

FELL AMONG MIND READERS.

A Young Bridegroom's Embarrassing Experience at the Board of Trade. A day or two ago, a few minutes before the opening of the board of trade, there stepped into one of the elevators in the building a well known commission man and a country customer. The countryman was a young, fresh faced, unsophisticated looking chap, who was in Chicago for the first time looking after a couple of cars of wheat that he had shipped in. As the elevator rose he casually remarked to the commission man: "I was married last night, and this is a sort of a bridal trip."

PLAY ON THE DIAMOND.

Result of the Games Contested by Leading Clubs. CHICAGO, June 5.—League scores on the diamond yesterday were as given below: At Boston—Boston 1, Cleveland 6; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 9, Pittsburg 2; at New York—New York 7, Cincinnati 2; at Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, Chicago 17. Association: At Columbus—Columbus 9, Washington 6; at Cincinnati—Cincinnati 3, Athletic 1; at Louisville—Boston 5, Louisville 6; at St. Louis—St. Louis 13, Baltimore 1.

FRESH FRUITS EVERY DAY

GAGNON'S

Spilk, Sachs & Co.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

Clothing, Furniture, Etc.

IRONS, OLD IRON, COPPER

AUG. CARLSON

Practical House Painter.

F. D. CLARK

HARNESS

F. D. CLARK

WEDDING INSTEAD OF SUICIDE.

Sir William Gordon Cumming Marries His Faithful American Sweetheart. LONDON, June 11.—Just at this time it does not look as though the sequel to the baccarat scandal would be the usual thing. In spite of the adverse verdict, Sir William Gordon Cumming seems to have no idea either of suicide or an obscure residence on the continent. There is no doubt that he has hosts of friends who do not believe him guilty of the charge, in spite of the evidence. And among those friends was a fair American girl, the daughter of Commodore Garner, of New York, whose heart he had won so and held so securely that she will believe no ill of him. As soon as the scandal was out Sir William offered Miss Garner her liberty, and even urged her to take it.

HARNESS!

Saddlery, Buggies and Carriages.

RESTAURANT

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

D. BEAUVAIS' RESTAURANT

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY

NUTS, TOBACCO and CIGARS

DRAYING

F. DEFNET

DRAYMAN

Typewriters in Convention.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Typographical union met in annual convention here yesterday. Governor Russell delivered the welcoming address. President Plank's annual address was delivered after organization had been completed. He said that the drafts on the defense fund had been very heavy during the year, the number of lockouts, strikes, etc., having been large. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$63,483, and expenditures of \$63,800 over receipts. The cash balance is \$23,800. The committee on laws reported adversely upon the proposition that unions of 300 members or more be permitted to order strikes by such methods as they deemed best. Among the messages sent out was one of sympathy to Lady MacDonald.

Advertisements

USE DR. CRAIG'S

ORIGINAL KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Crown Plasters and Pills.

The Craig Medicine Co.

PASSAIC, N. J.

BOILERS

STEPHEN PRATT'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS

Manufacturer of High and low Pressure and Steam Heating Boilers of all kinds, smoke pipes, bracing, etc.

DETROIT, MICH.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC., ETC.

ESCANABA

Marble Granite

Company.

408 Ludington St.

EsCANABA, Mich.

GROCERIES

Wm. Duncan

A FRESH LINE

Grocery - Store

At 309 Fannie St.

Groceries and Provisions

Pure Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Bottled Goods, Canned Fruits, Choice Butter, Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Fish Meats, Sauces, Confections, Toilet Soaps, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and everything usually kept in a First-Class store.

Lowest Living Prices

WM. DUNCAN.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BUTTER, EGGS

Farm Produce

M. L. MERRILL'S

WEST LUDINGTON ST.

FRESH : GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

Your Patronage is Solicited.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

WANTED.

LIVE, RELIABLE AGENTS

To canvass for a quick selling, reliable, household article for daily use. Experience not necessary.

D. T. DURFEE.

FURNITURE

The Escanaba Man'g Co.

OFFICE and BAR ROOM

FURNITURE!

Screens Doors and Windows, Odd-Sized Sash and Doors, and Window Frames, Etc.

Special Furniture to Order.

Re-establishment of the Old Firm of BITTNER BROTHERS

AT THE OLD STAND.

HERMAN BITTNER,

Resuming the management, presents his compliments to his friends and offers

MEATS

FRESH, SALTED AND SMOKED,

by the carcass, quarter or pound at

THE LOWEST OF PRICES

and promptly delivered, and solicits public patronage.

Builders' : Hardware,

LIME AND HAIR.

Sash, - Doors - and - Blinds,

Garden and Farm Tools,

—And all articles of—

Heavy and Shelf Hardware at Low Prices,

By W. W. OLIVER, Carroll Block,

408 LUDINGTON STREET,

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

J. F. OLIVER,

ALL KINDS OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Blossburg

COAL

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By the TON, CARLOAD or CARGO.

Office on Merchant's Dock.

ESCANABA, MICH.

MEAT MARKET.

Q. R. HESSEL,

Successor to Hessel & Hentschel,

—DEALER IN—

Meats of All Kinds!

Made from animals carefully selected, slaughtered at home, and

RIGIDLY INSPECTED,

both on the hoof and after slaughter, and

Every Ounce Warranted.

My predecessors have made a good reputation and acquired a large trade, and I propose to retain the one and increase the other.

Q. R. HESSEL.

A City Four-o'Clock.

"It is just 4 o'clock," remarked a gentleman who was standing on the steps of the Astor House. "No, it is not," said a friend who stood there with him looking at a watch. "My watch makes it a quarter after 4, and I only had it set yesterday." A bet was made between the two friends as to what the hour was. "I know it's just 4 o'clock, because here is Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph company, and he always gets here at 4 o'clock to the minute," said the first speaker. An investigation as to the hour was made and it was found that it was just exactly 4 o'clock, as any one who is acquainted with the movements of Dr. Green would certainly have known. If he is well or in the city he very seldom deviates a minute in the time, that he reaches the Astor House. He always leaves his office in the Western Union Building at 3:55 o'clock p. m. and strolls leisurely up to the Astor House. The regularity with which he reaches this place every day has become a hobby with him and he prides himself upon it. He says that all his movements have the same clock-like precision as does his appearance at the hotel. He is so sure that he will never be much out of the way that he has an understanding with a number of people who frequent the Astor House that they can always expect him to treat if he is ever five minutes out of the way in his arrival, unless he should be sick or out of town or on days when there is a directors' meeting of the Western Union.—New York Recorder.

Whistled to Death.

It is alleged that for a generation the people of Alexandria, Va., have been afflicted with the whistling distemper. It has often puzzled the good-people of Alexandria to know why General Albert Pike changed his place of residence from this place to Washington a few years ago. His residence at the corner of Cameron and St. Asaph streets was one of the nicest in this town. He had his magnificent library there, and when a few years ago he announced that he had determined to remove to Washington many were the conjectures as to the cause of the move, and many were the causes assigned. Only a few days before his death the matter was cleared up. In a conversation with a gentleman from this city the general was asked why he had left this city for Washington, and his reply was because "the Alexandria people whistled too much."—Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

A Bill of Advice.

