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Charles M. Smith

CHARGES AT CHICAGO

COST OF ROOMS AT HOTELS AND IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

Visitors to the World's Fair May Make the Cost of Their Stay Large or Small as They Choose. How To Do It.

(Special Correspondence to The Iron Port)

The fear that the cost of living at Chicago this summer is going to be exorbitant is general and unless dissipated would serve to keep many from visiting the fair. In order that the truth on that point may be known we reproduce here the substance of a report by a competent, well-informed and veracious observer which should satisfy the public that its fear is unfounded. He says:

"It is my judgment, after days and days spent in inquiries and comparison of notes, that no man or woman need fear being robbed or that any great difficulty will be found in securing comfortable quarters in Chicago this year. As to cost, you may make that what you like. There are to be accommodations of all grades and sorts, and it is for the visitor himself to choose what he will pay. Of course there is a certain limit to the expense—I mean a minimum limit, for the upward notch I have not thought it worth while to look for. I assume that if one wishes to spend a hundred dollars a day for himself and wife he will have no difficulty in doing so.

On the other hand, it will be easy to get along with a moderate expenditure. No one will expect to live as cheaply in Chicago in a year like this as he could in his own country town or in one of the small cities. In the average towns and lesser cities board of a fair sort may be had at from \$7 to \$15 a week, rooms included. The hotels charge from \$2 to \$3 per day. But these are not the rates that are to govern in Chicago this year. It would be unreasonable to expect them.

Only those who are willing to spend considerable money will be able to live in the first-class, old-established hotels of the city. From \$4 to \$7 per day are the regular rates of these houses, and these prices do not include anything special in the way of parlors or bath-rooms. The hotel-keepers have announced that they will not raise their rates for the fair period, but this announcement is deceptive. They have already raised their rates from 75 to 100 per cent. For instance, last week I was in a nice room at one of the principal hotels. It was roomy, elegantly furnished, steam heat and electric light, and had a gem of a bath room with marble walls and porcelain tub. At \$3.50 per day it was reasonable. By adding about \$3 per day to this outlay for meals and minor expenses I found I could live very comfortably right in the heart of Chicago. I liked it so well that I decided to remain for several months. But when I went to the office to engage the room the clerk said: "Glad to have you stay with us, but after May 1st that room will be \$7 per day. May 1st we double the price of every room in the house. Rooms that are \$2 will be \$4, and parlors that are \$5 will be \$10." But you have the privilege of taking in a roommate, and that will leave the cost to you just what it is at the present time."

I find that this is the method which all the landlords are following. Nominally they do not raise rates, but they double and in many places treble the number of persons in a room. If one insists upon having a room to himself he must pay for two or three people. This holds good throughout the city, in the hotels and in the World's Fair district as well. Inasmuch as the great majority of visitors to the exposition will come in families or parties, this rule does not work great hardship. By going two or four in a room, according to size and accommodations, the rates may be kept down to a reasonable figure.

As to the new World's Fair hotels, near Jackson Park, he assures his readers that they are safe, notwithstanding the "drives" at them by the newspaper writers and cartoonists, and he says:

The prices in these houses I find are to be reasonable, all things considered. The man or woman who comes alone and insists upon having a room for his or her exclusive occupancy, will have to pay pretty dearly for the luxury. But in couples, or in parties of three or four, as good rooms as one should care for, everything new, clean and modern, may be had at \$2 per person per day. In many of the houses this may be reduced to \$1.50, or even to \$1, while for finer rooms, parlors or baths, it will be easy to run the cost up to twice or thrice as much. The World's Fair hotels are nearly all on the European plan; that is, you pay so much for your room and get your meals where you like. This is the preferable method, for visitors will find that it is to their convenience to get their luncheons on the fair grounds and their dinners where they happen to be at dinner time. All the larger houses have good cafes, and the prices are to be such that people with moderate desires may get

along comfortably with an outlay of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day for meals.

But the hotels do not exhaust the resources of the city for the entertainment of strangers. Walk where you will in any part of the city the sign "Rooms for Rent" will stare you in the face. The columns of the daily papers contain broadsides of advertisements of furnished rooms. Thousands of families who never before rented out rooms are trying to rent one or more rooms now. Many of them will give board, or simply breakfasts. If desired, in addition. Except in the richer part of the south side, near the fair, and in fashionable neighborhoods, where rents are very high, the charges for such accommodations are reasonable. I found any number of places where the residences were elegant, clean and comfortable, the occupants people of refinement and good character—the great, intelligent, well-bred middle class of America—and the average charge, with two or four persons in a room, according to size of apartment, was only \$1 a day per person, meals extra. No one can complain at this.

Single men who come here determined to live cheaply will be able to get along on a very small expenditure. On the north or west sides comfortable rooms can be had at \$5 a week, and in the restaurants and lunchrooms one may eat at any price he chooses to pay, from 15 cents a meal upward. Three dollars a day will pay all the expenses of a man who wants to visit the fair and live rather cheaply, and if two or more men come together, room together, and order their meals together, they can get along with a dollar less. For all classes of people there is economy in the party plan. For a small party of congenial people there is not only more enjoyment but much less expense. The rooms cost much less in proportion, and the meals are not so expensive when ordered for four as they are when ordered for one or two.

How many people Chicago is ready to take care of I don't know and could hardly guess. At a hazard, I should say she is prepared for 300,000 strangers within her gates at one time, which is a greater number than will be here together at any period. In other words, Chicago has her arms and her rooms open for all who will come, and she is not going to rob people who are not too proud to get out and look around and be practicable and sensible. The truth is, I think, many of these great expectations and high prices will come down in a few weeks. The competition for customers is strong, and there are as yet many more hotels than guests."

Lake Freights and Prospects.

The Marine Review of May 4 said: Several freight contracts covering ore from Ashland to Ohio ports have been made within the past few days at \$1 a ton. The engagements are not heavy and extend only through the early portion of the season, terminating August 1, but the announcement of any tonnage being placed at this figure will be a surprise in most quarters. Uncertainty as to the opening of the shipping season at Ashland and Two Harbors leaves the question of a rate on single trips from the head of the lakes unsettled, but the first cargoes will, of course, be shipped at a rate about equal to the contract figure. No Escanaba contracts have been made, although the rate on single trips is weak at 60 cents. The Escanaba contract rates now talked of by vessel owners are 85 cents for the full season or 70 cents for May, June and July.

Reviewing the conditions—the late opening of Lake Superior and the deadlock between ore producers and the large buyers—it concludes:

In view of these conditions most vessel owners have decided to take chances on going rates, and ore dealers make the claim that the iron manufacturers, who have refused to pay the prices asked for ore, are bringing upon themselves a state of affairs that will result in an advanced market. The season of active shipments, especially from Lake Superior, will be fully three weeks behind last year, and, in addition to the loss caused on this account, there will be a slow movement of ore, that will cause a rush in the last four or five months of the season.

A Stranger Coming.

A Norwegian steamer, bringing salt fish is expected at Gladstone about this time. The venture is made by a Minneapolis importer and a portion of the cargo goes thither by rail from Gladstone, after discharging which the stranger will proceed to Chicago with the remainder. The Minneapolis and Gladstone people will make her arrival help the Gladstone boom as much as may be.

That Kid Forgot.

The kid who climbed into Col. Van Duzer's coal house and stole a wash-boiler, to sell its copper bottom for old copper, forgot that the Colonel was "county agent" now and especially charged with the overlooking of the tough kids. He'd better, by all odds, carry back that boiler; he don't know how soon he may want the agent's help to keep out of the reform school—or get into it.

Still in Operation Here.

The planing mill of the Escanaba Lumber Company has been in operation for about three weeks but will be removed to Talbot in the near future.

MR. PARISEAU UNSEATED

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION VOTES TO SEAT MR. CHAMP.

The Question Causes a Heated Debate During Which Uncalled for Language is Indulged In.—The Case of Supt. Hardy.

