

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1894

THE BEST NOT ENCOURAGING, AT THE WORST DISASTROUS.

Our Iron Industry, the Production of Iron Ore, Depressed by Home Competition, and Threatened With Unlimited Rivalry.

It need not be said that, as far as our country is concerned, "all our eggs are in one basket," that upon the activity in the iron mining industry our welfare depends; the fact is patent. Our outlook, then, is toward the iron trade; if our ores are wanted, at a price which pays the operators of the mines, we shall be busy and prosperous; if not we shall be idle or only half employed. "Good times" or "hard times" is to be determined by the demand and the price of iron ore. And how stands the trade at present? There is more ore on the docks at lake Erie ports than ever before, though our output in 93 was barely two-thirds that of '92, and the shipments thence to furnaces are slow; the prospect being that the opening of navigation next spring will find the docks at Cleveland, Ashtabula and Erie still loaded. It is still too soon to look for indications as to the work of the coming season were the conditions more favorable, but we can only forecast the future by the present and if we attempt that, it is gloomy. If, in addition to the drawbacks already enumerated, the Wilson tariff bill becomes law and iron ore is thereby placed upon the "free list," our ore producers must expect the competition of Cuban ores in fields heretofore their own, exclusively; the seventy-five cents a ton saved to the Cuban and Spanish producers by the abolition of the duty will be sufficient to pay rail freights from the water into the western Pennsylvania and Ohio fields which have hitherto been all our own and so match the negro labor of Cuba directly against that of our miners. To the Cuban negro, who has no outlay for fuel or shelter, scarcely any for clothing and a mere trifle for subsistence, fifty cents a day is a princely income to the laborers of our mining districts; his starvation; to the operators of the mines of the upper peninsula such competition means suspension of work; to those who own the fee of our iron lands it is confiscation of their property. This is the "outlook" to which the dominant party in congress points us, and our word, "gloomy," is not too strong. We look for no amelioration of our present condition until the people have an opportunity to rebuke the free-traders at the polls and that does not occur until the close of 1894.

The time will come when our acres will be brought into cultivation, when we shall have something else than iron ore to turn into cash, but that time is not yet, nor within many a twelve-month, certainly not within the coming year. As to that we can only strive and hope—"skin close" and suffer bravely, confident that the "sober second thought of the people" will right matters at Washington and that prosperity will again return to our region.

Practically Abandoned. The station on the Soo road known as St. Jacques, where John P. McColl & Co. operated extensively in the burning of charcoal until the discontinuance of work by the Manistique furnaces, with which the firm has a five years' contract, is practically abandoned, and the store will be closed to-day. John P. McColl & Co's teams are in the woods for the Bay de Noquet company, as are also many of the men who formerly worked at St. Jacques. The future of the place and of business of Mr. McColl and his associates is decidedly uncertain, but "burning" may be resumed with improved times.

During the summer and fall John P. McColl & Co. made 18,000 tons and skidded 800,000 feet of logs in the Danforth settlement.

Four Feet of Snow. Jas. Blake, who is logging on the upper Whitefish, came down from camp Wednesday, and to an Iron Port reporter said there was fully four feet of snow in that locality. It is comparatively light, however, and easily handled with shovels. Another heavy fall of snow would greatly interfere with logging, if not cause an almost total suspension of operations.

Extension of Water Mains. While the business of the Escanaba Water works company, under the superintendency of Mr. McGowan has grown to some extent mains have been extended very slightly, only 454 feet of new main having been laid, and that on Second street, between Charlotte and Jennie. The company is at present pumping 500,000 gallons of water per day.

The St. Joseph's Entertainment. On Thursday evening next the graduates of St. Joseph's school will give an entertainment at Peterson's opera house,

which includes "The Merchant of Venice," a cantata entitled "New Year's Eve," a farce entitled, "The Musical Director," to conclude with an address by Rev. Fr. William. Extensive preparations have been made, and an evening full of enjoyment is anticipated.

She Wasn't His Wife. The man got into a street car comfortably filled, and crowded into a seat next to a sharp faced woman in the corner. He squeezed her up against the end of the car, took out a newspaper and shoving it half across her face began to read. She stood it for about five minutes.

"Excuse me," she said then, "are you a married man?" He dropped his paper and looked at her. "Yes," he replied curtly. "I thought so," she went on; ain't your wife a little woman that won't say her soul's her own and lets you impose on her, all you want to?" "I don't impose on her, madam," he said stiffly.

"You don't let her impose on you much I guess."

The man tried to read his paper again. "I suppose she carries in the coal, builds the fires, gets your slippers, does the marketing, mends your clothes, tends to the children, submits like a lamb when you find fault and is generally an excellent wife, ain't she?"

"Madam," he began. "Don't say a word," she interrupted; "I'm not your wife, am I?"

"No, and I'm—"

"That's all right. And as I'm not, I don't propose to have you sitting down on me and crowding me up in this corner till I can't breathe without wheezing like a steam engine. Why don't you get out and walk?" and the passengers snickered so that he hid.—Free Press.