At a big shooting party in England Gerard Start, now Lord Alington, was one of the guests. One of the party who had not succeeded in making himself very popular said to him on the morning of their departure, "Would you mind telling me, Start, what you generally give these fellows in the way of tips?" "Certainly; I'll tell you with pleasure. I give the gamekeeper so much, and the butler so much, etc., but," he added, "if you will allow me to give you a piece of advice, if I were in your place I wouldn't give them anything at all. You'll never be asked here again. What's the use?"—Ocell Clay in London Truth.

Etiquette.

First Boy—My ma is educated. She has "Boo Homo" in the original.

Second Boy—Pshaw! that's nothing. Mine has come in the arm.—Journal of Education.

HINTS FROM A BURGLAR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAN WHO DOES HOUSEBREAKING.

He Calmly Tells the Man Who Shot at Him Why He Did Not Fire in Return.

"Don't Try to Catch a Burglar"—How They Work in Ganga in Hobbing a House.

Some time ago the house of Henry Kahn, on Home avenue, was entered by burglars. Mr. Kahn, lying in bed, with a bullet flashing in his face, fired two shots at the visitors, who left the premises without carrying anything with them.

"Do you think you ever saw me before?" I asked him.

"I don't remember," was the answer. "I live on Home avenue," I suggested.

"Oh," said he, with some appearance of interest. "Your name is Kahn. Yes, I paid you a visit the other evening."

"You left rather suddenly."

"Oh, no; we left quite leisurely. There was no hurry. You see we were somewhat mistaken about your place. We had been told that we might pick up \$5,000 or \$6,000 in good stuff—jewelry, and perhaps some money. It was worth going after and taking some unusual chances to get."

Mr. Kahn explained to the reporter that the commonplace, businesslike manner of the burglar was incomparable and altogether fascinating. He asked him how they went about the job.

HOW HE PROCEEDED.

"In the first place," said Horton, "I stationed a man at the door of your sleeping rooms, and that man never left the door from the time we entered the house until we went away. One man was stationed below and another across the street—four of us, you see. I first went into the room where a lady and a little girl were sleeping, but didn't arouse them. Then I took a look at the servant girl, but didn't wake her. When I came in the hall again the man at your door said he had heard a whispering inside and that there had been a signal from the outside that somebody in the house was up."

"When I was told this I went to your door and lay down and listened. I lay there fifteen minutes, but didn't hear anything. I finally decided to go into your room. I had looked over the house and thought the valuables must be in your room, as they were not elsewhere. I turned the knob, put in the light and then you fired."

Mr. Kahn asked why he didn't leave then, and not wait for a second shot.

"Oh," said the burglar coolly, "I had no occasion for leaving. We felt perfectly secure. I sat down in the hall thinking you might come out. I had two guns heavier than yours, and I hesitated for some time whether or not to give you a slug any way."

Mr. Kahn remarked to him that if he had come into the room he might not have had everything his own way.

"I beg your pardon," said the burglar, "neither myself nor any expert burglar with a dark lantern need have any fears from pistol shots. The lantern properly flashed in one's face disturbs one so he doesn't know where he is shooting. I was in no danger, and you were. I only left because I thought it best to avoid serious trouble, and so when you fired your second shot we went away."

POINTS FROM A BURGLAR.

Mr. Kahn remarked that a man of his courage and appearance—a fine looking man, with good address, who could make a success at almost anything—ought to be in some other business.

"Oh," said the burglar, "I have always been a successful business man. I was a lawyer for some time, with a good practice, but I became involved in a little affair that withdrew me from practice. Then I took up burglary. It is a fascinating profession, and in it I have had my full share of success."

He said this with his face turned squarely toward the questioner. He has a high forehead, a sincere and honest expression of countenance, blue eyes, wavy, iron gray hair and fine physique. He is about forty-five years old. Horton then went on to give advice as to the way in which people should act when called upon by burglars.

"Make a noise," he said, "as much noise as possible when you can. Don't try to catch a burglar. A burglar who knows his business is never taken while at work—always after the job is done, and he is trying to conceal or dispose of his swag."

During the conversation he said that he alone had gone through the safe of E. Rank, of South Pennsylvania street. He was told that he had overlooked "a sleeper," something of value he might easily have taken—in this case diamond earrings worth \$700 that were in an envelope that he had thrown aside with other papers.

"I beg your pardon," said the burglar, "I was at the job three hours. I didn't overlook anything. I went through everything with great care, and there was no such 'sleeper' as you mention. I didn't want to destroy the papers that would have done me no good, and would have given Mr. Rank unnecessary trouble. I take pride in my profession and do my work thoroughly. I am pretty sure I didn't overlook anything in that job."—Indianapolis Journal.

What Woman Suffrage Would Do.

One of my weightiest reasons for believing in woman suffrage is that I think it would be the surest means of securing for women the strictest justice of equal pay for equal work. Facts show that voters alone have their interests properly guarded.—Mary L. Booth.

"Splitting" a Neighbor.

The workmen employed at one of the chair making works in an English town were cutting up a large cherry tree at the circular saw bench when something squirted in the sawyer's face and ran over the bench in all directions. The engine was stopped, and an examination showed that the saw had struck a cavity in the tree and liberated a considerable quantity of quicksilver, afterward estimated as half a gill. The log was carefully examined, and it was found that many years previously a hole had been bored in a slanting downward direction through the heart of the tree, the quicksilver poured in and the hole carefully plugged. The rings of the tree showed that it was ninety years old, and that after the hole had been plugged the growth had covered the head of the plug with several inches of solid wood.

As it was known the tree came out of an old cherry orchard at Allerton, Yorkshire, where yearly "a cherry feast" used to be held, it was thought the quicksilver had been put in the tree in connection with some old ceremony, but later it was found that up to thirty or forty years ago quicksilver was thus employed to kill fruit or other trees by those who had "grudges" against their neighbors. It was usual to do this in the dead of night. A piece of bark was first carefully plucked off, the hole bored, quicksilver poured in, the hole plugged, and last the bit of bark was carefully replaced. The tree from the next rising of the sap began to wither. In the present case the attempt was a failure, for except where the quicksilver had lain it had not penetrated some inches beyond the end of the boring; the tree was sound.—Notes and Queries.

Hopton's Compromise.

Near a town in the southern part of Georgia lived Mr. Branscombe, a wealthy fruit grower, who was embroiled in a perpetual feud with a poor trucker named Hopton. The feud was based on Hopton's hog, which committed havoc in Branscombe's garden, and Branscombe finally shot the animal.

War was at once declared by Hopton, not against Branscombe personally, but against all his belongings. He tore down fences, wrung the necks of chickens, smeared Branscombe's front steps with paint, and continued this petty persecution until the fruit grower was exasperated beyond endurance.

He set a watch on Hopton, and finally caught him in the act of pouring turpentine into the pump. The next day Branscombe swore out a warrant for Hopton's arrest for malicious mischief, and it was served that afternoon.

Hopton resisted violently, but finally calmed down, and while on his way to the office of the justice of the peace expressed a wish to see Mr. Branscombe and "settle the whole affair." The constable was an obliging fellow, and acceded to this request.

"Kunsel," said Hopton, when brought before Branscombe, "let's compromise this matter."

"Very well," assented Branscombe readily. "During the past six months you have committed damages to the extent of \$300. What is your proposition?"

"It's this, kunsel," drawled Hopton. "You drop this prosecuting me, and I'll let you off."—Youth's Companion.

The Origin of "Grog."