The last regular meeting of the board of education was a decidedly interesting one in some respects. The contest for a seat on the board between Mr. Champ and Mr. Pariseau called forth a heated debate, during which language more forcible than elegant was indulged in. It will be remembered that shortly before the charter election Mr. Pariseau, who was elected from the seventh ward one year ago for a term of two years, tendered his resignation as inspector to the president of the board of education for the purpose of accepting the nomination for alderman in the ward referred to. The name of Mr. Champ was placed upon the ticket to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Pariseau's resignation, and he was elected, and upon canvassing the returns the common council so declared. Mr. Pariseau was less fortunate, being defeated for alderman. His resignation as school inspector, however, had not been acted upon and heard his colleagues set forth the claim that he was entitled to retain his seat. A majority of the board adhered to a different belief, nevertheless, and by a vote of seven to six he was unseated, and Mr. Champ seated in his stead.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the charges preferred against Superintendent O. R. Hardy by Mr. Stanley Tyrrell reported that an investigation sustained the charges, and recommended that the superintendent offer an apology to Mr. Tyrrell, which report was adopted by a vote of seven to five.

Improved Service On the C. & N-W. Line.

Those of our readers who contemplate a trip to Chicago or Milwaukee and return, will be glad to learn that under a new schedule on the North-Western Line the through train for northern Michigan and Lake Superior points now leaves Chicago at 8:00 p. m. daily, and arrives at points on the upper peninsula early the following morning. Under this arrangement passengers arrive in the "copper country" in the forenoon instead of the afternoon, as heretofore.

Elegantly appointed reclining chair cars have been added to the equipment of the through trains, and they will hereafter run daily between Chicago and Ishpeming. No extra charge will be made for seats in these cars, and they will form an especially attractive feature of the journey over the North-Western Line. The Gas Lighted Buffet Sleeping Cars between Chicago and Ishpeming and the Palace Sleepers between Milwaukee and Florence will continue to run as heretofore, and the sleepers which formerly ran between Chicago and Port Howard will hereafter run between Chicago and Menominee.

To secure the advantages of quick time and perfect service, purchase tickets via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y).

Too "Rotten Rank" For Us.

It takes a pretty tough show to turn the stomach of such an audience as is attracted to a "leg show" in Escanaba, but the "Spider and Fly" was up to that mark, easy. The gang put in the time, from its arrival until the hour for the curtain to rise, in a persistent effort to bull the whisky market, and was maudlin when it came upon the stage, and was roundly hissed as a consequence. Regarding it as a "leg show" merely, there was nothing to it except its paper on the bill boards—the luscious contours and gorgeous costumes there shown were conspicuously absent from the stage. Manager Peterson will do well to let it and all its kind go by hereafter, and we fancy that he knows it.

Nothing's Too Good.

That, at least, seems to be the idea at Harris & McDonough's stable. We were shown a day or two since their latest acquisition a 5-glass landau which is nice enough to carry a bride to the church door. Geo. Harris had been outside, blowing himself, and that was one of the things for which his argente went. Besides that were some other vehicles and some horses, all nice, and all at the service of his majesty, the people.

The Rebuild of the Lotus.

The run to Manitowoc was made nicely and the arrival of the Lotus there was fortunate in point of time. Two jobs had just been completed and the berth was clear, and by Monday morning the Lotus was "on the boxes" and both crews at work upon her. The builders promise that she shall be afloat again within three weeks, as good as new.

Spring Is Here, At Last.

The almanac has called the season spring for a month but, we entertained no respect whatever for the almanac, put no faith in its statements. How could

we? The ice was not out of the street nor the frost out of the air—the facts patent to our senses gave the almanac a square contradiction. Now, we can admit that spring has come; on the 8th (that was Monday last) the sun shone all day and one could be comfortable without his winter coat; that was an indication but not definite assurance; but when, in the afternoon came our friend Mrs. Bury of Whitefish Point, and placed on our desk a "posy" of arbutus, the matter was settled beyond further cavil; spring has come. The arbutus is lovely, this spring; of lustrous growth and splendid fragrance, and our friend told us that by this time there would be a world of it in the Whitefish woods.

The Ore Trade Deadlock.

The production of Bessemer ores and the two great sources which use such ores and have heretofore been supplied from the Lake Superior mines are, as is well understood, at a deadlock, the companies which want the ore insisting on a price which the producers would leave them no profit. How the deadlock is to be broken is the question. If the Carnegie and Illinois Steel companies can procure a supply of ore from other sources at the figures they are willing to pay our producers will, in the end, be compelled to come to those figures and that means lower wages for labor—poverty where hitherto there has been plenty—a result to be deprecated and if possible to be evaded, but in the case inevitable.

If, on the other hand, no such source of supply is available (and we can see none), the course of the mining operators in restricting production is the correct one and must bring the consumers of ore to terms before long. They can not shut down—their engagements forbid that course—and must buy before the surplus of last year's production is used up. We believe that will be the outcome and that, though this month's business will be small, the demand will come by its end and the remainder of the season be a busy one.

The Steam Laundry.

One of the industries of our city well worth visiting, to note the perfection of its machinery and the orderly methods employed, is the Escanaba Steam Laundry. It has been in operation three years and has attained permanence, its business having increased, constantly, up to the present time. And it deserves not only the success it has so far achieved, but an increase of patronage; it relieves its patrons of the terrors (and dangers too) of the old family "washing day" and does better work, at a less cost, and with less wear to the fabrics, than was possible with the old "pounding barrel" or the old "washboard and elbow-grease" methods.

New machinery has just been put in which in some lines doubles the capacity of the plant, and more will be added as the demand increases and as long as it increases—the capacity will be kept ahead of the work.

Briefly to state our conviction—nobody can afford to have washing done at home, in the old way; it is wasteful and inefficient when compared with the work and charges of the laundry, and the only reason why the whole work of the city is not done by the laundry must be the fact that the people do not understand the case.

Picture of the Hart's Boats.

The Hart Brothers have recently received a fine large picture of their boats since they started in their boat line business in 1854. The first was a two masted sail boat; then in 1857, the schooner "Eva M. Cone" of 56 tons; then the schooner "Union"; then tug "Oconto" and steamer "May Queen" in 1864; then "Welcome" in 1878 and "Moore" in 1884; then "Fannie C. Hart" in 1888 and the "Eugene" in 1890. It can readily be seen that these popular men have climbed from humble beginnings in 1854 to be now prominent on Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The picture is a beauty and one well worth admiring.—Advocate, Green Bay.

Don't Be Hasty.

Persons who can afford but one visit to the Columbian Exposition should wait at least six weeks before making that visit. As yet the situation in the White City is chaotic and at least the time specified will be required to get the exhibits into shape and the show, as a whole, fairly inaugurated. Do not be hasty; wait until the caravels arrive and the affair is at its best, and so get the worth of your expenditure.

An Omission.

In our mention of the new time card on the North-western we overlooked one fact, viz. that the Crystal Falls train connects at Powers with a train from Fort Howard as it comes hither in the morning and with the return of that train, at the same point at 3:45 p. m., so that one can leave here at 3:00 and reach Fort Howard at 7:40 p. m.

A Great Year For Twins.

The Isaac Stephenson farm at Truedelle, Wis., of which P. C. Torrey is overseer, beats all the records yet reported this year for twins. There are twin boys, twin calves, twin colts and two pairs of twin lambs.

A STEAM ORE TRIMMER

THEW'S STEAM TRIMMING MACHINE OPERATED IN THIS CITY.

The Trimmer Likely to Lessen the Use of Brawn and Muscle, and Also Take a Hundred Thousands from Our Laborers.

The steamer Nimick, which loaded here on Saturday, May 6, was fitted with an equipment intended to make her independent of the "trimmers' union," it being Thew's steam trimmer. The device is a modification of the ordinary steam shovel. On either side of the central line of the ship, fore and aft, suspended from the deck beams, are tracks and upon each of the tracks runs a truck carrying a table which has the same motion as the table of a dredge or steam shovel. Each table carries two shovels or scoops, which attack the pile of ore under the hatch and carry it, by the half revolution of the table toward the side of the ship, one shovel taking its load while the other is discharging.

Two men attend to the machine, and it will be perceived that it can be used in unloading as well as in trimming. The officer of the ship of whom we inquired concerning the effectiveness of the machine said "it will trim, all right;" the only question seeming to be whether it would do it at enough less than ordinary trimming charges to make it an economy. If it does that the ore trimmers can say, with Othello, their "occupation's gone," and that means a hundred thousand dollars less money paid-out for Escanaba brown and muscle every year.