Escanaba Township. The C. E. Club will give a dance at Duranseau's hall New Years night. There will undoubtedly be large attendance. There is a large French element in this township and New Years is a holiday that they never fail to celebrate. All business is suspended and the day spent by having a general good time. Those who fail to take in this dance will miss a most enjoyable evening.

Miss Kittie Garvey aided by her friends will entertain the children of the school No. 2 next Sunday afternoon at Duranseau's hall, all the children of the school will join in the Christmas festivities. Miss Garvey and Miss N. Carroll will leave nothing undone to make this a day long to be remembered by the little ones. Jasper Lawrence will spend his vacation at home. Jasper is attending a business college at Green Bay and we are informed is getting along finely with his studies. He is a great favorite with the young people here and his absence this winter is severely felt in social circles. We will all be glad to see Jasper home again.

Snow storms have been too frequent to be agreeable lately, we have enough snow now for all winter.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Murphy are visiting at Hurley, Wisconsin, this week.

Geo. Henderson, agent for Mann Bro's, visited here last Sunday.

School children have a vacation now for a week.

Among the Societies. Escanaba Lodge, I. O. O. F., elected officers last Monday evening, as follows: N. G., James Hewlett; V. G., John Haglund; R. S., A. H. Olson; Treas., E. Hoffmann.

Delta Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., recently elected the following officers: C. P., James Hewlett; H. H., O. V. Linden; S. W., E. Olson; J. W., John Haglund; Scribe, A. H. Olson; Fin. Scribe, J. W. Wilkinson; Treas., Ole Erickson.

Following are the new officers of the North Star Society: President, P. M. Peterson; Vice-Pres., Peter Olson; Sec., C. A. Carlson; Fin. Sec., O. V. Linden; Treas., E. Olson.

Our Coal Receipts. Owing to the illness of Mr. H. A. Barr and the absence from the city of Superintendent Lipsley, we are unable to get the exact amount of coal received at this port the past season. It is learned from an unofficial source, however, that 200,000 net tons is approximately correct. In the neighborhood of seventy-five laborers were employed in handling it. The show is not a bad one; the largest amount ever received here in a single season was 225,000 net tons.

A Strange Disease. Arthur Carufel died on the 15th, at Shafter, of what is called "Hodgkins' disease," an ailment very rarely seen. One of our doctors, of whom a representative of The Iron Port made inquiry concerning it, said that he knew no more of it than just the name, had never seen a case or even "read up" concerning it.

He Will Not Stay. F. B. Johnson, the druggist and jeweler, "gives it out cold" that he will get away from our city as soon as practicable, not being favorably impressed with it. "In about a month" was his time limit, but that is probably "subject to amendment."

PROSPECTIVE IRON MINE

A RIPPLE OF EXCITEMENT OVER OUTCROPPING ORE.

Specimens of a Good Quality of Ore Found Near That Place, and Options On the Land Are Asked For By Various Parties.

Quite a ripple of excitement manifested itself among a few speculators the past week, and options were talked of in a manner that forcibly reminded one of other days, when "steel plants" and "stove works" deals were out on a half holiday; but the talk was in subdued tones and with no inconsiderable caution lest the prospect of a future fortune be dashed into smithereens in an unguarded moment. More than a decade ago Bruce Erwin entered a homestead two miles north of Ford River, but for some reason abandoned the land later on. Last summer while plying his avocation in that locality, County Surveyor Zane discovered outcropping ore on the land, and now has in his possession about a peck of splendid specimens of hard ore gathered upon the premises. Mr. Zane's discoveries became known a few days ago and a rash for options was the result. Paul Hohlfeldt purchased a portion of the land, paying \$135 therefor, but afterwards learned that E. P. Royce held tax titles upon the property dating back to 1882. Four different parties "interviewed" Mr. Royce with a view of gaining possession of the land, but no negotiations were consummated. The description of the land is the sw 1/4 of the sw 1/4 of sec. 11-38-23, and the e 1/2 of the se 1/4 of sec. 11-38-23.

One experienced in iron mining told an Iron Port reporter yesterday that the specimens exhibited are a high grade of ore, not unlike Bessemer, and that the outcroppings showed good indications of ore. Mr. Royce has offered to relinquish his claim upon the land for \$800, and it is said that the property will be explored.

An artistic line of letter openers, paper clips, blotting pads and novelties suitable for Christmas gifts for gentlemen at H. M. Stevenson's.

Valuable Records Missing. Valuable records of money order business kept in the office of the sixth auditor of the treasury at Washington are missing. They relate to the business of the office during the last administration, and it is estimated that the value represented by them is \$60,000 or \$70,000. The loss was reported to Sixth Auditor Brawley several months ago and a thorough search has been in progress since. The sixth auditor made an emphatic denial to-day of an imputation that the responsibility for the loss rests on the present administration. Several clerks are still engaged in the search, but it is doubtful whether the papers will be found.