Until the time of Admiral Vernon the British sailors had their allowance of brandy or rum served out to them unadorned with water. This plan was found to be attended with inconvenience on some occasions on account of a shortage in the brandy locker, and the admiral, therefore, ordered that in the fleet he commanded the spirits should be mixed with water before being passed around among the men. This innovation at first gave great offense to the hardy sailors, who had been used to taking their drinks "raw," the result being that Vernon became very unpopular with his men.

To add to his unpopularity the admiral, who was conscious of the immense responsibility that rested upon him, became morose and gloomy, often walking the decks for hours without speaking or looking either to the right or the left. In these taciturn moods he always wore an immense graham coat thrown loosely over his shoulders; this resulted in the sailors nicknaming him "Old Grog," and the term soon came to be applied to the weak mixture stintingly given out to the men, who had formerly looked for a regular allowance of "pure stuff." "Grog" became quite popular after a time, but not until the original mixer of the formula had "gone to his reward."—St. Louis Republic.

Her Lovely Lettuce Dish.

"I want," she said hesitatingly, as she poised her basket in front of her pretty chin with a thoughtful air, "to get some lettuce."

"Yes m," said the market man; "here's some; very nice it is too."

"Is it all that color?"

"Why-er-yes'm; all lettuce is green, you know."

"Oh, of course; but it's too bad. I got a lovely blue dish to put lettuce in, but I'm sure green would look horrible in it. I never thought about there not being any shades, you know."

And as she turned away the market man was almost sure he saw a tear of disappointment in her eye.—Washington Post.

A Horse with Eight Feet.

There is a horse on James McCloud's farm in South Dakota which has eight feet, otherwise it is perfectly formed in every respect. Not until the fetlock joint is reached in the descent from the shoulder to the foot is there any difference between this horse and any other. At the pastern joint, however, the branch begins, and two perfectly formed hoofs are found on each of the four legs.—St. Louis Republic.

A Paradox.

Sanso—He is not rich, and yet he makes a great deal more money than he spends.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PROBATE.

First publication, May 29, 1891. LAND OFFICE at MARQUETTE, MICH. 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 Judge or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Mahony, hd. application No. 3356, for the 1/2 of sec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Henry Jasper, Theodore Jasper, Isaac Bastian and Andrew Fort; all of Escanaba, Mich. GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

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NOTICE FOR PROBATE.

First publication, June 19, 1891. LAND OFFICE at MARQUETTE, MICH. Complaint having been entered in the office of Daniel Chapman against Gideon Fournier for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4468, dated April 21, 1888, upon the north half of north half (1/2) of section 21, township 42, range 1, W. in Delta County, Michigan, with a view to cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Delta County, at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony before him concerning said alleged abandonment. Such testimony to be returned to the office on or before July 15, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. which date is appointed for final hearing in said case. GEO. H. ROYCE, Register.

ORDER OF HEARING.

First publication, May 8, 1891. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, Mich., on the 6th day of May, in the year A. D. 1891. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Eitenhofer deceased.

On reading and filing the final report and account of Annie Lancore administratrix of the estate of said deceased. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 15th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for 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 held in the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed.

And it is further ordered, that said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

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ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 15th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Rivers deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Morgan Rivers praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to Thomas J. Streeter and Antoine Delors the executors therein named. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 15th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John B. Niquist deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Julius Peterson Noland, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to Peter M. Peterson, the executor in said Will named. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and 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 held in the Probate office in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

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ORDER OF HEARING.

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LEGAL.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of a Special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta. J. W. STORZ, Circuit Judge.

ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for said county held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba on the 15th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles J. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Kate B. Wood, widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted her as executrix named in said will. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and 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 held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE FOR PROBATE.

First publication, May 29, 1891. LAND OFFICE at MARQUETTE, MICH. 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 Judge or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac K. Bastian, Hd. application No. 3338, for the 1/2 of sec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Levi Frock, Charles D. Snyder, Christopher C. Bastian, Burnett Augustus, and Isaac R. Bastian, all of Nadeau, Mich. GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

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First publication, May 29, 1891. LAND OFFICE at MARQUETTE, MICH. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Erickson, Svenem Thorson, Louis Carlson, and Charles Strander, all of Escanaba, Mich. GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PROBATE.

First publication, May 29, 1891. LAND OFFICE at MARQUETTE, MICH. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. He names the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac K. Bastian, Hd. application No. 3338, for the 1/2 of sec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Levi Frock, Charles D. Snyder, Christopher C. Bastian, Burnett Augustus, and Isaac R. Bastian, all of Nadeau, Mich. GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba on the 15th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Eitenhofer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anna Lancore, the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the heirs at law of said deceased. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port and Calumet, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba on the 15th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George N. Hammer deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George T. Hammer, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to Thomas J. Streeter and Antoine Delors the executors therein named. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port and Calumet a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. In the Matter of the Estate of John J. Norman, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate

THE IRON PORT.

The Iron Port Company.

J. C. VAN DUZER, EDITOR.
LEW. A. GATES, MANAGER.

The Detroit city government seems to have gone just a trifle too far. It is a "boodle" concern—admitted to be such—and a fair and reasonable amount of stealing the city would endure without protest, but the passage of an ordinance putting the street railway company "in the saddle" for thirty years to come called the people together for a grand kick. The meeting was in the rink and 4,000 or more people shouted themselves hoarse when Don Dickinson said:

"We are here to tell our chosen representatives that they have made a serious mistake. There is a double opportunity to repair that mistake, through the veto of the mayor and through reconsideration. We are here to ask, nay, we are here to demand, from our public servants—first, from our chief executive a veto of the ordinance lately passed, and second from our representatives in the common council a reversal of their action. Detroit's treasury is not full enough to permit her to grant franchises worth half a million or a million a year to any company, or set of companies, for the sole consideration of a promise to give us rapid transit and to pay for their franchises, which the city owns. If the Street Railway Company will not give us rapid transit, except on the condition of an extension of their franchise you can organize a new company of our own and condemn the unexpired portion of the Street Railway Company's franchise before a jury of twelve of your fellow-countrymen. You could get a million dollars in pay for a franchise to cover the principal streets, now held by the Street Railway company. The manner in which the Street Railway Company went about securing an extension of the life of their franchise savors of what used to be called under the common law, blackmail. The company had some doubts as to the legality of their continued existence after 1892, and set about a reorganization under a slightly changed name, which was effected quietly in December last. Now we have the spectacle presented of our aldermen presenting them with a brand new charter to run for thirty years, and what are we going to do about it?"

And S. M. Catebeon followed him with these words:

"As I understand this meeting," said he, "it is a business meeting for the consideration of a business transaction between a street railway company and our common council. I do not believe that when the aldermen voted as they did last Wednesday, they understood what they were voting away. I do not say that there has been any corruption, that a single dollar has been used to influence a single aldermanic vote. But I do say that the time in Detroit is ripe for every man to lay aside his party relations—[cheers] and see to it that men are sent to our municipal legislature who will know whether they are dealing with a new corporation or an old one. The aldermen thought they were extending the franchise of the old City Railway Company, but they were in reality giving away a valuable franchise to the six-months-old Street Railway company. Now we have a right to demand that if these franchises are to be disposed of the money arising from them shall not find its way into the pockets of private individuals or private corporations. [Cheers.] Let us speak with a voice that shall be heard from here to the council chamber and sustain the mayor with all our might in his veto of the infamous ordinances passed last Wednesday."

The boodlers have raised a storm that will down themselves and their proteges, the street railway company.