Our End of Michigan.

That the exhibits from this end of Michigan in the Columbian Exposition are creditable is certified by the following, from Chief Skiff, of the department of mines and mining, addressed to Hon. Peter White:

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret very much that I am unable to be present at the Michigan building dedication exercises to-day. I had hoped even to the present moment that I might have the pleasure of meeting the distinguished company that will be there, and the honor of testifying to the high character of the Michigan exhibits in both a technical and artistic sense; especially that in the department of mines.

Any doubt as to the wisdom of awarding the Peninsular State the central court has been dissipated by the generous and cordial praise of everybody, including rival producers and exhibitors.

The "spoiled child" is appreciated at Chicago at any rate.

Too Soft For Safety.

The steamboat inspectors on Thursday last refused a license to the Lotus and she was sent, on Saturday, to Manitowoc for a rebuild. Work on her will be rushed and she is expected back upon her route in six weeks. Her owners feel that they have a "kick coming" for the reason that they had no hint from the inspectors (the same men) last year that she needed attention. If there had been any question, then, as to her seaworthiness they would have had the necessary work done during the winter. Fact is, the disasters of last year have brought about a stringency of inspection not previously insisted on. The Lotus is wooden and is employed altogether on narrow and quiet waters, but the loss of the Western Reserve and the Glicher has affected her as well as the big ones that brave the storms of the big lakes.

Robbed While Intoxicated.

One of John Christianson's section men came to town from Maple Ridge one day last week, and after transacting his business proceeded to fill up on intoxicants. He was found in the gutter near the corner of Thomas and Campbell about 2 o'clock the following morning in a drunken stupor, and taken to the lockup. When taken before Judge Glaser he said he had been induced to drink by some rascals, who had taken him to a caboose in the railroad yards about midnight and there relieved his pockets of \$113. The fellow's hands were badly cut and he was smeared with blood. The magistrate discharged the fellow, whose name was not learned, and he returned to his home thoroughly displeased with city life.

The Shipman's Time.

As we must depend on the Shipman alone for passage up the bay while the Lotus is in dock for repairs, her times of departure are to be kept in mind. She lies at the head of the bay at night and arrives thence at 9:00 a. m. She departs from here at 10:20 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. and makes all the landings, arriving at Rapid River at noon and at 6:45 p. m. When it gets warm we propose a trip around with Capt. George. Since the foregoing was in type the Shipman has taken the Lotus' time, 7 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. until the return of that boat.

Assessments Must Be Paid.

Assessments for paving and sewers must be paid, at last, and might as well have been paid at first.

A SONNET.

Let us forget. What matters it that we
Some rainbow'd o'er happy realms of long ago,
And talked of love, and let our voices low,
And ruled for some brief seasons loyalty?
What if we sung or laughed or wept maybe?
It has availed not anything, and so
Let it go by that we may better know
How poor a thing is best to you and me.
But yesterday I kissed your lips, and yet
Did I feel you not enough to shake the dew
From your drenched lids—and missed, with no
Supper,
Your kiss shot back, with sharp breaths fall-
ing you.
And so today, while our own eyes are wet
With all this waste of tears, let us forget!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

LANGALULA.

Langalula was a great chief. The people he ruled were numerous and warlike; his assegais were 10,000; his tribe had many cattle. So the missionary at his kraal was glad indeed when he felt he had touched Langalula's heart, for it meant the conversion of a whole heathen nation.

When the king goes over, the people soon follow him.

Langalula said, "I am convinced: baptize me."

But the ways of white men are incomprehensible. Though the missionary had been preaching that very thing for months, yet when Langalula gave in he answered: "Conviction alone is not enough. You must wait awhile till I feel that your life shows forth works which are meet for repentance." Langalula grumbled. He was little accustomed to such contradiction. But he knew it was hard arguing with these priestly white men, who will baptize a starving slave every bit as soon as a great chief. So he held his peace, and though he chafed at it waited the missionary's pleasure.

By and by one day the missionary came to him. "Langalula," he said condescendingly, "I have watched you closely for many weeks now, and I think I can baptize you."

"Then all my sins will be forgiven?" asked Langalula.

"All your sins will be forgiven," the missionary answered.

"But I must put away my wives?" Langalula asked once more.

"All save one," answered the missionary. It was a point of doctrine.

"Then, I think," Langalula said, "I will wait for a week, so as to make up my mind which one of them is dearest to me."

But he said this deceitfully, knowing that all his sins were going to be forgiven, and determining in the interval to marry another wife, whom he would keep as his own when he put away the others, for there was a young girl coming on, black but comely, the daughter of Khamsua, a neighboring chief, whom Langalula had seen and whom he wished to purchase. And since the last love is always for the moment the greatest, the chief cared very little whether he must put away all his other wives or not if only he could keep Malali. She had driven out all the rest of them. He had watched the girl growing up at Khamsua's for years and had said to himself always, "Whenever Malali is of marriageable age see if I do not buy her and marry her."

In pursuance of this plan, as soon as the missionary was gone, Langalula rose up and took the fighting men of his tribe with him that there might be no dispute, and marched into the country of Malali's father, whose name, as I said, was Khamsua. When Khamsua heard Langalula was on his way to his land with 5,000 assegais, not to speak of Winchester rifles, he went out to meet him with a great retinue.

Khamsua cringed. Langalula said to him, "I am come to ask for Malali."

The moment Khamsua heard that he was unspeakably terrified and flung himself down on his face and clasped Langalula's knees, for Khamsua was only a small chief in the country compared with Langalula.

"O my king," Khamsua said, "O lion of the people, I did not know so great a monarch as you had set his eyes on Malali, and before you asked Montelo's people came and offered oxen on Montelo's behalf for Malali, and I sold her to them because I was afraid of Montelo and could not have believed so great a chief as you had ever looked upon her."

Langalula smiled at that. "Oh, as for Montelo," he said, "I can easily take her from him, and then I can get the missionary to marry us."

Khamsua, however, answered like a fool. "It cannot be. The Christians are so straight laced. Montelo is a Christian now. He was baptized a week ago, and Malali was married to him in Christian fashion. Even if you were to kill Montelo and take her to your kraal I don't believe the missionary would marry you."

Langalula turned to his men. "Kill him," he said simply. And they killed him with an assegai.

As soon as that was finished Langalula marched on into Montelo's country. When he arrived there, Montelo crept out to meet him and tried to parley with him. But Langalula would not parley with the man who had deprived him of Malali.

"We will fight for it," he said angrily. And they fought for it then and there, and the upshot of it all was that Langalula's men conquered in the battle and drove Montelo's men, who had no Winchester, back to their king's kraal, and then killed Montelo himself and carried his head on an assegai.

By the very same evening they occupied the kraal that had once been Montelo's, and Langalula's men brought out Malali to their own leader. Langalula looked hard at her. She was a glossy black girl, very smooth skinned and lithe and clean of limb. The great chief stared long at her. Malali hung her head and dropped her arms before him, "Why did you go with Montelo?" he asked at last, "when Langalula would have taken you?"

The girl trembled with fear. It was no fault of hers. How could she help it? A woman there is no free agent. "My father sold me," she answered,

whimpering. Montelo paid him a great many oxen. I had no choice but to go. O king, O mighty lion, I did not know you wanted me."

"With this she hung herself at his feet in terror and held his knees, imploring him.

"Take her to the hut that was once Montelo's," said the great chief, smiling. "I will follow her there."

They seized her arms and dragged her to the hut, crying and shrieking as she went. They dragged her roughly. Langalula remained behind superintending the slaughter of Montelo's warriors. As soon as he was tired he returned to the hut that had once been Montelo's, for he wished to see Malali—whether she was really as beautiful as he believed, even though the missionary would never marry him to her.

Malali, when she saw him, thought all was well, and that Langalula loved her, so she left off crying and tried every art a woman knows to please and charm him. But Langalula was a very great king, and his anger was aroused. A king's anger is terrible. He smiled to himself to see with what simple tricks the woman thought she could appease a mighty warrior.

