# SEMI-WEEKLY IRON PORT.

#### VOLUME XXII, NO. 33.

#### ESCANABA, MICH., FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1891.

#### INSURANCE. INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE

# INSURANCE--REAL ESTATE. NSURF -WITH-F. J. MERRIAM & CO First National Bank Building. FIRE, : : MARINE, LIFE, PLATE GLASS, ACCIDENT Real - Estate! (ity Lots! (ity Lots! Timber and Mineral Lands! INSURANCE

## POLICE FORCE CONSPIC-UOUS BY ITS ABSENCE.

It is the Mayor's First Duty to Preserv the Peace of the City, Eut He has Neglected to Do So in the Present Instance.

It was known that a series of meetings vere to be held at the People's Opera house, beginning on Monday evening, from which rioting and violence might be expected to result. In fact on Monday and Tuesday evenings the opera house was surrounded by a mob bent on disturbing the meetings and on each of those evenings offences against the public peace did occur, but the police force of the city was conspicuous by its absence and no arrests were made, nor any attempt to prevent outrage.

Two courses were open to the mayor: He might, if he thought himself justified, have forbidden the meetings as calculated (if not intended) to provoke a breach of the peace, and so have prevented trouble. If he did not so regard the meetings, if they were lawful assemblies, then he should have seen to it that the persons attendtending them had adequate protection against violence; that the speaker should speak and the audience listen unmolested and undisturbed.

Either way the mayor would have been in attendance on court. in the line of his duty and his act consistent with his oath of office, but he did neither; he permitted the meetings, but he took no step, so far as the public is informed to prevent the breach of the peace which every one knew would result unless strong measures of repression were adopted.

On Monday evening the mob felt its way. Talk was followed by acts intended to disturb, merely, gravel thrown against the windows and interruption of the speaker by one in the audience, and, no arrests following (the disturber inside not even ejected) a stone large enough to do harm was thrown through window and an ancient egg through another.

On Tuesday evening to the same line of action-the loud and offensive language and the brick-bats or bowlderswas added assault and battery. A man, we know not who, pushed his way a few years ago after a severe frost, who roughly against the audience as it left exclaimed: the hall and, finally, assaulted an old man. taking him for the lecturer, by striking him a violent blow in the face. Still no arrest; no policeman present to prevent such an occurrence and when the man was pointed out to one, on Ludington street, and the question asked "Do you wanthim?" the reply was "No; we're to make no arrest unless we see blows struck," and he might have added "we're not to be where blows are to be looked for." The mayor, by his course had abdicated his office as conservator of the peace of the city and if before the week ends there shall have resulted bloodshead-a result by no means improbable-he will have invited it by the evasion of his duty which we have pointed out. We regret, exceedingly, that we must speak in this way of Mayor Campbell, for whom we entertain no enmity, but we can not avoid it. Upon him rested the responsibility and he has been unequal to it. From the parties to the wordy war and the war that may follow it there is nothing to hope. Blind fanaticism rules in each camp and neither will be content until it has "a casualty list." Each is, like the and each by its couse is strengthening its opponent. Reason is lost upon them untlers, have 25 miles of gill nets and intil they have their fever relieved by bloodletting or quenched by a cold bath of popular reprobation. So far was written on Wednesday: On man, Chiniquy, passed through a crowd at Frank Clark's corner, on their way to the opera house some one struck the old man on the back of the neck. It was a cowardly blow, and winn drew a weapon and discharged it. The assailant of the old man ran, and Winn pursued him, shouting "Stop that man," but not using his.gpn, into Semer's saloon, where he was stopped and out of the back door of which went the man he was pursuing, so escaping arrest. Winn was, however, arrested, and later, George Wiltsie, and locked up. For an hour there was danger of an outbreak of violence, but the danger grew less as the minstes went by and was over, for the time, when a conple of policemen escorted the old man. after his talk in the opera house was done, to his lodgings and a rattling thunder storm drove the crowd off the streets. The men arrested were kept in jail over light. Bail was in retdiness and a magistrate to accept it, but the public prosecutor was not. At 10.30 a. m. Thursday, Winn was arraigned before 'Squire Stonhouse on charge of assault with intent to kill and the hearing is in progress as we go to press. It is, we believe, certain that he will be held for trial. George Wiltsie, arrested without warrant and, as we are told, on charge of carrying a concealed weapon, has not yet been arraigned. From indications at 1 p. m. of Thursday the disorder seems Sunday afternoon a likely to be resumed at nightfall, and if friends to be present.

CAMPBELL NOT BLAMELESS it is the end is beyond guessing. The parties to the war are only exasperated GENERAL CITY JOTTINGS by the affair of Wednesday night and the dilatory, halting work in the police court. and if there is powder burned there will GLEANED BY IRON PORT be somebody hurt.

#### PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

The Comings and Goings of People as Told by Iron Port Reporters. Miss Lloyd, of Milwaukee, is the guest

of Mrs. S. A. Roberts. Mr. Marivn and Mrs. M. W. Smith, of Clinton, Iowa, are guests of Jay Gibbs. Louis Schram will go outside, in a day or two, after cool goods for the hot sea-

The ships of the Webb fleet in port on Monday carried their colors at half-mast son. Misses Kittie Manley and Carrie Sheehan | for Capt. John Nelson, whose funeral ocof Oshkosh, and Eleanor Wilson, of curred on that day at Cleveland. Madison, are guests of Wm. Manley. The Roman, the sixth of the "Schlesin-Miss Laura Peckham, of Neenah, is the ger" boats, arrived here on Monday last. guest of her sister, Mrs. Harrison. Capt. A. C. Chapman is is sommand.

F.O. Clark has been here, in attendance on court, this week. the sewer this week.

Mr. C. C. Royce will make his residence at Detroit and will remove thither within half hour every morning in practice for at cost. The saving by this change he a few weeks.

Misses Marian Selden, Bell Barr, and They will compete in the races for non-Carrie Wallace returned from their trip to Cleveland on Monday. Miss Gertrude beats them in the hose race will make the three or four railways that come in Selden remained to visit at Erie. good time. Wm. Bacon's children-A. T. Bacon,

Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Keeler-have visited him and each other, here, this week. Misses Agnes and Frances Rigney have Thunder shower Wednesday afternoon

returned to their home in Chicago. Miss Kate Rigney is visiting her brother here. thunder therewith. Capt. John Perkins, of Norway, and his son Sam. were here on Wednesday

Supt. Saunders, of Fayette, was in docks to spare. town on Wednesday. Mr. Cates visited Iron Mountain Tues-

will be services at the Methodist church Messrs. Northup and Benton, with next Sunday at the usual hours. their families, picnic-ed at Chandler's "Father Chiniquy" will preach in the

day.

Falls Wednesday. Mr. Greene and some friends picked bermorning, and in the Presbyterian church ries and enjoyed a lunch, al fresco, across in the evening. In the evening he will the bay last Tuesday. Messrs. D. L. Quirk, H. P. Glover and usual.

J. W. Babbitt, of Ypsilanti, who are of the company which is trying to find a water supply for Iron Mountain, visited row. There is still a little room for ad-Ypsilantians resident here-Mr. Van Cleve and the Rathfons-on Wednesday. vertisements in it. Leon Ephraim passed through town, Iron Mountain on Wednesday' afternoon

en route to Fond du Lac, Wednesday. From "The Beavers."

but not killed. 'The back bone of the drouth is broken, and we have a small streak of happiness, but we are like the farmers of Minnesota

#### NEW SERIES VOL. I. NO. 28.

gives some calculations in favor of the economy of such an ownership that have not before been presented in so concise and striking a form. Mr. Davis is a railroad expert and employe, and is therefore an authority on the subject lie dis-

In the first place he calls attention to the power that the joint owners of coal mines and the railroads running to them have over the price of coal. By furnishing cars to themselves and denying them to other coal operators they can largely control the output aud consequently the price of coal.

Another great advantage would be the dispatch of traffic by the shortest routes. Under the present system the longer route gets no greater rates for transportation between two points than the shorter. If the traffic can be sent by the longer route at a profit then the cost of sending it by The Carroll block was connected with the shorter should be much less than this. If the government owned the lines it Our firemen are putting in a very lively could send traffic over the shortest route the races at Ironwood on Thursday next. reckons at \$25,000,000 per annum.

There would be a great reduction in association teams and any team that the number of employes. In many places could be consolidated. Duplicate freight Hugh Early and Louis Anderson put and ticket offices, stations and the large up \$7,50 each, and Pat Donelly accepted local staffs they all employ could be ten days, all for "d. and d." Tuesday abolished. This economy he puts down morning last in Squire Stonhouse's court. at \$20,000,000 a year.

The great number of expensive railroad -a drenching downpour and rattling attorneys and the legal expenses growing chiefly out of the competition of the roads, Four big carriers taking ore from No. or in "endless controversies between the 5 dock on Wednesday, yet the Mining corporations, in wrecking railroads; in Journal will have it that Escanaba has plundering the shareholders; in contending against state and federal regulation, The pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitney, having and in manipulating elections and legisreturned from his visit at Bayview, there lation," could be abolished. The cost of the legal departments of the railways, which would be done away with under government control, he puts at \$14,000,-Methodist church next Sunday in the 000 per annum.

He says that 10 per cent. of the travelers on the railroads are carried free, and preach on Temperance. Services at the this would amount to \$30,000,000 an-Presbyterian church in the morning as mually.

Then there is a vast expenditure in paying commissions for the diversion of traffic to particular lines, often the least direct. National ownership would do away with at least \$20,000,000 spent A house was struck by lightning at for this purpose.

The immense salaries, the cost of official staffs, are not paid because the mere business of operating a railroad calls for Julius Edouin will build, with brick, on such extraordinary talent. The talent his property at the corner of Harrison thus paid for is employed by every railand Thomas streets. The house will be road to check and counteract the tricky 30 by 70 and two (if not three) stories competition of rivals. Under government control there would be no such com-Competition, too, requires \$7,000,000 of advertising, \$5,000,000 of which might be saved. Fifteen million dollars is spent on the maintenance of freight and passenger offices, a large part of which is rendered necessary by the attempts to divert traffic from one line to another. The traffic associations devoted solely to the task of trying to prevent the different companies from violating their solemn agreements are another source of expense that would be unnecessary if the government operated the roads. These retrenchments amount in the aggregate to \$160,000,000 annually. To this should be added \$150,000,000 for decrease in interest charges, making a total saving under government control of \$310,000,000. This is a favorable showing, and it will probably be challenged by the corporations. But there is no denying that the drift of public opinion is in favor of the government control of railroads, both city and general, of telegraph communication, of the express business and of the whole system of human intercommunication. Beginning with the letter carrying, there is no logical stopping place. When one asks, Why not packages also? Why not freight? Why not passengers? there is but one answer. In Australia they have answered it and have taken control of all means of transportation with excellent results.

#### INSURANCE INSURANCE INSURANCE

# Houses to Rent!

# ► TO THE PEOPLE .

OLOTHING.

## **ESCANABA AND VICINITY:**

Our Removal Sale will continue has "a casualty list." Each is, like the crazy Don Quixote, fighting windmills, three weeks longer. Remember we must close out half the stock by that that evening as A. S. Winn and the old time to vacate store and are selling at actual cost and below cost. A call at our store will convince you that we are doing just as we advertise. Come early while the stock is yet complete. All shelvings, fixtures and tables for sale, at

## Asher's - Clothing

706 Ludington Street, Glavin Block.

high. "There is no one can tell, for there's no one

who knows Just what has been lost by what has been froze. With our buckwheat and corn, and our cranberries

We all think, but don't say, 'twas a hell of frost.

Pond net fishing for the present summer is about done. The catch has been double that of last year, the daily catch some few sent by the Hart line to Manistique, to be converted into stiffs for the World's Fair of 1892 and 1893.

The weather is so cool there is no debars, and ice is a drug on the market. We have not yet been honored by a visit from that congressional committee.

'Our Sam" has given us the go by, since we were sliced off his district. The Andy Johnson steamed in the

mouth of our harbor the fore part of this month, lowered a boat which approached majestically around, the boat having returned was hoisted on the davits and she steamed away. Verily great is red tape. The tug Elliott has had a thorough overhauling at Charlevoix at an expense of about \$500, to fit her for fall fishing. Her owners, the Martin boys, are hus-

tend to make Rome howl this fall. I. W.

Sale of the Steam Laundry. The outfit of machinery constituting the Escanaba Steam Laundry was sold by the sheriff, to satisfy sundry judgments, last Monday. We do not understand that the sale was necessary but that it was allowed by the resident partner as the quickest way to get a dissolution of the partnership and a settlement between the partners. Mrs. Parker was the purchaser, and the business goes on without interruption.

The Lighting Co. The annual meeting of the electric (and gas) lighting company was held a few days since and new directors and officers chosen. Hiram A. Barr is president, Thomas Higgins vice-president, John Corcoran treasurer and John F. Oliver secretary. It "means business." The New Game Law:

This year, in this peninsula, it is law-

ful to kill deer only between September 20 and October 31, both days inclusive ducks and geese from September 1 to May 1; pheasants and quail from Octo-ber 15 to December 15.

