DRY GOODS.

These goods must be sold in the shortest possible time. The following is only a few of the many bargaius.

Best German Knitting Wool Yarns, all 65-70 per lb. 50 doz. Ladies' Merino Underwear, 35 Best quality Scarlet Wool Underwear, size 26 to 34 ... 50 doz. All Wool Ladies' Hose, 21 50 pieces All Wool Trecot, 24

" Fall Dress Goods, 36 in. wide 18 10 " Best Flannels,..... 20-30 " Shaker Flannel,... 20 " Henrietta, 36 inches wide, shades,.

30 pieces Silks, all shades, 10 " Best Black Sateens, 30 " Figured Sateens, only Shirting Prints,... Velvet in all colors,..... Best Bleached Cotton,..... Unbleached,..... 10 doz. Wool Jersey Blouses, 60

by far more. Ladies' Fur Cloaks, stylish goods, \$3-\$4 Children and Misses' Cloaks, \$1 to \$4 Ladies' Fall Jackets from \$1.50-2.50 worth double the money.

Plush Garments from \$6 to \$12, worth

Good Wool Carpet ... Hemp Carpet, 36 in. wide, Good Blankets from \$1 to \$3 per pair. Good Spanish Lace Curtains \$1 per pair. C. B. Corsets,.... Good Cassimere Pants for man, from

\$1 to \$1.50. Good Wool, Heavy Men's Suits, Children's Suits, heavy,..... Boys' School Suits, from \$2 to \$4. Knee Pants, from 23 to 50 cents. Children's Wool Waists. 10 doz. Boys' Fancy Dress Shirts. 25 45 Men's Fancy Shirts,... Natural Wool ... Good Quality,..... Men's Heavy Socks,..... 25-30 Best Lumbermen's Overshoes, with heel

Respectfully,

and strap.....

LOUIS SCHRAM.

405 Ludington street.

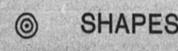
HATS

KNOX HATS

CORRECT



FALL



Open This Day

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN ESCANABA.

Upwards of Four Thousand Attend the Picnic at Eden Park.—Receipts in the Neighborhood of Six Hundred Dollars.

The pic nic at Eden Park on Monday last called out a large attendance; one estimate, by a person accustomed to judging crowds and familiar with ground, puts the number on the ground at one time at 2,000 and the number for the day at 4,000. The address by Mr. Britzius was in the same vein as that of Saturday evening, and was listened to and applauded.

The games for which prizes were paid by the management were-hurdle race, in which John Riley took first prize, \$3, and D. Powers second, \$2. Standing long jump, in which Duncan McRae took first, \$2, and Martin Finucan second, \$1. There leaps from a stand, same parties competing and positions reversed, prizes \$2 and \$1. Running jump, same prizes and same winners. Putting the shot. same competitors, McRae winning first. After these were sweepstakes of which no memorandums were available for us but which helped to pass the time pleasantly.

The dancing party, at Opera Grand, filled the house to overflowing and passed off pleasantly.

The total receipts of the day and evening were \$600 (approximately) and the the net result about \$200, which is held for the joint benefit of the labor unions and will be used to aid in the organization of labor in this city.

Elopement : Wolfsky-Theoret.

In other places in this paper will be seen announcements of the selling out of Louis Wolfsky and of the flitting of the wife of Archie Theoret. The two events bear a relation to each other expressed by the head of this article; Louis sold out 25 that he might shake off his family (which was absent on a visit to the copper country) and Mrs. Theoret abandoned Best-German Ribbed Wool Underwear 90 | the bed and board of her husband to accompany Wolfsky. They left here 45 Tuesday evening on the train for the south, Mrs. T. taking her child. We hear that the relations of the clopers have been notorious, among their neighbors, for some time. Louis will hardly, as the announcement of his sale to Glazier suggests, take another line of business here. nor does Theoret care to hunt for his fugitive spouse. How the case is with Mrs. Wolfsky we do not hear.

A Costly Frolic. A young fellow whose labor day indulgence had lasted over Tuesday, at five p. m. of that day stumbled as he passed Sterling & Williams' show window and plunged headlong through the glass. He was too drunk to get away and was collared by Mr. Williams and turned over ,rigs and was arraigned next morning upon the police charge, d. and d., took the went his way. He has an economical year ahead of him, for the glass was plate. eight by thirteen feet in size and worth, job for him, though, if he learns from it that booring does not pay.

The Norwegian-Danish Carnival-As we mentioned Tuesday, the Norwegian-Danish church will conduct a 'carnival" at Opera Grand, opening on the evening of Monday, November 2 and continuing through the week. One of the features thereof will be representations, by 75 young ladies, of business houses-symbolizing their principals by their costumes and ornaments, and for the finest representation a gold medal will be awarded. The decoration of the room will be something worth seeing, and other edibles, coffee, etc. We shall take occasion to refer again to the affair.

The Sheet Piling Gave Way.

Sand is a material easy to handle but it is not good stuff to stay. In dredging the pestilent persistence of the type in front of the coal dock the cut was made deep enough to loosen the sheet pil-SHAPES ing and the sand has since been running out from under the track and derricks. Stuff that will not run so freely has been dumped and tamped into the opening and the leak temporarily stopped but there's a job for the pile-driver next winter to make it safe.

> Here's Another Separatist.
>
> Pastor Whitney, in the last number of the Methodist, kicks at the long distance to be traveled to go to conference and

the resulting expense and says: "Some sweet day, by and by," the U P. will be a separate conference. Hasten the day."

Mr. Zarwell Will Leave Us. Rev. C. H. Zarwell, who has for a year served the German Lutheran church of our city, has been called to and will accept another charge, in Wisconsin, de-parting next week. During his pastorate the church membership has increased from twenty to fifty!

Houghton County Prisoners Escape. Warden Malmborg has lost two more of his boarders of whom he gives description as follows. He makes no offer of re- Rich wants you to do.

ward but perhaps there is a regular fee or trapping such fellows:

Ed. Watters, Houghton county, formerly from Calumet, age 19 years, complexion medium light, eyes gray, lips medium thick, hair light brown, nose medium; chin round; forehead low; mouth small; a scar on inside of little finger between the knuckle and joint; also a round scar on the palm of right hand; smooth face and a smiling countenance when spoken to; of English parentage; height, 5 ft. 8% in.; weight 150 lbs.

Charles Taylor, Houghton county; also of Calumet; age 28 years, complexion fair; hair sandy or light auburn; eyes steel gray; lips medium thick, lower lip protruding; nose large Roman; chin round, receding; forehead low, receding; mouth medium large; face freckled; has a consumptive look; is stoop shouldered and carries his head down; chest hollow: height 6 ft. 2 in.; weight 152 lbs.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

The Comings and Goings of People as Told by Iron Port Reporters.

Mr. C. C. Royce and his family departed on Wednesday to take up their residence at Detroit. Escanaba loses a good citizen and an estimable family, and every public schools with "he's a good 'un." in their new abode.

Emma Olson and Anna Fredrikson departed for Spokane Falls last Monday. Mrs. G. A. Sovde, of Ishpeming, spent

Sunday with the family of John Moe. Miss Anna Melby, who had been the guest of Lars Gunderson; has returned to Ishpeming.

L. A. Cates visited Iron Mountain on Wednesday. Charles Westen departed, a day or so

since, for Minneapolis.

opened dressmaking parlors at 1,118 Hale street. Finch, the electrician is out on the

brauch doing some wire work. Mr. Walworth, for the Calumet Paper Co., visited us on Wednesday and took an order or two.

R. R. Sterling arrived here yesterday, and will remain a few days.

Thos. Higgins returned to Neenah Wednesday.

Postmaster Stephenson went to Menominee yesterday to see the trotting. Mrs. J. R. Greene left Wednesday evening for a two months visit at her home in New York.

Louis Schram returned Tuesday from his trip to market.

DeLoughary's Farewell. mous communication which (we could not publish, because not vouched for by the name of the writer) put us on trail of the facts and we procured from other sources confirmation sufficient to enable us to use them. On Saturday last, Sept. 5, George DeLoughary took leave of his neighbors at De Loughary and removed to Eustis, on the Soo road: the C. & N. W. furnishing a special for the transportation of himself and his friends to Shaffer. Mr. DeLoughary himself furnished for their transportation thence to the police, spent the night in the cooler to his new home. Arrived there, there was a "house warming"-supper and dancing-which made a big hole in the night usual fine in such cases and arranged to and thereafter return of the Bark River pay, by instalments, for the glass and and DeLoughary people by the same transportation; parting from George andihis family with cheer and hearty good wishes. It was a great "send off" in place, \$150 at least. It will be a cheap for the DeLoughary's and a jolly good time for all concerned-host and guests alike, and Iron Port takes occasion to bid George God speed: he does not love

agree with him on no point. A Correction. One name appeared in the article of last Tuesday about the theft of the beer which should not have so appeared. It was given us with the others, and written and put in type with them, but the evidence in the case showed that it should not be there and it was marked out of the "proof." The compositor did half his there will be refreshments, oysters and duty, only; took out the first name, but left in the second, which makes it necessary for us to say that it was conclusively shown that Alex. Morin had nothing to do with the raid on the beer car and gives us an opportunity to say that we regret wrestler who kept his name in after the

it but we cant help that, and we havefor

him only good wishes, though we can

A Fish Story.

Talking of fishes and fish stories, Doc. Allison captures the doughnut. A bystander was telling of the size of the trout brought from L'Anse by A. F. Young, and referred to him: "I don't know how long they were, nor how much they weighed," said Doc., "but I fed 142 people on two of them." He said nothing about the loaves nor the baskets of frag-

proof-reader had marked it out.

At The Hospital.

There were thirty-one cases in hospital Wednesday, eleven of them typhoids. Myers continues to do well and his prospect of recovery to grow better. Glasson, who was injured a month ago by a fall into a pocket of the dock, does not get his brain clear yet. His father and mother arrived Wednesday to visit him.

An Accurate Statement.

We have no doubt of the accuracy of the statements made by Rich, the tailor, in our columns to-day. If you have, reader, you can test them by a call. It may be well to call, anyway; that's what

CITY EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE ATTENDANCE IN THE CITY OVER 1,300.

School Opens in St. Anne's New Build-ing.—St Joseph's Shows a De-crease in Attendance.—Other Matters of Interest.

The public schools opened on Monday last with an aggregate attendance of 500. The "administration" is O. R. Hardy, principal; Miss Helen O. Stone, assistant and in charge of high school: Miss Bessie Bacon, grammar school; Miss Anna Killian, 1st-and Miss Caroline Hamacher, 2d intermediate; Misses Marion Tyrrell, Nora McLean, and Maggie Fleming, primaries; 3d ward primary, Misses Kate Dinneen, Maggie McLean, and Nellie McDermott; 6th ward primary, Misses Belle Blake and Lizzie Powers.

The children (and they're no bad judges) endorse the new principal of the Escanaban regrets it, at the same time The school house of St. Anne's parish, wishing him and them all good fortune newly completed at a cost of \$6,500, has four school rooms thirty feet square, and twelve rooms for residence of teachers and other purposes. The school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph whose home house is at Concordia, Kansas. Four are now engaged, Sister Superior Borgia, and Sisters Paul, Aurelia and Euphrasie, and two others are expected soon, with the Mother Superior Stanislaus, who will visit and inspect the school. The attendance is now 250, and

the language French. Mrs. Ella Henson, from Chicago, has St. Joseph's school opened with an attendance of 561 pupils, a great number of French children having left to attend the new school at St. Anne's church. There are nine teachers employed and the prospects look bright for the new term. In connection with the school there is also opportunity given to the pupils to learn plain and fancy needlework, and music, both vocal and instru-

Police Court. The row among the trimmers at No. 5 dock referred to on Tuesday, came into court upon the complaint of J. N. Halloran charging Charles and John O'Donnell, John O'Boyle, Con. McMonagle and Mike Fitzsimmons with interfering with force and arms and preventing him from the pursuit of his usual and lawful avo-We received on Wednesday an anony- cation. The five were arrested and arraigned and gave bail to appear next Wednesday. This done one of them brought accusation against Halloran of carrying concealed weapons, to wit, a revolver, and he was arrested and gave bail and then turned upon his accuser with a complaint and accusation, of larceny, the gun having been taken away from him. Altogether, the affair promises to yield good fees to a couple of attorneys; amusement for the crowd which frequents the court, seed for further quarrel, and fines for the city; which would hardly know itself if this particular labor, the trimming of ore cargoes, was peaceably performed, like other labor.

Port List.

Arrived since Sept. 7. With coal: N. Redington, Homer-2,400 tons. Light: Roman, Parks Foster, Vulcan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Springer, Ashland, Shawnee, Godfrey, Wheeler, Manchester, Three Brothers, Business, Drake, Schlesinger, Muir, Grecian, Aztec, Zapotec, Fontana, Kaliyuga, Tom Adams, Mineral State, Parker, Josephine, Corona, Corsica, Progress, Caledonia, Barbarian, Rogers.

Sailed since Sept. 7: Schlesinger, Drake, Business, Parks Foster, Tom Adams, Kaliyuga, Fontana, Aztec, Zapotec, Ashland, Wheeler, Springer, Shawnee, Godfrey-Buffalo. Minnesota, Parker, Josephine, Manchester, Minnesota, Massachusetts-Chicago. Roman, Corona, Corsica, Grecian-Ashtabula. Mineral State, Muir, Three Brothers-Cieveland.

Gone Out of Business.

Every body knows that there are twice as many saloons in town as the town needs (looking at the question from any point of view) and twice as many as can make a living by the sale of liquors in a decent, orderly way. There is one less than there was, though; Sauers, who was in Peter Buckholtz' building, between Hoyler's and Bittner's, has quit. Marquette Toughs.

Five Marquette toughs, coming into town from the labor day pic nic in a wagon, knocked down and drove over a without stopping to see how badly she was hurt. We've no toughs so brutal as that, bad as some of them are.

Change of Firm,
A. P. Linn has bought out R. McCaskell and will continue and (if possible) enlarge the business-he is a blacksmith "from the ground up," McCaskell goes to Bark River to open a shop there.

Going into Winter Quarters. Lumber carriers are going into winter quarters. Everything fit to carry grain is hurrying to Duluth and Chicago for cargoes unless held to other work by con-

The Power of Organized Labor.

The power of organized labor was shown on Tuesday last by an incident

ago (one of whom had been fined for an assault upon him) demanded that they be reinstated in the gang, and upon O'Brien's refusal to reinstate them the remainder of the men of his gang were forbidden to work and dared not disobey the order. Not until those men took their places could Mike trim a ship, end a ship was waiting for him, so the men got their places.