The morning came, and he cried to himself with annoyance and vexation that Montelo and Khamsua, and the missionary as well, should have done him between them out of so beautiful a woman. If the missionary had been a black man, Langalula would have compelled him to baptize him outright and then to marry him properly to Malali with book and ring in the Christian fashion. But he knew by experience it's no use threatening these white men with tortures, for threaten how you may they will not obey you, and besides the governor would send up troops from Cape Town, and 'tis ill fighting with the men of the governor.

So he rose in a white heat of passion. "Malali," he said, approaching her with an ugly smile, "I like you better than any woman I ever yet saw. You please me in everything, but you went off with Montelo, and the missionary will not marry me to you now I have spared him. I have also spared your father, Khamsua, because he sold you for oxen to Montelo. I want a real queen, who shall be married to me white fashion. I am becoming a Christian now and can only have one wife, but it must not be you, because you were sold to Montelo, whom I have slain in the battle, and they will not marry us. So I will keep my own first wife, the earliest married, though she is old and lean, and discard the other ones. Come out of the hut, Malali, and stand in front of my warriors."

Malali was afraid at that and would have skulked in the corner if she dared, but she dared not, because she was frightened of Langalula. So out she came as he told her, trembling in all her limbs and crouching with terror. Her knees hardly bore her. Langalula turned to his men. He looked at her with regret. She was sleek and beautiful.

"Pin her through the body to the ground with an assegai," he said, pointing at her, "and leave her to die in the sun."

After that Langalula marched back grimly with his men to his own country. As soon as he reached his kraal he went to see the missionary. He was very submissive.

"I repent of all my sins," he said. "I have come to be baptized. Teacher, I will put away all of my wives save one."

—Exchange.

Be Generous With Your Wife.

Every season brings with it to the feminine mind at least a desire to go out and "shop," which process of course means a certain amount of money in the white, red or heliotrope purse which the woman of fashion now carries. If she has an allowance given her at the beginning of every month, she can by prudent forethought be provided with a sufficient sum to get all the little fixings she desires, and she won't have to beg and plead for a new bonnet or a spring gown after the manner of many wives and daughters who have not their own pocket money, but who are compelled to ask for even a quarter with which to buy hairpins or candy.

A man may be as generous as even the most extravagant woman could desire, but even to ask of him every time you want anything is not pleasant. There is something in feminine nature that would rather economize on a certain stated amount, knowing that it is hers to do with as she desires, than to be allowed to run up large bills and yet not possess a half dollar that can be squandered without question.

Let every man from the very day of his marriage give his wife a sum that he can afford and which she will understand is to be her very own for her wardrobe and her various wants, and which she can either spend on the first day that she gets it or make last 'till her next pay day.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Trick With Figures.

Ask a friend to put down four figures, which you are not supposed to see. Let him add these up and subtract the sum from the original figures. Then let him strike out any figure in the result and tell you the sum of the remaining figures. You can instantly tell him what figure he struck out. The modus operandi is easy and depends on the esoteric qualities of 9. He puts down, say, 7,428. Add up these figures—21, which subtract and get 7,407. Cross out, say, 7. This leaves the sum of the remaining figures 11, which he announces. Mentally subtract 11 from the next highest multiple of 9, which is 18, and you get 7, which was the figure crossed out.—Philadelphia Times.

A Remarkable State of Affairs.

In one of the leading dry goods stores recently it was proposed to reduce the wages of the women in order that those of the married men might be raised. But investigation showed that the single women were supporting more people than the married men, and the proposed change did not take place.—New York Sun.

"LO, I CAN WAIT."

A woman's figure on a ground of night
Folded with sorrow stars that dimly stare
Down in the lonesome eyes uplifted there
As in vague hope some alien land of light
Might pierce their woe. The tears that blind
her sight—
The split and bitter blood of her despair—
Her hands too black through torrents of her
hair—
And grip toward God with anguish infinite.
And, oh, the carved mouth, with all its great
Intensity of longing from fast
In such a smile as well may designate
The slowly murdered heart that to the last
Conceals each newer wound, and back at fate
Throbs love's eternal lie—"Lo, I can wait!"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Carelessness With Powder.

Michael Faraday, the great scientist, and Sir Charles Lyell, were sent as government commissioners to watch the inquest upon those who had died by the explosion in the Haswell colliery in 1844. Faraday cross examined the witnesses very pertinently. Among other questions he asked how the rate of flow of air currents was measured. An inspector, in reply, took a pinch of gunpowder from a box, as if it were snuff, and let it fall through the flame of a candle. His companion, with a watch, noted the time the smoke took to travel a certain distance.

The method satisfied Faraday, but he remarked upon the careless handling of the powder and asked where it was kept. "In a bag, tightly tied," was the reply. "Yes, but where do you keep the bag?" "You are sitting on it," answered the inspector carelessly, Faraday's agility in vacating the seat of honor may be imagined.—Washington News.

A Versatile Literary Woman.

Probably one of the most versatile literary women in the country today is Miss Alice E. Ives. Her newspaper work is phenomenally voluminous, and she writes any number of funny sketches, humorous and sentimental verses and short novelettes for the weeklies and magazines.

Miss Ives' best humor, though, is exhibited in her plays, or perhaps it is because it is brought into sharp and abrupt contrast here with her magnificent pathetic and tragic work. She has written two or three meritorious comedies. The range of Miss Ives' work may be understood when I mention that she is the principal art critic on two Sunday papers and a voluminous contributor to The Art Amateur and two or three magazines besides writing any number of short stories for the dailies and weeklies.—New York Recorder.

Travelers Should Always Take Notes.

First rule for all travelers: Set down everything you see in a notebook; never travel without a notebook. Make notes of all you observe, if it is only a bank of primroses. Note the people in the carriage; what they are like; what they talk about; how the women are dressed; what books they are reading; if they look happy or not. It is interesting when the country is dull to watch the faces of your fellow travelers and to construct in general terms their future, their present and their past. And in a few years I know not whether it is more sad or more delightful to open these old notebooks and to remember when they were filled.—Walter Desant in London Queen.

The Cost of Living in Boston.

A young man in Boston asks for a bill of fare "from Monday noon to Saturday noon, at a cost of \$3 or less." This young man must be a humorist or a stranger in Boston. He can live for \$3 for a week on fine, warranted beans, pork in moderation, Cambridgeport selected crackers, iced water. In fact this would be extravagance. Dio Lewis lived for a week or two on 2 cents' worth of beans and a cent's worth of vinegar, and we believe he always looked back to this period of his life with a feeling that he had been squandering money and living grossly. One portion of vinegar for two would have been enough and more than enough.

The Impurities of Frozen Water.

The popular idea that water is purified by freezing has been disproved by careful experiments, which show that the average amount of impurity retained by the ice is 34.3 per cent of organic matter and 21.2 per cent of inorganic matter. As organic matter is the more objectionable of the two, the case is worse than was formerly supposed.—New York Journal.

Few Pipes to Be Seen in Spain.

The tobacco pipe is never seen in Spain in use among the natives, nor are tobacco pipes to be purchased in any of the shops. Cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the government factories in Spain, or imported from Cuba or the Philippines, can alone be procured and are universally smoked by the people.

Scrupulous Dr. Peabody.

According to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the late Dr. Andrew Peabody, while looking over some papers one day, discovered that he was \$40,000 richer than he had been the year before. Thereupon he wrote to the assessors of Cambridge and directed them to increase his tax bill.

The waste of a great city might easily feed its desperate poverty. We waste our coal and our smoke, our gas and our water, our food and our refuse. What we want is more forethought in times of comparative prosperity.—Exchange.

A Detroit school uses the Columbia postage stamps as a text for essays. They form quite a picture gallery and, as is generally known, are descriptive of the discovery of this country.

Herennius, the Sicilian, showed signs of madness and was confined by his friends. Determined to thwart them he beat his brains out against a post.

A Tamil proverb expresses the idea that tears in woman are not so bad after all: "A weeping man and a smiling woman are not to be trusted."

Ouida has a dog cemetery at her home near Florence in which are buried all her favorite "barks" of which there has been a considerable number.