About Pianos. Mr. Peterson has something to say in this number of the Iron Port As to that article, as well as others, our idea is never send your money out of town; buy of an established local dealer, rather than of any flitting "ageht."

Picule Sunday. The ladies of the Swedish Lutheran

church will picnic on "the marsh" next Sunday afternoon and invite all their

Notice Asher's new advertisement.

The Fair Courier will be issued to- mor-

and a woman badly shocked and burned

Two reels of wire rope for the Chapin petition and consequently no need for the Mining Co., arrived by lake and for- \$25,000,0000 now devoted to this kind warded hence by rail on Wednesday, of official ability. were "chunky" things, weighing two and one-half tons each.

REPORTERS.

In Their Wanderings about the Munici

pality, and Condensed for Easy

Reading .- Many Other Notes

Briefly Chronicled.

If one will shake a red cloth at a bull he should be prepared to defend against the charge of the animal. If he is not, days being twenty tons, nearly all white- but must apply to the keeper of the bull fish, shipped fresh, to Chicago, except a for protection, he'll be very apt to be gored, and the onlooker will be apt to ask him why he invited a fight if he was not ready and "fit." He knew beforehand what the bull would do and that mand for summer clothing or mosquito the keeper would be asleep or otherwise occupied when the brute charged.

> Capt. Jim Hewlett comes and goes with the Jane Anderson, between here and the country where the peaches grow. He was here yesterday, but the cargo was potatoes and apples, not peaches.

The Steen-Zanzic concern broke its engagement at Manistique as well as here. McCann's dock, delivered a box 12 by 14 Our manager charges the failure against inches for L. S. S. No. 1, the Andy turned the Soo man, Shute, as well as the company itself, and has no further use for either.

The cure stone is here and Wells & Co. will go ahead with the extra job, beyond Sarah street, next week. Moran has got as far, with his sewer work, as he can until the grading is done.

Port List. Arrived since Aug. 3, with coal: Burton, Steward, Watson-3,230 tons.

Dight: Progress, Frontenac, Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, Corsica, LaSalle, Maryland, Saveland, Melvina, Tasmania, Wilbur, Flower, Duncan, Briten, Flint, Kaliyuga, Fontana, Parks Foster, Street, Pueblo, Roman, Manchester, Merrimac. Massachusetts, Parker, Manhattan, Wesley, Our Son, Howland, Wawatam, Fiphicke, Saxon, Coffinberry.

Sailed since Aug. 3.

Frontenac, Corsica, Saveland, Flint, Parks Föster, Flower, Duncan, Progress, Tasmania, Norman, Briton, Roman, Saxon, Our Sou-Ashtabula. Maryland, Melvina, Manchester, Merrimac, Massachusetts, Manhattan, Elphicke, Wesley, Parker, Howland, Wilbur-Chicago. Pueblo, Kaliyuga, Fontana, Coffinberry, LaSalle-Buffalo. Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton-Erie. Street-Fruitport. Wawatam-Cleveland.

#### Labor Day Celebration.

The Labor organizations of the city will unite in the celebration of Labor Day, Monday Sept. 7. They will pic nic at Eden Park during the day, listen to speakers from abroad upon the questions in which the whole are interested, and dance in the evening. We are not yet informed as to who the speakers will be, or as to the program of the exercises in detail, and shall have occasion and opportunity to speak again concerning the affair when we have such information.

News Nuggets.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church has engaged the "Blind Boone Concert company" for a concert on Saturday evening, August 22, of which further notice will be found in our columns later on. The company is a fine one.

Prof. Joseph Hipp offers his services as teacher of piano, violin or Organ. He may be seen (or orders left) at Bice's music store.

Of Adamant the Scientific American says It is destined to revolutionize the business of house plastering." For Sale by A. H. Butts.

All persons indebted to M. A. Asher are requested to call and settle before Sept 1st, as he will leave the city on that date. 8t

Call at Cleary's and see the new pianos.

Adamant, "you put in the water, we do the rest." For particulars see A. H. Butts.

For the best pianos in the world go to P. F. Cleary's.

A German Singing Society. Steps have been taken towards the formation of a "Saenger bund" and all affair when we have such information. The Government Should Own the Railways. In an Arena article for the present month favoring the government owner-ship of the railways, Mr. C. Woods Davis

#### PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-It is a curious little fact, and one worth remembering, that on the same day, April 26, 1016, that William Shakespeare died in England, Miguel Cervantes, the celebrated Spanish author of "Don Quixote," died in Spain.

-A genius with a taste for statistics has calculated that the average newspaper writer makes 4,000,000 strokes with his pen each year, or a line 300 miles long. A rapid penman draws his pen through 16½ feet every minute. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong.

-Mrs. James T. Field, of Boston, the widow of the publisher, is said to possess one of the largest private literary collections in the world. In the library are quantities of valuable original MSS and autograph letters, and in the garden in the rear of the house grow trees that were planted by many famous authors and public men.

-James Whitcomb Riley and Ella Wheeler Wilcox were more than friends years ago, it is said. Both were poor, however, and neither had attained 'a national reputation at that time. Whether or not Mrs Wilcox ever intended to marry the Hoosier poet, Riley himself was nearly heartbroken when their cordial relations were sundered.

-Edwin Booth was recently offered twenty-five thousand dollars by a leading New York publisher if he would write the story of his life and theatrical experiences. Mr. Booth refused in emphatic language. "Five times that sum would not induce me to write a line. I shall never write a book.' I detest writing., Sometimes I think I don't even like to act."

-Wilder, the western humorist, says that in appreciating good jokes a crowd of newsboys is the quickest and most intelligent he ever met. No point, gesture or shade of inflection escapes these alert little nomads, while on the other hand many fashionable assemblages are chilly and unresponsive until you break the crust of reserve or indifference as if with a sledge hammer.

-Two of the German emperor's favorite dogs recently ran away from the stables at Potsdam without leave and without their muzzles, which is a necessary article of a dog's attire in Rerlin and its neighborhood. "Fix" and "Schnurchen." after a day's enjoyment, were taken up by the police, but were eventually restored to the royal st. iles after payment of a fine of three marks for each by the emperor.

-Queen Wilhelmina of Holland made her first appearance in public life recently by going through a number of functions in Amersterdam, which, to a thirteen-year-old sovereign, must have been perfectly bewildering. In the simplest of white frocks, with a broad black sash, she moved about so composedly that one would have imagined she had been doing nothing else but take part in court ceremonials from her cradle.

-Queen Margaret's visits to the hospitals among the sufferers from the explosion are looked forward to with great delight, especially by the children. "And now tell me if there is

## CATTLE IN TERRA DEL FUEGO.

The Latest Explorers Think Ranches Will Scon Cover Much of the Island. The notions of Terra del Fuego, which prevailed ten years ago, have been completely upset by recent explorations. The latest travelers there are Messrs. Rousson and Willems, who have just returned to France from their acientific mission in Terra del Fuego. These explorers believe the northern part of the Island can be turned to good account, and that the day is not far distant when large herds and flocks will be raised upon ranches established

will be raised upon ranches established all along the river valleys. A large district north of the Straits of Magellan, in Patagonia, which was wholly unoccupied twelve years ago, is now full of little farms devoted to raising sheep and cattle. The owners have prospered so well that the territory thay occupy has become too crowded. It is impossible to extand this business further north, and the farmers will therefore be compelled to turn to Terra del Fuego, which will receive the overflow from Pa'agonia. On Dawson island, near the northwest coast of Terra del Fuego, Jesuit fathers are now engaged in stock raising, and for two years or so a fine ranch has been established on the northern coast of Terra del Fuego, where there are to-day about twenty thousand sheep and six thousand cattle. The English have been the first to establish themselves in this territory. Stock raisers are now reaping a profit of fifty per cent. per annum. The explorers say the availability of the island for stock raising has been amply proven, and there is now no doubt that a prosperous future is before it.

Rousson and Willems explored the northern part of the island between 53 deg. 30 min. and 53 deg. 30 min. south latitude, traveling all along the north coast and across the island, about sixty miles south of the Straits of Magellan. They manual all the little rivers, and found that the Cullen river, which empties into the Atlantic ocean, is quite an important stream. The valley of this river is a fine country, and the rich herbage afforded abundant nourishment for the horses upon which the party rode. They met the Ona Indians all through their journey. Quite a number of them were six-and-a-half feet high and very muscular. They are nearly naked, wearing only over their shoulders illmade capes of guanaco skin. The only ornament which they possess consists of a bracelet or a collar of shells. These Indians inhabit about two-thirds of the island. The men occupy themselves wholly with procuring food. Their bows and arrows are always with them, and they use flint arrow heads. Much of their time is given to making weapons of the chase and war. They are continually in trouble with the Indians west and south of them, from whom they differ greatly.

The women carry the burdens while on the march, prepare the camps, keep the fires going and take care of the children. In preparing their habitation they dig circular excavations about six feet in diameter and a foot and a half in depth, usually on the side of a hill. Around the excavation they stick poles, upon which they place the tent, made of the skins of animals. Over the floor they scatter dried grass. The upper part of the tent is wholly open. Each of these little habitations shelters a family of three or four persons, who nestle together on the floor like a litter of puppies. The people are a nomad race. They are frequently on the move, leaving one place as soon as the game there becomes scarce. For this reason the country is marked by the sites of old tents. The people are very much afraid of white men, if they come in considerable force, but if their numbers greatly exceed the whites who visit them they are very impudent and are-likely to be hostile. They are not anthropophogists, as has been asserted. The fact that they are in the habit of burning the bones of the animals they eat probably gave rise to the report that they indulge in human flesh.



dren. "And now tell me if there is anything you would like, and I will see if I can get it for you," she said, as she stooped over a little cot where two battered and bruised little victims were lying. "Signora," lisped the younger, "I should like a dolly." "You shall each have a doll, a perfect beauty." and before another day a magnificent doll lay in each little cot tenderly nursed by very pale-faced and bruised little mothers. -N. Y. Sun.

#### HUMOROUS.

-As Usual.- Wiggsy - "How are things, old man?" Blind Beggar-"Out of sight."-Brooklyn Eagle.

-Epaminondas-You have been misinformed. A pepper factory is not a pepper mint.-Drake's Magazine.

-"What's a good thing to put money into nowadays, Bronson?" asked the investor. "Beefsteak and pie," replied the broker.-Harper's Bazar.

-Bowing by Proxy.-Brown-"Say, Jones, you do not know Miss Armour; why did you raise your hat to her?" Jones-"I didn't. It's my brother's hat; he knows her."-King's Jester.

-Doctor-"So you are suffering from insomnia, are you?" Pat Rattigan (the patient)-"Thots not it, sorr. Sure the only thing thot troubles me is oi can't shlape the noight."-Harper's Bazar.

-"What ever became of that greyhound you had?" "Killed himself." "Really?" "Yes; tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."-Brooklyn Life.

-A Blundering Athlete.— "Jimmie is a very sunfortunate boy," said Mrs. Simpson. "He joined an athlete club, and the first time he went there he broke one of the best records they had." -Exchange.

-"I saw Backus last night. He'd been drinking as usual. I can't see how Carrie came to marry such a man." "Well, I don't know. The last time I saw Backus I was convinced there was a good deal in him."-Boston Transscript.

-An Insuperable Objection.-Enterprising Sister-"See how pretty she looks against that olive curtain! Now's your chance, Frank; go in and speak to her, she is alone." Timid Brother-"Y-e-s; but if I go in there she won't be alone."-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

-A Prescription Suggested.—Coupons —"You're not looking very well, Moneybags. What's the matter?" Moneybags—"Well, the fact is, my son's behavior has made me positively ill. I don't know what I ought to do about it." Coupons—"Why not try a change of heir?"—Saturday Evening Herald.

-One of our very swellest young men made a call on a young lady at her home in a suburban town recently. The girl who opened the door was green-very. Our exquisite proffered his card. "I wish to see Miss L-...," he said. The girl caught him by the cont sleeve and dragged him in with a jerk. "Go right in!" she exclaimed. "We don't need no tickets. Go right in!"-Boston Becord.

One camp of Onas communicates with another by fire. Using the roots of plants as torches they are able to communicate with one another for great distances in the night time. There are no trees and very few shrubs in the northern part of the island. The quadrupeds are also few in number, but there is a large variety of birds.-N. Y. Sun.

#### CATCHING AN ENGINE.

The Unaccountable Conduct of a Rallway Locomotive.

An engine wiper with little experience was engaged by one of the Chicago roads not long since, of whom a good story is told. An engineer coming in from a run turned his engine over to the new man, who proceeded with it to the roundhouse. When he reached the building he attempted to stop the engine, but reversed the lever without shutting off the steam, and was much surprised to see it start in a backward direction. After it had retreated some distance he threw the lever forward, and again the start was made for the roundhouse. But his success was no better this time than the first, for when he again attempted to bring the monster to a stop in its stall it deliberately changed its course and again backed down the track. The new hostler was by this time becoming considerably exasperated and not a little excited, but his excitement grew to alarm when the operation was repeated half a dozen times. Back and forth, in and out the building, the great iron monster surged, and all that the helpless hostler could do was to throw the lever first one way and then the other. Suddenly a bright idea seemed to strike him as he was making the sixth or swenth "return trip," and he called out to an acquaint-ance among the amused spectators: "Say, Mike, watch her now, and whin I git her in agin, shut the door, quick." -Railway Age.