Arbitrary interference with the business of an employer is too common a fact now-a-days to attract much notice, but is none the less mischievous and reactionary. There are local instances of men refusing to work if the employer rolled up his sleeves and worked with his men. This is dictation with a vengeance, and is certainly without excuse. We are bringing "protection" to a delightfully fine point, when a man who pays another for his labor has to ask his permission to work himself. Such examples as these are not only a violation of human rights, but a positive back-set to the cause of labor.

The compulsory payment of equal wages to men who are unequal in efficiency and skill is transparent extortion. One local firm that has had to submit to this delectable process has been obliged to replace, at considerable loss, much of work that was badly done, to say nothing of the damage done to its reputation for good and thorough work. If some of our organizations would be careful in the selection of members and reflect occasionally on the suicidal results of putting a silver price on a leaden man, this evil and injustice would come to an end. Protection is right enough; union is right enough, but everything is wrong from top to bottom that makes a demand for more than it earns and compels a pound price for an ounce of value.—Woodrow, in the Age of Steel.

The Delta does not think Iron Port "talks sassy" enough to the county board or about it, so it gives its opinion concerning that body:

"The whole proceedings of the board may truly be characterized as partisan and disgraceful. That all the Gladstone supervisors should join with the unworthy 'gang' of the present county seat

in such disreputable local legislation is much to be deplored. While it might have been expected that a member of the rotten Gladstone council would join with the equally rotten majority in the county board, yet every good citizen at least hoped that most of Gladstone's supervisors would unite with the honest county members and give the county a decent, if not a creditable year's administration of county affairs. That they did not do so is the last disgraceful feather in Gladstone's fool's cap. Every man who voted with the unprincipled majority in the county board must share in the odium with which that body is regarded by the better class of Delta's citizens. To say that Delta's supervisors are more unworthy than Michigan's legislature is to gloss its character and gild its name. In reality it is an ignorant, partisan body whose every act betokens its malicious and reckless character. That Gladstone contributes to its moving principle makes The Delta full of pain. It had hoped, whatever the municipal misdoings might be, that the city representatives in the county board might ally themselves with honesty, economy and justice. But the gang rules in the county as in the city. Eheu."

One man, the speaker of the lower house, stands higher at the end than at the beginning of his labors. The following remarks by Mr. Diekema, and the resolution he offered speak the minds of the republican minority:

"Believing that a high test of the capabilities of a man is to place him in a trying public position where he exercises power, and that one so tested and acquitting himself to the general satisfaction of all interested is deserving of no ordinary mark of public esteem; and Holding this to be true, the House of Representatives of 1891 desires to place on record its most cordial recognition of the admirable administrative qualities of its presiding officer, the Hon. Philip B. Wachtel.

His courtesy and unquestionable fairness in the chair have won the esteem and satisfied the requirements of the most exacting member. Coming to the Speaker's chair without the help of trained and experienced assistants, he displayed a knowledge of parliamentary rules that successfully guided the deliberations of a House, largely inexperienced, in the niceties of procedure of legislative bodies.

A perennial good nature, an impartiality as honorable as it is rare, a tender and considerate respect for the rights of all, a just demeanor, and an unflinching courtesy that commands the admiration of his associates has characterized him, therefore be it

Resolved, that the House of Representatives of 1891 hereby expresses its most sincere thanks to its Speaker for the efficient manner with which he has presided over its deliberations."

The issue between the democratic party and its opponent has always been (except when the democracy got the country into a war) the one of protection to and development of American industry; the democrats refusing protection and opposing development and the opposition favoring both. Such is the issue to-day; there is no other; and the duty of every republican is to make known to his neighbor the facts with regard to the results of the two policies, as far as results have been reached. Protection is the reigning policy now, and here is one result of that policy as embodied in the tariff law now in force:

"How does it come that you are selling all wool 5-ounce flannels at 20 cents this year when you charged me 21 1/2 cents last year?" inquired a South Bend dry goods merchant of a commercial traveler for a Kentucky-woolen mill. "Didn't you tell me last year that flannels would be higher this year on account of the McKinley bill?" The commercial traveler could say nothing except that the price was 20 cents with 2 per cent. for cash, instead of 21 1/2 cents net.

This is but one of many lines of manufacture in which the result is the same, but it is valuable as being one of which it is so positively asserted by the democrats that the duty is added to the cost, an assertion contradicted by the facts.

Mr. Depew is no pessimist. He was one of the guests of H. C. Bowen, at his place at Woodstock, Conn., on the 4th, and we clip the following from his speech: "Within fifty years fifteen million of people have come from foreign lands and settled in the United States. Every period has its own perils. It is safe to say that they are fewer and less dangerous now than ever before. Immigration is a danger, but I would be willing to leave the formulation of the methods by which it should be brought within safe limitations and restriction to representatives of the Irish, German, Scandinavian and Italian societies of the United States. We want no contract labor to pauperize our industries; no criminals to prey upon our communities and fill our prisons; no lepers to debase our blood and deplete our hospital funds. But we still have room for the honest, the healthy, the industrious and the intelligent. I have no patience with the weak-kneed, spindle-shanked, watery-brained dyspeptics who despair of this Republic. I have no sympathy and only contempt for watery patriotism. I know men who invest abroad because they think they see the shadow of anarchy menacing their possessions; I know men who live abroad to get out from under the American avalanche. I hope they will never return [Applause]. We neither want them nor the offspring of such stock.

by laying down that statement as its foundation. But, as usual, the facts are against him. What the world wants of our products it will buy and if it can not pay us in other products it will pay in cash. That's business—not sentiment. That what we buy has little to do with what we sell is proved by reference to the record: In 1880 we had a low revenue tariff, our exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$310,242,422, while our imports were \$353,610,119, showing a balance against us of \$47,378,696 in this year of our nearest approach to free trade. In 1890, after thirty years of consistent protection, we exported in domestic merchandise \$845,298,823, almost three times as much as in 1860, while we bought of foreign merchandise to the value of only \$789,310,409, \$55,982,424 less than we sold.

I am a protectionist because our country has prospered with protection and languished without it.

Because revenue can more easily, more surely and with less objection be raised by judicious protective tariff laws than otherwise.

Because protection diversifies employment and largely relieves wage earners from foreign competition, thereby enabling them to be liberal consumers as well as producers.

Because, as has been demonstrated, the effect of protection is the cheapening of products.

Because defense against injurious importations is as necessary and justifiable as is an army and navy.

Because the theory of free trade between nations is as fallacious, impracticable and utterly absurd as is that of free love between families.—B. F. Jones, in American Economist.

A writer in Printers' Ink calls advertising agents "wholesalers" of advertising. Not so; the wholesaler buys of the manufacturer and supplies his customers from his own stock; no advertising agent does that. He is at best but a broker, who trots about with samples and, having found a customer, orders from the stock of the manufacturer (the publisher) and claims a brokerage—a ridiculously large one, too. The broker is not without a legitimate place in trade, but in the sale of advertising space he too often (almost always, in fact) forgets that he is but a broker and assumes the prerogative of a principal, setting a price upon that in which he has no property and offering the man who has a figure agreed upon by broker and purchaser with "take it or another will," relying on the threat to carry his point.

That the only republican newspaper at Escanaba should see in the actions of the present board of supervisors only the loss of the county patronage is a calamity to Delta county republicanism.—Delta, Gladstone.