GROSS & SON. Proprietors of CHARLOTTE STREET DRUG STORE. Carry a full line of PURE DRUGS. Druggists' Sundries, Stationery, Perfumeries, Trusses, Pipes. We Dispense Only Squibb's Medicines. The Most Reliable. Corner Charlotte and Ludington Streets. Railway. The Soo Line Time Table. In Effect January 1, 1893. GOING EAST. Boston Express leaves North Escanaba 7.57 a. m. daily, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Boston, and all points east. Solid vestibuled train to Montreal with dining car attached, and through sleeper to Boston without change. Connection made at Trout Lake for Mackinaw City, connecting (daily except Sunday) with the night trains of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. and Michigan Central for lower Michigan, Cincinnati and the south. GOING WEST. St. Paul Express with through sleeper and dining car, leaves North Escanaba 6.12 p. m. daily, arriving at Minneapolis 7.05 a. m. and St. Paul 7.45 a. m., connecting with day trains for the west, north west and south west. Connection made at Pembine 8.10 p. m. daily with Milwaukee and Northern Ry., with through sleepers for Milwaukee and Chicago. Connections made with the D. S. S. & A. Ry. at Trout Lake, daily, for St. Ignace and Mackinaw City and with G. R. & L. and Mich. Cent'l Ry. at Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. Through tickets (including bus, Escanaba to North Escanaba) on sale at the Soo Line City Ticket office, 304 Ludington street. 100 lbs of baggage checked through and carried from Escanaba to destination without charge. Passengers and their baggage called for by Harris & McDonough's well known busses, that run in connection with all Soo Line trains. Sleeping Car Accommodations Reserved. S. H. TALBOT, Ticket Agent, Soo Line, Escanaba, Mich.

Milwaukee & Northern. MAP OF Milwaukee & Northern R'y SHORTEST ROUTE TO Chicago and Milwaukee. SOLID TRAINS! FAST TIME! Pullman Buffet Sleepers! All coupon age is on the Northern Peninsula sell tickets via the Milwaukee & Northern R. R. W. E. TYLER, Commercial Agent. Republic, Mich. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Chicago, Ill.

Garfield Tea. Overcomes results of the eating. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Colic, Stomach Ache, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Irritability, Biliousness, Dropsy, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all the ailments of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c per tin. Garfield Tea Co., 313 N. 7th St., N.Y.

MASONIC BLOCK GROCERY. ERICKSON & BISSELL. Carry a Complete Line of Groceries and Provisions. CANNED GOODS, Fruits, Vegetables, Spices, Etc. We would like to have you call. Horse Goods. F. SHEEDLO & SON. Wish to announce that they have received their large stock of Phaetons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Light Wagons. In All Styles. And invite all who contemplate buying such to call, feeling assured that they can please all as regards quality and price. They Must be Sold. Call and see us. Remember, we make Harness of all grades, and do repairing in a workmanlike manner. 819 Ludington Street.

Hardware. SPRING IS HERE AND SO IS E. OLSON & CO., WITH A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE. Including every Builders' Material Carpenters' and Joiners' Goods, etc. Stock Complete in Every Particular. Our Radiant Home Ranges will be in a few days. If you contemplate buying wait for them. Yours for business, E. OLSON & CO. Cor. Ludington and Mary Streets. Carriages. NEW Carriage Repository. GEO. W. KAUFMANN. Has just completed and largely stocked a carriage repository at No. 711 Ludington street, where may be found everything desirable in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sulkies, Road Wagons, Carts, etc. At the lowest prices. The stock is from the leading manufacturers of this country and includes vehicles of all grades. If you contemplate buying do not fail to see this stock, which eclipses anything ever before shown in Escanaba. GEO. W. KAUFMANN.

ROYALTY AND HOOPS.

REPRODUCTION OF SOME ANCIENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Will the Women of the Present Complain to Make Such Spectacles of Themselves—Crimoline as Worn Some Forty Years Ago.

WOMEN WHO ARE beginning to contemplate the possibility of crinoline with philosophical resignation will do well to get out the old photograph albums that are hidden away among their belongings and see what guys their mothers and grandmothers made of themselves when hoopskirts were in vogue in the early part of the century. It will be enough to make the bravest and most radical of fashion's followers shudder and turn pale. If family portraits are not available a few royal photographs of the 1830-'65 period will prove valuable as an object lesson. Several of these have just been published by an English periodical, not it must be confessed with a view to covering the threatened fashion with scorn and derision, but with a reprehensible desire to point out the "quaintness" and "grace" of distended garments once



THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

they are adopted by nobility. It is safe to say that there is no American woman living who will not regard the apparel of the Duchess of Teck, the Princess Beatrice, the Lady Diana Beauclerk, and the Queen of Denmark as the acme of hideousness. But the loyal English woman who "writes around" the illustrations finds something pleasant to say about each monstrosity. "I must honestly confess," she says, "that I think there is a certain amount of grace and charm about these quaint figures with their full undulating skirts. In fact, as the crinoline in a modified form seems now to be almost a foregone conclusion, these interesting glimpses of the gowns of a bygone day are rather encouraging than the reverse. No one could possibly condemn as ungraceful the pretty gown worn by the Duchess of Teck, with its multitude of little flounces reaching from waist to hem, while in the quaint little frock worn by Princess Beatrice one sees a miniature edition of the crinoline. The gown worn by the Queen of Denmark shows that the crinoline was fashionable on the continent, and the costume worn by the Lady Diana Beauclerk is of especial interest, as it shows the extreme point to which fashion went at that period. The mode in which Lady Diana's hair is dressed is in this case curiously similar to the fashion of to-day."

It is bad enough to reflect that crino-



THE LADY DIANA BEAUCLERK.

line may ensnare women in its steely coils, but when it comes to children the possibilities of the situation are appalling. Fancy taking little girls out of their comfortable, picturesque, modern dresses and making them as uncomfortable and awkward as little Princess Louise looks in her photograph! There is not a mother in the country that will not enter a protest. But in spite of all opposition crinoline seems bound to come for a brief period, at all events. A Connecticut manufacturer has been busy for at least a month putting together the miserable things and now furnishes statements in regard to the hoopskirts of the moment and those of the near future.

The discoveries and patents that have come within the last thirty years are going to come into play with crinoline. The old hoops were steel covered with cotton or silk webbing. Now the better brands are of nickel-plated steel, and the high-priced hoops are made of aluminum. It costs \$16 a pound, but it is very light, pliable, airy and tough.

The style of crinoline now being supplied to the jobbers having only eight or ten hoops fits in very well with the clinging skirts still prevailing. The hoops do not expand the dress about the hips, but extend the skirt around its lower edge.

In the factories there are a score of adjusted forms for shaping the crinoline. The perpendiculars of these forms are made of wood, with the

outer edges notched to hold the wire hoops. The frames can be expanded or contracted at the top or bottom at will. On these frames are made by hand any shape that is required. From these patterns are made the wooden forms over which are manufactured the skirts for the market.

Later, when the puffed sleeves and broad shoulders shrink, the hoops will broaden at the hips and take the form



THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

of the full-bell shape. As hatters prepare the styles of headgear months in advance of the season, just so do the manufacturers of hoops provide for the change in the fashion of skirts.

GLASS ROOF FOR LONDON.

J. Newton Mappin's Utopian Idea Smacks of Bellamyism.

A proposal to make London a glass-roofed city is the subject of a long letter by J. Newton Mappin to the Daily News. The plan resembles one in Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Mappin says: "The covering of Cheapside, Paultry, Queen Victoria Street, Regent Street, Bond Street or Oxford Street with a glass roof may appear a Quixotic suggestion, but other, at first sight, less practicable schemes have been launched successfully, and the world has not ceased to revolve on its axis in consequence. The gain to the great British public, or to that section which is in the habit of traveling the main arteries of London, from a point of comfort alone, should be sufficient to warrant a trial. Most people prefer brightness and beauty to dirt and discomfort."

Nothing to my mind can have a more miserable and tawdry appearance than a leading London thoroughfare on a wet day, when poor, dripping humanity descends to the depth of despondency and every object, animate and inanimate, has a washed-out appearance. A change from the condition of things would be delightful to all people concerned—those who would reside under glass, so to speak, and those who would use the thoroughfares for business purposes. The former would, of course, be called upon to bear the expense of improvement.