Frankty Deceptive. Dicky—It was awfully deceptive of her, I think. She laughed at me behind my back. Geawdge—Well, how did you know it. then? Dicky—Oh, she told me of it herself. —Munsey's Weekly. 81

#### LOOKS ARE DECEIVING.

Now a Young Society Girl Had Her Eyes

It is not needful to look for illustrations of the old saying that things are not what they seem, since new in-stances present themselves at every turn. Not infrequently these are a bit droll, and one who had a turn for satire might make something from the in-cident in which a romantic Boston society girl figured one summer at the

mountains. At the hotel where she was staying with a party of friends appeared a young man who was of the romantic sort of beauty which is especially dear to the heart of sentimentally disposed young women. He had dark, wavy hair, big brown eyes, a silky mustache, and a dreamy air which seemed to the silly girl in question the most next and silly girl in question the most poetical thing in the world No one whom she knew was acquaint-

ed with the stranger, but she was de-termined to secure his acquaintance, and one evening when there was a hop at the hotel she laid a plan for accomplishing her object. On the arm of her dearest girl friend,

to whom she confided her project, she sauntered toward the spot where the poetical young man stood, his dark, dreamy eyes fixed upon the face of a young lady to whom he was talking.

As she came near the stranger, she said to her friend, sentimentally:

said to her friend, sentimentally: "Oh, do let us wait and hear what he is saying. It is something besatiful and poetical, I can see by the lovely and speaking expression of his eyes." Her friend stopped with her, and the pair pretended to be engaged in exam-ining a stand of plants, while they list-ened, and this is what they heard. "And so you have charge of arrange

"And so you have charge of arrang-ing the windows of the store?" said the young lady to whom the romantic-look-ing youth was talking.

"Yes," he answered, with the air of one who communicates the weightiest secrets of æsthetics; "of course we never put our best goods into the windows, though, for they get faded and dusty; but they let me have anything else in the store to work with."

The romantic young woman clutched her fan firmly with one hand, and the arm of her friend with the other, as she hurried away from the spot. Not very poetical, was it?

"If you ever tell what a goose I've been," she said in a tragic whisper, "I'll never speak to you again!" But in the end she told of the incident

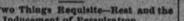
herself, having learned a lesson cheaply, and being able to laugh at her own folly.-Youth's Companion.

#### A PRAIRIE GRAVE.

Sad Thoughts Called Up By the Sight of a Lonely M A Dakota farm.

A heaving emerald sea that merges, at its edge, into a blue ocean of sky. A range of low hills fringes the plain at the northwest and at no other point of the compass is there an object to relieve the eye.

The traveler sees the same dreary



TREATMENT OF COLDS.

Just Two Things Regulate-Rest and the Inducement of Perspiration. It is wonderful how the doctors manage to keep their peace of mind at all, knowing as much as they do about the allments that are possible to mankind. A doctor told The Woman About Town the other day that there were twenty-one different kinds of sore throat. And he was as composed about it as if he were talking about the different kinds of soda water sirups. And then again another doctor told The Woman in an easy, off-hand way that he didn't doubt that half the mortal illnesses in the world came from taking cold. And when she demanded indignantly why, if that were true, the doctors didn't go about button-holing people on the streets and telling them so he only shrugged his shoulders and said he was curing diseases, not preventing them, and it wouldn't help matters a bit, any-

way. But it would. The trouble with peo-ple is either that they don't know how to take care of a cold or they don't un-derstand the necessity of it. There are just two things that underlie all treat-ment for colds—rest and inducing per-spiration. The first thing to do when you find yourself acquiring an elaborate and symmetrical cold is to stay in the house and rest. If you can trust your-self to take medicine-that is, if you have sense enough not to overdosetake aconite.

Drop accurately ten drops of tincture of aconite into a glass containing twelve teaspoonfuls of water and take a teaspoonful once an hour. Remember that aconite is one of the most deadly poisons in the world and take it with

Then get yourself into a profuse per-spiration by taking a hot mustard foot-bath. To do this the clothing must be removed and a heavy blanket wrapped about the body. Then immerse the feet in a vessel of water as hot as can be borne and into which a big tablespoonful of mustard has been stirred. After five minutes of this treatment remove one foot at a time and give it a brisk rubbing. Then cover yourself up closely in bed and—go to sleep. If your body treats you as well as you have treated it you will wake up with half your load of cold taken from you. The philosophy of the hot foot-bath is that it restores the circulation to the surface of the body, and so relieves the congested membranes within.

If you were to catch your cold while away from home or where treatment of this kind is not possible a good way to help yourself would be to walk it off -which means simply this, walking yourself into a perspiration, which acts as the hot foot-bath does. Put on your wraps, taking special pains to protect your throat Walk just as rapidly as you can until you start a perspiration. Then walk just a little harder until you reach home. Then throw an extra covering over your wraps, without loosening them, and sit down, taking care to keep out of draughts. Sit still until you are quite cool. Then remove with alcohol, and put on fresh dry garments throughout. If you do this carefully you will not be likely to have to call in the doctor to look wise and tell you you've got the grip.-N. Y. Sun.



through which he has passed for miles; he feels the same hot wind upon his tired cheek; he hears the wild geese cry shrilly overhead and the ducks splash in the wild rice of some marsh or slough-everything is a repe-tition of sights and sounds that have made themselves distasteful by familiarity. Monotony and Solitude are the twin deities that reign supreme.

The central object of a scene like this -an object that broke upon my eyes after a long day's journey and filled me with a sudden solemn awe-was a grave, a prairie grave. A rude fence was built around it and some wild roses broke into blossom and peeped from the rank grass that covered the mound. There was no headboard-no word had been left to identify the dead-the dead that now lay in a solitary waste where the silence was so terrible as almost to speak of itself-the dead that had once been the living and had moved in spheres of life.

Perhaps the dweller of that lonely tomb was a man who had loved and been loved. Death had parted him from his idol and now, when his loyal heart was low, he had been interred in an isolated wild where never a loved one could bend over his mound and drop the mourner's tear. Perhaps some one was grieving, in an eastern home, for one who had left it, never to return. Perhaps fair faces were aging while fond hearts hoped against hope that a lover, a son or a brother would return. And this forsaken grave, if they could but see it and know its occupant, would tell them all!

I shuddered and turned away. But then, I mused in after thought, what cares the dead how lie his wasting bones? And those he leaves-may they not hope and hope and only awake to the truth when they meet the lost one face to face in "that country from whose bourne no traveler returns?"

A human heart is nothing, if not hopeful, and what can be more satisfy-ing and sweet than a divine fulfillment of hopes we cherish here?—Detroit Free Press.

"What did you think of the sermon this morning?"

"I was very much interested I never supposed that so simple a text was so hard to elucidate."-Pack.

-The meanest man on record lives in Union county, Mo. He sold his son-inlaw one-half of a cow and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The son-in-law was also required to provide the feed the cow consumed and compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow hooked the old man and now he is suing his son-in-law for damages.-Exchange.

-She Wished For Greater Security .-John-"A Boston jeweler has invented a clasp that no accident can loosen." Marie (startled by an approaching foot-fall)-- "O, John! Don't I wish we had one?"-Jeweler's Weekly.

-She-"Why didn't you congratulate him just now? He's going to be mar-ried." He-"Well, you see, I couldn't conscientiously congratulate Haines on marrying any girl that would have him."-Mercury.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

English Nobleman's Comparison With the British System.

In a country like America, where interests are so diverse and the laws of various states differ in many respects, it is impossible, writes the duke of Marlborough, to expect that a rigid control by congress can be kept, as in Europe or England over large public properties such as railways. No one who has been to America can fail to be struck with the vastness of the railway interest in that country. It represents the life and lungs of trade, and at the same time it is the predominant factor in preserving political unity of interests between states separated by thousands of miles of intervening plains, rivers and mountains. The management as well as the mismanagement of these vast systems is one of the marvels of that great continent. As a very observing acquaintance said to me the other day, when we were returning together on board an ocean steamer, having been over with the Iron and Steel institute: "I went to America this autumn with my son, and we traveled over more than twelve thousand miles of railway all over the continent, and we never had a hitch or failed to make a connection throughout all the jour-

ney. It is not a flattering thing, perhaps, to our national pride, but if the truth is told our English railways are toy systems and our rolling stock are toy freight carriers compared to the trains that are run all over America. The immense haulage of American lines done on single pairs of rails is marvelous, and these systems must continue to grow to meet the wants of increasing population and the large centers of permanent industries and manufacture that exist everywhere. It must be noted, however, that the great main arteries of these systems are now per-manently marked out. It will be practically impossible to make new main routes, except at fabulous cost with approaches to the coast. The strategical positions are seized and occupied, and whoever can possess himself to-day of a controlling interest in a main through route and allied feeders across the great central basin of the northern states cannot be deprived of a gigantic monopoly, in the present and in the future.—Fortnightly Review.

## Reassuring. Osgood-When last heard from poor Choily Van Duder was traveling for his health in South Dakota, and it is feared that he may have been killed by the

hostile Indians. Sumgood-Oh, there's no danger of that. Indians never molest an imbecile person, you know.--Munsey's Weekly.

120 It Depends. Tenderfoot (who has just purchased a horse)—Is it the custom here in the west to throw in a halter when a man old Resident-Well, it depends on how he takes him.-Life.

## THE IRON PORT. The Iron Port Company.

J. C. WAN DUZER,	183	100	10.61	EDITOR.
LEW. AL CATES.	tal	Sale I	12.1	MANAGER

Col. Wm. L. Strong, in the American E-onomist, tells why he is a protectionist. In view of his reasons the question is how any American can be anything else. We give his letter entire:

First-I am a protectionist because 1 am an American, thoroughly imbued with American ideas, American principles, American enterprises and American thought.

Second-For the reason that it guarantees to the wage-earners, whether male or female, a better remnneration for their services than they can possibly obtain in any other country on the globe; and this remuneration does not apply simply to factory operatives, manufacturing textile fabrics, but applies equally to the employment in every vocation in life, whether it be clerks, salesmen, professors of colleges, or salaried officers in railroads. banks, or incorporated companies of any kind, so that any human being in any vocation in this country who works for a salary, either by the day or year, is benefited by the American policy of protection

Third-It has caused the balance of trade to turn in our favor during the last thirty years to such an extent that the nations of the earth, during this time. have paid us eighteen hundred millions of dollars, and our country is just that much richer than it would have been had it not been for our system of protection. The result of this is that instead of being compelled to pay the money lenders of the country from seven to ten per cent. per annum interest for their money, they are very well satisfied with from four to five per cent. per annum, reducing the rate of interest quite one-half from what the average was to the borrower thirty years ago.

Fourth-For the reason that it encourages manufacturing enterprises of all kinds to increase throughout the country, and the competition between the manufacturers prevents large profits from being made, and prevents monopolies of all kinds, in consequence of this competition. The result of our manufacturing interests is we furnish the people a better class of goods at a less price than they would have to pay if these different manufacturing establishments were not established in this country, creating a demand for our agricultural products, and realizing better prices for them in our own home market than we get abroad.

Fifth-The U.S. Government collected in 1890 about two hundred and thirty millions of dollars from imports, and the most of this revenue was collected from importers, who bring in a class of mer chandise that is not used generally by the medium and lower classes, and particularly so since the duties have been taken off sugar. The lowest estimate of the amount of money earned by the wage-earners of all classes in this country is about fifteen thousand millions of dollars annually, an excess of at least six thousand millions over the earnings of the same number of people living in other countries. Can this country do away with our protective policy without reducing the wages of bread-winners to the level of wages paid in foreign countries? If not, then the wage-earners could well afford to pay the two hundred and thirty million dollars collected by the Government, mostly from foreign producers, in 1890 and keep up the rate of wages. As the wealthier classes use at least seven-tenths of the amount of our imports, that portion of the duty paid by consumers bears very lightly on the poorer classes; consequently all of our legislation favoring protection is almost wholly in the interest of these classes, and the passing of such laws by a Republican Congress is legislating for the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

ame slanders and falsehoods and the ame predictions of failure, but all these industries have succeeded, and tin-plate making will do the same.-San Francisco hronicle, July 5.

The recent industrial trouble in Tenessee is due to the competition of conicted criminals with honest labor. This s the cause in a nut shell. Men with nore dirt on their hands than their characters, and more willing to work than to steal, were to suffer in the inevitable lack of employment and wages for the benefit of men who had money to make and of others who had crimes to explate and no noney to lose.