TEMPERANCE CORNER.

Conducted by the Ladies of the W. C. T. U of Lacanaba.

The weekly business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be at Mrs. Stewarts, near the water works office, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16.

Thirty beautiful boquets, with scripture cards attached, and tied with the emblematic white ribbon, were carried to the hospital last Tuesday afternoon.

A large bundle of magazines was also taken and distributed among those who are able to read.

We have just received papers and circulars from the "Rocky Beach Benevolent Association" a purely philanthropic institution, supported by benevolent people and located at Lausing Mich. Homeless children are received, and homes found for them. Anybody knowing of needy children in this or in any adjacent town are requested to make the case known to us, or write directly to Rocky Beach Benevolent Association, Lansing

Money, and supplies in the way of childrens clothing and bedding, are also solicited.

A box might easily be filled and sent from Escanaba if one or two kind hearted ladies would take the matter up.

Monday was "Labor Day" and the working men celebrated.

But it was evident all day that one class of workers did not "lay off" but that their business on the contrary was

undergoing a "boom". We mean the liquor sellers and their colleagues who conducted the different sorts of gambling operations carried on in various parts of the city. Probably enough money was spent last Monday in drinking and gambling to furnish a reading-room and pay its expenses for a mouth, and one would be a credit to our city while the other is a disgrace.

To those who are not members of the W. C. T. U. but would like to become members we will say that the obligations are very easy. The fee is but fifty cents per year, the badge is a knot of white ribbon, and the pledge is as follows:

"I hereby solemnly promise God helping me to abstain from all distilled ferented and malt liquors including wine and cider and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

Birthday Party at Whitefish Point.

An exceedingly pleasant party was held at the boarding house on the Peacock property at Whitefish Point on Tuesday evening last, to celebrate the birthday of Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. S. Q. Perry, who, with his family, has spent the ten weeks last past at that place, and has made it very pleasant for the young people of the vicinity.

The party was largely attended by the young people of Masonville, Rapid River and Whitefish, and a merry time was had. Dancing began 8 p. m. and ended at 1 a. m., and the decorations and illumination made the scene one to be remembered.

The Perrys will leave here on Monday next for their home at Chicago, and all the residents of the vicinity hope that their visit will be repeated in 1892, a hope which will probably be gratified, as that is Mr. Perry's present intention.

Apple Blossoms in September. GARDEN, Mich., Sept 8th 1891.

EDITOR OF IRON PORT:-Dear Col: I send you an apple tree blossom from one of four trees that Peter Farber has in his orchard at this place. The four trees have nice fruit as well as blossoms. It is an interesting sight and is viewed by many of the inhabitants of this place. some of the superstitious claiming that For catalogue apply to the Director, it is a sign of an early death, and some claiming it is a sign of an early marriage. The latter view is preferred by me as I think it would be far more beneficial (all things considered) for W. Larber.
FARMER.

The blossom canie-a bit of May belated until September.

Mills Shutting Down. Lack of rain leaves the Escanaba low. and the Stephenson Co. has eight millions 'hung up." As a consequence the old (water) mill shut down on the 9th, and thousand per cent. the new (steam) mill must do so in say three weeks unless, which is not hoped woman 72 years old and went their way for, the water rises and the drive comes to boom. The eight millions, if they could be had, would keep both mills going until Nov. 15. The cut so far is about ten millions, half by each mill, the new one having started in June.

> A drunken woodsmen on the trainfrom Menominee Wednesday morning, intrud-He Got Too Gay. ed himself into the ladies' car and made offensive remarks, and when remonstrated with assaulted Cond'r Hughes. He got the worst of the scrap, though, and was bandcuffed and taken back to Me

Another Disappointment.

The Hettie Bernard Chase company

elegraphed Mr. Royce yesterday cancell ing their engagement here, but for what reason the Iron Port is not informed. among the trimmers. The two men with The company is a good one, and may whom Mike O'Brien had trouble ten days come later.

GENERAL CITY JOTTINGS

GLEANED BY IRON PORT REPORTERS.

In Their Wanderings about the Municipality, and Condensed for Easy Reading .- Many Other Notes Briefly Chronicied.

The old ladies who called on us on Tuesday to find out "where Mr. Barr lives" would have been hanged or burned a century ago; they are witches, beyond question, or they could not move like lasses of fifteen summers while their heads are white with the frosts of seventy winters.

The old "Popular" (it's a long day since we used the name) was never more deserving that word than now. Schram has crammed it with just the goods the people want and as for prices why, drop in and see; we won't try to tell.

The oyster, attached by scientists to the lamellibranchiate family, is again here, and will stay by us until next May. The luscious bivalve holds full sway during this period, tickling the palate of many an epicure, and proving a drawing card for the restaurants.

A gentleman of many years' experience and who brings the highest festimonials. proposes to establish here a school of bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial law.

Marshal Lyons is building a comfortable cottage on Georgia street.

Fred Harris commenced erecting a house on First street, Monday, for John Sourwine. Readers may draw their own

Wolfsky has sold out to Glazier. May go elsewhere-may take another line The First National bank has tapped the

main in the alley and now burns gas. The sum of the receipts of the Swedish

fair held last week was \$2,591.41. New goods, seasonable and cheap, at Schram's; any quantity.

Work of completion of the Swedish Lutheran church begins Monday. The cash is in hand to do it. "Busted-the glass, not the firm;" is

the legend on the planks that close the opening where the glass should be in Sterling & Williams' front. Ed. Donovan has an announcement in

the Iron Port to-day, offering logging outfits for sale cheap for cash. Our Whitefish correspondent will please accept thanks for the memorandum con-

cerning the birthday party and other Booth & Son (and Capt. B. D. Winegar) will accept thanks of Iron Port for oys-

ters, first of the season and exceedingly

toothsome. When we feel rich enough to buy we'll remember the place. Work went on as usual on labor day except in the cigar factories and on the docks; there it was entirely suspended. Of course, many men in other lines of employment took the day off, but not so

unanimously as to stop the wheels. Capt. Hewlett was in port during the early days of the week with the Anderson loaded with fine fruit, chiefly peaches. Schram says he never bought better since he bought goods, and can therefore offer his customers better bargains than

ever before. Bert Ellsworth advertises school books. and school supplies to-day. Read his an-

The State Mining School. A State School of Mining Engineering, giving practical instruction in Drawing, Physics, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Shop-practice, Chemistry, Assaying, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Surveying, Mining, Mineralogy, Petrography, Geology, etc. Has summer schools in Surveying, Shop-practice and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. Houghton, Michigan. 35 18

Benevolent Social.

At the residence of H. W. Van Dyke, on the evening of Wednesday of next week, Sept. 16, will be held a social for the benefit of one who sorely needs help-Mrs. Vandyke and Mrs. Thurston vouch for that fact and for the further fact that the beneficiary is worthy. Be there and combine a pleasant evening with a stroke of business-lending to the Lord at a

Nearly Ready for Use. The cut off to connect the old line and the new one east of Vulcan is now completed, and on and after Monday next the ores from the Penn Co's mines will come in over the new road. The new station on the old branch at the cut off. is called Sturgeon.

Sanday School Convention.

The Sunday School Convention which occurs next Sunday is expected to be of more than ordinary interest. The services are to be "union"-in the morning at the Methodist church and in the afternoon and evening at the Presbyterian.

Big-Fire at Port Huren.

The Grand Trunk car shop at Port
Huron was burned Sunday. Loss \$75,-000 and 200 men thrown out of employ

Annie Groos, daughter of Peter Groos of Wells, and Nicholas Bink were married at St. Joseph's on Tuesday morning last. MODERN PEARL FISHING.

The Work in the Gulf of California as it is Now Conducted. "Whatever of romance has hitherto asbrouded the naked fisher for pearls in the sea, he is now practically a sub-marine laborer who is equipped with all the modern parapheroalia for div-

So writes an agent of the United States fish commission of the pearl fisherman in the Gulf of California in a report upon the industry about to be published.

According to his account, the pearl and pearl shell fisheries of the gulf, which are among the most important in the world, are farmed out by the Mexican government to a concers in San Francisco called the Pearl Shell Co. of Lower California. The latter employs from four to five hundred men. Fishing begins early in May and is carried on until December, working along the east coast of the peninsula and up the Pacific side as far as Margarita

Instead of plunging, after the old fashion, for a brief sixty or finety sec-onds at a time into the sunlit green water that cover the oyster banks, the diver puts on a rubber suit with glassfronted helmet, suitably weighted with lead, and descends to the bottom, where he gathers the treasure-bearing bivalves at his leisure. He is supplied with air for breathing purposes through a rubber tube by companions in a boat above, and it is their task also to pull up the loaded wire basket as fast as he fills it. During the first year or two after the introduction of this apparatus the company lost its divers at the rate of one a month by drowning, owing in nearly every instance to a break in the air tubing; but such accidents no longer occur, partly because defective English tubing has been discarded in favor of a superior quality manufactured in New York city. An accessory to the diving suit has also been added in the shape of a small sheet iron reservoir of compressed air, which can instantly be made to supply the man with five min-utes' breathing material in case of a breakdown of the machine. Its connection with the diver's helmet is effected by the simple turning of a cock. Owing to the pressure of water in the depths and the weights necessary to overcome buoyancy, the novice dressed in this armor has as much difficulty in maintaining the perpendicular on the bottom as a child that stands alone for the first time.

In conducting the fishery the divers are located in camps at favorable places along the shore. Each camp is supplied with a diving suit and an air machine which is mounted in a heavy barge-like boat. This boat is daily rowed from camp to the place of operation. Arrived there, one man is diver, one tends his signal rope, one hoists and empties his basket of shells, two turn the cranks of the air pump and two are at the oars to keep the boat over him and carefully follow his wandering course upon the bottom in search of shells. Thus it requires sevral persons to operate each diving outfit, young boys being frequently employed as attendants. The diving suits are mostly imported from London. About thirty of them are kept in constant use during the season. They cost thirty-five dollars each. A fleet of five schooners, ranging from twenty to 150 tons, are employed in distributing the diving squads over the area being worked, supplying them with provisions and transporting their ever-accumulating heaps of shells to the storehouses at La Paz.

The diver, having all the time he wants for his work, can select at his leisure the oysters for his basket. Though dim and greenish, the light is sufficient at a depth of a dozen fathoms er more for seeing what he is about. The bivalves, which are the true pearl oysters, though resembling not at all the edible variety, are found always edge upward, and usually in groups. It is the work of a moment to cut them away from the rocks by severing the byssus by which each is fastened. It is all a gamble. Sometimes a day's work will not yield a single pearl of size, while again a score of shells may contain twenty thousand dollars' worth. The oysters, having been taken ashore, are opened under official inspection, the final process with each one being to squeeze the meat in the fist, lest, perchance, it hold a gem in its tissue.

The pearls secured are stored in a safe at La Paz, preliminary to shipping them to San Francisco. They are separated into grades, according to size and brilliancy, the great majority being little, imperfect and of not much value. One the size of a bluebird's egg is a great prize, and if without flaw is worth one thousand dollars perhaps. The black ones are all sent to Europe, because over there they fetch larger prices than the white ones, although in the United States they are not equally marketable. It may be mentioned in-cidentally that the biggest pearl known is two inches in length and weighs three

The principal revenue of the company, however, is not derived from pearls, but from the shells of the pearl oysters, the bulk of which are shipped to Europe, where they are sold for from ten to twenty cents a pound, and are made into ornaments, knife handles, buttons, and all those articles for which a fine grade of mother-of-pearl is employed. It is, perhaps, unneces-sary to refer to the fact that the pearly sary to refer to the fact that the pearly material which lines the shell is pre-cisely the same substance as that which, deposited in layers about a grain of sand or other foreign body that finds lodgment in the oyster, forms the pearl itself. Now and then a little fish will

itself. Now and then a little fish will get caught in a pearl oyster and be itself transformed into a pearl, enshrouded in a beautiful envelope of nacre.

The peari-producing beds of the gulf of California were probably the richest in the world at the time of their discovery by Hernando Cortez. A great many of the gems obtained from them he sent to Spain, and a huge one that was among the number is now included in the regulia of the Spaniah crown. About the middle of the last century the fishery was taken up with such unpressing assignity that the market was maring assignity that the market was

floones with pearls. Their value decreased ver much and the beds were all but depleted. At present they are but a remnant of what they once were, and from time to time the Mexican government is obliged to forbid the working of them for a year or two, lest they be destroyed altogether. Were it not for the modern diving apparatus, which renders it possible to carry operations into deeper water than the naked fisherman could explore, the industry must needs have been abandoned ere this. The bay of Mulege, in the gulf, near Los Coyotes, was a famous place for big pearls in days long ago. It was there that John Evans, about 1790, gathered the magnificent ones of which the celebrated collar was made for the queen of Spain. The best year of modern times was 1881, when, among other prizes, a black pearl was found weighing twenty-eight carats, which sold in Paris for ten thousand dollars. In 1882 a lucky diver came across two similar treasures, weighing thirty-one and forty-five carrats, which together brought eleven thousand dollars. In 1883 a light brown pearl was obtained, which weighed sixty-five carats and sold for eight thousand dollars. In the same year Publo Hidalgo, a small merchant of La Paz, bought from an Indian for ten dollars an oval-shaped pearl, for which he re-ceived in Paris five thousand, five hundred dollars. It was of a light sandy color, of surprising luster, and weighed thirty-two carats. Pink pearls are the most valuable of all.—N. Y. Sun.

WHAT THE ARMY LACKS.

A Sort of Exercises For Which Prizes

Wrestling and boxing are far from being mere exhibitions of brute force, for the utmost science may be displayed in either. Of those exercises, however, which rely purely upon physical strength, the most interesting is the tug of war, a favorite sport with the sailors of every navy. A long rope is provided, two leaders are chosen, who then select their own followers; the two sides are pitted against each other at opposite ends of the rope, and whichever bears away the rope takes also the prize. Interesting as are these tugs, involving as they do the possibility of defeat to either side from an unfortunate slip or fall, they become still more interesting when men are pitted against animals. Among the British troops in India these trials are common; two, three or five men are pitted against a horse, according to the sup-posed strength of the animal; from six to ten men against a camel, and the same number against a yoke of oxen. But the most interesting exhibition of this famous sport is when a number of men, from fifty to one hundred, are pitted against an elephant. The result is by no means certain, for although a lazy or sfilky elephant may allow himself to be beaten and held in his place by fifty men, it has sometimes happened that an unusually large or vigorous animal has walked off with the rope, dragging one hundred men along the ground. No discredit to the this enormous animal that an elephant will drag a gun and caisson fifty miles a day and seem as fresh in the eyening as in the morning.