The Oldest Inhabitant Talks. If the snow keeps coming for the remainder of the winter at the rate it has fallen thus far some of the residents of Lapeer will be able to walk out of their second story windows, as they did some nineteen or twenty years ago. An old Lake Superior settler was heard to say yesterday that during his thirty-five years' residence on the upper peninsula he had never seen so much snow before Christmas.

1893 Not An Off Year. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three has not been an unpropitious matrimonial market, 163 licenses to wed having been issued by County Clerk Linden since January 1st the last one thus far recorded being that of F. Svendensen and Mary Anderson, both of Escanaba. Cupid cares little for the hard times, but continues to do so business at the old stand.

Serious Result of a Fall. Mr. Hartnett, the father of Postmaster Hartnett, got a fall one day last week and has been confined to his bed ever since. The accident would have been trifling to a younger man, but Mr. Hartnett passed the scriptural limit, three-score and ten, three years since and, withal, was not in robust health at the time, and the result is in doubt.

The Monarch Laid Up. On Monday last the Monarch broke her way through the heavy ice nearly to Gladstone, having been called to move the wharfbacks lying there, but was met by a withdrawal of the order and returned to her berth here and on Tuesday went into winter quarters.

Robbing the Railway Office. John Douglas robbed the railway office at Manistique on Monday. He was arrested and the money recovered, and he is in jail to await trial.

Theftling Police. Three Ironwood policemen are under arrest charged with stealing flour and sugar from public relief stores. Six hundred pounds of flour and 100 pounds of

sugar were stolen between Saturday night and Monday morning. All have furnished bail. The local relief committee threatens to prosecute the case to the utmost and if the men are convicted, as seems probable, they will be severely dealt with.

The Hamilton Club. The Hamilton Literary Club met at the law offices of Messrs. Mead and Jennings December 15th. The evening was so stormy that but few were in attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was accepted, and the committee discharged as to that duty.

Mr. S. B. Rathfon presented a paper on the characters in Hawthorne's Marble Faun, which proved him not a superficial reader, but one familiar with the story of olden times and who appreciates descriptions of art and of historic places, one who felt the very heart-throb of the author's inspiration and understood the great lessons he tried to teach. There was some discussion in regard to the "Transformation of the Faun" (a case of instantaneous development of intellect and conscience), in which the President made a cogent argument from the laws of mental action. Many books were mentioned through which, as if wandering in a primrose path, one may attain to intellectual and moral excellence.

On motion, it was requested that at the next meeting March Polk present a paper entitled "The Weaknesses of Municipal Governments;" to be followed with discussion by the Club. S. B. Rathfon, John Sourwine and March Polk were appointed a committee on the program. The Executive Committee will endeavor to secure a room to accommodate a large attendance, and the members of the Club will be notified by card as to the place of next meeting, which will be held the evening of December 29th.

Some Soo Line Changes. Mr. S. H. Talbot, city ticket agent for the "Soo Line" informs The Iron Port that commencing January 1st next, his road will conduct its own transfer business between this city and North Escanaba, the contract heretofore existing for transferring proving unsatisfactory. George English has been outside buying a team for the railway company and will arrive herewith it to-morrow. The company says emphatically that it will do its own transferring, which means that the various livermen who have been carrying passengers between the points mentioned will begone the cold shoulder.

When navigation opens next spring the station at North Escanaba will be abandoned completely, and a boat put on the route between this place and Gladstone by the "Soo Line" folks and all transfers made in this way.

The business of the company in this city has very materially increased during the past year, and is said by the management to be the best paying station of the line. This success is due in a measure to the hustling qualities of the company's ticket agent here.

How Not to Take Cold. A little bit of really valuable advice for this season of the year: Keep your mouth shut. If people would only do this they would avoid colds and coughs, and oftentimes serious illness. The prescription is a very simple one, and not even the merit of originality can be claimed for it; but it undoubtedly is efficacious. Mr. Catlin, the celebrated traveler among the North American Indians, discovered that they were free from many of the diseases which afflict civilized nations, and he attributed this exemption to the practice of keeping their mouths closed at almost all times, except when they are eating or talking. The mothers teach their children this from their earliest infancy. And does it not stand to reason that it is better to breathe through the nostrils the chilly air when leaving a heated room for the street, or even when going into a cold passage, than letting it go straight to the lungs in an ordinary way? Mr. Catlin declares that "Shut your mouth" is the most important motto which the human language can convey.

Pearl-handled silver table cutlery at H. M. Stevenson's.

For Only a Quarter. Subscribers to The Iron Port who would like to receive either the New York Tribune, the Detroit Tribune, or the Chicago Inter-Ocean, weekly, can do so by paying a year's subscription in advance and twenty-five cents in addition thereto. Either of the three papers mentioned is worth four times the sum named.

A Cantata at Ford River. The Ford River schools, James Todd teacher, gave a cantata last evening. In connection with the exercises Mr. Ward gave a prize of \$5 to the girls who made the best bread, but we have not learned who the lucky one is.