Let us hope that the republicanism of Delta county will survive it. That the action of the present board, summed up, amounted to a grab for whatever of boodle was in sight, and an exhibition of malice towards an ex-officer, is a fact which the "only republican paper" could not help recognize, calamities or not. Further the board did nothing, worth mention.

The state of Michigan to-day owes over \$6,000,000 to the school fund, and is paying interest on that vast sum of money.—Journal, Iron Mountain.

A debtor who owes only himself is not in a very bad way, financially. The school funds, instead of being invested in U. S. debentures at 3 per cent. are loaned to the state at 5 and 6. Seems as if the schools were the beneficiaries; don't it?

The Journal "catches" us on a statement concerning the world's fair bill, and we "acknowledge the corn."

Friedlander, the squaw-man, having got a taste of notoriety and liking it, keeps himself before the public. At Saginaw, a day or two after the adjournment of the senate, he got drunk and saucy and was bundled into the street from a gin mill. John Stone was not there to take care of him and he does not know enough to take care of himself.

One Parks, who had just been paid \$1,500 or so by the railway company in satisfaction for injuries inflicted, took in sufficient Marquette budge to make him sleepy. When his nap was over and he wanted a nip to freshen him up he had not the price of one. Who is ahead is not known.

Half Rates To Minneapolis, Minn. The third Musical Festival of the United Scandinavian singers of America will take place at Minneapolis, Minn., July 16th to 21st, and for this occasion the Chicago & North-Western R'y Co. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip. For further information concerning rates, dates of sale, etc., apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

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Escanaba Oyster House
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Family Resort Restaurant,
J. B. Dufort, Prop'r.
Furnished Rooms, With or without board, at reasonable rates.
Sample Room in connection.

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F. A. BANKS,
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Physician, Surgeon and Pharmacist.
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Attorneys.
ESCANABA, MICH.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Office and residence corner of Ludington and Campbell streets.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

CHAS. E. MASON,
Counselor at Law.
Office in The Delta Building corner Delta avenue and Seventh street.
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

FRED. E. HARRIS,
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Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue.
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JOSEPH HESS,
BUILDER.
Will contract for the erection of buildings of any description—for stone, brick or wood work. Or will move buildings. Terms easy and work performed in time and according to agreement.
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Cures in 1 to 3 days. Guaranteed not to return. All cases treated. U. S. A. I prescribe it and feel safe. The Escanaba Co. is recommending it to all our customers. Sold by Druggists. PRICE \$1.00.
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MINING IN 1840.

How "Rockers" Separating Was Carried on in Pioneer Days in California.

The most expensive instrument of the early miner was the rocker, which, though simple in construction, cost in the mines from fifty to a hundred dollars. In general appearance it was not unlike a baby's cradle as used by our grandmothers and as still seen on the frontier. It consisted of a flat bottom with two sides that flared outward, and an end board at the head, while the foot was open save a riffle about an inch and a half high at the bottom to catch the gold that might pass another riffle across the bottom near the middle. At the head of the cradle was a hopper about eighteen inches square, with a perforated sheet iron bottom or wire screen. Under this was an apron, or board, sloping downward toward the head. Two substantial rockers under the whole completed the simple machine which gave to the world millions of dollars.

The motions operandi may be described as follows: Two sticks of wood hewn on the upper side were imbedded at the river's brink, one four inches lower than the other, on which the rockers were to rest, thus securing a grade in the machine to facilitate the outward flow of the water and sand. Two miners usually worked together as partners. One shoveled the earth into the rocker, while the other, seated on a boulder or block of wood, dipped the water from the river and poured it upon the earth in the hopper with one hand, all the time rocking with the other. When the earth was thoroughly washed, he rose, lifted the hopper from its place, threw out the stones and gravel, replaced it, and thus the rocker went on. As the ground about the rocker became exhausted to the bed-rock, recourse was had to the bucket, and the earth was carried sometimes a few rods, making laborious work for the miner.

To keep the rocker going another hand would be employed to carry earth, and each would carry two buckets at a time. Hard work of this kind suggested improvements in mining. At noon the gold and black sand collected above the riffles were taken up on a scraper and thrown into the pan, which was carried to the river and carefully washed to remove as far as possible all but the gold. The yield of the forenoon was carried to the camp, dried over a blaze, the dry sand blown out, and the gold weighed in scales or guessed at, and poured into the partnership purse and deposited under the bed or anywhere else out of sight.—Century.

Riders in the Time of Alexander.

One of the most precious relics of the past is a bronze statuette dug up at Heracleum in 1751, and thought to be a copy of the equestrian statue known to have been made of Alexander the Great by Lysippus, after the battle of the Granicus, when statues of all the brave who fell in this initial victory were made by the famous sculptor. If it is truly a copy of Lysippus' work we can judge from it how the Macedonians managed their horses in a hand-to-hand conflict. The king is shown sitting on a blanket firmly held in place by a breast strap and girth. Without dropping the reins from his bridle hand he grasps this substitute for a saddle at the withers, and turning full half way to the right and looking backward, gives a swinging cut with his sword to the rear, covering as big an arc of the circle as the best swordsman who ever sat in a saddle.

The statue is full of life and natural to a degree. If not Lysippus' work, it is that of a consummate artist. The position shows great freedom of movement on the horse, and a seat strong and elastic. That the Macedonians kept their heels well away from the horses' flanks, or rather that they did not rely on their heels to cling to him, is shown by their commonly wearing spurs, and the same habit shows clearly in this piece of art.—Colonel T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

Care of the Hair.

The hair, like every other portion of the human frame, if uncared for will go to waste and eventually drop out. This is due to a splitting of the ends of the hair, so that the interior oil duct which nourishes the hair is exposed, and the natural nourishment of the hair runs to waste, overflows upon the head, forming dandruff, which impedes the growth of the hair just as much as the tares among wheat. The best means to prevent this is a strengthening of the hair, and this can easily be accomplished by frequent cutting and the use of salt water and vaseline.

Have you ever noticed what bushy hair seafaring men have? Did you ever see a bald sailor? It is because their hair is in constant contact with the invigorating salt air, and is often wet with salt water. A good tonic of salt water should contain a teaspoonful of salt to a tumbler of water, and should be applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be surprising.—American Spectator.

Where Gold Comes From.

The gold taken from the river bars was mostly in the form of scales resembling cucumber seeds, and of varying size. It was most plentiful on the bed rock and in a few inches of soil above it, though sometimes three or four feet of earth would pay to wash. Where the bed rock was hard the miner cleaned it, for a shovelful of dirt might contain a few dollars in small particles. Where the bed rock was soft shale or slate on edge the miner picked away an inch or so and washed it, as frequently the scales were found to be driven quite thickly into the crevices. When the ground was very rich the rocker was cleaned of gold every hour or so.—E. J. Waite in Century.

His Reckless Extravagance.

Harnessed Father—My boy, your tastes will be your ruin. Nothing seems too expensive for you. This thing has got to stop.

Wayward Son (angrily)—Can't do it, governor; must keep right on. Going to marry the dearest girl in the world.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Dining with Discrimination.

If one desires to dine with physiological discrimination the meal should be begun with a few uncooked oysters or clams, which are immediately stimulating, nutritious and digestible; both oysters and sea fish contain a tonic quantity of iodine, and are good nerve foods. With the exception of cayenne, the earliest dishes should be mildly seasoned; the entrees may become piquant gradually; the ice or Roman punch refreshes the tissues of the mouth and throat, which have been heated by the food and somewhat inflamed or, rather, stimulated; the liquid coolness counteracts those feverish conditions, and prepares the palate for the flavor of the roast or broiled game.