Efforts have been made from time to time to introduce sports of these and other kinds into the American army. They have sometimes succeeded, but as a rule our soldiers do not seem to take so much interest in athletics as do the men in foreign countries. A little more interest shown in the subject by the officers might produce favorable results, for the Americans, as a rule, are fond of amusements, and were adequate incentives offered in the shape of prizes, no doubt our soldiers would soon rival those of Great Britain, France and Germany. The money outlay need not be large. A medal costing five dollars is by most men more highly prized than five times the amount of money necessary to purchase it.—St. Louis Globe-

LOOK TO YOUR SLEEP.

The Number of Hours Required By Differ-

Insomnia is rightfully regarded as one of the marks of an overwrought or worried nervous system, and, conversely, we may take it that sound sleep, lasting for a reasonable period-say from six to nine hours in the case of adults-is a fair test of nervous competence. Various accidental causes may temporarily interfere with sleep in the healthy; but still the rule holds good, and a normal brain reveals its condition by obedience to this daily rhythmic variation. Custom can do much to contract one's natural term of sleep, a fact of which we are constantly reminded in these days of high pressure; but the process is too artificial to be employed. Laborious days, with scanty intervals of rest, go far to secure all the needful conditions of insomnia. In allotting hours of sleep, it is impossible to adopt any maxim or uniform custom. The due allowance varies with the individual. Age, constitution, sex, fatigue, exercise, each has its share of influence. Young persons and hard workers naturally need, and should have, more sleep than those who neither grow nor labor. Women by common consent have been assigned a longer period of rest than men, and this arrangement, in the event of their doing hard work, is in strict accord with their general physical construction and recurrent infirmities. Absolute rule there is none, and it is of little moment to fix an exact average allowance, provided the re-currence of sleep be regular, and its amount sufficient for the needs of a given person so that fatigue does not result in such nerve prostration and irritability as render healthy rest im-possible.—London Lancet.

A Robust Angel.

Miss Smith-How do you like your

Mrs. Newhusband-O, he is an angel if ever there was one; yesterday morning he ate four eggs that I, boiled for his breakfast.—Texas Siftings.

-Waiter-"What kind of soup will you have?" Beenthere-"Just plain." Waiter-"What do you mean by that?" Beenthere-"Without any thumbin it." -Boston Courier.

THE SAXON HOUSE. ▲ Glance at the Dwellings and Habits of Our English Forefathers.

The house, either in Saxon or Norman time, presented no kind of resem-blance to the Roman villa. It had no cloister, no hypocaust, no suite or sequence of rooms. This unlikeliness is another proof, if any were wanting, that continuity of tenure was wholly broken. If the Saxons went into London, as has been suggested, peaceably, and left the people to carry on their old life and their trade in their own way, the Roman and British architecture, no new thing, but a style grown up in course of years and found fitted to the climate, would certainly have re-mained. That, however, was not the case. The Englishman developed his house from the patriarchal idea. First there was the common hall. In this the household lived, fed, transacted business and made their cheer in the evenings. It was built of timber, and to keep out the cold draughts was lined with tapestry; at first simple cloths, which in great houses were embroidered and painted; perches of various kinds were affixed to the walls, whereon the weapons, the musical instruments, the cloaks, etc., were hung. The lord and lady sat in a high seat; not, I am inclined to think, on a dais at the end of the hall, which would have been cold for them, but on a great chair near the fire, which was burning in the middle of the hall. I have myself seen a college hall warmed by a fire in a brazier burning under the lantern of the hall. The furniture consisted of benches; the table was laid on trestles, spread with a white cloth, and removed after dinner. The hall was open to all who came, on condition that the guest left his weapons at the door. The floor was covered with reeds, which made a clean, soft and warm carpet, on which the company could, if they pleased, lie round the fire. They had carpets or rugs also, but reeds were commonly used. The traveler who chanced to find himself at the ancient town of Kingston-on-Hull, which very few English people, and still fewer Americans, have the curiosity to explore, should visit the Trinity house. There, among many interesting things, he will find a hall where reeds are still spread, but no longer so thickly as to form a complete carpet. I believe this to be the last survival of the reed carpet. The times of meals were the breakfast at about nine; the "noon meat," or dinner, at twelve; and the "even meat," or supper, probably at a movable time depending on the length of the day. When lighting was costly and candles were scarce, the hours of sleep would be naturally longer in winter than in summer. In their manner of living the Saxons were fond of vegetables, especially of the leek, onion and garlic. Beans they also had (these were introduced probably at the time when they commenced intercourse with the outer world), pease, radishes, turnips, parsley, mint, sage, cress, rue and herbs. They had nearly all our modern fruits, though many show by men, however, need be attributed for their names, which are Latin or Northeir defeat, for such is the strength of man, a later introduction. They made use of butter, honey and cheese. They

> BORROWING TROUBLE. A Boy With a Bottle Irritates a Fussy

drank ale and mead. The latter is still

made, but in small quantities in Som-

ersetshire. The Norman brought over

the custom of drinking wine.-Walter

Besant, in Harper's Magazine.

A boy about ten years old was going up Second avenue yesterday with a quart bottle in his hand labeled "Black Ink" in big letters, and he was handling it so carelessly that a fat and fussy man, coming down the avenue, stopped him

"That's just like a boy! Why on earth don't you carry that bottle as you ought to?" "I am!"

"No, you ain't! You are just aching to have it drop on the sidewalk and spatter all over someone!"

"I guess I know how to carry a bottle!" growled the boy as he swung it around.

"No, you don't, nor no other boy! What you doing now? If you let that bottle drop and spatter me with ink I'll cane vou!

"Who's lettin' any bottle drop?" "You are!"

"I hain't neither! I guess I can play eatch with a bottle without killin' anybody!" "Look out!"

"There hain't nuthin' to be alarmed about. Anybody can toss up a bottle and catch-

"I knew it-I knew it!" shouted the fussy man as the bottle came down with a smash, and he jumped half way across the street. "Boy, you ought to be licked 'till you couldn't get home! I

But eight or ten people were laughing at him. It was an empty bottle which the boy let fall!—M. Quad, in N. Y.

At the Summer Hotel. What fear hath chilled the giddy throng? What terror stills the merry What numbs the dancers' flying feet? What woe hath come, the house to greet? The guests from banquet table fly with pallid cheek and glaring eye; the landlord groans, the feeble clerk turns off the gas and all is dark. Of light and love and mirth bereft, the lonely tavern still is left to hear Miss Dell Sartay recite how "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."—R. J. Burdette, in Philadelphia Press.

-It is claimed by old people in Kings-ton, Ontario, that Sir John A. McDonald derived his genius from his mother. who is said to have been a tall, energet-ic and hospitable Highland lady, quick at repartee and at grasping situations. Both his father and mother, however, were in straitened circumstances and lived very humbly.

—She (when he returned from the club)—"Ugh! What a brute. There never was a bigger fool than I was when I married you." He (alightly incoherent but still in the ring—"Now, Maria, don't talk 'n such dishcouraged way—lots bigger fools 'n you—I was a bigger fool siyahelf."—Elmira Gazette.

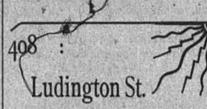
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PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-A Meadville fisherman takes all his carp with a hook and line. His method is to throw bread crumbs ou the water and then when the fish get to feeding nicely to put a good fat crumb on his hook, being always certain of a bite.

-De Balzac wasted untold gold upon gaudy jewelry, useless knicknacks and fantastic "curios," which, during his frequent paroxysms of impecuniosity, he resold to sharp-witted dealers at a ruinous loss-frequently for less than a hundredth part of their original cost.

-Iconoclasts have sought to throw doubt on the old John Knox house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, as the former home of the great Scotch re-former, but Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto, the author of "Old Edinburgh," defends the tradition as not inconsis-

-Bishop French, of England, who died recently in Arabia, was known as "that many-tongued man of Lahore," for he could preach in English, Persian, Hindustani, Pushto, Hindel, Tamii and Punjabi, and was an eminent scholar in Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek and

-Miss Louise Nicolson, of Washington, better known as Nikita, has lately finished her third tour in Russia, which has lasted over a year and a half. She has visited the principal cities of west-ern, southern and eastern Russia. Nikita is now in Germany, and will take a well-earned rest at Ems previous to resuming her vocation.

-A clever, thrifty little woman at Wichita, Kan., is the happy possessor of a new black silk which she earned in the most peculiar way. Every time her husband bought twenty-five cents' worth of cigars she laid a like amount away in a drawer. In less than a year she had enough to buy the silk and pay for the making and trimmings.

-While Mr. Gladstone was confined to his bed during his recent illness, constant inquiries were made for his health by workingmen in the vicinity as well as by his titled neighbors. Mrs. Gladstone gave orders that the men should, in every case, receive courteous attention, and that the fullest information of the patient's condition should be

-The jewels of that ill-fated Queen, Marie Antoinette, whose tragic death glorifies a frivolous life, are now on sale in London. The price of a single pair of earrings is \$65,000, but the stones are of wonderful brilliancy. A large point-ed drop cut in facets like the pendants of chandeliers is suspended from a large circular diamond by a tiny silver pin, diamond headed.

-A positive nuisance has grown out of a new advertising trick by which certain companies, notably in Boston and Chicago, are pushing their wares by getting little boys to act as peddlers and agents in the hope of "getting a bicycle free." These companies sell books, baking powders, and lawn mowers in this way, demanding a large sale in return for a cheap bicycle. The trick is practiced to such an extent that the average neighbor's child is ten times more of a terror than nature

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-He-"So you wooed and lost, did you?" He-"No, she returned all my presents."-Epoch.

-"Where are you going my pretty maid?" "The other way, good sir," she said. And there the flirtation ceased.-Epoch.

-"Miss Fifthavenue (to young man from the west)-"Ah, Mr. Kouboi, do you sing?" Mr. K. (frankly)—"Yes'm, if there ain't anybody around with a gun."-Washington Post.

-Clergyman--"Were you ever tried by fire, young man?" Young Man (recently discharged by employer)-"No; but I've been fired after having been tried."-N. Y. Morning Journal.

-Lawyer Bestpoint-"Your honor, I ask for a verdict of no cause for action. The plaintiff's cow didn't get off the track when the engineer rung his bell." Keyork O'Schmitzer (from Podunk)-"Naither, yer honor, did the engine get off the track when the cow rung her

-Emily (reading)-"Algernon only clasped her the more firmly in his passionate embrace and rained moist kisses upon her averted face-" Henry (her lover) - "How exquisite, how-Johnny (under the sofa)—"Why didn't she raise her umbrella?"—Minneapolis

-"I hope you will cut me down as soon as convenient after the job is done," said the culprit to the hangman. "Why, what difference can it make to you after you are dead?" "Ah! my friend, you must remember that suspense is worse than death."-N. Y. World.

-A Maiden's Suggestion.-He-"How pretty the moonlight falls upon the sea and on the beach." She-"Yes, but don't you think it is even more beautiful still among the bowlders away from the hotel?" It had occurred to her that he, too, might be bolder over there .-Somerville Journal.

-Miss Sweet Tart-"I see, George dear, that two-seated carriages are now being run by electricity. Couldn't you manage to get one?" Mr. Mashed—"I might try; but what would be the advantage?" Miss Sweet Tart-"Why, you wouldn't have to bother with the reins then, would you?"-Colorado Sun.

-Good Boys --Proud Father to Minister—"Goin' ter start church and Sunday-school, are yer? Well, I've got two mighty good boys wot'll do fer yer Bible class. They never told a lie in their lives—here they come now. Boys, where did yer git that fowl?" The Good Boys—"Stoled it." Proud Father—"See, parson? Er lie couldn't live in them boys' mouths."—N. Y. Press.

--Clearly Incorrigible—Discouraged Father—"I don't know that to do with the boy. He gets worse and worse all the time." Friend of the Family—"Do you try to develop the moral and religious side of his nature?" Discouraged Father—"Do I? I've whipped that boy a thousand times for not committing to memory his regular twenty-five -Good Boys -- Proud Father to Min-

ting to memory his regular twenty-five verses a day from the Paalma!"—Chica-go Tribune.

DUROFF THE ANIMAL TRAINER.

A Man Who Preferred to Teach Five Geese Rather Than One Boy. Signor Domino, biographer of clowns, bareback riders and circus people generally, has written a curious lot of reminiscences of the Russian Duroff, the famous trainer of trick animals in the present generation.

Duroff was originally an instructor in Latin and modern languages in a Russian high school. He practiced then his powers over domestic animals-first, of all, his dog-and decided that the docility of dogs, cats and geese was far greater than the docility of school children. He has never altered his judgment in this respect. He quit teaching boys, therefore, and joined an itinerant circus, to the scandalizing of his former colleagues.

Domino met him one morning in the empty ring of the Circus Schumann. After talking a few minutes Duroff said:

"And now you must excuse me for an hour as I have a class to instruct at this

time.' "But surely you haven't gone back to teaching?" exclaimed Domino. "No, no; you don't understand. I have just begun teaching, in fact. The

recitation in question is by my rats and

Domino got permission to listen to the recitation. Duroff fetched a lead chest and set it down in the middle of the ring, lifted the cover a little, and then began chirping, trilling and whistling on a little lead flute. A mouse stuck its head through the crack under the cover, tumbled out, and trotted gaily over to Duroff's feet. Another mouse followed, and then a big-rat plunged out into the ring. It marched gravely up to Duroff and scrambled round the bottoms of his trousers. More rats and mice followed till some thirty were scratching and squealing at Duroff's feet. The clown stepped afew yards backward and his little flock followed: He fed them cake and retreated again. They followed and he rewarded them as before. Thus he led them round the ring several times. When three or four of them fell behind the procession to play or fight, he attracted their attention by tossing sand at them. Finally he invited them to come up, and in an instant they were on his shoulders, in his coat pockets, and racing up and down the back of his head. He caught three rats by the tail, swung them round, and then let them shoot off into space. The instant they struck they were up again. They ran back to Duroff, climbed to his shoulders, and got the same treatment again. After an hour of this the flute was laid aside and the rats and mice were packed away for the day.

Duroff was the first man to train a pig to grunt accompaniments to songs, dance round a ring, and waltz to orders. He had then also taught a rooster to crow at command, and had instructed successfully a goose in the business of fetching and carrying. Domino, after discussing these triumphs of training; asked Duroff whether or not he ever tired of his new occupation and wished to return to instructing boys, as he had once done in the Russian high school. Duroff did not catch Domino's exact words, and answered:

"Instruct children? Instruct animals? These are two processes which can hardly be compared. The difficulties vary so-there is no comparison.'