A Creditable Job. The Copper Journal issue a "holiday number"—thirty-four pages with a cover—which is a credit to both the taste and skill of the printer. We hope his pecuniary reward may be proportionate.

THE CITY IN A HOLE

TEN THOUSAND IS ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF THE SHORTAGE.

How Much We Had—How Much We Spent and How We Spent It—Retrenchment and Economy the Words For '94.

To begin with, our municipal governors spend more money than they get in. The city was "in a hole" at the opening of the year and it is "in a hole" now. It has received during the year \$40,000 (round figure) and it has expended, for last year's debts and this year's expenses, \$51,000. Upon the streets of the city there has been spent \$10,000, not taking into account the \$5,000 voted and spent as a measure of relief for unemployed labor, for which orders are outstanding but no bonds issued. For light the cost was \$3,000; for expenses of the fire department \$6,000; for water \$5,000; for pay of police force \$6,000; to the interest and sinking fund went \$3,500; salaries of city officials amounted to \$5,500; sewers cost \$7,000, and other expenses, chargeable to the contingent fund foot up \$5,000. So there goes over to the new year a deficiency of about \$10,000, something more than the burden which 1892 laid upon the shoulders of 1893. The "dads" will have occasion for economy if they wipe the slate clean during 1894. They will have less "whisky money" (as they perhaps anticipated when they levied the city tax now due), and the tax will pan out less than it ought—there are many who can not pay. Streets should get nothing more than necessary repairs; we've streets enough, now, for thrice as many people as we have; sewers are so far extended that the expense in that direction can be cut down to a minimum, to mere cost of maintenance, and a private should be made in salaries. In every saving establishment economy is the word and retrenchment the practice and the necessity that compels it touches the municipal corporation as well as the individual citizen.

Eyes tested free and perfect correction guaranteed by H. M. Stevenson, optician.

When the Year Begins. Among the Latin Christian countries there were seven different dates for beginning the new year. March 1, Jan., Dec. 25, March, used in two ways—first by beginning the year nine months sooner than at present; second, by beginning it three months later—at Easter and on the feast of the Ascension. The usage of the same country has varied at different times. In France under the Merovingians the year began on March 1st. The Carolingians began their year on Dec. 25th, and the Capets at Easter. The Romans, till Caesar's time, began the year on March 1st, and illustrations of the reluctance to change names is seen in the fact that, although the names September, October, November, December originally denoted the number of the months, they are now inapplicable. The Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Phoenicians and Carthaginians began their year in the autumn, as did the Jews their civil year.—Montreal Star.

The Ice Bridge Formed. Little Bay de Noquet is covered with ice from four to eight inches in thickness and strong enough to hold up a horse. It was crossed by men on foot on Thursday and we doubt not by this time has been traversed by teams, between here and Stratton's and Gunderson's places. Between here and Gladstone the ice has been broken so often by passing craft that it is not yet safe to use it as a highway, but the next "Manitoba wave" will make it safe. It is "soft weather" as we write but that state of things will hardly continue more than a day or two, at the longest.

They Like His Reverence. The Manistique Pioneer says: "Rev. Mr. Greene, of Escanaba, preached two splendid discourses at the Central school building, last Sunday. He is one of the best that has ever visited this city. An Episcopalian, but a man that is not given to discounting the work of other denominations in order to exalt his own. We hope he may come often."

The Lights Out. The light here was blown out for the winter on the morning of Monday last and that on Peninsula Point on the following Tuesday morning; ice boats are not "enrolled," and so not entitled to lights, and besides that there are none hereabouts.

May Have Gone Wrong. George Monroe is missing from Negaunee and fears are entertained for his life. He had been drinking hard, was "broke" and utterly discouraged.

Hopes to Make Artificial Sunlight. In a dark room with alternating currents of 800,000 volts, Nicola Tesla, by means of atmospheric vibrations, caused a faint glow of light to appear.

Explaining the phenomena, he said: "If I can increase the atmospheric vibrations, say 1,000,000 or 10,000,000, I can produce sunlight in this room. Of course, I can increase the vibrations by increasing the voltage. I can make the voltage 8,000,000 as easily as 800,000, but I am not ready to handle 8,000,000 volts of electricity. Currents of such strength would kill everybody in the room. I expect, however, to learn how to control large voltage. When I have increased the atmospheric vibrations perhaps a thousand times, the phenomena will no longer be electricity. It will be light. I am satisfied that sunlight can be made from electricity without doing harm to anybody, and I expect to discover how it is done. It is a grand idea, and whether the voice through which it came is hushed and still, or yet resounds in the proclamation of new truths, the idea itself will be carried to fruition and the world will be wiser, whatever may be the issue."

Engraving free on all goods bought of H. M. Stevenson for the holidays.

High School Notes. Eddie Hewlett has been sick during the past week; nothing serious, however. We pupils are very happy over the approaching vacation, although it is but a week only.