It needs no hair-scratching nor profound study to see that this is a legalized wrong, and however white-washed by the legal brush is none the less a sin against society and a violation of justice The evil, however, is one thing; the remedy is another. The latter, though a problem, has yet to be solved. One thing is sure-that so long as we have penal establishments and sinners to fill their bunks, it will not do to maintain men, however thin their soup may be, in the luxury of having nothing to do but stretch their legs and eat their rations. Employment is a moral and physical devil is busy. It is a bad plan to let a criminal soak in his own soup. There is something eminently reformatory in hard work and perspiration, and some of our choicest kind of criminals can trace their downfall from a dislike to either. We do not, as a rule, look for pickpockets in a coal mine, nor for confidence men in a quarry. Our police are in ratio with our loafers, and with few sleepers on our dry goods boxes and beer kegs there would be a decrease in our criminal population. A want of work as well as a want of grace is the pestilent swamp in which the mud is foul and the tadpoles plenty. Laziness and lawlessness are the two halves of a bad apple, and if we would cure the latter we must make the firstimpossible. Hence it is a dead certainty that convict labor is indispensable if we would cure viciousness and punish crime. This fact accepted, the question is, the

best method; It is evident that we have not yet arrived at this point, and are, in fact, some what farther along the wrong road than we are ahead on the other. Contract labor, when monopolized for personal ends and at the sacrifice of industrial interests, is a menace to public good. Free labor cannot compete, and it has to pack its satchel and go, or stay at home and and its way eventually to pauperism and a set of very slim ribs. In this instance the law punishes the innocent instead of the guilty, by feeding the one and starving the other. This is a radical wrong and it poisons the whole system built upon it. A reform in our system of penal servitude is certainly necessary in preventing the abuse of convict labor. His services ought not to be sold at less than market rates, and what is done ought not to be of such volume or nature as to displace local industries. There are many ways in which convict labor could be largely used in state improvements that would be of valuable service to the public good and give no reasonable cause for industrial discontent, and much of that very troublesome but justifiable article would be unknown if cheapness was not the rule in convict labor. As the matter stands to-day we have a fair example of the evil in the action of the miners in Tennessee. This industrial episode coming near being a catastrophe, has aroused public interest in the economic delinquency, and will help along a sentiment that while not wishing to keep criminals in idleness and state blankets, will insist on their employment not interfering with the comfort and prosperity of men who, with a right to be on the outside of a jail, have an equal claim on its non-in-

were met with the same derision, the ployment. When they assemble, next year, in the conventions of their parties, to consider of the policy proper to be purfor the ensuing presidential term and of the proper person to be entrusted with power during that term no account will he taken of "boom"-certainly not of back number booms, with moss on them. The Mail and Express "message" has no force now; it will have been forgotten by that time. If the republican wing of the people thinks Mr. Harrison the best man for its candidate it will make him such, but not because of this "message;" if it thinks otherwise it will select another man. Nor will its thinking be largely influenced, in one direction or the other by this or any other such message; it knows what it wants and it needs no tatoring by any man or clique.

Some of our exchanges make merry over the selection of the most arid regions in our western dry belt as the field for rain making experiments. These would be educators of the people do not seem to understand that they are only revealing their ignorance. The atmosphere extends over the earth and wherever the air is to be found there is all the elements of which water is composed. It is not necessary to rainfall that moisture shall be held in suspension in the atmosphere, necessity. When the hands are idle the but that a change shall be effected in the combination of the constituent gasses of which the air is composed." Whenever this can be done, rainfall will follow as the necessary consequence of the change. That is, the constituents gasses of which the air is composed will be converted into water, which will fall upon the earth in the form of raindrops, as a result of their increased density .- The State, St. Paul. To our table comes the State, "for exchange," and we glance it over to see if we want it. The first paragraph, almost, which catches our eye is the one we clip and we conclude that we don't care for the State. The ignorance that holds it unnecessary that there shall be water in suspension in the air in order that rain shall fall; that supposes the air and water to be composed of the same gases and holds it possible that "the constituent gases of which the air is composed will be converted into- water" by explosions (or in any other way), may be all right in an alliance paper, for the instruction of Minnesota farmers, but is too dense to be of use in Michigan. We'd birch our ten-year-olds if they had so neglected their schooling, but the State is not amenable to discipline-to ours, at any rate-and we give it up; but we save our Iron Port after this number.

> The Marquette column of the Ishpeming Press is earnestly endeavoring to convince Gov. Winans that he has blundered in not putting an upper peninsua man upon the world's fair commission and that he should take second thought, and make a place for Hon. Peter White upon it even if it should be necessary to push somebody off. Labor wasted; if the governor should take the advice of the Press as far as to select an upper peninsula man and makes a place for him, he could not appoint Mr. White; to do that would be a slap in the face for all the gang, from the Soo to Ironwood. No, that would be an appointment so out of line that the governor dare not make it. The Grand army of the Republic is essentially an army of peace. Its glory is that of having achieved-its existence is rather memorial than purposeful of war, It has fought the good fight; it now receives perennial coronations at the hands of a grateful people. From the cruel acts of war, the Grand Army turned without regret and without strife, to the manifold arts of peace-a splendid spectacle, amazing to the world, that proved the war was waged but to attain a noble end. The Grand Army in these fraternal times, therefore, is no less our pride than in those days of blood. Its triumphed in war; it is also triumphing in peace .-Tribune, Detroit.

Daly Explained. They had moved in next door to each

other on Saturday. The two men hapened to meet in front Saturday evening and the first observed:

"If you should hear a noise like tacking down carpets in my house to-mor-row, please don't make any mistake. It will be the children trotting around the house

"Certainly, sir, certainly," replied the other." "And if you should hear things moving and bumping and smashing on my side don't jump to the conclusion that we are not respectors of the Sab-bath day. It will be me playing with the baby."-N. Y. World.

#### LEGAL.

**LECAL.** 

 Writemans, default has been made in the payment of the onnexy secured by Alexander Gratton to in the onnexy secured by Alexander Gratton to the office of the Register of Deeds to the county of the office of the Register of Deeds to the county of the office of the Register of Deeds to the county of size, so of principal and laterest, and which wait the statuting secured by said mortgage, and so said prottage the deet now remaining secured by said mortgage, and so said prottage has been made in payment of the statuting the said mortgage has been said mortgage, and so said prottage has been said mortgage, and so said prottage has been said mortgage.

 The debt new remaining secured by said mortgage, and so said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the prottage has been said in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of payment of the said power of sale, and in payment of payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the said power of ale of the payment of the same and the payment of the payment of

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT. STATE OF MICHIGAN COURT OF DELTA.

STATE OF MICHIGAN 55. COUNTY OF DBLTA. 55. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, made on the ryth day of July, A. D. 1521, six months from that Cale were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Christ Peterson, late of and county, deceased, and that all creditors of said de-ceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or be-fore the rith day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday, the 5th day of October, and on Monday, the 1st day of February next, at ten o'clock in the foremoon of each of those days. Mated Escanaba, Michigan, July 15th, A. D. 1851. EMIL GLASER, 44 Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ] ss. County of Delta, ] Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the pro-Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the pro-hate count for the county of Delta, made on the thir teenth day of July A. D. 1891, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Mary Rivers, late of said county, deceased, and that all cred-itors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allow-ance, on or before the right day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday, the 5th day of October and on Monday the first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forencom of esclot those days. Dated, Escanaba, Mich, July, 17, A. D. 1891. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

First publication June 19, 1890. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. AT MARQUETTE

First publication, August 7, 1891.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta Probate Court for said County. At a session of the probate court for the said county, Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of scanaba on Monday the grd of August in the year me thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jeannette Dimeen, dec-eased.

In the matter of the estate of feannette Dineen, deceased. On reading and filing the final report and account of Edwin M. Dineen the administrator of the estate of the said deceased Jeanette Dineen. Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the soft day of August naxt, at ten o'clock in the forencon, be assigned for the hearing of said prestion, 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 sessone of said court, then to be holes in the probate office, in the city of Escamba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners in the probate office, in the city of Escamba and show cause, if any there ordered, that said petitioner give motice to the persons Interested in and estate, of the petitioner of a said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this erder to be published in the Iroos Poar a na spaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said a go the aring.

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

#### First publication Aug. 7, 1891. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., July 30, 1697. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof is support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or the clerk the circuit court of Memominee county, at Menominee, Mich., on September 16, 1897. viz: Isaac Bastain, Hd., Application No 3338, for the e ½ of n w ½ and e ½ of s w ¼ rsec. 32, tp 38 n, r 35 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-inuous residence upon and cultivation of said land,

Charles D. Snyder, Dan. Mahoney, Christian Bastain, and Burnette Augustine, all of Nadeau Mich.

GEO. A. ROTCE, Register. bt.



LEGAL.

ORDER OF HEARING.

TH OF MICHIGAN, ] s. County of Deita. At a session of the Probate Court for the courselta holden at the Probate office, in the city anaba on Monday the out day of July, in the anaba on Monday the out day of July, in the anaba on Monday the out day of July, in the set housand eight hundred and nimety one. Emil Giaser, Judge of Proba

resent, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate, a the matter of the estate of Sarah Jane Beach,

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Jane Beach, dece.sed. On reading and filing the final report and account of Charles 1. Brotherton, administrator of the es-tate of said deceased. Thereuponit is ordered, that Monday, the 3d day of Aquasi next, at ten of said report and account mothat the heirs at law of said created, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-poired to appear at a session of said count, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Escarsha, 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 administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hear-ing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-triated and circulating in said county of Delta for time on the Semi Weekly Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Delta for time to be personally served at least 14 days pre-vious to said day of hearing upon Eliza A. Besch, is the be found in said county. (A true copy) <u>At</u> <u>First publication Aug. 7, 1891</u>.

DROBATE NOTICE.

Now Ready for Business.

E. OLSON & CO.,

Wish to announce that they have opened a Hardware Store at No. 1103 Ludingington Street and have a complete line of



Including Carpenters' Tools of the Latest Makes.

#### LEGAL.

On Friday the Temescal tin mines shipto the American Tin Plate Company of St. Louis 38,000 pounds of pig tin produced, smelted and refined at Temescal. That company now has orders on hand from newly-formed tin-plate companies in the United States for over \$300,000 worth of block tin, and is running day and night with three shifts of men to meet the demand.

What will our Democratic and Mugwump triends say to this? Will they still insist that we cannot and will not make tin plate in the United States, and that we ought to continue, as heretofore, filling the Welshmen's pockets at prices which they name? -Will they claim now that the McKinley bill is a mere empty form of words, or that it will not foster and encourage at least one domestic industry? It must be born in mind that nineteen tons of block tin mean at least 600 tons of tin plate, the tin being only about 3 per cent. of the so called tin plate. Six hundred tons of tin plate is not very much, but it will be enough to disprove the Free-Trade assertion that tin plate in marketable quantities is not made in the United States. The shipment, too, is only a single one, and wilbe followed by others just as fast as the ore can be mined and milled. The Temescal company expects within sixty days block tin per day, and to increase the ontput iar beyond that within a short is past, but down among the people to

We are going through just the same periones with tin as we had with stee its, with wire nails, with cotton fabrics,

terference with their means of living .-Age of Steel. FRED WOODROW.

It was shortsighted in the governor to make up his commission for the world's fair without a mining man and without a representative of the mining country, but it does not follow that this peninsula or the mineral wealth of the state will be unrepresented at Chicago. The commission will no doubt provide for an exhibit and it may employ a competent person to collect, arrange, and care for the exhibit. If it shall do that the peninsula can afford to do without the honor of a commissioner and the emoluments of the office; it has no man, capable of the work, to whom the stipend is a temptation or the honor of serving with the commission as constituted to be greatly desired.

Let the commission offer a competent man (they are not hard to find) a sum equal to his expenses, and allow him to expend in the collection and preparation of the exhibit a fair share of the money appropriated and there will be a good one." The Iron Port would suggest to the commission the name of Hon. S. S. Curry as that of the man for the work.

And now comes the New York Mail and Express, with a "Message to the People of the Nation," booming the president for renomination. It would seem to be smelting from four to six tons of that the boomers are not capable of understanding that the day of "booms"

whom the Mail and Express addre 'message," that fact is accepted. No experiences with tim as we had with steel rails, with wire nails, with cotton fabrics, and with every kind of manufacture that a Protective Tariff has encouraged. We

Detroit is full of old soldiers and their friends, of enthusiasm, and of pride. As to the pride, the city is entitled to it; the reunion is a great success and Detroit has made it such unaided and against a sentiment that was near developing into active opposition. The attendance is larger, even, than was planned for, the weather has been perfect, the arrangements for the affair very nearly so, and everybody is happy.

-The Hall family were discussing the subject of bath-tub sets, those handy contrivances which permit a person to sit perched above the water and sponge off without immersing the body. Henry, who is of a mechanical turn of mind, thought that it would be quite a waste of money to purchase one. "I can make that myself," said he; "just take a piece of common board and two iron braces and there you are." "Yes, Henry," said the infant of the family with an expression of wise forethought, "yes, but you want to get all the slivers out of it first!"-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

-Laura-"Do you want to read this novel when I have finished it?" Flora -"Which chapter does the wedding oc-curin-the last? Mamma never allows me to read novels that have the marrisge in the first chapter."-Indianapo lis Journal.

Rather Fishy. Father (irritably)-Well, what are you blubbering about now? Johnny (sobbingly)-Cause ma gave me an awful whalling; that's why. Father (unfeelingly)-Well, you've been fishing for it for a long time -Drake's Magazine.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUITTE MICH. June 10, 1891. Complaint having been entered at this office by Daniel I. Chapman against Gideon Fournier for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4406, dated April it, 1888, upon the north half of north half (a)6 of n§j 01 stection 20, township 42 n range 17 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 sist day of July, 1891, at to o'clock a.m., to re spond and farmish testimony before him concerning said alleged abandonment. Such testimony to be returned to this office on or before July 8, 1891, at to o'clock a.m., which date h appointed for final hearing in said case. Gro. H. Royce, Register. THOS. D. MEADS, Receiver.