"You misunderstand me," explained Domino. "I acknowledge that your work now is much more difficult-

"More difficult? More difficult?" shouted Duroff. "You must be crazy. Why, it is easier, indescribably easier. I would rather teach ten pigs than a single child. I would rather teach five geese than a boy. A pig or a goose never forgets, is never impudent, is never noisy. But a child! With it you never know where or how to begin, and when you stop-bumps!-all forgotten."-N. Y. Sun.

Annoying Conductors. Some horse car conductors in this city have got the art of annoying the patrons of the road down to a very fine point. These men always enjoy seeing a person running after a car, and they admire sprint-running so much that they never do anything to interfere with it. As soon as the breathless runner jumps on the rear platform the conductor invariably pulls the bell to signal the driver to go ahead. Inasmuch as the driver is going ahead as fast as he can all the while, the utility of this signal is one of the mysteries of horse car riding in this city. A young man who made a hundred-yard dash to get on a Fourth avenue car the other night watched the conductor with his hand on the bell rope all the while he was running. The conductor also watched the runner, and as soon as he had overtaken the car pulled the bell as usual. "What's the use of pulling that bell now?" asked the breathless person-"Why didn't you pull it when you saw me running?" "Well," said the conductor, "I didn't see that there was any use of my stopping the car when I knew you could run fast enough to catch it." flis excuse was overpowering .- N. Y. Times.

-Both Sides of the Question .- "You know what my daughter's voice is,' said a Third street two-fisted woman to the leader of a choir up-town, who was looking for a singer. "Yes, madam," he said, submissively. "I should say so." "Yes, madam," he continued, bracing up, "and I may say that I also know what it isn't."—Detroit Free Press.

-The witnesses for the defense in a libel suit at Montreal testified that so high did the character of the plaintiff stand that it would be impossible to libel him. No one would believe his traducers, and hence his business standing could not suffer. On this ground the jury returned a verdict for the de-fendant.

—Too Slow.—"They tell me you've given up your homes in the Adirondacks and come back to live in Jersey. Why is that?" "Too slow. A country that has no mosquitoes and no malaria doesn't incite a man to healthful exercise."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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The Iron Port Company.

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

Here's a match for the farmer in Iowa who would take only fourteen pounds of sugar for a dollar, twenty being offered, lest his wife should make him vote the republican ticket. This farmer lives town to get supplies for threshing. At see it) in the camp of the New York dethe same time he brought a load of corn which he sold for 60 cents per bushel. He sold his wheat for \$1 per bushel, and a bunch of hogs for \$5.65 per hundred pounds, live weight. He then hunted his wife up and paid her bills. She had bought three tin cups for a dime; good calico for 4 cents per yard, and the best granulated sugar for fivecents per pound. He then stepped into a hardware store and bought a keg of nails for \$1.80, and needing a few pounds of binding twine for late harvest he was given the best manilla twine for 10 cents per pound. This knocked the old fellow clean out. He contemplated the ceiling a few moments and then communed with himself thus: "The best manilla binding twine for 10 cents per pound, three tin cups for a dime, a good calico for 4 cents a yard, 20 pounds best white sugar for \$1, a whole keg of nails for \$1.80; corn 60 cents per bushel, and I sold 300 bushels at that price and got the cash; hogs \$5.65 per hundred pounds on foot; wheat \$1 per bushel, and 30 bushels to the acre; if only Cleveland was president this would be a h-ll of a fine time"

The "Chronicle Fire Tables," an official publication, gives facts worth study, and to one who studies them suggests some reasons why insurance rates are high. A table shows the loss by fire in 1875 to have been seventy-eight millions and that 1889 it was one hundred and twentyfive millions. This sum, plus the cost of transacting the business and a profit to the insurers, the insured have paid in preminms. Another table shows that of all the rogues. Next, as a single cause, is defective flues, 1,239 cases, the public or the parsimony of the men who employ them. It shows that Michigan received from the insurance companies in 1890 only \$2,490,128, though the loss of property by fire was \$4,322,529. It shows that in the extra hazardous line of saw and shingle mills and stave and shook factories there were in 1890 but 315 fires while 884 grocery stores, 1,025 country stores, 436 dry goods stores and 535 hotels burned in the same time. We have not exhausted the subject-have hardly touched it in fact-but have said enough for the time.

We understand that representatives of some of the large importers of tin plates have been offering or lers for 10,000 boxes and upwards to American producers, and drunkenness before there was a grogas these importers no doubt expected they have not been accepted. It is asserted saloon. Strong ale was made by every that these offers at this time are part of housekeeper in England before any one a concerted plan to seeme a repeal of the tin plate clause of the McKinley act at of an enthusiastic temperance man, an the coming session of congress. Their argument is an obvious one. "We have tried to buy American tin plate for our trade and cannot do so. It is evident his crew got drunk. They saved the that American mills will not be able to supply our demands even in part and the duty should be repealed."

It was not expected or even contemplated that American mills would be able to supply these wants. The law only contemplates, by its very wording, that our mills shall furnish one-third of the amount consumed in this country in the next 6 years. If by October, 1897, our mills make an amount of light plate in any one year equal to one-third of the amount of importations, less re-exportations, the intent of the law is met.

We have six years yet to meet the requirements of the law .- Iron World.

When in a crowd of half-drunken fellows, on a holiday, three or four begin to swing their fists or their shillelahs and shout their defiance there's a good show for a fight. In Europe, at this time, that is just the condition of things; the Tsar is massing men on his south-western frontier and "picking on" the Turk; Austria's army, just inside the boundary, faces the Russian and stands at attention: France "mobilizes" and announces that now she can beat Germany, and the Kaiser tells his people that they have to fight to keep what was won from France -Alsace-Lorraine and to maintain the unity of the Vaterland. Out of it all if war does not result, then will all signs have failed. And they may as well fight first as last; the sooner somebody is thrashed, hard, the sooner can the bur-den of the immense armaments be thrown off by the peoples.

A correspondent of the Mining Journal, urging the cordial co-operation of all with Mr. Cooper in order that the upper peninhasula exhibit shall be such as to atet the attention "of home and foreign tellets, on the lookout for places to

the whole is "a simple business proposition, and intended to call the attention of moneyed men to its products and the inand intelligent labor. All that needs to be told about its material resources is the plain truth." All which is good sense, and timely. Let it be so done.

Jones, of Binghamton, who "pays the freight" and who wants to be governor of New York, having bolted the democratic course and set up for himself, writes in Indiana and, the harvest of this year to Mr. Develand. We give the letter. It being about over, he brought his wife to shows a nice condition of things (as we

> Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York .-Sir:-Excuse my addressing you through the press, but as the subject considered is one in which the public are greatly interested I deem it proper so to do.

It is understood that you are a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1892. This renders it not only proper but incumbent upon you to take all honorable means to protect your interests and prevent your friends from complicating you in alliances which must result in your injury. Your friends are a company and will furnish the necessary taking active interest in our state campaign and are freely using your name in their support of Mr. Flower.

Your strength as a presidential candidate lies in your popularity with the masses, the wage earners, the toilers and producers. They are a large majority of the people of this country and they are not in sympathy with the class of people whom Mr. Flower represents.

The movement all 'along the line now manifesting itself in alliances, leagues various combinations or organizations, as well as the free expression of the people in daily talk is a protest against the aggressive power of wealth, now accomplishing its purpose by its free use in debauching the political morals of the people. Yours truly, EDWARD F. JONES.

The Courier-Journal (free trade) having said that the only result of the tariff on plush was an increase in the price thereof, the yearly amount has increased until in | it is replied to by the superintendent of the Bridgeport plush factory, newly es tablished by an English manufacturer,

"The statement that plushes have risen in price is due either to entire ignorance reported causes incendiarism leads-2,106 of the facts or to unpardonable misrepincendiary fires in 1890; the honest in- resentation. Plushes are being marketsurers paying for the damage done by ed to-day at the same prices as before the passage of the bill, the effect of the duty being to more surely reserve the market paying for the poor work of the mechanic to the American producer. Under the old rate we in England could break down the American manufacture every time. Reduce the McKinley Tariff and plush manufacture in the United States becomes impossible; the higher rate of wages paid is the irreconcilable element which prevents competition with the foreigner. Our present plan is but an experiment; we are gradually enlarging it, and as our facilities for manufacturing increase, and the American competition. which is sure to follow the enactment of the tariff, begins, a fall in price is inevit.

Senator Frye, at a big temperance meeting in Maine, said that the only way to prevent drunkenness is to stop the sale of liquor. That won't do it. There was shop. Noah did not get his booze in a ran a brewery for profit. A story is told ex-whaler, who took a crew of topers to sea in a ship which had no alcohol on board, as a floating reform school. But dried fruit served in their rations and a portion of their allowance of water. Out of these they made a 'mash' and, with a still improvised from a tea kettle and a gun barrel, distilled a crude spirit and got as full as so many goats. Make drunk-nness a crime and punish it-begin at the right end.

When the new management took hold of the Detroit Tribune it "made a break" that was extremely offensive to many republicans (this writer among the number) who were not slow to say what they thought of it. As the weeks passed and the Tribune improved under its new management the "raw" healed (all the more quickly because the offence was not repeated) and we came to look for the paper eagerly and to take "heaps of comfort" with it when it came, and to-day (we are bound in fairness to say) it is by all odds the best paper in Michigan, and deserves the hearty support of the republicans of the state. We will sendlit to our subscribers, with Iron Port, for \$2.50

for the two papers; in advance, of course. Mr. Carter, commissioner of thegeneral land office, in a decision rendered August 31, and communicated to the land office at Marquette, holds that "soldier's additional homestead scrip" is not assignable. This decision knocks out a large number of titles to land in this land district, some such titles being held by our citzens. In the case decided Wm. Boeing (lately deceased) and J. W. Fordney claimed under scrip assigned in blank by one Arendt, and they lose the land.

Otis, the priest whose alleged crime, at alumet, has before been mentioned, was rrested and held to bail last Saturday. The charge is "seduction by force." What that lacks of "rape" is not clear.

That the wooden railroad tie mus

for profitable results;" says further that ments made within a year or two on a number of leading roads suffice already to show that there is a superior economy in metal, and but for the fact of its larger viting opportunities it offers for capital first cost it would likely displace wood very rapidly. It will do so gradually in spite of this, as with many railway cont. panies the initial cost is of less importance than the ultimate economy, which is sufficiently in favor of the metallic tie to determine the question of its use.-Age

And right here is the place to make

"It is well known to all familiar with. the west coast of Ireland that it is one of the richest fishing grounds in the world, but the small craft of the native fishermen are unfit for the open sea in bad weather, and they have no capital to get better vessels and provide harbor accommodations. The one-thing needed is capital for there are no hardier sailors than the Connaught fishermen, who for many years have been emigrating and settling in New England."

A dispatch from Dublin, from which we clip the foregoing, says that American capitalists of Baltimore have organized outfit to fish those waters as the waters on this side the Atlantic are fished; to give employment to the people of the west of Ireland which will preclude the possibility of famine in the future and furnish a large food supply. That's a way to "help Ireland" which can not be criticised.

The Georgia evangelist, Sam. Jones, says "This cry about monopolies and trusts is popular, but silly. The great railroad corporations give the best and the cheapest service, and the oil and sugar trusts the cheapest oil and the cheapest sugar the world ever saw." Sam. rather enjoys running counter to popular ideas, but he has facts behind him in these declarations. It is not the general public, but the small dealers, that suffer by the trusts. Continuing, he said:

"Let's treat railroads and all other corporations as we would private individuals, remembering that right is stronger than might, and that 'wisdom, justice and moderation' are the three pillars on which our constitution and laws must

Hon. John P. Sutton, secretary of the Irish National League of America, says: "By Parnell in power, and Parnell out

of power, and by the members of Mc-Carthy's following, whether united or disunited, the treatment accorded to the Irish National League has been cowardly, discourteous, and, I may say, treacherous. You can, therefore, be perfectly certain that the coming convention will be entirely independent of Irish factions."

Auditor-General Stone has got some democrats educated so far that he dares trust them and now notifies the old clerks (republicans) that he can do without them after the 30th. His own education is yet imperfect, so Mr. Pratt, deputy, is retained in spite of his republicanism. There must be a man at the wheel who knows the channel.

A smuggler's trick to get diamonds ashore undetected was cruel, but effective; he fed them to his dog in bits of meat, led his dog ashore unquestioned killed it and took the stones from its stomach, and laughed at the customhouse people. "Dogs are cheap," said he, "and the duty on diamonds is high."

Ohio democrats curse McKinley because wool is low. Justice, Bateman & Co., wool dealers of Philadelphia; say: "The Ohio and Michigan old fine woo's

that are offered in Boston and Philadelphia at 28 cents would not sell on the London market at over 16 cents."

That poor Mrs. Astor's Paris gowns should be sold for the duty and bought and worn by an actress in a vaudeville theater is enough to drive the four hundred into the democratic ranks, only they were there before.

Eugene Davenport, professor of agrid culture in the Michigan Agricultural college, has been offered the presidency of a new institution of the same kind in the republic of Brazil.

The duty on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht and Mrs. Astor's gowns is another of the awful effects of the McKinley bill. Such oppression of the poor can hardly be endured without protest.

"Money is abundant," says the Paris report of the last week's transactions on the Bourse, but prices for all European securities were weak; only "Americans" were strong.

The French Republic was twenty-one years old on the 4th, having endured longer than any other government since the overthrow of the monarchy in 1792.

The sooner Patrick Egan comes home from Chili the better. It would have been still better if he had never gone there as the representative of the United States.

Leo XIII did propose, two years ago, to remove from Rome to Monaco, but the plan fell through because of inability to agree about the gambling at Monte Carlo.

The markets of Germany are open to American pork and the republican administration has brought it about.

G. W. Peck, Jr., has been arrested for publishing an advertisement for the N. O. lottery. Why not G. W. P. Sr? Instruction to recognize the revolution sry government was cabled to Minister

Egan last Saturday. Frank Chaves, democratic sheriff of

C. AT .O

Scandia Supply Co's.

Commencing September 1st we entered upon the cash system, and in order to make it convenient for customers we issue \$5, \$10 and \$20 cash coupon books, which may be had at our store, to be paid for when taken.

AND

PROVISIONS

AND FAMILY SUPPLIES,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

ELLSWORTH

Is Not

With School Books.