The accompanying salad greatly enhances the intense flavor of the roast, while the condiments and salad oil favor digestion. The dessert sweets tend to regulate the combination of the nutritive elements in the blood, exercising a chemical action not yet thoroughly understood. Black coffee or tea without milk has an astringent effect, that is, it contracts the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, interfering with the flow of the gastric and intestinal fluids, and thus retarding digestion.

When their effect is desirable, the warmth and stimulus derived from either of those beverages can be replaced by drinking a glass of hot milk and water, swallowed as hot as possible, in large sips, and there is no handicap, as with tea or coffee. The milk soothes the sensitive digestive tract, which may be disturbed by other foods, and the hot water is sanative; the milk taken without the water would become a solid food directly it encountered the gastric juice, thus lacking the necessary liquid quantity.—Juliet Corson in Harper's Bazar.

Its Origin in Doubt.

The other day I casually asked a drug clerk the origin of the many colored lights which are now the universal sign of a drug store. The youth referred me very pleasantly to an older man in the store, who finally admitted that he knew about as little as his younger associate. I called in every drug store on Upper Broadway and made the same query. At each place the question seemed to paralyze the younger members of the establishment. The older clerks contented themselves with the opinion that it was only to attract attention that various colored lights were represented by jets behind lights in a glass bottle. I ascertained that there was a great deal of knack in preparing the liquid so as to give a clear light of whatever color desired and to stand the test of time without precipitation.

One clerk said he thought that the custom could be traced back two or three hundred years until it faded into the barber pole that is now the sign of the tonsorial artists throughout the English speaking world. Another man, who seemed to get a little nearer to it than the rest, said that it originated with the early chemists and alchemists, who designated their places of business in this way. All of them expressed a desire that when I got the information sought I should furnish it to those engaged in the drug business.—Interview in New York Herald.

Too Personal.

"I have been much impressed, Miss Lou," remarked young Mr. Trotter to the girl at his left at the dinner table, upon whom he was desirous of making a good impression, "with an article I read recently in one of the magazines on the influence of food upon the human system."

"Yes," replied the maiden encouragingly, and Trotter went on: "The author maintained that a man becomes to a great extent what he eats, and, do you know, I am thoroughly convinced that he is quite right?"

It was extremely inopportune that the hostess should have selected this moment to ask:

"Mr. Trotter, won't you have some more of the roast pork. You are so very fond of it, I know."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Device to Avoid Ocean Collisions.

In order to do away with the enormous pressure of the water against the front of ocean steamships an English inventor has introduced a novel device, which he claims will enable faster time to be made by vessels, in addition to facilitating the maneuvering of ships, and tend to avoid collisions. The invention consists of one or more screws on each side of the bow, each 45 degs. with the bow and 90 degs. from each other. Experiments with these screws show that the water is thrown from each side of the bow, forming a deep well in front of the vessel, and allowing the stern screws to effect their full power in propulsion.—New York Telegram.

Millions of June Bugs on the Wing.

Sunday a loud, roaring sound was heard, and heavy black clouds were observed passing rapidly over the city. Upon close observation it was found that the clouds were composed of millions of bugs about one inch in size. They passed from the west to the east, and the noise of their combined wings made as much sound as an express train at full speed. Several were captured, and are said to be of the "June bug" variety.—Green Castle (Ind.) Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Russian scientists are about going to northern Africa to make a study of the methods employed by the natives in resisting the inroads of quicksands. This inquiry is the result of ineffectual efforts on the part of Russian engineers to counteract the effect of quicksands in trans-Caspian sections, where thousands of acres of the best arable soil are annually used up.

He Was Tired of Cold Motions.

Wife—Thomas, I believe there are burglars down stairs. Husband (growling)—I hope there are. P'raps they'll eat that confounded cold motion.—London Tit-Bits.

FOR SALE

Railroad Lands in Southern Illinois. The Illinois Central Railroad Company is offering lands at so low a price that it is almost absurd to tell what they are capable of producing, yet it is a fact that the crops in apple orchards are yielding from \$3000 to \$5000 per acre. There are many farmers, fruit growers, who are realizing each year from \$150 to \$500 per acre for their fruit and early vegetables, and some who are realizing \$1500 per acre. These of course are successful men of business, who study how to do it. Do you want the same chance to make money? You can have it by going into this country and buying some of the same lands from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and by applying the ability you have in a business manner to their improvement and cultivation, you can have in a short time as valuable land as that of a successful fruit grower, on the line of this railroad, who said the other day, "I have brought my land to such a high state of cultivation that no one can buy it from me for \$500 per acre, as I can net \$1000 per acre off it every year."

Most of the lands offered for sale by the Illinois Central Railroad Company can be made to produce the same results. They lie along the line of this railroad at a distance of from 3 to 15 miles, and the country is traversed by many other railroads, thus affording every facility for transportation of early fruits and vegetables to any market that may be selected, fruit express trains being run daily to Chicago, St. Louis, and other points.

Sheep raising is as profitable on the hill lands as in any place in Ohio.

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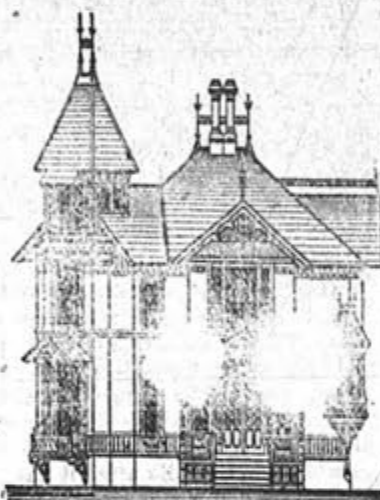
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A Summer Outing for Working Girls.

Another month, and girls who belong to the working girls' clubs in this city will flock to the summer homes of the association. There are three of these—Holiday House and Holiday Harbor, within a half mile of each other at Miller's Place, L. I., and Brookside House at Mountainville, Orange county. The former accommodate thirty girls each, the latter twelve. Space in the houses is divided among the clubs in proportion to their membership and is reserved until July 1. After that time rooms that have not been applied for may be had by any club member. In order to give all the girls an opportunity to enjoy a vacation at one of these places the length of each guest's stay is limited to two weeks. These houses are self supporting, although they give the girls a needed vacation at a minimum of cost. The entire expense of the trip aside from the new clothes, without which no really feminine girl goes anywhere, is only \$7.50. The terms for board are three dollars a week, to be paid a week in advance of departure.

A sort of general agent has been appointed who classifies all applications for accommodations, and is prepared to say just how many girls take advantage of this opportunity. She is Miss Kate Walsh, and her headquarters are at her club's rooms in Thirty-eighth street.

An interesting little story is told about the founding of these homes. One day about four years ago a lady, a stranger, called upon Bishop Potter and told him she had \$7,000 she wished to devote to some philanthropic object. She could not make up her mind, and so she begged him to suggest something. He mentioned beds in hospitals, missions, homes, orphan asylums, but nothing seemed to suit her. After she had called several times the idea of a summer home for working girls, in connection with the clubs in which his daughters and nieces are interested, occurred to him. This was just what she wanted. She paid the \$7,000 in cash to the bishop, departed, and has never been heard of since.—New York Recorder.

Fresh Air for Families.