THOS. D. MARDS, Receiver. First publication August 7, 1891. DefAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage sade by Noc Daust of place, dated September rist A. D. 1888, and record-ed in the office of the Register of D eds, for the County of Delits and State of Michigan, on the righ-action of the same sade of the same same of place, dated September rist A. D. 1888, and record-ed in the office of the Register of D eds, for the County of Delits and State of Michigan, on the righ-state of principal and interest and an Attorney's for the same said forty seven dollars, and ga-cents of principal and interest and an Attorney's fee of thirty five dollars provided for in said mort-ney and no unit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mort-met and no unit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mort-ster of chirty five dollars, and y counts of beck at the forenoon, I shall sell at Public and and provided, notice is hereby given that and here forenoon, I shall sell at Public and and provided, notice is hereby given that and here of as may be secessary to pay the prevent house in the city of Escanaba (that being a to all legal costs, together with an attorney for the coart house in a city of Escanaba (that being a nonth thereof as may be secessary to pay the premises being described in said mortgage as al-here is a being described in said mortgage as al-here is a being described in said mortgage as al-here is a being described in said mortgage as al-here is a being described in said mortgage as al-here is the premises and known and described as atoms. The west twenty (se) feet of Lot number one (1)

The west twenty (se) feet of Lot number one (z) of Block number Twenty six (z6) of the village (now city) of Escanaba according to the record plat there

JULIEN EDOIN, Mortgagee, A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

First publication August 7, 1891. ORDER FOR HEARING.

SIATE 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 3d day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ainety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, judge of probate. In the matter of the satate of Sarah Jace Beach, deceased

Present, Hon. Erail Glaser, judge of probate. In the matter of the state of Sarah Jace Beach, decased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles E. Brotherton, the Administrator of the state of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying the state of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying server of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying beach of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying server of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying the probate office in said seate are required to ap-persons interested in said seate are required to ap-persons interested in said seate are required to ap-persons interested in said seate are required to ap-the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the peti-ber probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the peti-soner should not be granted. Mod It is further ordered, that said petitioner we notice to the legatese and persons interested in shad estate, of the peddency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by ca sing a copy of this order te be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. Easter Gaasan, Judge of Prebate. (A true copy.)

(A true copy.)

First publication Aug. 7, 1891. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH. July 30, 1891. te is hereby given that the following name has filed notice of his intention to make fin support of his claim, and that said proof wi de before the Judge or the Clai Ercuit Court of Menominee Co. in Menomine september 16, 1891, viz: r Dirkman, Hd., application No. 3382 H of n e M and n H of s e M sec. 30, tp 35

GEO. A. ROVER, Register





### NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

The Iron Port "Scissors and Pencil Editor Gathers in a Goodly Harvest of Interesting Matters Concerning Many Things 24313

Bishop Flasch died Monday morning. His funeral will be celebrated next Tues day, Archbishop Katzer officiating. The diocese of Green Bay being vacant by the promotion of Bishop Katzer, Bishop Vertin, of Marquette, is the only bishop in the province of Milwankee.

A stick of stove wood "loaded" by somebody, exploded in Mrs. Marshall's stove, at Oshkosh, and Mrs. Marshall lost an eye and was badly burned.

Josie Lindsay, accused of poisoning a child (for which accusation there was no foundation), drowned herself in the bay. at Superior, Wis.

The big dry goods house of Sigel, Cooper & Co., corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, was burned Monday. Other concerns, to right and left, suffered partial losses, and the total loss is not less than a million, of which three-fourths falls upon the underwriters.

An attempt at revolution at Barcalona, Spain, on Monday, was a failure. There was some fighting and bloodshed but the revolutionists were overcome and captured.

The Cowles company now offers aluminum in ton lots at 50 cents a pound, at which price it is as cheap as copper.

P. D. Armour is the largest individual commercial operator in the world. His transactions last year reached the enormous aggregate of \$93,000,000.

Ghicago has 1,463 hotels, with a total capacity of 135,000 guests, not to speak of the room made by the vast number of, her citizens who sleep in the station houses every now and then.

Mrs. Leavitt, who has been upon a temperance crusade around the globe, tells the women of Chicago that the daily rontine in India is: A soda with a dash of whisky after arising; a like drink before and after each meal, and whisky with soda before retiring. This system is known as "pegging away."

comes with perfect love."

"Why, so?"

"Well, when a fellow looks back-as a fellow in love naturally will, you knowand sees her testing the diamond in her engagement ring on the window pane, don't you think he has good cause to feel a little dubious?"

Ethnologists do not know how to clasify those thousands of skeletons that

PERSONAL AND LITERARY. -Lord Randolph Churchell is to re-

ceive ten thousand dollars from the London Graphic for a series of twenty letters about his tour in . Mashonaland. This is for serial publication only, and when collected in a volume they ought to bring the author as much more.

-Biamarck is quoted by a Berlin cor-respondent to the effect that he will publish his memoirs during his life, so that he can defend them if they are at-tacked. He says it would make him "jump in his coffin" if some persons he could think of were to have an opportunity of lying about him unanswered.

-Dr. Edward Everett Hale declares that the secret of the power of Brown-ing over the great masses of men is that ne talks as if he were talking to archangels, and, even if we do not understand, we are uplifted. Doubtless, yet the most valuable and lasting impulse is not that received from something that is vaguely comprehended and blindly admired.

-Two weeks before Moltke's death the account of the celebration of his birthday last October 26 was published in book form. In it congratulatory dispatches from princes, statesmen and generals occupy seven hundred and eighty pages; from societies and meet-ings, tifteen hundred pages; from stu-dents and schools, one hundred and seventy four pages.

-Whistler and Oscar Wilde are great friends. The story goes that on one occasion Whistler told a very funny story, and after the applause had ceased Wilde drawled out somewhat peevishly: "Egad, Whistler, I wish I'd said that." Thereupon Whistler retorted, amiably and soothingly: "Ah, never mind, Oscar, but have patience, for you will say it, indeed you will."

-In 1878 Mr. Anthony Rich made a will leaving something of his property to Charles Darwin, "to whose transcendent genius and subtle investigation, extending over a long period of years, the discovery and practical proofs of the law of evolution is due." When Darwin died Mr. Rich made a codicil declaring that this gift should take effect as if he had died before Darwin, and that the property should be subject to Darwin's will. Mr. Rich has just died, and two relatives of Darwin are appointed executors.

-The gallant Gen. Franz Sigel may be seen on Broadway, New York, at times, but he does not look as vigorous as in other years, and it is evident that the hard experiences of life have told upon him. He is but sixty years of age, yet it is half a century since he was a "Oh, yes we are engaged, but I fear she has not the utter confidence in me that ruhe in Germany, forty-three years since he held command in the Baden revolution, forty years since he came to America, and thirty years since he entered upon service in the war for the American union. He has had a life of activity and many experiences as a soldier, politician and writer.

-The young Chinese emperor has celebrated the completion of his twentieth year by picking out a new wife. Precedent allows a man of his rank seven of

#### FOR SALE.

Railroad Lands in Southern Illinois, The Illinois Central Railroad Company i offering lands at so low a price that it seems absurd to tell what they are capable of producing, yet it is a fact that the crops from apple orchards are yielding from \$300 to \$500 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 \$1000. per acre. These of course are successful menof 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 man ner 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, #1 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 \$100 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 travers ed by many other railroads, thus affording every facility for transconstation of early faults. 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 ands as in any place in Ohio. Address or call upon

E. P. SKENE. Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co. 78 Michigan Av., Chicago,

Half Rates to Minneapolis.

For the Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24th to 29th, the Chicago & North-Western R'y Co. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at one-half rates -one fare for the round trip. For dates of sale, limits of tickets, etc., apply to agents of the C. & N. W.

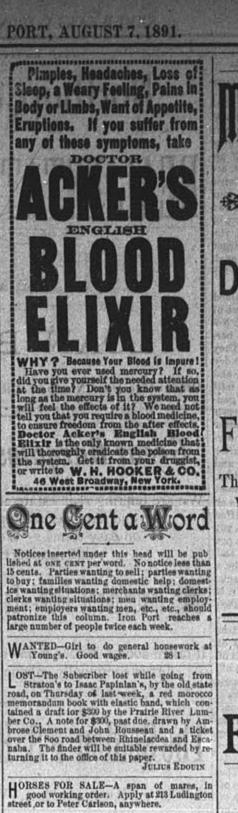
Dissolution of Partnership.

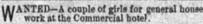
The firm of Gilmore & Parker is this day dissolved. Those indebted to the firm will make payment at the office of the laundry. The business will be continued by the subscriber, who has been sole manager since April 1. N. G. PARKER

Escanaba, August 4, I891. 28 3t

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 Oastoria.





DANCE-At Dupont's Hall, by a Ladies' club, on Saturday evening, August 1. Fruit bas-kets with a lady's name. Very cheap and lots of fun.

HORSE, harness, burgy, robes, etc. and a cow for sale by Dr. Thomas. DR. THOMAS requests all who have bills against him to present them, and all who owe him to pay up at once. Office at Geo. Youngs residence. 27-2

TEAM FOR SALE. - A pair of draft horses. In-quire of Wm, Yoang, Rapid River, or of B. B. Brown, Escanaba. 21 North CE-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 law-yer for collection; and no fooling, either. BITTNEN, WICKERT & Co 13-3tf Escanaba, June 13, 1891.

A BUSINESS CHANCE-A good mill-with fine receiving and shipping facilities and situated where it can be worn out before the avail-able 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.



A Good Fit in the Latest Style Guaranteed. A Trial Order is Solicited.

have been unearthed at Sinaloa, Mex. They cannot say whether they belonged to a highly developed family of apes or to a primitive species of men. Indeed, the only thing that all seem willing to agree upon is that if these creatures had lived until to-day they probably would have migrated to Kansas and joined the People's party.

A Boston firm is constructing a photographic telescope for Harvard University | any of her old friends again. which will probably be the largest and finest instrument of the kind ever designed. The lens is to be like that used by photographers rather than that of an astronomical telescope and will consist of two achromatic lenses. Its aperture will be twenty-four inches and its focal length eleven feet. A telescope of this form, but one-third its size, is now in use at Harvard.

Wm. E. Hansen, of Oshkosh, died Tuesday night.

Abraham Backer, New York, dry goods, failed Monday for four millions.

Eiffel, the Parisian, offers to put up a tower at Chicago.

R. B. Hayes, some time president of the U.S., marched on foot, with his post of the G. A. B., in the parade at Detroit last Tuesday. In no other country in the world could such an incident occur.

Marquette has a new directory and from it figures out a population of over eleven thousand.

Bush Fires are again threatening Dollar Bay.

Negaunee is to add 6,000 feet of mains to its water plant.

Ishpeming is to have electric light; the work is begun and the plant is to be in operation in sixty days, and a new railway depot is called for.

nine millions in this month.

A fight between cattle thieves and ranchmen in Texas cost 9 lives and sixteen men are wounded, and is not fought out yet.

The Bank of Van Diemen Land, at Hobarttown failed, for a million. It has existed since 1823.

W. J. Spry, a well known mining man, is missing from Hurley and supposed to be lost in the woods.

The White Star steamer Majestic has again cut down the ocean record by making the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days, 18 hours and 8 minutes-57 minutes quicker than any previous run.

Ambrose Phelps, of Norway, wasfound dead on the road Tuesday, having fallen from his horse. The heat and heart failure is the alleged cause.

Examination of teachers has been in progress at the high school building Wednesday and Thursday. The attendance was not large. "

Ashland ore shipments to August 5 ware 608,000 tons. Last year at even date they were 1,151,923 tons.

these companions, and this acquisition is only the second. .His mother examined the many candidates for the honor, and selected ten therefrom, out of which number Hwangti made the final choice. This maiden is the daughter of a mandarin of the yellow button, and is said to have the smallest foots in Pekin. To be an emperor's wife in China is not considered a very enviable lot, as after marriage she is never permitted to see

#### HUMOROUS.

-The diplomat who said that talebearers could not occupy high places' never saw a monkey go for a cocoanuttree.-Elmira Gazette.

-No Obstacles There.-She-"You will ask papa, will you not, or must I?" He-"Oh, I have seen him. Fact is, he made the suggestion that it was about time for me to propose."-Indianapolis Journal

-Watts-"Do you really think old Deacon Podberry has such great faith in prayer as he pretends to?" Potts-"Yes. Haven't you noticed that he never prays for his enemies?"-Indianapolis Journal.

-First Passenger-"They say that everybody is more or less superstitious. How is it with you? Do you believe in signs?" Second Passenger-"Believe in signs? You bet your life I do! I make my living painting them."-Somerville Journal.

-She-"Did you enjoy your life at college?" He-"Not altogether." She -"Why not?" He-"One of my professors used to have a habit of making jokes and we were all of us afraid of being suspended if we didn't laugh."-Sommerville Journal.