Hattie Phillips is still detained at home on account of illness.

The smaller children have been busy of late preparing for their Christmas exercises which took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peterson, a school inspector, visited the high school Monday afternoon.

We are all afflicted with severe colds now-a-days, the forerunner of a gripe. We understand that the pupils are soon to take up music and drawing, very pleasant studies, indeed.

Mr. Godley made us a short visit Thursday afternoon. We appreciate these visits. Come again.

The ninth grade examination in arithmetic yesterday. X. Y. Z.

W. C. T. U. Items. The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at union head quarters, 606 Ludington street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Crusade Sunday will be observed to-morrow afternoon at the gospel temperance meeting, at 606 Ludington street. The attendance at their meeting is increasing and it is hoped that much good will result.

Anyone having clothing that they would like to donate to the poor may leave it at 606 Ludington street any Saturday afternoon and the union will see that it is distributed among the worthy poor. Many cases of destitution have lately been brought to the notice of the union and then will do what they can to aid them.

Fruit sets, orange sets and nut sets in late and novel designs at H. M. Stevenson's.

The Yule Sheaf. Christmas is observed with great enthusiasm in the snowy northland of Sweden. The celebration proper extends over four days, beginning on the 24th of the month. A beautiful custom is that of raising a large sheaf of grain on the top of a pole above the house for the wild birds to feast upon. It is said that no peasant will sit down to his Christmas dinner until the yule sheaf is lifted in place for the birds in the snow outside.

Iron Works Company Dissolved. The Marinette Iron Works company by a unanimous vote of the stockholders has gone into voluntary dissolution, affecting both the works at Marinette and West Duluth. The business will go on uninterrupted as before. The directors will act as trustees and legal administrators.

Secretary Carlisle Wants Money. The report of the secretary of the treasury, just given to the public, is a pitiful plea for money. It matters little to him how he gets it but he must have it or go back to greenbacks. He suggests an income tax and more tax on the Kentucky beverage, but he dare not say beer.

Undressed Mankind. Civilization is a good way from perfection if the statement of a recent statistician be correct, that of the entire human race only 500,000,000 are completely clothed, while 700,000,000 cover only parts of the body and 250,000,000 go habitually naked.

Covered by Insurance. An exchange tells of a woman in California who recently lost her husband, his life being insured for \$2,000. The heart broken woman immediately telegraphed her friends in the east: "Jim died this morning; loss fully covered by insurance."

Incendiary Fires. There were three alarms of fire at Marquette Monday night and of the three blazes two were of incendiary origin.

A full line of handsome Sterling patterns in silverware at H. M. Stevenson's. Call and see them.

The gripe has forced a suspension of operations at Albion college. It caught teachers as well as pupils.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR OWN AND OTHER PEOPLE.

The Iron Port Reporters Gather in a Goodly Grist of Items Concerning Well Known People and Their Movements.

Dr. Gelzer is still confined to his house but is, we believe, "on the mend." Dr. Kelly has been laid by for a week with la grippe. That pestilential malady has no respect, even for the profession.

Dan. Tyrrell is going to sell nursery stock. See his "ad" elsewhere in this issue. Calvin Howard was in town on Wednesday.

George Merrill was in town over night from Wednesday to Thursday. Mrs. Peter Sipehen, of Chicago, is visiting in the city and will remain until after the holidays.

Dave Caples, of Ishpeming, has been in the city this week. Mrs. Longley has this week entertained an unwelcome visitor, Mon. La Grippe.

Dan. McGillis was here from Monday until Thursday, called by the illness of his mother. Mrs. J. A. Eekstrom, the Swedish pastor's wife, has just recovered from a severe attack of influenza.

Leo Roland has gone to Green Bay for the winter. His run is such that his "lay over" comes there. H. W. Coburn, of Shafter, was in town on business Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Greene visited Manistique last Sunday. N. B. Walker, of Houghton, visited here on Thursday last and made a pleasant call.

Mr. E. Usher, of LaCrosse, representing the Mutual Life, of New York, was in town on Wednesday. Capt. Stratton came over the ice on Thursday.

Keeper Armstrong, of the Peninsula Point light station, was in town on Thursday. Rev. Mr. Eekstrom preached in Ford River last Sunday and in Bark River last Wednesday.

Mrs. W. L. Hill and her sister, Mrs. Stenburgh, have gone to visit at their old home in northern New York and Vermont. C. P. Richmond, for the paper house of Messenger & Co., visited printers and stationers here on Thursday.

Mrs. J. E. Huss has suffered a siege of the grip the past week. Geo. Merrill, of Rapid River, transacted business here on Saturday.

Ed. Voght has accepted a position in Menominee and will move thither at once. Capt. Vinegar, of Suamico, Wis., is in the city visiting relatives.

Capt. J. L. Lanford, who has handled the tug Gray at the head of the bay, got away for his home at Montague last Wednesday. Ed. Dineen departed for Los Angeles last Saturday.