Another charitable organization, the purpose of which is to give to entire families opportunity to enjoy fresh air, has come into existence. A society has been incorporated with the name of the "Gilbert A. Robertson Home." It was formed under the terms of a devise of about \$125,000 made by the will of the late Mrs. Gilbert A. Robertson. The trustees for the first year are William Nelson Blakeman, Jr., Elliott Smith, Charles D. M. Cole and S. Sidney Smith, of New York, and E. Clarence Hovey, of Brookline, Mass.

The home has purchased about seven-acre tract of land a short distance north of Yonkers, on the high ridge of ground between the Hudson and Bronx rivers. The property includes a large house and outbuildings. There it is proposed to give to poor families, free of expense, short periods of rest and recreation. While the fund provided is a large one, it has been deemed advisable to receive public contributions, and those wishing to aid the charity may do so by becoming associate, active or life members or patrons.—New York Recorder.

Elopers Met with a Shotgun.

There was a little wedding at Caraway Springs, Tenn., Sunday night, and as a result two fond hearts are happy and a stern father is further angered. Charley Wright has been forbidden the entrance of Henry Williamson's house, whose daughter, Louisa Williamson, was the object of young Wright's affections. After much coaxing the old man still withheld his consent, but Charley got a license and resolved to steal the girl. Old Henry heard of this and shut the girl up for a month.

Sunday night, at church, the old man stayed behind to talk to the preacher, when Wright grabbed her and rushed to Esquire Armstrong's and the two were married. They then went to see the father next morning, but he stood in the door with a double barreled shotgun and ordered them not to come inside.—Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Deadly Poison on Coins.

The many friends of Miss Clara Meredith will regret to learn of her death. Miss Meredith was the daughter of Edward Meredith, and was cashier and bookkeeper at the Bates House. About ten weeks ago she became ill, and while the physicians were unable to determine the exact nature of her disease, it was supposed to be blood poisoning, the result of handling a large amount of coin. Miss Meredith had the common habit of rubbing her fingers across her face and ear, and as an eruption appeared on these parts which soon spread throughout her entire system, it is thought that impurities from the coin were communicated to her system.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Two Buildings in a Race.

There was a lively race between the crews moving the two buildings from the May lot on Court street, in Auburn. It so happened that the route of both stores was down Main street, and the buildings were of the same size. Captain Cain started his building a day and a half after the other had left the location on Court street, and by lively work and with plenty of apparatus he overhauled it at the Park House. Here Captain Cain says that he jokingly demanded the right of way and the other fellows turned their building into Academy street and let him pass.—Lewiston Journal.

Mother and Baby in a Deep Well.

Wednesday afternoon the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. M. D. Proctor, who resides on Major Shelton's farm, three miles north of Covington, fell into a well forty feet deep and containing about twenty feet of water. Mrs. Proctor, in her frenzy, leaped in after the child, and by clinging to the brick curbing succeeded in keeping herself and little one above the water until the husband and father arrived and drew them safely out of their perilous situation. Neither suffered any serious injury.—Cor. Memphis Appeal.

Strangely Forgetful.

A poor memory for names and faces is a serious disadvantage to a clergyman. Dr. John Hall was leaving his house in Fifth avenue not long ago, when he saw a young man looking at the numbers on the doors. From something in his dress and manner Dr. Hall concluded that he must be a recent immigrant from the Emerald Isle, and therefore a fellow countryman.

The stranger was evidently at a loss, and Dr. Hall asked him if he could be of any assistance.

"I am looking for Dr. John Hall," said the young man.

"I am he," modestly replied the clergyman.

"Are you Dr. Hall?"

"I am."

"Did you come from Ireland?"

"I had the good fortune to be born there."

The stranger looked at him for a moment. "Don't you know me, Dr. Hall?" said he.

"I regret to say that I cannot place you at this moment, though I may have seen you before."

"Well, I think you have. Why, you baptized me twenty-five years ago in the old country, and yet you have forgotten me entirely!"

"It was not a time for levity," said Dr. Hall afterward, in relating the incident; "otherwise I might have reminded the young man how strange it was that he should have forgotten the face of one who had sustained such an important relation to him in his infancy."—New York Tribune.

Swift Fijian Sailing Craft.

We saw to windward a native boat bearing down upon us under full stress of sail. A Fijian boat is made of a hollowed cocconut log, sharpened at both ends. About ten feet on one side of it is placed a long and slender log of lighter wood, both parts of the craft being at once connected by and supporting a raised platform of bamboo. Such a boat floats on the water like a cork, and offers no more resistance than a racing shell. A mast set in the center of the platform supports a triangular sail of matting, with the base of the figure upmost. A very top heavy effect is thus produced, but nothing can overturn the light vessel owing to the breadth of its base, and it flies through the water like the wind.

The catamaran that pursued us easily kept up with the launch, although we drove it at full speed to keep ahead, and with the huge, misshapen mat sail flapping and rolling like a great bat's wing as the boat thrashed through the billows, and sent showers of spray over the glistening bodies of the dozen natives who stood or squatted upon the deck, the picture was something fascinatingly strange and barbaric and never to be forgotten. When the boat was near us our launch ran under a jutting point, where thickly clustered palms cut off the wind, and the catamaran becoming becalmed got out oars and turned in for the shore.—Cor. Boston Journal.

Held by Etiquette.

When Dom Pedro, then emperor of Brazil, was entertained at the White House he had been told by a confused senator that it would be expected that he, the emperor, should be the last of the guests to depart.

The president's wife, however, informed her other guests that they would be expected to follow, not precede, the royal party in leaving the house. The result was that no one dared to go for fear of a breach of etiquette. But at 3 o'clock in the morning a tired woman pretended illness and the deadlock was broken.

Great is etiquette, but common sense is sometime allowable.—Washington Anthropologist.

The Inn in Literature.

The social importance of the inn in days of old is proved by the conspicuous position it holds in our fiction and poetry. The "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer start from an inn, along with the motley company of pilgrims bound for St. Thomas' shrine, to whom the genius of the poet has given an immortal life. Its site and name, the "Talbot" or "Tabard," still preserve the memory of the famous inn thus associated with our first great English poem. It was not, however, until the reign of Elizabeth that the tavern attained to a permanent place in literature, reflecting the important place it held in the daily life of the people.—All the Year Round.

A Very Old Hat.

Mr. George Allen, the Auburn second hand dealer, has a hat in his possession which he estimates must be over one hundred and fifty years old. "The hat my father wore," "grandfather's hat" and "where did you get that hat?" aren't a circumstance compared with this ancient tile. It is a beaver, with a genuine bell top, and was made in New York city. A bit of silk facing is on the top part of the rim. This was to allow the raising of the hat without ruffling the fur.—Auburn (Mass.) Gazette.

They Prefer Old Styles.

One American manufacturer ships 1,000 lumber wagons to South America every year, and yet the natives come into cities like Buenos Ayres with carts of the same style and make as were used 1,000 years ago. It takes one yoke of oxen to draw even an empty cart, but the people don't care to experiment.—Detroit Free Press.

Crawling Out.

Wife (in a new costume)—What do you think of this? Husband (in disgust)—What a gown! Wife (angrily)—You brute! This is the very latest style—the Watteau gown. Husband (scared)—That—that's what I said, m' dear. Watteau gown.—New York Weekly.

Probably Satisfactory.

Sharpson—Phlatz, what makes your nose so red? Phlatz—It glows with pride because it never pokes itself into other people's business.—Chicago Tribune.