If I say the outlay they would incur would be returned to them in a few years, owing to the increased flow of business to their doors and to the lessened expenditure upon paint and cleaning, I should be under the mark. Our wood and asphalt streets would be dry, perfectly safe in all weathers, and the lease of life doubled or trebled. If the rain water were not preserved for domestic use it could be usefully applied in flushing the sewers with clean water instead of liquid mud. The health of the inhabitants would be greatly benefited by breathing a dry atmosphere instead of a damp, humid one. Our clothes, boots, hats and general comfort would not suffer as they do now.

A TRAMP CAT

Strikes a Great Streak of Luck on an Elevated Railway.

No one knows where the cat came from. One night it was found basking in the warmth of the big stove, in the half-waiting room, half-ticket office of the uptown side of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Park Place, New York.

The cat has now become a fixture at this elevated railroad station. It is a big black cat, weighing at least ten pounds, and it has been named Sir Thomas, as a delicate compliment to its sex. The day men of the elevated railroad force see that the cat is fed in the day time, and the night men attend to its wants, too, and as a result the cat is rapidly becoming sleek and pretty. It is a jet black cat, with a white spot on its neck, which makes it look as if it had on a white shirt, says the New York Journal.

"That cat can whip any cat in the



THE PARK PLACE STATION PET.

city," said one of the Park Place ticket sellers to a Journal man yesterday. "We are open to challenges from any other elevated road in town, providing sure intent. Byrnes won't make us go to Canada to sign articles."

Senator Keena's Combination

Senator Keena traveled a part of one season through the mountains of West Virginia with a circus. Every evening and afternoon the young candidate for Congress appeared in the ring when the performance was about half over and made his speech. The combination proved a great success both for circus and candidate. The novelty attracted people until they had to be turned away and Keena was elected by a great majority, though he had to fight a bolding candidate.

CATTLE IN THE WEST.

HOW THE BIG CATTLE OWNERS' INTERESTS ARE PROTECTED.

An Old and Easy Though Dangerous Way of Getting a Herd That is Rarely Followed Nowadays—The Arrangement of Brands and the Roundup.

It is a common matter of wonderment among eastern folk and others unfamiliar with the great west and its ways how the many herds of cattle that roam over the immense stretches of unfenced prairie and hill pasture are kept track of by their respective owners, and how a stockman can possess himself of his wandering property, assert his ownership and realize on it when he wishes to. Of course the cowboys ride the ranges and endeavor to keep the herd within the bounds of their employer's property, and they succeed in the main. But where pasture lots are 10, 20 or even 30 or more miles square and unfenced naturally a good many cattle get astray, wander into other ranges and mix with other herds.

Time was when a couple or more adventurous young men could start life in the west or southwest with no capital or outfit but a horse apiece and a branding iron, and in a year or so be worth a good sized fortune in cattle, but a strong public sentiment working through the agency of hempen rope put a stop to this kind of industry. Cattle thieves hardly exist today, and so excellent a system has been perfected among cattle owners that nowadays a man need not lose a single steer if he is careful about his branding.

Every owner has a different brand, and the number of brands in any one cattle state runs up into the tens of thousands. They are most of them of exceedingly quaint design, and the advertising columns of the western country newspaper often look much like many scrolls covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics because of the numerous cuts of cattle brands pictured for the information of the ranchers. Sometimes a rancher despairs of inventing a new brand, and then he uses an old one, placing it on a different part of the animal from that where the owner of the original one brands his animals. The brand is the owner's title deed to the steer, and it is respected.

An association is formed among the cattle owners in each far western state to deal with estrays. Oftentimes this business is looked after by a state board of commissioners appointed by the governor. The various brands used by the owners are registered, with minute accuracy of design, position and other particulars, at the office of the secretary of the association or commission. When the roundup is made on each ranch and all the cattle gathered together for shipment, there are always a great many estrays—cattle that have wandered from other ranges—among the herd. Sometimes there may be strange cattle from half a dozen or a dozen different herds.

Instead of notifying the owner to "come over and get his beasts" the estrays are either shipped to Chicago, Kansas City or wherever the market may be along with the regular herd or are sent to a designated center, where all estrays may be gathered together at the roundup season. In the latter case, when a sufficient number have been collected, the "estray herd" is shipped to market. Men are appointed at the stockyards by the association or the governor to inspect the herds as they arrive and to look after their sale. The estrays are sold in the regular way, and the money is usually sent direct by the inspector at the market to the owners of the brands worn by the cattle so sold. This official makes it his business to keep track of all the stockmen, and the money realized on an estray rarely fails to reach the owner of the steer.

The amount of money realized at market on estrays and remitted to the owners through the associations runs from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in every season for each of the several big cattle raising states. In 1891, for instance, the number of estrays from Montana sold in St. Paul and Chicago was 18,740, and some \$550,000 was realized on their sale and remitted through the association to the rightful owners.

The fence question is an old and perplexing one, and many and sanguinary have been the wars in Texas and other cattle states between fencers and fence cutters. It has been judicially decided even that a man must not fence in his land under some circumstances. The fence around a 30-mile square lot is apt to be in the way of travelers, and when the mail goes that way the fence has been declared illegal. But often stockmen don't want to fence. The western stockman who raises cattle on the unfenced prairie knows nothing of the harassment that afflicts the suburban resident whose chickens will fly over the neighbor's fences.—New York Sun.

The Trouble in Keeping a Persian Cat.

The love of liberty is the ruling passion of the Persian cat, as it is of the Angora. Every one of the long haired, indeed, delights in long solitary tramps. It seems impossible to cure them of the desire, and what a cat really desires he generally succeeds in getting sooner or later. To own one of these most attractive and most costly pets in the city, where thieves abound, is to live a life of constant anxiety and watchfulness. Only those who have kept guard over a sly and cunning human lunatic, ever plotting to escape, can appreciate the vigilance necessary for his safety. Yet in spite of this so ornamental and so beautiful is the gentle creature that few who are able to do so can deny themselves the pleasure of owning one.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

A Phrase That Has Lost Value.

"Worth its weight in gold" is a phrase without the meaning which it formerly conveyed. Beryllium is worth about 10 times its weight in the precious yellow metal; vanadium is five times more costly. Besides these, there are a dozen minerals and metals that are equal in value to gold.—St. Louis Republic.

Without any possible chance for doubt, we carry the largest and the very best line of Clothing ever shown in this city

NEVER

In the history of the clothing trade of Escanaba has been such an urgent demand for ready-made clothes of the highest obtainable grade, both in quality and style.

Rathfon Brothers,

Realizing the situation and to better serve their patrons have introduced a line of goods which must meet this demand, being all-wool and fashionably cut. We refer to

"HAPPY HOME" CLOTHING

A magnificent assortment always in stock. Users of clothing have no excuse for buying trash when a man's suit of this reliable brand, all wool and guaranteed to give satisfaction, can be bought for from

- \$8.00 \$10.00 \$12.00 \$12.50 \$13.00 \$14.50

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF SAMPLES AND PRICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO REMEMBER

That we are, unquestionably, THE LEADERS in the Gents' Furnishings line. We carry Knox hats (world renowned), Perrin's Gloves, Monarch shirts, Etc., Etc.

RATHFON BROTHERS, MASONIC BLK.

Flour and Feed. **C. MALONEY & CO**

DEALERS IN

FLOUR

Feed, Hay & Grain.

The best of each in any desired quantity, delivered at any point in the city at

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

Store and office 1203, Ludington street Escanaba, Mich.

Laundry.

Parker's

Steam

Laundry

Escanaba, Mich.,

Has been in successful operation upwards of two years. Its trade increased in 1890 over previous year 30 per cent.

On and after April 1st, until further notice, the price of Rough Dry Work will be advanced 25 per cent.

Assorted Flat Work same as heretofore, 50 cents per dozen. List prices for all other work the same as last year.

N. G. PARKER, Prop.

Telephone No. 25. 516 Ludington St.

Groceries.

WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES

And our patrons at the same time, upon our complete stock of groceries, both Fancy and Staple. With such goods as these we have a walk-over in the race for public favor, and are certain of election as the

GENERAL GROCERS

OF THIS CITY.

