kinds of repairing on short notice.

-St. Patrick's day will be celebrated, of course, and Greenhoot has purchased a fine lot of green ribbon for the occasion,

-See my ad. on the fourth page of the PORT. Watches were never so cheap as now. L. STEGMILLER.

NOTICE: Cash is required for every dollar's worth of goods -Take the little ones to Wixson first if you

want the best without trouble. He takes those fine Photo's in the shortest possible time.

Godley has just received a new line of cutlery, including the new style camping knife. Call and see it; you will surely buy if you do.

Rathfon Brothers.

CLOTHING

An Elegant Line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens!

Just Received.

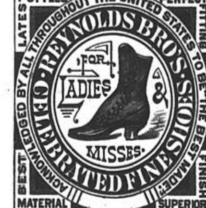
ED. ERICKSON.

Escanaba, Mar. 15, 1884.

To my Patrons:

The great Clearing Sale at my store will continue for seven days from the date of this paper. It is your last chance to get dry goods at cost.

ED. ERICKSON.



R. R. STERLING, Escanaba, Mich.

INSURANCE.

WASHING MACHINE.

that go out of the store at the present low prices.

We have received a full line of

FURNISHING GOOD

Spring and Summer Goods

from the east, and can sell

them at prices lower than ever

before. Examine the stock

before purchasing elsewhere.

It will pay you.

KRATZE.

Exclusive Sale of Reynolds Bros. Fine Shoes.

BOOTS & SHOES.



Allger went with him.

-Willson & Crane, a couple of Iron Moun-tain business men, were in the city the first of the week, visiting with the Rathfon boys.

-Paul Fritz, manager of Burns' Bazas, and who has been visiting in Fond du Lac for a few weeks, returned to his duties this week.

-Wm. H. Williams, of Garden, was in the city the first of the week, visiting his father and mother. He returned on Wednesday.

-John McKana, George Rielly, Wilson Drake and Phil. Sullivan, who went to Chicago last week to attend to the funeral of P. McAllister, returned the first of the week.

-Will Kishler, lately in the employ of Hutchinson & Goodell, of this city, but now in charge of the hosiery department of a wholesale house in Detroit, was in the city this week.

-Major Clarke, of the Manistique Pioneer, passed through town on Sunday last en route for Cleveland, Ohio, and other points below. He will also go to the Hot Springs, Ark., to boil

-Patsey Tormey came up from Iron Moun tain on Sunday last to visit his parents and see the boys. He says this is the last trip until called home when navigation opens-some time in May.

Range Items.

-Claude Atkinson is now employed on the 08 Range.

-The Penn mining company started a diamond drill at work at the Quinnesec mine last week, determined to find ore.

-The Commonwealth Iron company have closed a contract with the Milwaukee Graphite company, by the terms of which they are to furnish the latter with a regular weekly supply of graphite. This is to be used in the manufacture of ware, cooking utensils, etc. The Milwaukee Graphite Co. is an organization, in which the Zinn Bros., of Milwaukee, are prominent, for the manulacture of these articles by a new process .-- Mining News.

-The residence of Thomas Taylor at Iron Mountain, was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 2d inst. Loss, \$1,500. Little Geo. Meehan was attacked and seriously bitten on the neck and arms by a cur belonging to John Reynolds. The dog-was killed. Says the Commonwealth mine will be worked this season provided the management can get a snit-able price for its ore. H. D. Fisher comes out in an advertisement inducing manufac turing enterprises to come to Florence. [We wish we had a man in Escanaba like "the father of Florence].--Mining News.

-"The Paint River, although a small mine, is excently managed, and by its economical working and high grade of ore produced, is as well forfeited against low prices and hard times as many of its more extensive corpora-tions." Hirschman & Labold, of Norway, have bought J. Schaller's drug store at Quin nesee. Ingails & Sons general store at Wau cedah, was burned on the 3d. Loss, \$4,000; insurance \$3,000. Fred Halsey, agent of the Rand Drill company, of New York, fell down a winne at the Chapin mine on the 4th inst. breaking his wrist and two or three ribs. He fell 50 feer. Martin Dunn, John Tracy and Charles Crawford, of Escanaba, were doing market rates. Especial attention to orders by leon Soundain last week .- Range.

-Conolly offers stoves of all kinds, until the first of April at a reduction of 20 per cent. By the way, if you take this offer look at a Jewel or Universal Range.