But he is selling Books and all kinds of

SCHOOL * SUPPLIES

Cheaper than any one else

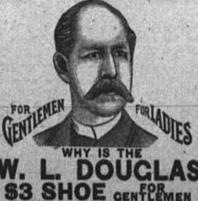
in the city.

CALL AND SEE .:-

BERT. ELLSWORTH.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.

13 TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 22



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Meats*of*All*Kinds!

Made from animals carefully selected, slaughtered at home, and

RICIDLY INSPECTED.

both on the hoof and after slaughter, and

Every Ounce Warranted.

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

Q. R. HESSEI

ELECTRICIAN -- DECORATOR.

"Signs for the Times." If you have a farm with a house and lot on it that you are going to paint, paper, kalsomine or grain, DON'T go to Lindley to borrow the brushes but get estimate. It's cheaper than buying brushes and it gives better satisfaction. He does everything in the line from a scene round by a picket fence (he likes to do fences, too) and down to a good or common, every day sign. Those white enamel letters he has put up recently are very attractive and durable. He's the man you want to see so drop him a card when you want him, or call at Room 3. Daley block, Escanaba.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE:

Northup & Northup,

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LOAN BROKERS

Office: One Door North of the Postoffice, Escauaba, Michigan.

Remember, we draw to all kinds of papers, execute deeds and mortgages, do conveyancing, and look after property for Yours for Business,

NORTHUP & NORTHUP.

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.

Germany wants corn, as well as pork, and we've got it to spare.

Carleton Graves, an American traveler. is in trouble in Germany. He was taking kodak views of the fortifications of Mayence and is held as a spy. They are particular about those things in Germany,

Two girls outraged, murdered, and the house burned over their bodies, at Livingston, Overton Co., Tennessee.

The Detroit international exposition did not "pay out."

The Capital Fracassa (whatever that is) is authority for a statement that Leo XIII is dying.

A Hoosier boy has made what he calls At Bloomington, Ills., one Dr. Ballard was enamored of Bertha Ison and, when she said no to his suit, killed her and then himself.

The U.S. treasury bought 25,000 ounces of silver Monday at 98.2 cents an ounce, John T. Rich (whom the republicans should have run against Winans instead of the man they did) is "a bigger man" than the governor just now, being president of the State Agricultural Society and engaged in preparing for the fair.

At Battle Creek, on Monday, two women were elected to places on the school board. The women of the city turned out to vote.

Major McKinley spoke at the labor day celebration at Cinginnati. "There is nothing too good for the men who work," was his declaration and the key note of his speech.

Minneapolis folks say no to St. Paul's plan for the consolidation of the two cities. "Nothing in it for Minneapolis." an "aquacycle" with which he beats steamboat time on the Wabash.

The air was accidentally shut off from a diver at work in Muskegon harbor and before they could get him to the surface and out of his suit he was so far gone that he can hardly recover.

A well at Dundee, Monroe county, poisoned twenty-five persons of whom five have died already with malignant

A strike of the colored cotton pickers, half a million strong, is threatened. They are organized in the "Alliance" and the strike is for a cent a pound and rations. Old Crow, a chief of the southern Chey-

ennes, is at work at the "Messiah" craze Michigan's wheat crop exceeds 27,000,

000 bushels though it is not called a wheat The Dago laborers have given Norris-

town the itch. Two more of the Keystone bank thieves,

two clerks, are in arrest and will follow Bardsley to Moyamensing. Frank Bigelow, 18 years old, surprised

burglars in his father's house at Detroit and was mortally wounded by them. Near Echo Lake), Chippewa county, an

eagle attacked and killed an Indian child last week.

Visitors at Asbury Park were treated to a sight-a big water-spout-last week. It did no damage.

The New York republicans nominated J. S. Fassett for governor. A letter from Andrew D. White withdrew his name before a ballot was cast and Fassett had it

Judge Cooley has resigned the chairmanship of the commission under the interstate commerce law; his health compels it, or rather his illness. He will rest. That Yokohama mail was landed at

Queenstown inside the twenty days. J. M. Bundy, editor of the New York

Mail and Express, is dying of apoplexy at Paris. Denmark follows Germany in opening

its markets to American pork. Davip Hastings has been clerk of the markets of Pittsburgh for eighteen years,

and has got away with \$32,000 of the city's money.

Stockholders Meeting. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Bark River store company, will be held at the store of J. B. Frechette, in the township of Bark River on the 26th day of September 1891, at 7-30 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the directors of said company to sell the real estate owned by said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly

come before said meeting. J. B. FRECHETTE, Dated September, 9th. 1891. President.

Milwankee Exposition. For the Industrial Exposition to be held at Milwaukee, Sept. 2 to Oct. 17, special excursion tickets will be sold, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Milwaukee & Northern R'ys.

On Sept. 1st, and on all Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the Exposition, at one fare and one-third for the round trip, 25 cents being added for

Sept. 14th to 19th, inclusive, Oct. 2nd and 16th, fare one way for round trip. Coupons good until the Monday following date of sale. 36 12 t

My wife, Mary Theoret, having left my bed and board on the 8th of September, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby give notice that I will pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

ARCHE THEORET.

Escanaba, Sept. 9, 1891.

FACTS ABOUT SUNSTROKE.

A Prominent Physician's Advice and Hints for Hot Weather.

The following hints for the prevention and treatment of sunstroke cases are given the Press by a physician of high repute in this city.

There are more cases of heat exhaustion in June than in July and August. because after hot weather has lasted a month or six weeks the system becomes habituated, whereas it is taken by surprise by any sudden hot spell in June. There are cases of heat exhaustion at all times in summer, but the fatal cases occur in June.

A person can be overcome in a heated room or shop. It has also been noticed that the periods during which the greater number of cases occur are also periods of high barometric pressure. This must have some effect in driving the blood from the surface to

the interior of the body.

In fatal cases it is found that the brain and lungs are gorged with blood, and the blood itself is thickened as if its watery constituents had been dissipated by excessive heat. There have been several cases in the Pennsylvania hospital in which the operation of venesection was resorted to with the object of relieving the internal congestion, and in which the blood was so thick that it would not run out and had to be squeezed out by pressure and

The mortality in sunstroke cases is very high. In some years one-third of those admitted to hospitals died in spite of all treatment. Prevention is better than remedies. The best way to avoid sunstroke is to keep from the sun's rays as much as possible, not to run or work too hard. For those who are obliged to be in the sun it is advisable to wear light clothing, a straw or felt hat, perferated to allow a free circulation of air, drink freely of cold water or other refreshing liquids, and aim to drink a small quantity very often rather than a large quantity at

Many fatal cases have occurred through the imprudence of men who, after some unusual exertion, take a large draught of ice-water or cold beer. The large amount of icy fluid entering stomach at one time chills its surface, and forces three or four ounces of blood to the brain in excess of its natural requirements, resulting in cerebral congestion and death.

Those exposed to the sun ought to bathe the face and head with cold water several times during the day. Especially little children ought to be cooled off in this manner. A man who suddenly finds he has stopped perspiring during a hot day is in great danger, especially if his skin feels exceedingly hot. He ought to stop work, get into the shade, bathe his head with very cold water, and drink either a cup of hot tea or a glass of luke warm milk with a little cognac, the object being to draw the blood from the brain by a cold effusion of the head and a gentle stimulating drink to the stomach. In many cases this will bring back the equilibrium to the system, perspiration will begin again, and the danger will be overcome.

In more violent cases, where the man suddenly drops, becomes unconscious, the bystanders frequently think they perform their duty by placing the man on the pavement, calling an officer and bringing the patrol wagon. In this way an hour may elapse, and the man's life may be lost by the delay. Treatment ought to begin at once. The man should be placed in the shade, ice water should be poured on his head, or kept against his head by means of cloths, and ordinary cold hydrant water poured over his body until a physician arrives, who should be sent for at once. There ought to be no attempt made to keep the man's clothes dry. The more they are soaked the better they are for the patient since a great deal of the water will be absorbed by the skin and finally entering the blood will tend to keep it fluid. In some rare cases it may be neccessary to rub the entire body with ice. But this ought to be done only for a brief period, and under the immediate direction of a physician. In many cases bleeding will be a good practice.

The practice of many employers of hustling off their sick employes, whether sick from sunstroke or other cause, in a patrol wagon or ambulance, relieves them of trouble at once, but very often works great injury to the sick person. On hot days frequent calls on the ambulance will make the last man wait until perhaps it is too late. In all cases a physician should be summoned at once, but the bystanders can initiate the treatment. - Philadelphia Press.

A Kettle With a History.

A lady residing at Tribes Hills, N. Y., is in possession of a massive copper teakettle which dates back to the days of the revolution and has an interesting history. It then belonged to Adam Fonda, whose father was tomahawked during Sir John Johnson's raid, in 1780, his house being burned at the same time. Adam Fonda lived on the banks of the Cayadutta, and his house was also burned. One of the Tories who was engaged in this vandalism saw in this house a teakettle which was to good to be destroyed, and he took it and filled it with butter which had just been churned. He then hid it under the Cayadutta bridge, expecting to return that way, but he never came back for it, and not long afterward some children playing under the bridge discovered it. This kettle was the only article saved from the house,-Good Housekeeping.

-A native bard sent a poem to the editor of this journal, and apologized for his tardiness in furnishing the verses on the plea that he was completing a patent for a fire-escape which occupied most of his time. As the editorial rooms are on the first floor and almost on a level with the street, the poet will not need his fire-escape when calling upon the editor to learn the fate of his ode. Still it was a delicate way of expressing his opinion about the merit of his composition.—San Francisco NewsLEGAL.

ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta.

At a session of the probate court for said county held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba on the just day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probats.

In the matter of the estate of Jeannette Dincen, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Jeannette Dincen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edwin M. Dincen the Administrator of said Estate praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate, to the heirs at law of said deceased.

Therespon it is ordered that Saturday, the 36th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden in the probat; office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if asy there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this orderto be published the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A

A true copy. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.,
July 30, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or the clerk of the circuit court of Menominee county, at Menominee, Mich., on September 16, 1891, viz:
Isaac R. Bastain, Hd. Application No 3338, for the e ½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼, sec. 32, tp 38 n,r 25 w.

P5 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his con, dinuous residence upon and cultivation of said land-

viz: Charles D. Snyder, Dan; Mahoney, Christopher Bastian, and Burnette Augustine, all of Nadeau GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

First publication September 4, 1891.
THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Delta THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Delta.

In Chancery.

Sarah Hocks, vs. Perry G. Hibbard, Johanah Hibbard, Perry G. Wright, Henry W. King, Simeon Farwell, Henry S. Farwell and Stephen Lasky.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Delta, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of January, 1891, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, on the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all those certain premises described as follows, to wit: Lots seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) and twelve, (12) of block one, (1) according to the recorded plat of Rapid River, Mason ville township, Delta county, Michigan.

Dated August 25th, 1891.

ALFRED P. SMITH,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

Mead & Jennings,

MEAD & JENNINGS, Complainants' Solicitors

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Marquette Mich., July 30, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Menominee Co. in Menominee, Mich on September 16, 1891, viz:

Theodor Dirkman, Hd., application No. 3381, for the w ½ of n e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec. 36, tp 38, n r 26 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his ontinuous residence upon and cultivation of said

William Cory, Phillip Arnold, of Powers, Mich., Thomas Kittleson and Antone Webber, of English, GEO. A. ROYCE, Register.

Notice of attachment.

The I. Stephenson Company, vs. Spooner R The I. Stephenson Company, vs. Spooner R. Howell, in attachment.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July A. D. 1891, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of the I. Stephenson Company the above named plaintiff against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, moneys and effects of Spooner R. Howell, the decendant above named, for the sum of seven hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifteen cents, which said writ was returnable on the 4th day of August A. D. 1801. which said with was August A.D. 1891.

Dated this 24th day of August 1897.

ROYCE & WAITE,

Attorneys for plaintiff,

PROBATE NOTICE.

Natice of Michican, 1 ss.

County of Delta. 1 ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 3rd day of Angust, A. D. 1891, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Furlong, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased as wearing to present these claims to said. said county, deceased, and that all creditors 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 allowance, on or before the 3d day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday, the 2d day of November, and on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, August 3d, A. D.
EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate,

OTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office, at Marquette, Mich.,
Sept. 2, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court of Menomunee County at Menominee Mich.,

on October 13, 1891., viz. James Vanidestine Hd. Application No. 3716 for the self of nelf and nelf of self sec. 36. Tp. 37 n r

He names the following witnesses to prove his ontinuous residence upon and cultivation of said continuous residence upon land, viz: Charles McDonald, Robert Coulter, P. Peterson and James Henderson, all of Bagley Mich. GEO, A. ROYCE, Ct. Register,

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING.

ATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate court County of Datta. So. for said county of Delta, holden at the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday, the 7th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, judge of probate, In the matter of the estate of Simon Greenhoot, deceased.

On reading and filing the final report and account of Solomon Greenhoot, the administrator of said es-

of Solomon Greenhoot, the administrator of said esate.

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

And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Semi-Weekly from Port, a newspaper printed and c reulating in said county of Delta for three successive weeks, and also by Causing the same to be personally served at least 14 days previous to said day of hearing upon Bertha Greenhood, widow of said deceased, if she be found in said county.

Set 14

[A true copy.**] **EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate,

**First publication September 11th, 1891,

PROBATE NOTICE.

County of Delta,
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba on Monday the 7th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ainety one.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Peter Robison, deceased.

First publication August 7, 1891.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Noe Daust of Escambla Michigan to Julien Edein of the same place, chated September 12th A. D. 1588, and recorded in the office of the Register of D. eds. for the County of Delta and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1588, in Liber G of Mortgages, on page 41 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the 12th not to be due at the date of this notice the 12th notice th

The west twenty (26) feet of Lot number one (1) of Block number Twenty six (26) of the village (now city) of Escanaba according to the recorded plat there-

A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Mortgagee,

First publication August 14, 1891. ORDER OF HEARING.

COUNTY OF DELTA SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 1st day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of William Furlong, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of William Furlong, deceased.

On Reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ole Langstad, praying, amongst other things, for reasons therein set forth, that the administratrix of said estate may be authorized and required to convey certain real estate in said petition described to Ole Langstad, in pursuance of a certain land contract alleged to have been made by said deceased in his life time

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 14th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

there be, why the prayer of the passage.

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

(A true copy.)

EMIL GLASER,

29 St

Judge of Probate.

First publication, August 7, 1891.