-The Improved Sportsman (after the way depot is called for. A collision between ore trains near Watersmeet last Tuesday, cost two lives and made one cripple. The pension bureau has paid out over "I do, indeed. Whenever he has hit anything before it has turned out to be a huntaman."-Flief inde Blaetter. -A Slip of the Tongue. - "Just imagine, my dear fellow! 1 was at the hunt for the wild boar-suddenly I stepped out from behind a bush, when-"

"Come now, you told me all that story day before yesterday.". "Impossible! Why. I-I only heard the story myself two hours ago!"-Fliegende Blaetter.

-Awfully Near a Bad Break .- "Good evening," exclaimed the young man as he approached the front stoop where his girl was sitting. "Is it warm enough for-" "Sir," she interrupted in forbidding tones. "For ice cream?" he went on, in the most tranquil manner imaginable, and the girl on the front step looked silly .- Washington Post.

-The Truthful Editor.-Veritas-"1 didn't see my last communication." Editor-"It was in, I am sure, for I put it in myself." Editor (after Veritas has it in myself. Editor (after Veritas has gone)—"There! I shouldn't wonder if he thought I meant the paper, while the idea I meant to convey was that I put it the waste basket. Well, well, if people will misconstrue one's meaning one can not be held responsible."—Bos-ton Transmissi ton Transcript.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Patronize Home Institutions!

Hard Times Demands that Every Dollar Earned in Es' ca-naba be left at Home. Outsiders can do no better b y you than Home merchants, therefore do not buy a

# PIANO OR ORGAN

Before this Fact has been Proven to You by Calling Upon

## He Handles the Leading Makes of these Instruments Including the

- P. M. PETERSON .

# Woodward & Brown, Clough & Warren, Crown.

## Smith & Barnes Pianos, P Clough & Warren Organs.

Which can be Bought at the Lowest Prices on the

## INSTALLMENT PLAN!

### Or a Liberal Discount will be Allowed on Cash Transactions.



we wish to make prominent, viz: We will not be undersold, and fully guarantee every instrument sent out by us to be exactly as represented. We are not here to-day and away to-morrow; if our finstruments fail to fulfill the guarantee we are here to make it right at a moment's "notice.

+P. M. PETERSON.

#### RIDING A BRONCO.

fon Can't Always Tell What May Happen on Such an Oceasion. "I can ride him."

"I can ride him." Of oourse he could. He had taken a thorough course at a riding academy in the eastern metropolls he halled from; ao Montans bronco could get away with him. The boys around the corral winkes at each other and did their best to get the tenderfoot on that buckskin bronco's back. The majority of them had dealt with such men before and they knew there was more fun to be ex-tracted from a smart Aleck and a wild bronco than any other combination under the sun

"You're a rider," said Joe Collins, en-thusiastically. "I can see it stickin' right out of you."

"I flatter myself I can ride a little," said the tenderfoot, with a gratified smile, "If you can get a saddle and bridle on that bronco, I'll show you a few tricks at horse-breaking."

The bronco was scarcely larger than a good-sized colt, and he stood by the corral with his head down and his little body hunched up, as though he antici-pated some attempt at riding him.

He looked very meek—that buckskin bronco—but his meekness was gone in a moment when he saw Joe Collins lugging toward him a big "greaser" sad-dle with a double cinch and a horsehair bridle.

It took four men to saddle and bridle that little piece of lightning, but at last it was done and Joe Collins told the tenderfoot the bronco was ready.

"Observe, gentlemen, said Smith (I'll call him Smith, but that wasn't his name), "that science wins the day against brute force every time."

Then he went up to the bronco just like he was leading off some new figure in a German. Before you could say "Jack Robinson" Mr. Bronco wheeled around and shot out with his hind feet in such a way as to give Smith a love-pat that floored him. "Science" got a black eye that time and it took Smith ten minutes to recover.

"Got enough?" asked Joe Collins. "No, sir," said Smith, rather feebly, though; "he took me unawares, but I'll look out for that kind of a movement this time."

"That's the kind of a bird a bronco is," said Collins; "can't tell what they're going to do. They're just like Indians -deceitful."

Smith went at it a little differently next time and succeeded in getting into the saddle, but the horse wouldn't budge. That's a regular bronco trick. They'll stand stock still sometimes, like a piece of stong, and then of a sudden away they'll go like a flash. Then Smith said: "You see, gentle-

men, the horse is paralyzed into obedience. He knows, by instinct, that his master is in the saddle, and he is endeavoring to recover his horse-sense. We will help him recover it Mr. Collins, may I trouble you to get a pitch-fork and tickle him in the flank?" "Anythin', anythin', Mr. Smith," said

Joe, and he got a pitchfork with a very long handle and proceeded to "touch up" the bronco. Well, he moved and I can get an affi-

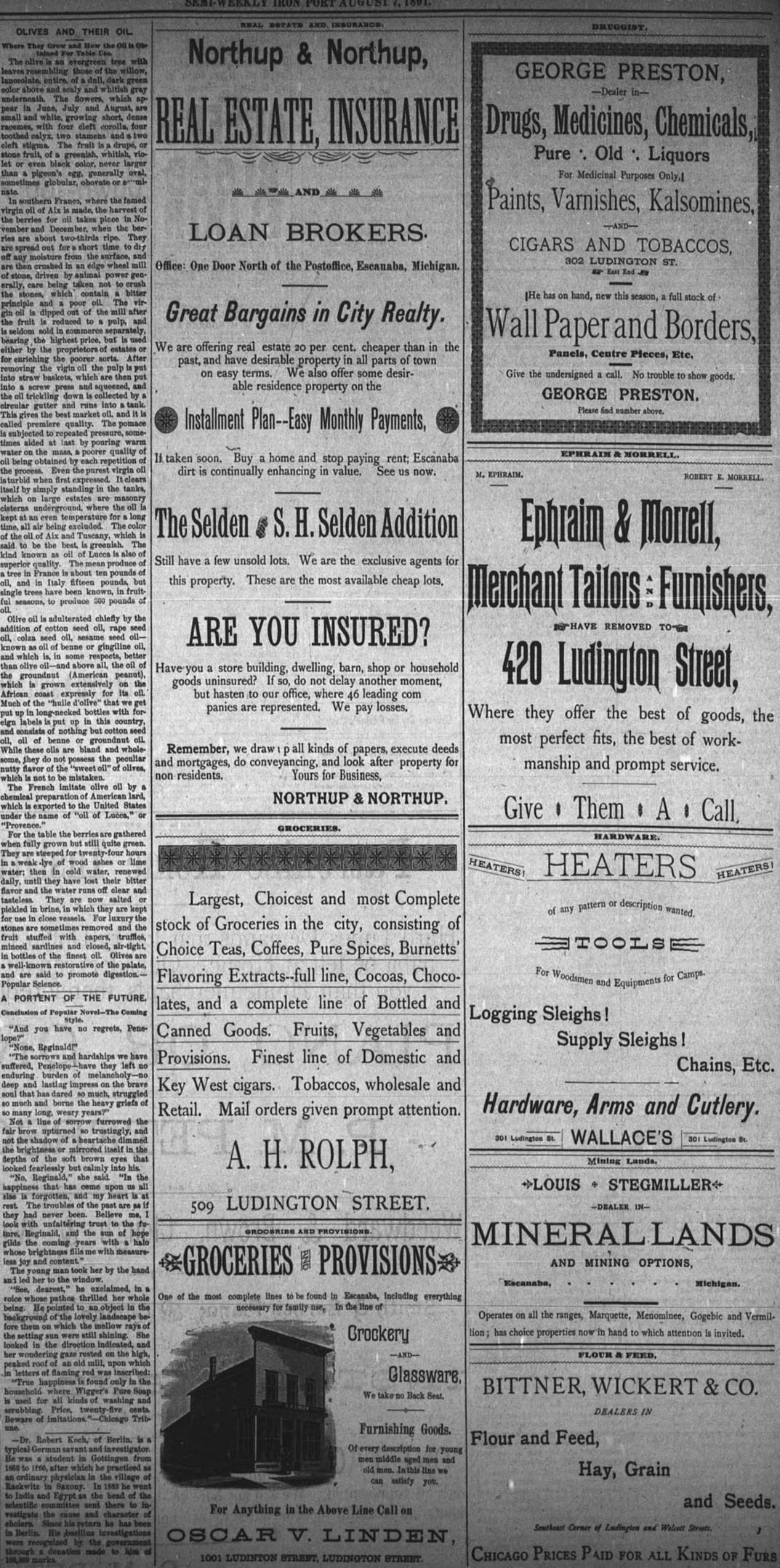


OLIVES AND THEIR OIL Where They Grow and How the Oil is Ob-tained For Table Use. The olive is an evergreen tree with leaves resembling those of the willow, lanceolate, entire, of a dull, dark green color above and scaly and whitish gray underneath. The flowers, which ap-pear in June, July and August, are small and white, growing short, dense racemes, with four cleft corolla, four toothed calyx, two stamens and a two cleft stigma. The fruit is a drupe, or stone fruit, of a greenish, whitish, vio-let or even black color, never larger than a pigeon's egg, generally oval, sometimes globular, obovate or ar mi-nate.

In southern France, where the famed virgin oil of Aix is made, the harvest of the berries for oil takes place in November and December, when the berries are about two-thirds ripe. They are spread out for a short time to dry are spread out for a short time to dry off any moisture from the surface, and are then crushed in an edge wheel mill of stone, driven by animal power gen-erally, care being taken not to crush the stones, which contain a bitter principle and a poor oil. The vir-gin oil is dipped out of the mill after the fruit is reduced to a pulp, and is seldom sold in commerce separately. is seldom sold in commerce separately, bearing the highest price, but is used either by the proprietors of estates or for enriching the poorer sorts. After removing the vigin oil the pulp is put into straw baskets, which are then put into a screw press and squeezed, and the oil trickling down is collected by a circular gutter and runs into a tank. This gives the best market oil, and it is called premiere quality. The pomace is subjected to repeated pressure, sometimes aided at last by pouring warm water on the mass, a poorer quality of oil being obtained by each repetition of the process. Even the purest virgin oil is turbld when first expressed. It clears itself by simply standing in the tanks, which on large estates are masonry cisterns underground, where the oll is kept at an even temperature for a long time, all air being excluded. The color of the oil of Aix and Tuscany, which is said to be the best, is greenish. The kind known as oil of Lucca is also of superior quality. The mean produce of a tree in France is about ten pounds of oil, and in Italy fifteen pounds, but single trees have been known, in fruit-

Olive oil is adulterated chiefly by the addition of cotton seed oil, rape seed oil, colza seed oil, sesame seed oilknown as oil of benne or gingiline oil, and which is, in some respects, better than olive oil-and above all, the oil of the groundnut (American peanut), which is grown extensively on the African coast expressly for its oil. Much of the "huile d'olive" that we get put up in long-necked bottles with foreign labels is put up in this country, and consists of nothing but cotton seed oil, oil of benne or groundnut oil. While these oils are bland and wholesome, they do not possess the peculiar nutty flavor of the "sweet oil" of olives, which is not to be mistaken.

The French imitate olive oil by a chemical preparation of American lard, which is exported to the United States under the name of "oll of Lucca," or "Provence." For the table the berries are gathered when fully grown but still quite green. They are steeped for twenty-four hours in a weak-lye of wood ashes or lime water; then in cold water, renewed daily, until they have lost their bitter flavor and the water runs off clear and tasteless. They are now salted or pickled in brine, in which they are kept for use in close vessels. For luxury the stones are sometimes removed and the fruit stuffed with capers, truffles, minced sardines and closed, air-tight, in bottles of the finest oil. Olives are a well-known restorative of the palate, and are said to promote digestion .--Popular Science.



HEATERSI

davit from every one present that he moved so quick that he splintered out into a whole herd of broncoes and the heavens were full of Smith. Smith fell at least fifteen feet from where the horse threw him and Mr. Bronco disappeared in the horizon at the cardinal point that lay nearest his old Montana home.

Smith was unconscious when we picked him up and he remained so for several days-out of his head all the time. He had an idea that he had been riding a cyclone, that an earthquake had shaken him off and that he had fallen two or three miles and struck earth on the Rock of Gibraltar.

He got his senses back in time, but I have always thought the description of riding a wild bronco, which he gave when a trifle "flighty," was about as near the mark as words could put it. No one can realize what a feeling it is until he goes through the experience himself.-Detroit Free Press.

Notes on Children's Dress. The favorite colors for dresses made up in Scotch zephyrs and ordinary checked ginghams, for girls of from two to ten years, are blue and pink. They are all made with plain skirts, sometimes hem-stitched, with embroidery of white on the goods above the hem-stitching, and have either plain waists trimmed with V's of Hamburg insertion, or box-plaited waists and short over-jackets edged with white embroidery; or they are made with baby waists having yokes of white em-

S broidery, over which fall pretty oddshaped jackets, pointed, rounded or square, according to fancy. The sleeves are full, and simply gathered at the wrists with bands of embroidery. The hems are usually put in the skirts about five inches deep, and the skirts reach to the floor for two years: for three years to the ankle; for four years to the shoetops; for six years they are a triffe shorter yet; and so on to ten years of age, when skirts begin to lengthen again, until at sixteen they are made the length of a lady's short walking ass.-Demorest.