It is as sure as day-light, that we have the call, and also the groceries which you require. The quality as high as prices in war times. The variety is as endless as a tread mill. Our prices as cheap as a politician's promises. We take the palm in every point of view, and whatever you buy of us is always the best, as well as the cheapest.

If We Provide Your Table Supplies

Your fare will be enough to make an epicure smile all the year 'round.

A. H. ROLPH

Groceries.

Increase My Grocery Trade!

That is my desire, and to do so I offer good, fresh goods and the lowest cash prices of any dealer in the city, and to that end I will present to cash purchasers of \$10 worth of groceries, a

Life-Size Crayon Portrait Free

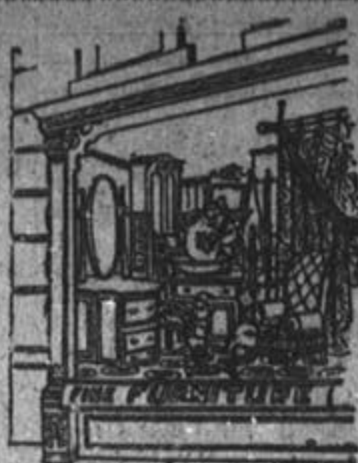
I have made arrangements for a limited period with a Portrait Copying House, which, in order to advertise and extend its trade, makes me a most liberal offer. I agree to send them work in large quantities, they to finish it for me at their lowest wholesale rates. Call and examine the beautiful Life-Size Crayon Portrait on exhibition at the store.

Get a cash purchase ticket, which will entitle you to one of these same portraits, copied from any photo you may desire, free, when your cash purchases amount to \$10. Remember, you get the portrait free in exchange for your cash purchases. I shall also keep for my customers' selection a good assortment of frames at the lowest wholesale prices.

This Offer is for a Limited Period Only.

JOHN GROSS.

Furniture.



New Spring Goods

Our stock of Furniture was never more complete than now, and we cordially invite contemplating buyers to give it a thorough and careful inspection. It will bear the closest scrutiny of all.

We Show the Largest Stock

Our Stock Includes all the Novelties

FURNITURE

FURNITURE



EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTY.

WHICH WE SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

This is an Indisputable Fact.

And Guarantee Every Article Sold.

Parlor Suits from \$25 to \$150. Chamber Suits from \$16 to \$100. And so on through the long list. We have the Finest and Best line of Baby Carriages manufactured. Prices range from \$5 to \$25. Bargains in Carpets TO CLOSE.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

P. M. PETERSON,

NUMBER 710 LUDINGTON STREET, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.



FRENCH DEPUTIES.

THEIR PALACE, CEREMONIES AND IDIOSYCRASIES.

A History of the Chamber and the Building in Which It Meets—Scenes In and Around the Palace When the Chamber Is in Session—Two Salaries.

To Americans, who know that after the excitement of the presidential election is over there will be no change of importance for four years, these continual ministerial modifications of the French cabinet appear strange, and their effect is prejudicial to France both as regards her domestic prosperity and her international prestige. Under the directory there were two legislative bodies the "Five Hundred" and the "Ancients." After holding their sessions in various places—more or less convenient—it was decided to give them the Palais Bourbon, which had been built in 1732, but never occupied. They took possession of the building in the year VII of the republic (1798). During the preceding year the necessary improvements had been made to render it suitable for the use to which it was then devoted.

From that time, under the different titles of "Palace of the Council of the Five Hundred," "Palace of the Legislative Corps" and "Chamber of Deputies," it has always remained consecrated to the service of the people's representatives.

From time to time such improvements as economy would permit were made, but it was not until 1807, under Napoleon I, that the grand staircase, surmounted by the portal facing the Place de la Concorde, familiar to all visitors to Paris, was constructed. Then it was also that the colossal statues of Justice and Prudence, Sully, Colbert, L'Hopital and D'Aguesseau were placed where they now stand. These statues, by the bye, which look like marble, are in reality made of stone and covered with a coating of white glaze.

Under Napoleon I the building was at first called the "Palace of the Legislative Corps," and the deputies wore brilliant uniforms. This caused a writer of the time to say, "He gave the deputies a brilliant costume, embroidered with gold, and at the same time withdrew their right of free speech."

It was in 1814 that the name was changed to that the building bears today, "Palace of the Chamber of Deputies," or, as it is more generally called now, "Chamber of Deputies." But if the legislators of the year of grace 1893 do not wear gold embroidered uniforms there still remains in their ceremonies a good deal of the pomp and ceremony which usually appertain to monarchies.

The president of the chamber lives in a mansion on the Quai d'Orsay, the grounds of which join those surrounding the chamber of deputies. Before the opening of each sitting he is escorted through the long Salle des Pas Perdus reserved for the use of members of par-

liament and journalists, by a detachment of infantry in command of a captain. The drums beat, and the procession is preceded by a gorgeously attired usher, who announces, "Monsieur le President."

Thus escorted, the president mounts his seat, high above the tribune from which the members speak, and immediately there is a noise of members scrambling to their seats, like schoolboys afraid of being marked late. This part of the proceedings is about as undignified as the entrance of the president is imposing. After tapping his desk with a large paper knife, or in case of much noise ringing a brass bell, the president declares the sitting open, and a relative silence is established for a moment. The formal business of reading the minutes of the last sitting is gone through, and then the discussion upon the question of the day begins. When unimportant, everybody who is not engaged in letter writing talks. When the question before the house is of interest, silence is maintained until somebody sets the example of interrupting or perhaps insulting the speaker.

Then the scene is one which has often been described by clever writers and artists, but which must be seen to be appreciated. The ushers inside the chamber, who wear evening dress, white ties and swords, have frequently to come between excited deputies, who, but for their intervention, would often come to blows.

These ushers form in reality the most conservative part of the assembly, for they, with few exceptions, grow old in the service. They are almost as familiar with the rules of the house as the president himself, and they regard newly elected members very much as an usher in a public school regards a new boy. They know that every deputy drinks while speaking, and one of them is especially told off to order from the buffet the particular beverage with which a speaker is wont to moisten his parched lips during a heated debate.

It is upon these occasions that the French chamber treats the world to some of those surprises "which no fellow can understand." What is called in France le petit jeu des combinaisons is played, and often a government majority of today is turned into a minority tomorrow.

The fact is, that the majority of the deputies are men who would be loath to lose their pay of 25 francs per day and the honors attached to the post of representative of the people. That is why the fear of dissolution often induces them to give a ministry a majority rather than provoke its overthrow and the crisis consequent thereon.

Two ministerial portfolios are especially coveted—those of the interior and finance—for besides the importance of the posts there is an ancient custom in connection with them. The day after the acceptance of the portfolio one of the grave, white neckties, sword-bearing ushers calls upon each minister and hands him an envelope containing 60,000 francs for frais de déplacement, or moving expenses. If he retains his portfolio but a single day, he never returns the \$12,000, nor is he expected to.

SECRET SOCIETIES

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Permanent Headquarters Building at the World's Fair—Masonic Notes.

Knights Templars are to have permanent headquarters at Jackson park during the World's fair. It will be in the second story of the building known as Banquet hall, situated on the lagoon, close to the fisheries and naval exhibits. The building is of attractive design in the French renaissance style and is 130 by 60 feet and two stories high, with open or casino roof. The room set apart for the exclusive use of Sir Knights



BANQUET HALL.

and their families during the fair will be 60 by 60 feet and furnished with many conveniences. It will have a postoffice and a telephone service, a checkroom and a general register for all Sir Knights to enter their names and addresses, name of their commandery, etc. The room will be in charge of three trustees appointed by St. Bernard commandery. They are Eminent Sir E. C. Roundy, Eminent Sir John Woodman and Sir Knight Fred Klauer.

The seceding brethren in England, with others, organized the grand lodge subsequently called the "Ancients" in 1730.

There are clandestine lodges in New York of Spanish origin, but disowned by the grand orient of Spain.

Pennsylvania has 68 commanderies of Knights Templars.

Royal arch chapters have been lately constituted at Canton, India, and at Limassol, island of Cyprus.

Six lodges in Pennsylvania bear the name of Washington.

Don't go to sleep in the lodge if you want to be benefited or enjoy the meetings.

Don't violate Masonic landmarks, usages, rules and regulations to boom the lodge or popularize yourself.