First publication, August 7, 1891.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss

County of Delta Ss

Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the probate court for the said county, of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba on Monday the 3rd of August in the year ope thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jeannette Dincen, deceased,

In the matter of the estate of Jeannette 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 29th
day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that
the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all
other persons interested in said estate, are required
to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden
in the probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show
cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

At d it is Further ordered, that said petitioner give
notice to the persons interested in said estate of the

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

PMIL CLASED.

(A true copy.)

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 3rd. day of July, 1890, executed by Alexander Gratton to Emil Pillon, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Delta, in Liber "G" of mortgages, on page 314, on the 16th. day of December, 1891, at 10-35, o'clock, A.M. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Stro. 30 of principal and interest, and which with

A.M. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of \$10.30 of principal and interest, and which with the statutory costs of foreclosure is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court bose in the city of Escanaba, in said county of Delta, on the 17th day of October 1891, at ten o clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described is said mortgage 38 follows, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bark River, in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Being known as lot No. two (28 situated on the south west side of C. & N. W. R. R. at Shaffer, said lot being fifty feet by One hundred feet, and on which stands a log house, all being in the South East quarter of the North West quarter of section twenty (29) Township thirty nine (39) North of Range twenty four (24) West.

MEAD & IENNINGS,

EMIL PILLON,

Attorneys.

First publication August 7, 1891. ORDER FOR HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.,
County of Delta, Ss.,
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 ninety-one. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Saras, Jane Beach,

In the matter of the estate of Saras. Jane Beach, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles E. Brotherton, the Administrator of the estate of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to Eliza A. Beach, the mother and only surviving parent of said deceased, she being the sole heir at law of said Sarah Jane Beach, deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appears on interested in said estate are required to ap-

legatees and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

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

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Prebate.

(A true copy.)

ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Michigan, as.
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 31st day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.
Present, Hon. Emil Gisser, Judge of Probate
In the matter of the estate of Richard Malone, decessed.

A. H. Butts,

-Dealer in-

LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARD,

Near C. & N. W. Passenger Depot.

A full assortment constantly on hand, consisting of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

Sash, Doors and Blinds at Lowest Prices.

Use the Celebrated



MICA ROOFING FELT.

Estimates furnished contractors and others on short notice.

10 GIVE ME A CALL. "61

OLOTHING-DRY GOODS

OD-:-GOODS

*LOW PRICES

Call and see us as we have the most complete and largest stock ever dis-

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Should call and see us before buying elsewhere as we can

Save You from 331-3 to 50 Per

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Was never so complete as at the present time.

We have purchased so heavily that we are compelled to sell cheaper than any other store in the town to make room for the goods that are arriving daily. Call and convince yourself at

Kratze's : Double : Store. 608--610 Ludington Street.

J. N. MEAD.

@ .J. N. MEAD . 6

-NEVER WAS IN BETTER SWAPE TO DO-

FINE WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRS

THAN AT THE PRESENT.

All work entrusted to his care will be done in a workmanlike manner and on time and fully warranted.

Bring it in and see for yourselves. We want your work and will do all that any live man can to please.

YOURS TRULY,

J. N. MEAD, Escanaba, Mich.

A. P. LINN,

General Blacksmithing

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Promptly Done.

For Sale Cheap for Cash

Two span of heavy horses, two pairs of logging sleighs, one pair of supply sleighs, two good lumber wagons, two setts of double harness, and chains All Kinds of Repairing for two setts of sleighs. Will sell separately for the entire lot, cheap for cash.

ED. DONOVAN.

GEORGIA St., ESCANABA.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

How a Hot-Headed Editor Sacrificed His Life. In 1853 Edward Glibert, formerly of Albany, N. Y., was editor-in-chief of the Alta, and was regarded as the most brilliant newspaper writer in California. At the same time Gen. James W. Denver was secretary of state and considered a superlor man in every way. A bill had been passed by the legislature to send a relief train to overland immigrants who might be found in a destitute condition anywhere upon the route to be taken. Denver was to be in command and Gov. Bigler was to escort it out of Sacramento. Gilbert let fly his animated pen at this parade and burlesqued the governor and maligned the general. Denver, who was pretty handy with a

"This is inviting death at the drop of the handkerchief," declared Ed Me-Gowan, "for Denver is the surest rifle

pen himself, replied to Gilbert, and so

completely used him up, so to speak,

that there was no way out for the edit-

or but to challenge Denver to mortal

shot in the state." "It is too bad," said Dave Broderick, "and the affair must be settled in some other way. The general is too brave a man to decline the challenge, and Gilbert will be killed at the first fire."

"Too brave a man to decline! Ah, Dave, he hasn't reached that point of bravery yet. It requires more real bravery to decline a challenge than to accept one. The man who refuses to fight when challenged is outside the pale of genteel society.'

"But it should be adjusted." "Yes, it should be, but it cannot be. Denver's retort is too terrible, and, alas! too true."

"But a brilliant young man will be killed. Denver is a dead shot."

"Gilbert is no novice. He is a man of great courage, and the stain put upon him must be wiped out with blood."

Mutual friends did their level best to prevent the duel, but to no account. Gilbert declared that death was preferable to the stain Denver had put upon him. "I'll fight the secretary to the .death!" exclaimed Gilbert to his warm est friend. "I am as cool-headed, as sound, as honorable, as brave and as good a shot as Denver. We have both seen service in Mexico and are not afraid of death. Nothing shall prevent our meeting."

The duel took place at the "Oaks," forty miles from Sacramento, nearly forty years ago. As the combatants stood twenty paces from each other, with rifles, Denver whispered to his second: "I shall throw away my fire and give that Hotspur a chance for mutually satisfactory adjustment."

"But that is no way to fight," exclaimed Dr. Wake Brierly. "Your adversary has challenged you and you have accepted his challenge, and you must not throw away your life foolishly. Gilbert has made up his mind to kill you or be killed."

But Denver threw away his first fire, and Gilbert took deadly aim, but his shot missed the manly spot. Then every person on the ground except Gilbert worked energetically and faithfully for an adjustment. Denver sent word that pacification was easy, but Gilbert replied:

"Hang pacification! In my difficulty with Nugent I agreed to an adjustment, and a shadow was cast upon my honor and courage. I would prefer death to compromise."

When Denver was informed of Gilbert's sensitiveness he sent word to his opponent that he would advance and take him by the hand.

"Never! Gentlemen, never!" cried the infuriated edit ... "That would be a compromise; and, upon such occasions, a compromise means dishonor. I prefer death to dishonor!"

The rifles were then reloaded, and Gen. Denver, while removing his coat, remarked: "I must defend myself." Then the men were placed, and each took deliberate aim at the other. Denver escaped untouched, but Gilbert fell dead with a bullet through his heart .-Cleveland Leader.

SIX CENTS' WORTH OF SLEEP.

A Nightmare Experience on the Howery Related By One Who Has Tried It.

Do you know there is a place on the Bowery where they take men in for six cents a night? It does not make much difference just where on the Bowery it is, but it is a lodging house (or so called, at any rate), and it will not take you long to find it should you have occasion. A man of average sensibilities could hardly stand more than one night of it, and that one night would probably be a haunting dream for the rest of his

"Well, into this place I went one night because I had fust the six cents necessary to procure what the sign outside termed a "lodging." I had to sleep; I was so nearly dead tramping around that just at that moment the aldewalk vould have been a pleasant enough bed. I went in and up the stairs covered by new oilcloth reinforced by shiny brass plates on the tips of each step. On the first floor was the office, so brilliantly illumined with a big electric light that it hurt my eyes. Dig electric light that it hurt my eyes. The office was clean-looking at any rate, although there was nothing very comfortable about it. A few plain kitchen chairs, occupied by the kind of men you meet on the street every day, and who shamble up to you, smelling vilely of liquor, and, holding out dirtbegrimed hand, mumble something about "hungry" and "nothin' to eat for two days, night's lodgin'."

Everybody knows that class of men, and a description of those who sat in the common chairs will be enursity un-

ommon chairs will be entirely un-sary. Some of them were read-newspapers, but the most were ag motionless, simply gazing into

I walked up to the office and felt ashamed to ask for a six-cent room. The clerk might at one time have been a prize-fighter, if appearances went for anything, for he was heavily built about the shoulders, had square jaws and his face was covered with scars of buttle. A thick, brown mustache, rak-

formation of which plainly denoted the most b utal of dispositions.

"Watcher name?" he asked in a professional way, and when he was told he pushed the money into a big tin box an i scribbled what was cyldentistine name in a big greasy locally ledger.

"Wanter to bed now?" he asked without looking up, and when I said 'yes" he yelled out:

"Hey, Jimmie, here's a gent wants a bunk in a rush. A six-center." Jimmie walked very slowly to the desk. He looked just like the men

who were sitting around.

"Let her go, young feller, and follow me," he said, and then he led the way up stairs. We went up two flights and past two grades of rooms. The higher up the cheaper the price. On the top floor we stopped. There were no beds nor even bunks. It would be rather difficult to describe the room. I hardly think a photograph would give an idea of what I saw. Rats scampered away at our approach, and one or two heavy, sepulchral snores betrayed the presence of earlier comers.

From one end of the long floor to the other were arranged a series of posts braced against the floor and ceiling. Through holes in the posts were ropes, heavy ropes, half an inch thick, which were run the length of the room. Pieces of canvas running laterally from one rope to the other and swung like hammocks were the beds. There were probably accommodations in this room for two hundred and fifty men, but what accommodations they were, and what a foul smell pervaded the apart-

ment, and in fact everything! I was led over to a canvas by Jimmie, the henchman.

"Strip," he said.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Strip, of course. Peel your duds, take off your clothes. Do yer think I'm agoing to stay here all night for a sixcent bloke? Some of you mugs make me tired. If yer went to bed here with yer duds on yer wouldn't have anything in the mornin'. See?"

I saw, but I did not like it very much. I was too tired, however, to argue, and the heat of the place made me more drowsy than ever. I stripped and in a few minutes stood naked, while he gathered my clothes and put them on a numbered nail in a closet with some other clothing. He gave me a brass' check, the number of which corresponded with the number under the nail. There was a string through the hole in the check, and I put it around my neck and was ready for bed. A mockery, do you think? Well, that's what I thought then, but it does not matter now so long as it is all over.

Jimmie tossed me a blanket, a dirty, black looking rag, and showed me a piece of canvas, which he called my bed. I laid down, put the apology for a blanket over me and fell asleep.

When I awakened it must have been about midnight. A low, rumbling sound filled the room. The lodgers were snoring in unison. They were happy enough; it was their life, and the vermin which swarmed over everything troubled them not a bit.

From that time on until daybreak I dozed lightly and finally fell into another sleep. I dreamed of the most horrible things. I thought I was running from an army of vermin. I looked behind and heard shouting. The next instant I had fallen from a cliff. I awoke. The dream was partly true. Jimmie had loosened the ropes suddenly, and the hammocks, thus released. had fallen to the floor.

"Do youse fellers want ter sleep all day fer six cents?" he was shouting as he let down row after row of the hammocks, while the sleeping occupants tumbled out half-naked, but not surprised at such treatment, for it was not at all new to them. There were at least a dozen whom he could not arouse, and while we all stood around wrapped up in our blankets he drew a bucketful of water from a faucet near by and rlooded the floor around the sleepers. They awoke soon enough under such treatment. Then he opened the big closet and called out the numbers under the nails, and as each man handed in a check he was given his clothing, which

he put on as speedily as possible. That was my first and last experience in a six-cent lodging-house. It could not have been any worse, and I am thankful it is only a memory, although it sometimes haunts me and I think of Jimmie with a feeling of bitterness. But, after all, he was only doing his duty, like a scale which weighs you when you put a nickel in the slot.—N. W. World.

Mr. Oldwedde-Maria, you remarked

this morning that I never loved you and married you for your money, I believe. Mrs. Oldwedde—Yes, and I don't think you ever did.

Mr. Oldwedde-Well, I've been looking through some papers of mine to-day and I came across a bill for nineteen hammocks that we wore out during our honeymoon.-Boston News.

-Richmond, Me., is the home of a clown goat which is a source of much amusement all along the Kennebec. He is a great pet among the steamboat men, and a regular visitor at the wharf when steamers arrive or depart. One day Billy's owner missed him, but two days afterward, when the steamer Kennebec arrived, the goat walked calmly down the gangplank, dressed in a pair of old trousers, a swallow-tail coat and a stovepipe hat. He had been to Boston with his friends, the deck hands, and came home with an increased digand came home with an increased dig-nity of bearing naturally consequent upon a visit to that learned town. When a lady in the waiting room petted him the goat whipped her veil from her face and swallowed it in a twinkling. Then he went home in his new togs, which he has probably since eaten— N. Y. Sun.

-Mrs. Peppercorn (reading)-"One of the idols most revered by the Japanese is that represented by the figure of a woman, seated, resting her chin in her hand." Mr. Peppercors. "Very interesting, my dear. Proves that the Japanese are among the wisest people of the earth." Mrs. P.—"How so?" Mr. P. (impressivals). "Because the

AN INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

A Dosen Pitchers of Ice Water Sent to a Bridal Chamber. "The funniest experience I ever had," said Col. L. A. Leonard, of Cincinnati, recently, "was during a visit I recently made to New York in company with my sister. We went to the Grand Union hotel, and I requested the clerk to give us a couple of adjoining rooms.
"I understood the clerk to say that
we were assigned to rooms Nos. 98 and

101. We were conducted to the rooms, and I was shown to No. 99. Shortly afterward inv sister informed me that she could not succeed in getting anyone to answer the bell, and requested me to ring mine and order a pitcher of ice water for her. I rang and requested the boy who responded to take a pitcher of ice water to room No. 101. Before going down stairs, a few minutes later, I asked my sister if she had received the ice water, and was informed that she had not. I rang again and told the second boy to take a pitcher of ice water to room No. 101. I went below and soon returned, and was surprised to learn that no ice water had been delivered in my sister's room.

"By that time I was interested, and told my sister that I would see that she got some ice water if I had to go after it myself. So I rang once more and told the bell boy that a pitcher of ice water must be taken to room No. 101 right away, and he said that he would surely attend to it.

"After waiting some time I made inquiry of my sister again, and she said that no ice water had come, and begged me not to bother myself about it, as it seemed to be a hopeless task. But I replied that water was cheap, and she should have some sure. I went to the person in charge of our corridor and preferred a request that a pitcher of ice water be sent to room No. 101. I received a promise that it should be attended to instanter. But it wasn't.