Isidor Kratze was in town on Friday and Saturday of last week. W. H. H. Wellsted, of Brampton, was in town on Monday. He reports more snow at Brampton than here.

B. J. Nichols, late of Spalding, was in town on Monday bidding good bye to friends. He has gone south. John Sourwine has been growling with the gripe this week but is in pretty good shape again, now.

Mrs. McGillis has been seriously ill during the ten days last past, but is improving. Henry Buchholtz, who has been attending school at Dubuque, Ia., is at home to spend the holidays.

John Graf left on Wednesday for Warsaw, Ind., where he will reside in the future. Geo. Preston has gone to California.

Mary Atkins succeeds Rose Young as teacher in the sixth ward school. L. E. Heigle went to Chicago on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett will go to St. Andrew Bay, Fla., in a short time, there to remain several weeks. Allen Palmer is at home for the holidays.

Eva Roberts goes to-day to spend the holidays with Miss McGillan at Appleton. Lily Scram is at home, from Chicago where she is studying, to pass the holiday season.

Bert Farrell and Stanley Matthews will arrive, from Ann Arbor, to-day. Fred Rhodes returned from Baraboo on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Frank Barnes is visiting at Marinette. L. Valentine is home for the holidays.

When the Camps Break Up. It is always lively in the towns "when the camps break up" in the spring. Everybody knows so much, but few have taken the pains to figure out the why. The Leader, of Menominee has done that, though, and gives results. The lumber camps on the Menominee and its tributaries are not less than one hundred and fifty; the number of men is estimated at six thousand; the sum of their winter's wages at sixty thousand dollars, and the time when that money comes, into circulation in business channels the fortnight after the camps break up.

We do not get much of the cash paid out to the men in those camps but the men employed on the Ford, Escanaba, Rapid and Whitefish rivers do come here and our traders feel the stimulus of their expenditures.

General News. Prendergast's counsel offers to accept a sentence of life imprisonment. The employees of the trunk lines of road propose to go on strike again and tie up every road between New York, and Chicago.

Ishpeming and Negaunee liverymen are in bonanza since the street railway is hung up for the winter. Schaefer got \$3,469 for his share, Ives \$1,182 and Slosson \$788.

The coal miners of Alliance, Ohio, are on strike to resist a reduction of wages. John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives \$5,000 to relieve the poor of that city.

The print mills at Fall River will be put in operation again, soon. They employ 25,000 hands. Four men were injured by the fall of a scaffold at Kokomo, Ind. Two will die.

Patti is making another "farewell tour" of the U. S. and those who hear her say it is time to make it farewell, sure enough. Col. John M. Norvell, of Detroit, is dead.

They are really fighting—doing some killing—at Rio. Howard Gould's "Zella" has got her money and gone to Europe to spend it.

Marshall will hold a special election January fifteen to vote on the proposition to bond the city for \$50,000 for a system of water works. One hundred and four scholars attend the Appleton school. The one teacher thinks 'tis too much for one and wants an assistant.

C. M. Barre, late United States consul at Valparaiso Chili, has opened a law and loan office at Hillsdale. Mrs. Ida Williams, a teacher in the Hillsdale schools several years, has accepted the position of principal of the Walnut-st. school in Lansing.

Farmers of Leroy and Newton will run a co-operative creamery. Stock is being subscribed, and the plant will be completed within a few months. The French government has decided to prosecute M. Charnay, the author of the socialist "Catechism du Soldat," formerly an official in the ministry of the interior.

Engineer McCallum recently completed a survey for a 15-mile extension to the Quinnesec Logging Co.'s railway. Work will be started as soon as possible in the spring. The saw mill of Bird & Wells at Wausaukee, burned down Tuesday night; loss estimated at \$35,000, partially covered by insurance.

James K. Webb, of Defiance, O., conductor of a Wabash through freight train, was beheaded by his train at Napoleon, O. He leaves a family. The resignation of Dr. Dorchester as superintendent of Indian schools has been accepted in Washington. It will take effect January 16. He will be succeeded by Dr. Heilmann.

L. P. Ryan and wife, eighty-one and seventy-eight respectively, were found murdered yesterday at their home, near Winchester, O. A butcher knife was near by. No clue to the perpetrators. Robbery is thought to be the incentive for the crime. At Bristol, Tenn., Matt Davis found Walter Shannon in his bed and killed him, and Mrs. Davis happening to be there too, he killed her.

The Michigan state grange resolved in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote. Peffer, the bearded Kansan, wants the sixty-three millions of silver dollars in the treasury not otherwise pledged, appropriated for the relief of "want and destitution." That's only a dollar apiece for us—hardly worth while. Morgan's gambling house, at Chicago, was held up and robbed Tuesday morning. The robbers were four—two cover-dealer and players with pistols and two gathered up the swag—\$4,000. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has undergone an operation for hernia and is recovering.