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HOSE-MILLINERY.

Chinese Ideas About God.

A young lady who teaches Sunday school lessons to two Chinese boys in an Episcopal church on Fifth avenue, speaking of her work, said: "My two sons of the Flowery Kingdom can speak but little English, but I really think they have a good idea of Christ: and his mission on earth. They seem very apt at learning, and kneel and stand up at the proper time during church services. Both of them wear queues, though, and would not part from them for any consideration. It took me a long time to make them understand that Christ was divine. They imagined I had reference merely to his goodness. At first they imagined he was an idol that had been found over eighteen hundred years ago at Bethlehem, in Judea, and had been buried, after being exposed on the cross, and then stolen and hidden by those who worshipped the idol. It was hard to get them away from the Jews idea.

"They speak English so imperfectly I think that is a drawback to their rapid advancement. One of them asked me if God was buried in Judea, as well as his son. When I explained that they lived above the clouds an incredulous look came upon the boys' faces, and one said, 'Mexican man hab tings way up.' I could not deny that we worshipped a being far above us, but all around us. How long did it take me to make them understand the divinity of Christ? Well, nearly four years. They are bright boys."—New York Herald.

The Average Man.

One of the most galling tyrannies of modern life is that of the "average man." Who ever saw the average man? Is any one acquainted with any one who ever did? Has any one any reason to believe that the average man ever existed? The fact of the matter is that the average man is a myth. He never did and never will exist. He is a philosophical abstraction, a stage property of the metaphysician, a straw man set up to be worshipped or reviled, as the case may be. Yet people always bow down to him and talk in whispers about his thoughts, his moods, his needs and desires. They are rejoiced when he is supposed to smile, and are cast down when he frowns.

Statisticians burn the midnight oil in order to "do sums" about him. Statesmen give up their lives to his service. Political economists look solemn as they take his measure. Physicians explain how he may keep well, and preachers adjust the message of the gospel to his comprehension. Yet, of all the myriads of men who have ever lived each one differs more or less from the supposed average man. Who will deliver the world from the tyrannical rule of the average man?—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Doomed Duet.

Singers who "murder" music are usually considered more guilty than the music is. The provoked Cincinnati judge was not blaming the music, however, when he turned the metaphor the other way.

His daughter and a young gentleman caller frequently indulge in tuneful vocal practice over the piano, and when they get together in the parlor the judge gets in as remote a part of the house as possible in order to avoid what he terms the uproar. One evening they had been even more devoted than usual to their music, and on the following morning the judge inquired of his daughter:

"What on earth was all that racket you and your caller were making in the parlor last evening?"

"Why, papa, Sam and I were trying a new duet."

"Trying a new duet, were you? Well, from what I heard I should judge that you found it guilty and inflicted the heaviest penalty on it."—New York Times.

An Old New Orleans Custom.

If you have plenty time to loaf and observe everything that passes before your gaze you will notice on nearly every post in the French quarters there are little hand bills tacked up and bearing the heading "Decede." Beneath this there is additional printing, all, however, in French. These are death notices, which seemed to be used instead of the newspapers to announce the inevitable hand. They state the hour of the funeral, etc., and the name of the deceased.

As a general thing these notices are tacked up all over the French section in an hour after the person has died. I noticed several upon which the printers' ink had scarcely dried, and which announced the demise of some unfortunate which had taken place only a few minutes before.—New Orleans Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Beastly Caught.

The following is told of a judge before whom a man was being tried for stealing a gold watch from a woman as she was entering a bus. The man declared the watch was his, and the woman was mistaken in identifying it as hers. Suddenly the judge asked:

"Where's the key?"

The prisoner fumbled in his pockets, and said he must have left it at home. The judge asked him if he wound the watch frequently with the key, and he said "Yes."

Then a key was procured, watch and key were handed to the prisoner, and he was told to wind the watch. He opened the case but could not find any place to use the key, because the watch was a keyless one. The sentence was five years.—London Tit-Bits.

The Thoughtful Manager.

Mrs. De Style (in theatre box)—What was this placard, "No Loud Talking," put in our box for?

Mrs. Forundred (after reflection)—I presume the manager left it here so we could show it to the people on the stage when their chatter interrupts our conversation.—New York Weekly.

The Red Man's Disappointment.

"Ugh!" said the Indian, in disgust. "What's the matter, Swallowtail?" asked the agent.

"Big Injan chase white man four mile. Want scalp. Catch white man. Ugh! white man hold."—Harper's Bazar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

One Cent a Word

Notices inserted under this head will be published at one cent per word. No notice less than 15 cents. Parties wanting to sell; parties wanting to buy; families wanting domestic help; domestic waiting-situations; merchants wanting clerks; clerks wanting situations; men wanting employment; employers wanting men, etc., etc., should patronize this column. Iron Port reaches a large number of people twice each week.

WANTED—\$1,500 on first Mortgage. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A good paying livery business in Escanaba. Good horses, buggies, carriages and cutters. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—One pair of ponies with Concord road wagon. Apply to office of the Cochran Roller Mills Co. or J. S. Runciman, Oliver House.

FOR SALE—40 acres of land, situated in Escanaba township, in the Danforth settlement. 15 acres cleared, good log house, root house, good hay land. One half cash, balance on easy terms. Apply to the Iron Port office, or address Louis Leville, Schaffer P. O., Mich.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that all bills overdue to the undersigned firm must be settled or satisfactorily arranged by the first day of July next or they will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection; and no fooling, either. Brennan, Wicks & Co. Escanaba, June 13, 1891.

FARM FOR SALE—The undersigned will sell or exchange for city property, upon favorable terms, a farm of eighty acres situated on the shore of Green Bay, five miles south of Fort River. Fifteen acres cleared and in grass, good dwelling and two barns on the place. Good location for a fishery, summer or winter. Inquire of or address J. J. Jerson, Escanaba, May 13th, 1891.

A BUSINESS CHANCE—A good mill—with fine receiving and shipping facilities and situated where it can be worn out before the available timber can be used up, is for sale low, the proprietors being about to change location. For further particulars call on or address this office. H.

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NEW LIVERY FIRM

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DOWN GO PRICES!

Every Article in our Millinery Department Marked Down in order to close out summer goods.

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Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

\$25,000.00 STOCK MUST BE SOLD!

"THE FAIR."

B. SALINSKY, PROPRIETOR.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

A Good Suit for \$5.00--First-Class Black Cork Screw Suit for \$10.00.

These have fine worsted binding and well worth \$16.00 to \$18.00. We can show you as good a suit for \$15.00 as can be found anywhere else in town for \$20.00. This is no humbug but an Actual Out Price Sale.

SHOES!—At half their usual price. Best working shoes, grain leather and double sole, beats the world, at only \$1.25. There is no better working shoe to be found in town. Fine first-class calf skin shoes, sold anywhere else in town at \$3.50. We are running them during this cut sale at only \$2.00.

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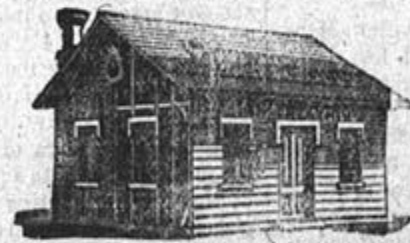
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10 yards plain goods, 6 yards embroidery in white, stone gray and pink, at \$1.90, real value \$4.75.

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