"My next attempt was to prevail upon the elevator boy to take a pitcher of ice water to room No. 101. He declared

that he would do so on the next trip. "He failed. In despair I went to the office of the hotel and asked the clerk if it were possible to have a pitcher of ice water sent to room No. 101.

"'Certainly,' was the answer; 'that can be done without any trouble.' " 'I have been trying to have it done

ever since I came here, and I haven't made the riffle yet,' I said, 'and if it is a possible thing I would like to have it done. "Later I stepped into the elevator,

and the boy there asked me if I were going up to the 101 floor. "'Yes,' I responded. 'Why?'

"'A hundred and one will throw you out of the window if he catches you, said the boy. "'What are you talking about?' I

"'Why there is a bride in a room in 101 and you have been firing ice water into their room all the evening, and the man is wild. He swears he will murder you.'

"Upon investigation I found that my sister's room was not 101 at all, but was 97. My room was 99, and, as my sister's room was next to it, I thought it was 101. There I had sent about ten pitchers of ice water to 101, and didn't know

"I had left a call in the office for 99 and 101 for 4 o'clock the next moraing when I was down stairs last, and never thought to have it changed. So at 4 o'clock the bride and groom were awakened by a thundering knock at their door, which made them furious, and they were firmly persuaded that the early call was a part of the icewater fiend's scheme to annoy them.

"I escaped with my life and was glad of it."-N. Y. Journal.

HE WAS WILLING.

How the Native Looked on the Schemes of the Real Estate Dealers. "I see they have platted out a suburb three miles south of here," said the

stranger on the hotel steps to the old party smoking a cob pipe. "Yep," returned the native without taking the pipe from his mouth.

"And another to the east."

"And one to the northwest." "Yep; and they're talking of one due

"Do you think this place is big enough to have suburbs?" "Nop." "No one but a blamed idiot would

want a suburban residence when the town itself is so quiet."

"I guess they're not selling many lots?"

"Nop." "You don't approve the move, then?"

"Yep." "What?"

"The more the merrier."

"Why, you just said ---" "See here, mister," interrupted the native at last, taking his pipe from his mouth, "you don't know me, I reckon. These here real estate sharps got to fighting about which has the best sub-urb and then they advertise, and each one tries to knock the other's eyes out with his advertisements. And, stranger, I run the only daily paper in the town. I'm with 'em if they plat out the whole state."—Chicago Tribune.

No Chloe Wild and Shy. "She is never embarrassed by her surroundings. She always looks as if she felt thoroughly at home, no matter where you see her."
"I was struck with that when I saw her on the street yesterday in a Mother

Hubbard."-Puck

-H. W. Mabry, of Green Cove, Fla., says that a stray hen, for the time sojourning on the premises of Blain Brothers' car works, laid an egg near the dry kiln. No one disturbed the the dry kiln. No one disturbed the egg, and one morning's some three weeks afterward one of the workmen who happened to be engaged near by discovered that the egg seemed to be animated, and watched the proceedings for a few minutes, when, to his amazement, a pretty little black chick stepped out of the shell and took in the surroundings as naturally as if it had been under obligations to some motherly fowl for bringing it into existence after the most approved fashion. Advertisements.

USE DR. CRAIC'S

ORIGINAL KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Grown Plasters and Pills.

They are the only bafe 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

> C. B. R. A. Sold by all Druggists.

The Craig Medicine Co. PASSAIC, N. J.

PURNISHINGS.

We Go!

Prices Go Down

HOUSE

GE0. 600K'S

Now is the time to Buy."

Remember we exchange New Goods for Second-Hand Furniture.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BUTTER, EGGS

-AND -

Farm & Produce

-OF ALL KINDS AT-

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RECEIVED DAILY.

Your Patronage is Solicited.





⇒EVERY DAY

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THe Escanaba Manf'g Co. OFFICE and BAR ROOM

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

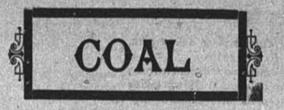
Special Furniture to Order.

DOCTOR

J. F. OLIVER.

ALL KINDS OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Blossburg



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By the TON, CARLOAD or CARGO.

Office on Merchant's Dock.

ESCANABA,

MICH.

Builders': Hardware,

LIME AND HAIR

Sash, - Doors - and - Blinds,

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JOHN A. MONAUGHTAN, APPLA,

The Ind an Fighter Chased By an Angry The troub e with the Sio x in Dakota

is bringing to the surface many old stories about Indians and Indian fight-ers, particularly about the late Gen. George Crook, who was regarded during his life-time by many people as having more intimate acquaintance with the Indian and his traits than any other white man. He had lived in their re-gion so long and had taken such a active interest in them that he was thoroughly posted as to their traits, tendencies and ace is, and their ways of think-ing and doing. This knowledge was utilized in his campaign against them with great effect, and frequently his success in satisfactorially solving tough aboriginal problems was due more to his acquaintance with the natures of the people whom he was fighting than to any other cause. He was asked by a trader once why he did not make an advance so as to hurry up the Indians in something that it was desired they should do, and he replied: "I suppose

that if I were to go out there"-indicating a vast field in front of his headquarters between him and the Indian camp -"and sit down and do nothing at all I should be able to get the Indians to hurry faster than if I pushed the campaign in the way of active hostilities." Future events showed the wisdom of When he was a lieutenant serving on

the "plains," as the entire western country was called in those wild days, he encouraged the friendly Indians within reaching distance of his post, wherever it might be, to come to his quarters and visit him, so that he might study their characteristies and become thoroughly acquainted with the ways and languages of the various tribes with which he was brought into contact. Hence it was that Orook's quarters, whether house or tent, were usually supplied with one or more of these questionable ornaments stowed away in some section or other, making himself perfectly at home, for if there is one thing above another that an American Indian can do in a thoroughly artistic manner it is to utilize the advantages of hospitality on the part of some one else to the last extreme. Finally, Lieut Crook grew a little tired of having Indians come to his quarters at all hours and spread themselves all over the premises, so he began to play pranks on them to induce them to be more careful about their visits. He therefore began a series of practical jokes upon them, one of which is still told by those who heard of it at the time with great gusto.

A great fellow of the regulation copper hue walked into Crook's house one day in the winter, without any sort of warning, as was the custom, and, stridup to the fireplace, turned back to the blaze and, lifting his blanket slightly, proceeded to warm the calves of his legs, to the great annoyance of those assem-The Indian was perfectly complacent and failed with true aboriginal stupidity to take the various hints that were thrown at him until he received a most decidedly convincing one at the hands of the host, who on the pretence of fixing the fire, walked around the immovable figure before the grate and heated the poker slightly and then gave with it an allopathic application to the bare skin of the Indian's leg.

There was a yell and a war whoop as the maddened Indian plunged wildly around the room, first in an endeavor to discover what had struck him, and then, when he had found out, in a frantic effort to capture Crook, who found that valor was not the thing for such an occasion and fled precipitately, pursued by the shouting savage. The chase was described by those who witnessed the incident as being funny in the extreme to all but Crook, who soon found that he had a very serious problem to solve in evading that pursuer. He finally ran upstairs and hid himself in a closet while the Indian was raging around in his search. From that time forth Crook had immunity on his own hearth from the encroachments of Indians, although some of his companions asserted that a few of his gray hairs found their origin in that terrible chase. -Washington Star.

FRUIT CULTURE IN GERMANY. Interesting Facts Concerning the Industry

in Early Times.

An article published not long ago in the Illustrirte Gartenzeltung of Vienna, gave, on the authority of old state papers, some interesting facts with regard to the fruit culture, of former times in the kingdom of Wurtemburg. It seems

that the earliest mention of this industry is found in accounts of the destruction of vineyards and orchards during the wars of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while the first recorded edict for their protection dates from 1515, and imposes a fine on anyone who shall cut down fruit trees, wild or cultivated, on open grounds. Another edict, dated 1552, declares that children caught stealing fruit shall be punished by their fathers, or imprisoned, or put in baskets and dipped in the water. That wild fruits were still largely de-pended upon is proved by an ordinance of the year 1506, saying that a cultivat-or may pick up the fruit from wild trees, but must not shake them, as what remains on the branches must be left for the animals, which at that period the upper classes so greatly desired to hunt. It appears that the planting of fruit trees was not pre-scribed until 1600, when the setting out of mulberry trees was ordered. Each grown man under the age of forty was to plant one, and each stranger coming to reside in the province was to plant two on public land; and from later edicts if appears that the fruit of such trees could be gathered by the planter during his life time, and then by his widow, but that after her death they reverted to the commune. The edict of 1655, which declared that fruit trees must not be planted nearer than seven feet and nut trees not nearer than ten feet to a neighbor's boundary line still holds good. The mulberry continued in high honor through the eighteenth century, for we read of an order dated 1755 which

with two lines of these trees standing sixteen feet apart. In the following year apple and pear trees are also named for such service, but merely in positions were mulberries would not grow or bear. Only in 1793 was heed paid to the fact that the interval be-tween the trees which sufficed for mulberries was insufficient for the other sorts. Then a distance of twenty-four feet was prescribed for old roads and

of thirty-two feet for new ones. In 1718 a desire to maintain the reputation of the vineyards which produced the then famous Neckar wine, called forth an order against the planting of fruit trees in vineyards, accompanied by sentence of immediate death against all that had already been thus planted, unless they were over fifty years of age, when they might be preserved until their time of bearing should be over. til their time of bearing should be over.
In 1723 a money reward was offered for the destruction of wasps' nests.

consisting of pheasants, woodcock, partridge, hare and rabbits. The shouts and calls of the beaters, the rush of the destruction of wasps' nests.

Until the end of the last century

there were no nurseries of fruit-trees in Wurtemberg. The first was founded by Duke Charles Eugene when he established the Karls Akademie on his estate "La Solitude," and decided that horti-culture should be among the branches taught. The father of the poet Schiller was, after his retirement from the army, for many years director of this horticultural school.

Wine is, of course, mentioned very early in this series of public documents, but only in 1644 does one read of inns where beer as well as wine is sold, and drinks made from other fruits than the grape are not mentioned until 1650. The preparation on a large scale of all such drinks is then forbidden on account of the practice of using them to adulterate wine. It is only permitted to each farmer to prepare a certain stipulated small quantity for the consumption of his own household. Otherwise, it is declared, it would soon be impossible for the poor, and especially for women, to get their needful draught of pure wine, to say nothing of the ruin that might come on the country at large were this capital industry to deteriorate. A little later even the fabrication of small amounts of cider is forbidden; but it seems to have been impossible to enforce so radical a measure, and there is soon a return to laws which do not prohibit, but strictly control and limit its making. Not until 1735, how-ever, was the sale of cider allowed, and even then the warning against its admixture with wine was reiterated. Sometimes the two beverages could not even be sold at the same time, though cider might be alone. The use of certain inferior kinds of fruit for brewing drinks is also often forbidden even at this late date. Much fruit seems to have been used in those days for cooking purposes, even more, proportionately, than at present, although the Germans are remarkable to-day for their love of this kind of food. Ye cooked preparations of fresh fruit seem to have been almost exclusively employed, for references to dried fruits are few, and the prices named for them in 1622 are so high that they appear to have been then a luxury. These careful and strict regulations, of which we have here quoted only a few among many, prove that the government of that time took a truly paternal interest in the affairs of private cultivators as well as of the commune as such. But there can be no doubt that such regulations did much to encourage the development of local industries, or, at least, to keep them in the best path that the wisdom of the time could discover. Moreover, they were sometimes in the direction of enlarging, not restricting, the liberty of poor farmers, as is provided by a law of 1567, which gave them the right to transplant young wild fruit trees from the forests without any payment therefor. This privilege was a greater one than it may seem to modern readers, for there were vastly greater numbers of such trees in the forests then than now; and it was also more of a concession than we can easily realize, for hunting was then the one great amusement of the rich, and not only beasts of the chase were carefully preserved, but likewise the woods wherein they found their food. It should be noted, however, that the permission

To Tell Time by Your Beard. "I never carried a watch in my life," said a New Yorker of fifty. "A watch is a habit, not a necessary article. No man who carries a watch can be any more regular in his habits than I am. I can get up at a certain minute, and do so every morning. I can tell the time of day by feeling my face. The beard grows exactly so much, and you can come within a reasonable time of the hour by passing the hand over your chin. Not that it is often necessary, because regular habits soon become second nature, and you never think of wondering about the hour. Of course, the man who lives on trains and boats a good deal has to wear a timepiece and time-table."-N. Y. Herald.

is given for personal use only; no trans-

planted tree to be sold, and it seems as

though each peasant were allowed to

take but a single tree.-Garden and

An Important Omission. At a dinner Henry Clews was making a speech, in the course of which he referred to himself as a self-made man.

"Gentlemen," said he. "I'm a selfmade man." Shaking his head, which is as innocent of hair as the outside of an egg, he repeated-"a self-made

He paused a moment, when William R Travers, who was present, said to him, with that well-known stutter that gave point to his utterance: "W-w-well, Clews, w-w-when you

m-m-made yourself, w-w-why didn't you make some hair?"—N. Y. Press. -A Puzzling Question.-Brown-"Shoplifting is a crime, isn't it?" &mith—"Of course it is." Brown— "Well, then, how would you proceed against a cyclone that lifted a country store sky high?"—Saturday Evening

-Fly Talk.-First Fly-"Hi there, Bluebottle! Come over here. There's good. The mulberry continued in high honor through the eighteenth century, for we read of an order dated 1755 which prescribes the planting of all new roads

ENGLISH GROUSE PRESERVES.

A Bettue Shoot That Brought Down Thou-sands of Birds. Twelve guests, all crack shots, constituted the shooting party, and they were accompanied by their valets and ser-vants. Each shooter was provided with two guns, which were loaded by attendants as fast as discharged. The guns used were light weight, twelve to twenty gauge, all of the most expensive make. The twenty-five gamekeepers and over one hundred beaters started in advance of the shooters at early morning, and during the week's shoot the game was secured in a radius of from two to five miles from the castle, the shooters being stationed about one hundred yards apart, surrounding the cover to be beaten. The beaters, with game, the general fusilade of guns, the retrievers with their carts seen through the smoke collecting the dead and wounded game, constitutes a lively and exciting scene smacking of a military engagement. The daily one o'clock lunch, with its

accompanying interesting conversation and comments on the sport, was an agreeable hour's interlude. Different tents were allotted to guests, game keepers and serving men, according to their class, Events culminated with military precision, and the viands were abundantly served in first-class style During the five days' shoot some 6,000 pheasants, with perhaps a duplicate number of hare, rabbits, woodcock, partridges and pigeons, were slaughtered and distributed among guests and friends. The pheasant's flight is slow at starting, but by the time it reaches the open where the shooters are stationed they are in very swift flight, and a novice is apt to secure more tail feathers than meat when first firing at the gorgeous incomers. Usually pheasants on preserves are raised from eggs imported or collected and hatched by domestic fowls, but these birds were naturally bred; and as it was late in the season they were full grown and afforded capital sport. The woodcock were shot mostly in cover and ravines. They are nearly twice the size of our American cock, being similar in their habits and markings, with the excep-tion of the bars from bill to tail. The cock shooting of Wales and England is first- class sport, as the birds are wilder in their flights than their American cousins. On being flushed the first time they fly swift and far, resembling the flight of our birds when flushed the third or fourth time. The pastridge is a compact, gamy little bird, similar in habits and formation to our quail, being about twice the size, or a third smaller than our ruffed grouse. The hares are about the size of our prairie hare or jack rabbit, being shorter in the legs and weighing from six and one-half to ten pounds.-Forest and

THE PREVAILING STYLES.