At Burbank, S. D., one Babcock shot two girls he was driving in a sleigh and then himself. One of the girls may live; Babcock and the other girl died instantly. Olmstead & Storms, bankers at Galesburg, suspended last Tuesday. They promise to pay a hundred cents in the dollar. The Illinois Central railway company has acquired control of the Chesapeake & Ohio road.

A big find of gold is reported from near Burlington, Iowa. The quartz is said to carry nine ounces of gold to the ton. A tail-end collision between freight trains on the L. & N. railroad at Beaumont, Ill., caused much destruction of property but no loss of life. Mello has gone to sea with his best ship to meet and fight the Nietheroy.

Cool, Not Courteous. While Gov. Rich is asking Wisconsin and Illinois to help feed the hungry people in Gogebic and Dickinson counties the Range-Tribune, of Iron Mountain ungraciously acknowledges a donation of food and clothing from Marinette and adds that "Michigan is abundantly able to care for its own poor." Cool, but not courteous.

To Our Patrons.

At the close of the year and the recurrence of the holiday season, when every one is "taking stock" and remembering friends, when old friendships are cemented anew and new friendships are formed around the Christmas fire or tree, the members of The Iron Port Company are moved to fall in with the custom and return thanks to their patrons for favors received during the year past, and to solicit a continuance of the friendly relations which have existed during the year that closes a week hence.

We need not say that we will endeavor to deserve their favors; that goes without saying. As in the past we have striven to give our friends a good dollar's worth for every dollar paid us, so strive we now, so shall we ever strive in the future. This is not the time to "blow our horn," nor the place, nor was that the purpose of the writer when he sharpened his pencil to write these paragraphs; it is a time for thankfulness and hope and our hearts are full of thankfulness and buoyant with hope. For each and every patron, be his account with us large or small, we tender thanks and hearty good wishes on this natal day of the friend of all men.

Short City News.

To look at the train-loads of beef, pork and mutton and the car-loads of poultry hauled through the streets and exhibited in the markets, at the world of choice edibles shown by the grocers, and at the crowds of purchasers which throng market and store one would hardly suppose that less than a hundred miles away there is unsatisfied hunger or persons who get their bite and sup on poor masters' orders.

Hon. Isaac Stephenson has had built in his large yard a high and long toboggan slide, which is now completed and about ready for use. Here will be the center of not a little fun and merriment during the winter. Tobogganing is a healthful sport, and is spiced with excitement as well.

Charles Krayer, a Marinette saloon keeper, shot himself last week. Marinette officers raided a bagnio and caught four women and some Menominee men. The magistrates let them off with "a talking to" on payment of costs.

Stringent rules have been promulgated for the regulation of the firemen. Include in your expenditures for 1894 a liberal allowance for advertising. It makes business.

The membership of the various secret societies is on the increase. A number of firemen were "sent back to work" this week.

There has been a very slight decrease in the freight receipts of the C. & N.W. railway this year.

There very few cases in the police courts these days. Dollars are too scarce to pay for a jag.

The Liquor Dealers' Complaint. A communication from a prominent liquor dealer does not appear for the reason that the weakness of his complaint was pointed out to him, and the retort that it would certainly bring out. But a portion of the complaint, if the fact be as stated, has force. It was alleged that the customer of the saloon, during the days when the saloon is required to be closed—on Sundays, holidays and election days—were by no means compelled to forego their accustomed libations; that the drug-stores are open to them, and that they merely transfer their patronage from the man who has paid the tax and given bond to the man who has done neither, and that this is done with the full knowledge, if not with the consent of those—officers and others—who look so sharply after the saloon keeper. In that our correspondent had—his premises being accepted—solid ground under his feet and had his communication been restricted to that point it would have appeared. As it is we call the attention of his honor and suggest that he consider it. If the practice is as alleged—which we neither affirm nor deny—he has a duty which he can not conscientiously evade.

The Fire and Police Party. The public, and especially the ladies, are hereby assured that the management of the masquerade party for the benefit of the Relief Fund guaranty the selectness of the company; no questionable character will be permitted upon the floor or in the hall.

CHAS. EINHED, Marshal. JAS. TOLAN, Fire Chief.

Regulations For Rafting Logs.

The board of commissioners of which Gen. O. M. Poe is chairman recommends the following regulations concerning the handling of log in rafts or booms:

That the towing of logs in what are known as "bag" or "sack" rafts on the open waters of the great lakes shall be permitted; but that every vessel having a raft in tow shall carry between sun-down and sunrise, in addition to the colored signal lights prescribed by treasury regulations, two white lights showing all around the horizon.

For use in thick and foggy weather said vessel shall carry what is known as a screeching whistle, the use of such screeching whistles upon vessels not having rafts in tow being declared illegal except for fire or police boats engaged in their duties. It shall be the duty of every vessel towing a raft to give at least half the channel way wherever the width of channel will permit the vessels passing in the same or opposite direction. In all channels and harbors marked by buoys, stakes or other channel marks, or where passage between piers or alongside of revetted banks is necessary, rafts shall be so constructed that the boom logs surrounding the rafts shall overlap each other, outward and aft, from front to rear, at least three feet, and be fastened together by chains, ropes or other fastenings short enough to prevent the laps.