-Walnut marble top bed-room suites can be had, at VanDyke's, for \$48. The same that have been sold for \$55 heretofore. All other furniture reduced in price at the same rate.

-Greenhoot has more clothing in his store than all the other stores in Delta county put together. Every dollars' worth of it was bought for cash and will be sold at a price too low for competition.

-Now that prices of pictures are one and the same at both galleries you can get first class work by going to Wixson, over the meat market. No excuse for taking poor photos now because you can get them cheap.

-Greenhoot, is preparing for the rush when the boys come down out of the woods. and

has goods of all kinds, which they will be likely to want, placed on the shelves and marked down to the lowest possible price.

The jewelry department in connection with Mead's drug store, has just received a new and fine line of goods. Mr. Brewer, the gentleman in charge, will be pleased to ex-hibit the stock to all callers, whether they purchase or not.

-People who call at both galleries always get their Photo's where they can get them the best. That's why Wixson gets plenty of first class customers. He makes all of his own work and don't hire any other artist to work up a reputation for him, nor does he exhibit pictures made by other artists. None but his own.

For Sale.

Private cottage, lot 3, block 36. Inquire of J. W. CORIA.

For Sale.

Any person wishing to purchase a good and convenient home, would do well to call and examine property, at the corner of Campbell H. S. LOOK. and Jacobs street.

-If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheri-tance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

FEED STORE.

(Successor to Pat. Fogarty,) At his old stand, corner of Ludington and

Wolcott streets offers

GRAIN & SEEDS.

HAY & STRAW

FLOUR & FEED.

For Sale by W. J. Hatton, Box 46, Escanaba, Mich. Since Feb. 1, 1884, two dozen machines have been sold in Escanaba, and all are giving good satisfaction. Machines Sent on Trial, and satisfaction guaranteed. Printed directions with each machine. Communi-cations from city or county promptly attended to. Send for circulars. Following is a few of the many testimonials in my possession : testimmials in my possession:
Mx. W. J. HATTON :--I am well pleased with my washing machine. It does its work well and I would not take \$55 for mine if I could not get another, I can recommend it to all. MRS. MAYBEE.
Mr. HATTON :--I have tried your steam washing machine, and it is just boss. Get me one before I wash again Yours truly, MRS. G NICHOLAS. Having purchased a steam washing machine from Mr. Hatton, agent for Delta county, and giving it thorough trial I am pleased to say it excels anything in the way of washing I ever saw or heard of. I would not be without it for twice its value. Yours truly, MRS. P. HOFFMAN.
W. J. HATON, Stm :--The washing machines nearly three months, and my clothes are cleaner than when I washed by hand. This machine is a great saving of material and labor, not only in washing but in mending, as the clothes are not rubbed to pieces to get the dirt out, and I don't have half the mending to do I had before using the machine. Yours truly, MRS. W. J. HATTON.
Remember, machine sent on trul, and satisfaction guaranteed. Printed directions with every machine. All communications from city or county promptly attended to. Send for circular. Yours truly, W. J. HATTON, P. O. box 46, Escanaba, Mich.

WO

WOOD.

Dry Maple, Sawed for Stove, \$7.00. Green Maple, Sawed for Stove, \$6.50.

DELIVERED, OR AT A REDUCTION FOR 5 OR 10 CORD LOTS. ALSO

Dry Pine Slabs at \$3.00 per Cord.

INQUIRE AT OFFICE ON THE OLIVER DOCK OF

A. BOOTH & SONS.

IN AT LAST!	The washington Life insulance co.			
Something Entirely New	OF NEW YORK			
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Washing	ASSETS \$7,000,000.			
Machine	DR. S. L. FULLER, General Agent for Wisconsin, Michigan and Illlinois, Detroit, Michigan.	A. H. HAWES, Manager of Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.		
ECONOMICAL IN LABOR, TIME, SOAP AND FUEL. Washes entirely by steam. Does not wear out the clothes. Washboards and other machines at a dis-	Issues all forms of non-forfeiting policies, the most popular being that of the Semi-Endowment. Policies written and and collections made by			
count. Washes the finest fabrics, such as Laces and Cambrics, without injury; also, the heaviest Quilts, Comforts, Bhankets, etc. We challenge the world to produce its equal.	3 H	L. MEAD, Agent, Escanaba, Mich.		

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