Predicament in Which Two Young Men Found Themselves While Shopping. It was all the fault of the prevailing The two young men stopped in front

of a counter that was piled up with neglige shirts, carefully folded, and began an inspection of them. "There's about what you want, Jim," said one, pointing to a shirt with a pret-

ty blue stripe in it. But Jim shook his head. "Too much blue," he said. "Now,

there's one that's something like. How

much is that?" "One seventy," responded the dapper youth behind the counter. "Cheap enough!" said Jim. "I didn't

know you could get one for less than three dollars or three fifty." "Oh, yes," returned the clerk, "we

have them as low as sixty-nine cents. Will you take this one?" "Sure-at that price."

"What size, please?" "Fifteen and a half collar." "Fifteen and a-excuse me. What is the size of the lady's waist? We measure more by that, you know."

"Lady!" cried the would-be pur-chaser. "Do you suppose I'm doing shopping for women? I want it for my-

"Oh!" said the clerk, as he took one off the pile and shook it out, showing that it was a belted waist. "Third aisle to your right. Ask for Miss Jones. She has charge of men's neglige shirts. I handle only women's neglige waists."

Then he went down to the end of the counter and posed, and two men walked meekly away, muttering harsh things about women and their waists.-Chicago Tribune.

-Consul-General Kelley, who is now at home from his long sojourn in Cairo, says that not once during his residence in the land of the khedive did he get a glimpse of the wife or the grown daughter of any Egyptian official. The Egyptian women adhere very strictly to the Mohammedan law forbidding them to unveil their faces in public and very rarely leave their apartments. The present khedive has only one wife, although allowed four by the Prophet.

-An Imposition .- First Drummer-"Why don't you stop at the Skihi hotel any more?" Second Drummer-"They tried to work me. Put me on the top floor. Elevator got out of fix. Had to walk down stairs See?" First Drummer-"Well they could not help that, could they?" Second Drummer-"No; I suppose not. But they had the cheek to charge me for the extra day I put in getting back to the ground floor."-Indianapolis Journal.

-Mr. George Lippert, not satisfied with displaying one more fully-formed leg than the law of nature allows, now astonishes the entire medical and surgical staff of Bellevue hospital by re-vealing, under examination, that his heart is about six times the normal size of that organ, and, according to Dr. Overmiller, "beats as plainly on the right side as on the left, and apparently extends the whole way across."

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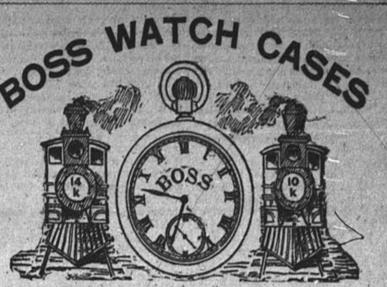
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HE MEANT WELL.

The justice of the peace had just finished the ceremony which made two young people, whose whole appearance was unmistakably rural, man and wife, where a middle need man appeared on when a middle-aged man appeared on the scene. The bride murmured "Par!" and then cast her glance toward the floor. The young man shifted his weight from one foot to the other, and exclaimed, in a way that would have seemed quite hearty if his voice had not faltered so:

"Evenin' to ye, neighbor; evenin'!"
By this time the girl had recovered palm of her hand, she said:

"I'd like fur to know what brings you all these here miles, interferin' with other folks, when the Lord knows there's nuff hoin' an' things to do to

Without noticing her comment the old man turned to the bridegroom and

"I'm too late, ain't I?"

"Ef you mean that we're married, there ain't no doubt but what ye air," replied the youth, who was also recovering firmness. "An' I mus' say," he went on with a smile at his own sar-

Her father pulled at his untrimmed, grizzled beard, and looking steadily at the sky through the open door on his right, said slowly and in a mono-

"Jim Swithers, I bin a neighbor o' yourn'n ever sence you was born, hain't I?"

"An' I allus spoke of ye as a likely young man. Your father and me was the best kind of fren's, an' I allus acted as if I had your welfare at heart Lended ye money and every thing, dian't I?'

"An' I done my best to keep ye from marryin' this gal, didn't I?"

"You did, sure." "Why?" and he made a rhetorical pause. "'Cause I knowed her. 1 brung her up, an' it was all me and her mother and the rest of the fam'ly could do to manage her."

The girl tossed her head and sniffed. "And I tell you, " the old man went on, "that without no one to help you but yourself, you've got a mighty big contract on your hands. I'd uv saved you if I could, and now, things bein' as they air, I'll stand by you best I

He extended his hand to the young man, and after the grim semblance of congratulations the party passed down the street toward the depot.-N. Y.

THE FEMININE MIND.

What One Woman Can Do With a Street Car When She Wants to Catch It.

She was a nice old lady with an evenly balanced mind. One part of her mind thought she would and one part thought she wouldn't, and so it was evenly balanced. She stood on the first crossing and fluttered her hand and cried, "Stop! Stop!" as the car went by. The driver had his orders and would not stop at the first crossing. She didn't know whether to swear or cry. She wished she could do both. When the car stopped at the other crossing she looked longingly at it. Then a hope illumined her breast and one part of her mind thought she could catch that car, so she started for it, but the other part of her mind thought she couldn't catch it. so she stopped.

"Come on," yelled the conductor. She started again, but the driver looked as if he were going to start, so she stopped again.

"Come ahead," said the conductor, "if you're a-comin'."

Then she came.

It was an open car with only two passengers-plenty of room on every seat. First, she headed for one side of the car, then for the other, then her evenly balanced mind got stuck on the center, and she stopped dead still.

"All aboard," said the conductor, reaching up for the bell cord.

She threw her whole mind into one side of the balance and took the lefthand side of the car. She was about to climb into the rear seat when the next one to it seemed to bid for her. She had gathered up her skirt-front to climb to the second when the third beckoned for her. So she went up the car with her mind nicely balanced between one seat and another.

Then she began to go back, choosing one seat after another, just as a turkey with its evenly balanced mind uses up a whole evening changing roosting dimbs and finally goes to sleep on the one it chose first. At last she climbed to the rear seat and sat beside a man who was smoking; sat there and sniffed and sniffed and looked daggers until the poor man threw his eigar away. Still there are people—philosophers they are sometimes called—who persist in saying that he who hesitates is lost. -Chicago News

The Early Stage.

"When is yer gwine ter Jonesville?" asked one Austin darkey of another. "I'm gwine ter morrer mornin' in de early stage."

"Don't yer go in der early stage."
"Why not, Pompey?"
"Bekase dem early stages am sickly.
I read a piece yisterday warnin' folks
about consumption in de early stage."
—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Malaprop chooses her words well

The rain was falling in torrents as she left church one Sunday lately without an un brella.

"How irrigating this is!" she cried, in a vexed tone, as she placed her hand-kerchief carefully over her bonnet.—
Youth's Companion.

Mr. Dreaden Ware—I want to get a act of crockery. Clerk—Yes, sir. For the table?

Mr. Ware-No. For the new servant

TOO UGLY TO LIVE.

A Young Canadian Who Sought fils For-tune But Found His Death on the Pa-cific Coast.

Among my early acquaintances on the Pacific slope, writes a correspond-ent, was Bob Marshall, who for a number of years was a well known character in and about San Francisco.

He was much below the average in height, his nose was prominent, abnormally so; his head was unusually large, and altogether he was about as unat tractive a person to look at as one could well imagine. His eyes, however, which were of steel blue and large and bright, were the sole redeeming feather balance, and smoothing a lock of reddish hair from her temple with the very bright fellow, though, and his clever witticisms and genial manner won for him hosts of friends.

He hailed from a small town in Canada, near the border line. "My father," said he, "had nothing to give me when keep any man busy. If he's got ord'n'ry | I left home but a piece of advice. 'Bob,' said the old man, 'remember thisnever tease a dog when he has you by

the seat of the trousers'"

When Bob left the paternal roof—he was then twenty-three years of age he headed direct for the Pacific coast. He had no money, but managed to work and beat his way west as far as Virginia City, Nev. There he earned enough money as a mine laborer to buy casm, "as how we ain't got you to thank himself an outfit of clothing and other necessaries and to pay for his passage to San Francisco. At the latter place he secured a remunerative clerkship in the freight offices of the Central Pacific railroad Co.

Bob soon became very popular among his associates. Until he met Miss which happened about a year after his arrival, he was the cheeriest fellow imaginable. Then he became morose and melancholy. He never confided his troubles to any one, but it was whispered about that Bob had proposed to Miss -- and been rejected. For nearly four years after that Bob was never seen to smile. We all tried to cheer him up, but it was useless. Some great sorrow had entered his heart and he was inconsolable.

A number of us were seated together at the club one day when Bob appeared before us. There was a sad smile on his countenance. "Boys," said he, "I was taught by my parents that I owed every thing to the Lord. I have just been standing before a mirror and have come to the conclusion that I don't owe Him a cent. Good-bye, boys, and good luck to you," he said as he left the

On the Sunday afternoon following the same party mentioned above were strolling through Golden Gate park. I among the rest noticed a strange object under a clump of bushes some distance from the road. "Why, boys," I exclaimed, "It's a dead body.

There it lay, the body of a man. A pistol tightly clasped in the right hand and an ugly bullet hole in the temple told the story. Pinned to the lappel of the dead man's coat was a scrap of paper. "I'm too infernal ugly to live," was all that was written upon it.

The body was that of poor Bob Marshall.-N. Y. Herald.

HOW TO KEEP HEALTH.

Don't Worry About Diseases That You

Do Not Have. One of the best ways to keep in good health is not to think or worry too much about it. If you feel strong and well, don't imagine that some insidious disease may be secretly attacking your constitution. Many people are like the inexperienced traveler who anxiously inquired about the symptoms of seasickness and how he should know when he had it. One generally knows when he is sick, and frequently many supposably alarming symptoms prove upon investigation, to be either perfectly natural occurrences or of very slight importance.

Eat and drink what you desire, as long as it agrees with you. Your stomach knows pretty well what it can digest. Plain, simple food is desirable, as a general thing, but the luxuries of the table, in moderation, will do no harm.

Alcoholic beverages are not fit for habitual use. They are true medicines, and should only be used like any other medicines-under the advice of a physician. As a regular beverage they can do no good, but will almost certainly

Take all the sleep you can get, but remember that the necessary amount varies greatly for different persons. Some must sleep at least nine hours while others thrive under six. Only don't rob yourself of what you really need. The "midnight oil" is a terribly expensive illuminant to burn either for

purposes of labor or study. Always treat a common cold with great respect. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it will get well anyway, but the hundreth cold, if neglected, may lead to bronchitis, pneumonia or consumption. It is best to take no such

If you are sick enough to need any medicine at all, beyond the simple remedies familiar to all, you are sick enough to need the attendance of a

By all means take as much exercise as you can, and be in the open air as much as possible. Outdoor life is the natural condition of mankind, and the more one can have it the better.

Fresh air, sunlight, good and sufficient food, pure water, outdoor exercise, temperance in all things, and a cheerful disposition, are the chief remedies in nature's dispensatory, and are worth more than all the drugs and medicines of the shops. Dr. Holmes has truly said that if nine-tenths of all medicines, patent, proprietory and otherwise, in the world were poured into the ocean, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes; and the best physician can do little without good nursing, and thus aid nature in throwing off disease.—Monthly Bul-

A Glutted Market.

"Poor man, and can't you get work?"
said the sympathetic woman:

"No, mum," replied Raggles. "I've
ast at seventeen places."

"What is your work?"
"I'm a bearded lady, mum."—Truth.

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Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing. A particle is applied into each nostriband is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS,56 Warren St., New York.

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Al-

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For the benefit of those desiring to visit the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition the Chicago & North-Western R'y Co. will, on frequent dates, sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at very low rates. For tickets and further information apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

W. A. THRALL, G. P. & T. Agt.

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Low Rates to Milwankee

Came into my enclosure a month since one small dark bay horse, over ten years old. Owner is required to prove property and take it away or it will be disposed of according to law. ALBERT SIEMAN. Ford River Switch Ang. 29, 1891. 35-3.

One Gent a Word

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

FLORAL DESIGNS and cut flowers for all occa-sions. Theodore Nochle, Green Bay. Leave orders with Mrs. George English. 34 8t

TO RENT-A cottage of six rooms to rent Ap

LOST—On Harrison avenue between the Episcopal rectory and the postoffice a pair of double spectacles. The finder will receive a suitable reward by delivery at this office. FOR SALE—Household goods, cheap. Apply at 707 Ludiagton street.

FOR SALE—\$50, half cash balance in thirty or sixty days, will buy a fire and burglar proof safe. Apply at Iron Port.

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FOR SALE—my residence, seven rooms, closets etc., ontbuildings. Nicely situated and in per-fect order. Call or address me at Gladstone. 854. KIRK SPOOR.

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are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, mourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalidaas well as for persons in health.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

OR A SUIT

Until you have seen the immense stock just received by

Rich, - the - New - York - Tailor.

We bought our goods at a bargain this year, and will sell you one of the latest styles cheaper than any price that can be made on last year's goods. Come and see them at once before the best are taken, as they are going fast. Our sales have already gone beyond anything we expected. Come and see them.

And we will be glad to show them to you.

TAILORING.

Our teade on clothing made to order during the past season has been a grand success. Never before have we made so much during one season; the secret of this is that we have KEPT THE LARGEST STOCK of anyone in the city, thus giving you the best assortment and able to suit and fit everybody, also that our quality has been the best to be had any place. For the money, the workmanship is equal to the best tailor made garments; and the style and fit can not be beaten by any tailor.

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