Nearly. Countess-Just think of it, my lord: how remarkable! My sister Emma was born on the 28th of July, I was born on the 1st of August and my sister Clara was born on the 7th of August. My Lord-Wonderful! Why, they were nearly triplets.-Jury.

-What Our Artist (the Newly-Mar-ried One) Has to Put Up With.-Our Artist.-"Just look, darling! I was short of canvases, so I've stretched a clean pocket-handkerchief! See how splendid it takes the paint!" His Prudent Little Wife.-"Oh, John dear, how extravagant of you! It'll never come out!"-Punch.

-Mrs. Youngwife (to pretty appli-cant)-"No, I don't think you will do." Applicant-"But I am able to cook in the best style." Mrs. Youngwife-"I mass I know my business; I advertised for a plain cook."-Harper's Bazar.

"Bilitturs began his life as a school cher." "Really? What a preco-us baby he must have been."-N. K.

A PORTENT OF THE FUTURE. Conclusion of Popular Novel-The Coming

Style. "And you have no regrets, Penelope?"

"None, Reginald!"

"The sorrows and hardships we have suffered, Penelope-have they left no enduring burden of melancholy-no deep and lasting impress on the brave soul that has dared so much, struggled so much and borne the heavy griefs of so many long, weary years?" Not a line of sorrow furrowed the

fair brow upturned so trustingly, and not the shadow of a heartache dimmed the brightness or mirrored itself in the depths of the soft brown eyes that looked fearlessly but calmly into his. "No, Reginald," she said. "In the

happiness that has come upon us all else is forgotten, and my heart is at rest. The troubles of the past are as if they had never been. Believe me, I look with unfaltering trust to the futhre, Reginald, and the sun of hope gilds the coming years with a halo whose brightness fills me with measureless joy and content."

The young man took her by the hand

The young man took her by the hand and led her to the window. "See, dearest," he exclaimed, in a roice whose pathos thrilled her whole being. He pointed to an object in the background of the lovely landscape be-fore them on which the mellow rays of the setting sun were still shining. She looked in the direction indicated, and looked in the direction indicated, and her wondering gaze rested on the high, peaked roof of an old mill, upon which in letters of flaming red was inscribed: "True happiness is found only in the household where Wigger's Pure Soap is used for all kinds of washing and

serubbing. Price, twenty-five centa. Beware of imitations."-Chicago Trib-

-Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, is a typical German savant and investigator. He was a student in Gottingen from 1862 to 1966, after which he practiced as an ordinary physician in the village of Rackwitz in Saxony. In 1883 he went to India and Egypt as the head of the scientific committee sent there to in-vestigate the cause and character of cholern. Since his retarn he has been in Berlin. His bacillus investigations were recognized by the government through a donation made to him of

#### LAMPS AS STOVES.

Marozene Gives More Heat Than Coal, but It Has Drawbacks,

We often hear people say: "That kerosene lamp is almost as good as a stove," or something to that effect; but the statement is generally considered an exaggeration, and the speakers themselves would probably be surprised if told that their words were literally true, says a writer. Let us see if they are so. The burning of a pound of kerosene or other mineral oil profuces about \$1,000 units of heat--that is, an amount of heat sufficient to raise the temperature of \$1,000 pounds of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. The unit of heat vsed in all such calculations is the quantity of heat which is required in order to raise the temperature of a pound of water 1 degree

Air is more easily heated than water. Air is more easily heated than water. One unit of heat will raise the temperature of about four pounds of air one degree. Therefore, the heat produced by burning a pound of kerosene will heat 84,000 pounds of air one degree, or 84 pounds of air is equivalent to rather more than 1,100 cubic feet, or about half the air contained in a room 15 feet square and 10 feet high.

This quantity of air can, therefore, be heated about 500 degrees by the combustion of a single pound, or a little more than a pint, of kerosene, a quantity which is consumed in about three hours in one of the powerful tubular lamps now so much in use. As a matter of fact, the air of our rooms never attains any such startling temperature, for several reasons.

In the first place, unless the ventilation is very bad, the air of the room is renewed several times in the course of three hours, so that several roomfulls of air are warmed by the lamp. Again, a large part of the heat of the lamp is radiated directly to the walls, which absorb it if they are cold, and in any case conduct a great deal of it to the outside air. The heat of the warmed air of the room also escapes by conduction to and through the walls to some extent.

The little calculation which has been given, however, shows that an ordinary lamp is by no means contemptible as a source of heat.

A coal stove suitable for the room we have been considering would burn, perhaps, four or five pounds of coal in the three hours of which the lamp consumes a pound of kerosene; but it must be remembered that a pound of coal produces only about two-thirds as much heat as a pound of kerosene, and also that a large proportion of the heat of the best stoves goes up the chimney and is wasted.

There is not so much waste in the case of the lamp, the hot gasses from which are mixed directly with the air and heat very rapidly. The air is heated much less rapidly and directly by the stove, by means of contact with its hot surface and with the walls of the room, which have been warmed by direct radiation from the stove. It is plain, therefore, that so far as the air of a room is concerned the heating effect of a single large lamp is not much less than that of an ordinary stove.

#### RARE OLD VIOLINS.

Instruments Made By the Celebrated Masters of Old. That there have been great masters in the art of making violins is as true as that there have been great masters in the art of writing music to be played on violins.

Before the time of these great masters the violin was a poor tool, comparatively speaking, of great ambitions one might say, of very romantic associations, and of long descent, but of very limited capacity. All at once some Italians began to improve it, and then the Amsti, Stradivarius, the Guarnerins family and the Stainers pot their genius to work and it leaped, suddenly into perfection; and no one has been able to make a violin since that could approach its excellence at that time.

Something of the same sort is true in many other phases of the growth of art -light springing all at once out of comparative darkness -excellence touching perfection once for all. It was so in Greek art; it was so in Italian art; it was so in Elizabethan literature; it was so in the building of the violin. People acquainted with the subject can tell who made this or that violin, as people can tell who wrote a letter by the handwriting; a long curve or a short one, a deep groove or a shallow one, a bold scroll or a timid one, a high table or a flat one, a purple varnish or a golden one, the shape and slope of the long sound holes-all these tell whose hand it was that shaped the special instrument until to look at it was almost to hear music.

The great violin-makers, all of whom lived within the compass of a hundred and fifty years, were, in the first place, particular about the wood they used. That was rare which exactly suited them. They chose it from the few great timbers felled in the South Tyrol, and floated down in rafts-pine and maple, sycamore and pear and ash. They examined these to find streaks and veins and freckles, valuable superficially when brought out by varnishing. They learned to tell the density of the pieces of wood by touching; they weighed them; they struck them, and listened to judge how fast or how slow or how resonantly they would vibrate in answer to strings. Some portions of the wood must be porous and soft; some of close fiber. Just the right beam was hard to find; when it was found, it can be traced all through the violins of some great master, and after his death in those of his pupils.

The piece of wood when to their mind was taken home and seasoned, dried in the hot Brescia and Cremona sun. The house of Stradivarius, the great master of all, is described as having been as hot as an oven, one being soaked through and through with sunshine there. In this great heat the oils thinned and simmered slowly and penetrated far into the wood, and the varnishes became a part of the wood itself. They used to save every particle of the wood, when they had found at last what they liked, to mend and patch and inlay with it. So vibrant and so reasonant is the wood of good old violins usually, that they murmur and echo and sing in answer to any sound where a number of them hang together on the wall, as if rehearsing the old music that once they knew. It was doubtless owing to this fact that when the people could not account for Paganini's wonderful playing, they declared that he had a human soul imprisoned in his violin, for his violin sang and whispered even when all the strings were off.



The heating effect of a gas jet is also very great, for similar reasons, and hence gas and oil stoves are quite commonly used for warming the air of rooms.

No such apparatus should ever be employed in a bed-room or sitting-room unless the ventilation is exceedingly good. The hot gas which their chimneys discharge directly into the air of the room consists chiefly of air whose oxygen has been partly or wholly replaced by carbonic acid and the vapor of water.

If the oil stove is used for a long time in a close room it will reduce the oxygen and increase the carbonic acid of the air so greatly as to render it unfit for breathing. Furthermore, such stoves usually produce small quantities of other and poisonous gases, which soon give rise to unpleasant and dangerous symptoms. Of course, the oil and gas stove may be connected with a chimney, but its use is then much less economical, as the greater part of the heat escapes up the chimney.—Youth's Companion.

#### FIRST LESSON IN ENGLISH,

Which Proves That a Little Knowledge Is a Dangerous Thing.

An American recently returned from Europe tells the following incident of his experience on board the Etruria: "It was my custom on sunshiny days to go down on the deck where the emigrants were, in order that I might study the manners and customs of these aliens.

"Many of the emigrants had no knowledge of the English language, and this lack they tried to supply by studying from text books. A very pretty young Swedish woman was seated on a hatchway while we were off the banks of Newfoundland. I seated myself beside her, and in a few minutes I taught her the sentence 'Kiss me' in very fair English.

taught her the sentence 'Kiss me'in very fair Epglish. ''As the lesson was completed, a sturdy young Irishman sauntered in the direction of the hatchway. By means of signs I made the girl understand that ahe was to try her English sentence on him. With an ingenious smile on her face she approached him and uttered the musical sentence. The appeal startled the Irishman for a moment.

"Then his quick wit grasped the humor of the situation, and throwing his arms like a great, rough bear around the maiden, he saluted her with two hearty smacks upon her rosy cheeks. With a quick movement she tore herself from his embrace and 'ran to hide her blushes in the steerage."—N. Y. Becorder.

Very Striking. "You spent five years in New York, Lord Noodleby?" "Ya-as." "And what struck you most foreibly in our country?" "My creditahs."—Judge. <u>Accounted For.</u> "Are you boarding or do you keep house?" "Both." "Both." "Both." "Hoth?"

There have been experiments made with all sorts of wood by the various makers. An earl of Pembroke had one made of the wood of the cedars of Lebanon, but the wood was so dense as to deaden vibration, and it proved disappointing.

Antonio Stradivarius was the king of all the violin-makers. He worked till he was 92 years old, and only after he was 50 did he make his best, the grand ones whose price is almost fabulous. He sold each of his violins for four pieces of gold, and as his needs were very few, he spent but little, and the people used to say "as rich as Stradivarius." He was called Antonio the Lute-maker—a tall, thin, brown man, with eyes that listened, wearing always a white leather apron and a white cotton cap. The violins of his master, Nicolas Amati, command a great price still, but nothing like that which people are glad to pay for a Stradivarius; and those, and some made by Joseph Guarnerius, the grandson of Andreas, who worked at the same bench with him when he was an apprentice, are the only rivals of the great maker's work.

These Guarnerius violins are of high finish, fine temper, and great strength, and it has been said that their "fourth string is often as rich as a trumpet." They are all marked with an I. H. S., and the maker is often known as Gusieppe del Jesu than as Joseph Guarnerius. Some instruments that he made in person from refuse wood furnished him by the jaller's daughter have allowed a great many poor instruments to be forged and accredited to him. His best will sell for a thousand dollars and upward easily; but the best of Stradivarius will sell for five thousand dollars, and have even brought more. A Mr. Neville, an aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette in our revolution, once gave fifteen hundred acress of land for a Stradivarius; it is perhaps the greatest price ever paid for a fiddle, for the gity of Pittsburgh now stands, it is said, upon those acress — Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

-After a dinner given by Stephen Price, of Drury Lane theater, all the guests but Theodore Hook and Rev. Edward Cannon retired. Price was suffering from gout, but as they diaregarded his hints to retire, he stole off and left them in high talk. On the following morning he inquired of his servant: "Pray, at what time did those gentlemen go last night?" "Go, sir?" replied John; "they're not gone, sir; they have just rung for coffee."

-Baking Powder. - Three ounces tartaric acid, four ounces baking soda, nine ounces flour. Mix and sift five times. This makes one pound of baking powder. --Housekeeper.

#### IT BEATS THEM ALL

alle Dectains alle to Mann Democratical

Dr. Electr Goule, i'm well-known surgeon of this ciw, tal - a story which is sectainly one of the root remar able ever recorded .. It is a fish story, but a

The doctor, with Messra W. H. Barney, E. O. Zadek and W. C. Gellibrand, was the great of Capt. J. W. Black, manager of the Sullivan Timber Co., on an excursion down the bay recenty. The party reached Fort Morgan arly in the morning, and spent the day in fishing, enjoying excellent sport. Mr. Barney brought two shark lines and cast them early in the day, but not until afternoon, when the party was at dinner, did he get a bits. They the fishermen pulled in two moderate-sized aharks, one about five feet long and the other about seven feet long. When the fish, after considerable excitement,

the fish, after considerable excitement, were pulled up on the wharf, they were given their quietus with an ax. Some time after it was suggested that Dr. Goode open the sharks and recover whatever gold watches, finger-rings, etc., their stomachs should be found to contain. The doctor opened the seven-footer, and then plied the knife on the smaller shark. The story as he tells it is as follows: is as follows:

"I made a straight incision and opened the body of the shark I took out the stomach, the alimentary canal, and the intestines, and, having examined the stomach, threw those organs over into the water. Having a curiosty to see how large a heart such a fish has I cut into the diaphragm and extracted the heart. The organ, I found, was about the size of an egg, rather small, I thought, for so large a fish. The curious thing about it was that it continued to pulsate after I had taken it from the fish. It beat regularly for a minute or more, lying there in my hand. When it stopped beating I pricked it with the knife and it again pulsated for a short time. It was perfectly empty of blood. "Meantime the pilot and others

pitched the seven-foot shark off the wharf, and it sank to the bottom. We could see it plainly through the clear water. They then took the smaller shark, all of whose internal organs I had removed and whose heart I held in my hand, and threw it into the water. You can judge of our surprise to see that shark swish its tail around and flap its fins from side to side, and then swim briskly away until it disappeared "
"It went with the current?"