Chicago has 62 lodges and nearly 10,000 members.

Texas has a widows and orphans' fund of \$28,000.

The Masonic fraternity in New York have \$250,000 at interest. Ten years ago they were in debt \$504,690.

I. O. O. F.

Degree of Rebekah Lodges Help the Order—Notes Along the Way:

In the degree of Rebekah the order assumes that women have moral natures and are capable of benevolent action. Wherever there is a lodge of men there should be one of women. The order that shall most rapidly draw women into its ranks will be the order of the future.

Wyoming has 17 lodges with a membership of about 850.

Canton Wabasso, No. 22, of Fort Fairfield, Me., at its last meeting mustered in 31, making the membership now 120, and more applications are on file.

Among the appropriations made by the Illinois grand lodge are the following: For Columbian exposition celebration, \$5,000; Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, \$15,000; Cook County (Chicago) Odd Fellows' association, \$1,000.

The sovereign grand lodge will meet at Milwaukee Monday, Sept. 18, and will remain in session until Saturday, Sept. 23. The representatives will take part in the demonstration at the World's fair in Chicago Monday, Sept. 25, when they will be the guests of the grand lodge of Illinois.

In 1824 the installation ode was ordered to be read—the singing dispensed with.

Degree lodges, to confer the lodge degrees, were first chartered and instituted by the grand lodge of Pennsylvania in 1829 as a relief to the subordinate lodge noble grand.

The Seattle (Wash.) Odd Fellows are to build a new hall.

Oriental lodge of Boston has celebrated its silver anniversary.

In 1826 the title grand sire was first assumed, in lieu of grand master, by the G. L. of U. S., without formal change in the constitution, which, however, was revised and the title confirmed in 1828.

A traveling password was first adopted in 1834 for the protection of the order in the United States.

Knights of Honor.

Charles S. Clark, mayor of Erie, Pa., has creditably filled the office of state reporter for a period of 17 years.

Reports from all lodges in Philadelphia indicate large gains in membership and an active interest on the part of the brethren, which must result in continued prosperity. Energetic lodge No. 3,737, which started with 33 members in 1892, now has 102 on its roster, and this fairly illustrates the enthusiasm which everywhere pervades the order.

The death benefits so far paid by the order amount to \$242,000,000.

The Knights of Honor is a fraternal beneficial society. It insures its members in the sum of \$2,000, \$1,000 or \$500, as they may elect. The different subordinate lodges pay sick benefits in such sums as the majority of the members in each lodge decide.

The annual session of the supreme lodge will be held at Milwaukee on the first Tuesday in June. The Plaster hotel will be the headquarters of the supreme officers and representatives.

Royal Arcanum.

Significant of the health of Missouri it might be stated that the jurisdiction paid into the benefit fund \$142,651 and drew from that fund but \$73,500 for 25 deaths.

Massachusetts shows a net increase of 191 for the month of March.

Wekepeke of Clinton, Mass., has adopted a plan to increase attendance at meetings, holding "smoke talks."

The uniform rank, Royal Arcanum, of Illinois is neither a branch nor component part of, but is a distinct and separate organization from the Royal Arcanum and has no legal relations whatever to the supreme council or to the grand council.

Past regents having been preferred and honored cannot afford to let their interest in their council relax. They cannot with profit to themselves remain away from the meetings of the council that has seen fit to place them at its head.

SLEEPY'S WONDERFUL SPEED.

The Champion Pigeon Can Fly 1,733 Yards Per Minute.

Renewed interest was awakened in pigeon flying recently when birds owned in Richmond, Philadelphia and Washington were released from the United States dispatch boat Dolphin at Hampton Roads, and one of them, Blue Jim, Jr., covered the 212 miles to Philadelphia and delivered his message at the rate of 1,182 yards a minute, establishing a new distance record for the season. In 10 years only three changes have been made in the speed and three in the distance championship.



SLEEPY.

In 1890 the two Philadelphia birds, Eagle Bill and Pickwick, in the journey from Concord, N. C., 435 miles, made 1,476 yards per minute, the average mile being covered in 71 seconds. This record held the lead against the most persistent effort for better figures until 1891, when Sleepy of the G. E. Hook loft, New Bedford, Mass., made the 324 miles from Lyons, N. Y., in the average speed of 1,733 yards per minute, the average mile being covered in 60.9 seconds. This still stands as the record for speed. The distance champions are Darby and Joe of Fall River. These birds flew 1,183 miles from Pensacola, Fla., to Fall River, Mass., in two weeks.

Jockey Covington as a Trainer.

George Covington, the famous jockey, has abandoned his career as a knight of the pigskin and become a trainer. If he is half as successful in his new calling as he has been as a jockey, he will soon become one of the greatest trainers of thoroughbreds in America. During his 10 years in the saddle Covington won 500 races, including some of the greatest turf events of the decade. He began riding at Smith Center, Kan., when he was only 9 years old and won his first race.

One of his most notable victories occurred in 1891, when he landed Strathmeath a winner in the American Derby at Chicago, and this year he is training Cadmus, Picton and Fidelia, the Palo Alto candidates for the same Chicago event.

Covington rode his last race in 1891 and again piloted Strathmeath to victory. He also rode Judge Morrow in the Brooklyn handicap of 1891 and was so severely kicked by another horse that he was unable to ride for many weeks.

World's Fair Dog Show.

The World's fair dog show judges are announced as follows: Miss Agna H. Whitney, St. Bernards and Newfoundlanda; Dr. Richard H. Derby, mastiffs; Mr. G. Muss

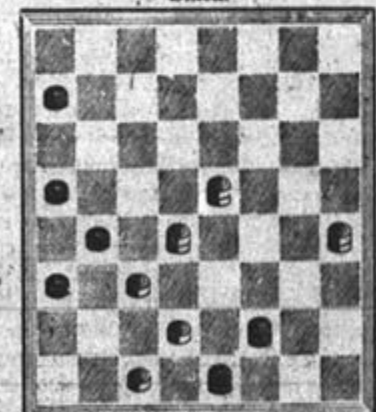
Arnold, Great Danes and German shepherds; Mr. Roger D. Williams, deerhounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds and foxhounds; Mr. Pottinger Dorney, beagles and bassets; Mr. James L. Anthony, pointers; Major J. M. Taylor, English setters and Chesapeake; Dr. William Jarvis, Irish setters; Dr. H. Clay Glover, Gordon setters; Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, spaniels; Mr. H. Jarret, collies; Mr. T. S. Bellen, fox terriers and bull terriers; Mr. John E. Thayer, bulldogs; Dr. M. H. Cryer, pugs, toy spaniels and Italian greyhounds; Mr. R. F. Maybaw, bloodhounds, all other terriers than fox and bull terriers, poodles, scipperkes, harriers and miscellaneous.

Negroes Barred From the Pullman.

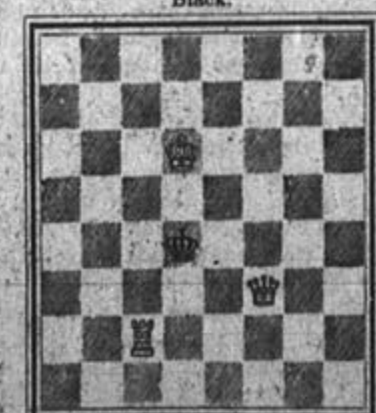
One new feature of the Pullman road race this year will be the prohibition enforced against colored riders by the managers of this great western bicycling event. Although no colored wheelman had made application for permission to ride, the associated cycling clubs of Chicago announced that the color line, which the L. A. W. recently refused to put into effect, would be drawn in the great race May 30 from Chicago to Pullman. It is expected that the prize list in this event will amount in value to over \$5,000. The course will be the same as last year. The start will be at the Leland hotel, but the finish will be about 800 yards east of the Florence hotel in Pullman.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 217—End Game. Black.



White to move and win. Chess Problem No. 217—By Carpenter. Black.



White to play and mate in two moves. SOLUTIONS.

Checker Problem No. 216:
White: 1. 31 to 17
2. 15 to 11
3. 32 to 27
4. 38 to 19
5. 14 to 9
6. 10 to 19, and wins.
Chess problem No. 217:
White:
Key move R to K4 5th