"Yes, but it was swimming. We all saw it as plain as could be. The other shark sank like a shot; this one swam straight away, as naturally as any fish."

"Was the fish apparently dead when you cut it up?"

"Yes. It did not make a single move all the time I was cutting it. The way that dissected fish did, beats anything I ever heard of or ever imagined. We could see it for twenty or thirty yards as it swam away. It made the pilots down there open their eyes, I assure you.

Mr. Zadek, who was present when

#### HISTORY OF THE DUTCH.

The First Settlers of "Good Mende Island in the Rhine.

The first who held possession of Datch soil-not the first who ever had Datch soll-not the first who ever had lived upon it, but the first who had per-sistently enjoyed the elimate and busied themselves with the dykes-were a branch of the great German race. Drives by circumstances from tagu old home, they had settled upon an empty island in the river Rhine, which, you know after leaving it pleasant south. know, after leaving its pleasant south ern country, straggles through Holland in a bewildered search for the sea. This island they called Betauw, or "Great Meadow," and so, in time, them-selves came to be called Batavii, or Batavians.

Other portions of the country were held by various tribes living upon and beyond a great tract of land which afterward, in true Holland style, was turned into a sea. Most of these tribes were sturdy and brave, but the Batavii were braver than any. Fierce, stanch, were braver than any. Fierce, stanch, and defiant, they taught even their little children only the law of might; and their children grew up to be might-ier than they. The blesded Teacher had not yet brought the world His les-son of mercy and love. "Conquer one another" had stronger claims to their consideration than "Love one another." "Their votes in council ware given by Their votes in council were given by the clashing of arms; and often their wives and mothers stood by with shouts and cries of encouragement wherever the fight was thickest. "Others go to battle," said the historian Tacitus,

"these go to war." Soon the all-conquering Romans, who, with Julius Cæsar, at their head, had trampled surrounding nations into subjection, discovered that the Batavii were not to be vanquished—that their friendship was worth far more than the wretched country they inhabited. An alliance was soon formed, and the Batavii were declared exempt from the annual tax or tribute which all others were forced to pay to the Romans. Cresar himself was not ashamed to extol their skill/in arms, nor to send their already famous warriors to fight his battles and strike terror to the hearts of his foes.

The /Batavian cavalry could swim across wide and deep rivers without breaking their ranks, and the infantry were excelled by none in drill, in archery and wonderful powers of endur-ance. They had fought too long with the elements in holding their "Good Meadow" to be dismayed in battle by any amount of danger and fatigue:

The Romans called them "friends," but the Batavians soon discovered that they were being used merely as a cat'spaw. After awhile, as cat's-paws will, they turned and scratched. A contest, stubborn and tedious, between the Romans and Bataviaas followed. At length both parties were glad to make terms of peace, which prevailed, with few interruptions, until the decline of the Roman empire.—Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas.

#### ART IN WASHINGTON.

The Figures on the Lafayette Pedestal Give a Toper a Terrible Fright. perverted inanimate thing broke from say, mister," said a man who passing along the north side of Lafayette square. "I want you to take me home quick."

"Spoons are as Old as Soup" 25

DOMES > S'L RS

THIS IS LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

SMALL - WARES

3,456--SETTS--3,456.

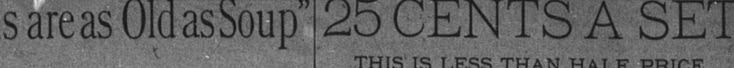
Double Plated Teaspoons, Tablespoons and Forks, worth 50c to \$1.00 per sett, to be sold on Monday at

ONLY 25C PER SET.

Our talk of domestic ware must begin with Spoons by right of seniority, for the most ancient pieces of English Hall marked plate in existence is a simple spoon.

It would be difficult any time for the last 600 years to find a man of however humble station who had not a spoon or two to bequeath to his widow or son. The will and inventories of the rich mention them in great numbers.





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the doctor described this curious happening, said, when referred to, that it was a "true bill"-the most wonderful thing he ever saw .- Mobile Register.

#### GOT EVEN WITH HER.

#### He Saw She Didn't Like Him and So He Turned the Tables.

He had finished his introductory remarks and was about to propose, when he discovered that his proposal would be treated with contempt.

"Go on, Mr. Sprigger," she said, im-patiently tapping her foot on the carpet as he paused in his remarks.

"I was about to say, Miss Hilder," he continued, "that I am aware that the human heart, especially a woman's, is a delicate thing, and I come to-night to correct a wrong impression which you have been under for some time, I think. To be plain, Miss Hilder, because I do not wish to cause you future suffering, let me state that I have never cared enough for you to ask you to link your lot with mine, therefore do not think that I can return the love you bear for me. My attentions to you have been prompted purely by a friendly feeling, nothing more. But I trust this will not mar our friendly relations," he said, taking his hat to go, "for remember, you will ever have in me a true friend. Be assured 1 will be always a nephew

to you." And she was so dumb with surprise and anger that she didn't say good-by to him when he bowed himself out-Boston Herald.

The Negro's Teeth. The old-time African was noted for the brilliant whiteness of his teeth, a quality which is not inherited by his descendants of the present day, for the teeth of the colored people now do not seem so good as those of the average white man. The reason is to be found in the change of food. The slaves had plenty to eat, but the food given them was of the simplest kind. Pork, meal, potatoes, and such vegetables as they raised for themselves, formed their bill of face. Now they eat all sorts of indi-gestible trash, just like the white peo-ple, and especially display immoderate fondness for candy. The consequence is that in a single generation the ivory teeth of the slave have given place to the half-decayed fangs of the freed-man.-N. Y. World.

-At the close of the forenoon session of a ministerial conference held here, in announcing the opening subject for the afternoon session, I stated that Elder A — would present a paper on "The Davil," and without intending any joke, or thinking of the ludicrousness of the thing, I added, "please be prompt in attendance, for Brother H— has a carefully prepared paper and is full of his subject." Imagine my chagrin when an uproar of laughter re-minded me of the unhappy wittleam I had blundered into. I never could make Brother H— helieve it was un-intentional, but it was—Homiletie Be-view.

"Why, you're all right," replied the policeman whom he was addressing. "I thought so, too," he said, with a pathetic quiver in his voice. "It's the first drop I've touched in months. And to think that it's done me up in this way!"

The gaslighter came along and the flickering light that mingled with the gathering dusk intensified the expression of dismay on his countenance. "What's the trouble?"

"Well, this is the first time I've took this route in some time. As I was coming around the corner down there I saw a lot of people standing on the edge of a white platform. The first thing then I noticed was a woman with a sword in her hand, sticking to the side of a marble slab just as well as any fly could have done it. Her foot projected into the air and she was making for two men who were standing on a little bit of a ledge around the corner. They didn't dare to move for fear of falling off, but you could tell by their attitudes that they were going to stand by each other, no matter what the woman might take it into her head to do. I went around to the opposite side and there were two other men just as much scared as the first pair. Well, I thought it was funny, but none of them said a word and I didn't think it was my place to interfere. So I started up the path. But there, looking out into the park, were two bulgy-headed brownies sitting on the same narrow ledge, with the most malevolent countenances you ever beheld. I wasn't sure, but the brownies settled it. There's no use of denying it, stranger, I'm clean

backslid." "Nonsense," said the policeman; "that's the new statue."

"Do you mean they're there yet?" "Certainly. Come around and Pll

show you.' He looked at the group for awhile and asked:

"Can you see 'em too, stranger?" "Certainly."

"Well, well! I reckon that's Lafayette up on the top of the concern, ain't it? I shouldn't wonder 'n what it was 

#### In the Woods.

A very little care and discrimination will save people from being poisoned by either sumach or ivy when wandering through the woods at a pienic. If one remembers that the three-leaved ivy is dangerous, while the five-leaved joke, or thinking of the ludicronsness of the thing. I added, "please be prompt in attacdance, for Brother H— has a carefully prepared paper and is full of his subject." Imagine my chagrin when an uprear of laughter re-minded me of the unhappy witile am I had blundered into. I never would make Brother H— believe is was un-intentional, but it was.—Homilielis Be-view. — It is a curious thing that while very five people really die of love an infinite number are always dead in love.—Gai-age Light

its moorings and rolled away to fall into the hands of the police.

There is now a young man in Mazas, says a French paper, who was undone by a button; that is, the button was undone that was the cause of his undoing. A few days ago a bazar was broken into at night. The thief, or thieves, who evidently knew the plan of the shop perfectly, left no traces behind, that is, the police who first arrived on the scene could find none. It looked very much as if the crime would always remain undiscovered.

A detective examined the premises thoroughly. He was old in the business. He sifted all the dirt on the floor, studied the scratches on the wall, pored over the burnt scraps of paper in the grate. The reward of his researches was a button-an ordinary, homely, little black button that did not look as if it could harm anybody. It was enough, however, for the vigilant dis-ciple of M. Goron. On the back of the button was stamped "Aux Phares de la Bastille. "That was the name of a famous bazar where chyap clothing was sold, much frequented by workingmen

and petty employes. Our detective had a list of the names of all the employes, past and present, of the store that had been robbed. He visited the bazar and found a suit of clothes had been sold to a young man who was on the criminating list. There was a suit like the one he had bought on exhibition in the window. The detective compared his button with those on the coat; they were identical. He had the young man's name and address. He found him: he also found that a button was missing from his jacket. "I came to restore you your missing button," said the detective, politely.

The carriage rolled away to Mazas. The little button, the little accursed button, had betrayed him.

But there are buttons and buttons. It is not always the vulgar little button of the workingman and the cheap clerk that plays an important part in the drams of erime. The gold button, the diamond button of the rich, has been guilty of jeopardizing many a proud neck, of sending its wearer into a forced seclusion, where the government pays all the board bills.

During the past ten years some forty odd demi-mondaines have been assassin-ated after the manner of Prado and Pranzini. Seventeen of these crimes have never been punished. The mur-derers are probably now in América or Canada running saloons or working for the government. There came near being an eighteenth but he was caught in, time. A button did it.

One day all Paris was startiled by the murder of a young girl in the neighbor-hood of Notre Dame de Lorette. The police wonked hard to find out who did the deed. They spent many weeks in searching; they arrested many people, and they gained nothing. Yes, they found a button—a gold button—in the dead girl's room. That was all. A detective who had been prominent in the search was one night detailed to attend in evening dress a reception at a very swell house. He was to look after One day all Paris was startled by the

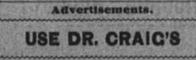
conservatory, when he suddenly came upon a couple standing under the colored lights that crowned an artificial palm tree. He was passing on after a hasty glance, when the gleam of something on the lace above the lady's corsage attracted his attention.

He went behind the tree and drew as near as he could to the lady. The full light of the lamps fell upon her bosom; on a gold button that held the fragile lace in its place.

Why was he so excited at this discovery? He hardly knew himself for a moment. Then he remembered that this button gleaming before him was the exact duplicate of the one that had been found in the room of the poor little dead Lorette-a button that could not be matched in any of the jewelry stores in Paris. The strange similarity in the jewels set the detective thinking, and it also set him working when the young woman went home that night after the ball with the same young man she had spoken with so long in the conservatory. A shadow followed them; it was the detective. He found out her name, her antece-

dents, and those of her companion. He learned that they were in love with each other, that they were to be married in a few weeks. But sentiment did not prevent him from doing his duty. In a few days he had pieced together the whole story. The young man had led a gay life; he had become entangled with the girl who had been murdered. He was the possessor of a pair of Etruscan cuff buttons of curious design. They had been admired by his fiance. He offered to get a pair made for her just like them. This was done. The lady on the night of the reception had used one to bufton together the mysterious garment of lace which most women are addicted to wearing.

The detective learned that the young man had wished to rid himself of his vulgar liaison in order to make the rich marriage, and finding that threats and promises did not satisfy the girl, he had murdered her. So what was to have ended with orange blossoms, and a father's blessing, ended for one in transportation to New Caledonia for life. And the button, the deadly button, was the cause of it all!



## ORIGINAL KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Crown Plasters and Pills. They are the only Safe Remedies to use for those afflicted with Bright's Disease, Liver Complaint and Urinary Affections. Only those prepared in the DRY FORM are the Original and the only Kidney and Liver Cure that will restore you to perfect health. All Ladies Use



# LUMBER