In and through connecting and connected waters of the great lakes, such as harbors and rivers with narrow entrances and channels, no big raft shall be permitted. When any vessel and its tow of logs in bags or sack-rafts are obliged by stress of weather to take refuge between entrance pier, or in any narrow channel of a river or harbor, the burden of proof as to the necessity of so taking refuge being upon the towing vessel, the raft shall be at once reconstructed so as to leave at least half the channel-way clear, and the whole raft shall be moved as soon as possible out of the way of passing vessels. For entering and navigating all harbors with narrow channels, all rivers navigated by vessels other than rafting tugs, except in the Rivers St. Mary, St. Clair and Detroit; and for entering or passing through the Portage Lake ship canals across Keweenaw point, Michigan, logs shall be made into crib rafts, with the logs essentially parallel to each other in the direction of raft length, and be held together by frequent cross sticks, chains or cables; and that rafts shall not be of greater dimensions either way than fifty feet wide by 600 feet long, and if longer than 600 feet shall be handled by two tugs of sufficient power to properly control them. That raft-towing through either the Hay Lake channel or the St. Clair Flats canal shall be entirely prohibited. On the St. Mary's river, between Sault Ste. Marie and the head of Mud Lake at a point two miles below the position of the Encampment Crib light, rafts shall not exceed 600 feet in length and sixty feet in width. On the St. Clair and Detroit rivers rafts shall not exceed in length 1,200 feet nor in width 100 feet.

For the willful violation of any of these restrictions the towing vessel shall be liable to a fine not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000; and the master or other person at the time in charge of the towing vessel shall be imprisoned for not less than one month and not more than six months for each offense, at the discretion of the United States court having jurisdiction.

Speed on the Great Lakes.

The first of the new passenger carrying whalebacks for the lakes has made a speed of 38 miles an hour in a trial trip on Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Chicago. This is a very high rate of speed, and the Christopher Columbus deserves to be called the greyhound of the lakes for a time at least. It is far above any rate yet attained by any steamship on them. It would be regarded as a high rate for the swiftest of the ocean liners on the Atlantic. The constructors of this whaleback promise that while traversing the lakes she will make 1,000 miles within 50 hours, in which case the Cramps of Philadelphia will have to look out for their laurels as they hurry up the building of the new Atlantic steamships for the American line. The Campana has a good record, but she cannot afford to lower it in the face of the Christopher Columbus.

A short time ago we gave an account of some of the whalebacks and other steamers that have been launched or are on the stocks at the lake ports. They are not far from the first class in material, mechanism and fitting up. We are proud of them. They are needed for the immense commerce and for the travel between the cities of the five great lakes which were spoken of in old times as western lakes, but which are in the eastern half of the territory of the United States. They constitute the lake system of the east, not of the west.—New York Sun.

Running With a Human Trolley.

The novel sight of a man taking the place of the trolley on an electric car was seen last night on the Lake Roland elevated railway. The trolley on one of the large electric cars in crossing Lexington street at North street had its trolley wheel caught in the wire, and the entire trolley apparatus was torn off, falling to the street. The accident happened at a time when travel over the road was heavy, and it was necessary to prevent a blockade.

Lineman William Scott was equal to the occasion. He procured a piece of insulated wire, and after stripping each end of the insulating material connected one end through the car roof, and standing on the top of the car held the other end against the trolley wire. A connection being thus made the car was run over the elevated structure to the car barn at Walbrook without accident to Mr. Scott or delay to the other cars. Mr. Scott's position was a novel one and startled persons who are unused to electricity as he stood on the top of the car amid myriads of sparks and illuminated by lightninglike flashes from the trolley wire.—Baltimore Sun.

A Mourning Widower.

The subjoined card is printed as an advertisement in a British colonial newspaper:

Benjamin Jowett Phillips of Annandale begs most sincerely to thank the good people who so kindly contributed the numerous beautiful flowers, wreaths and crosses, on the occasion of the funeral of his late dear wife, to say nothing of the equally beautiful letters of sympathy, especially one, and that of a Christian minister. Mr. B. J. P. felt particularly honored by noticing in the procession three of the clergy, other two being unable to attend by reason of indisposition. He (Mr. Phillips) also begs to thank the organist and choir of Palmer Street church, with whom the deceased was associated from infancy, for their kindly forethought in rendering so sweetly two of her favorite hymns—viz, "O, Sweetly Soothe My Soul," and "Thou Knowest, Lord," etc.—thereby enlivening and brightening up the dullness and monotony which not unfrequently characterize a funeral service.

BENJAMIN JOWETT PHILLIPS, Annandale, April 18. Professor of Music.

The mourning widower seems to be an artist even in his grief.

The Cadmus of the Cherokees.

George Guess, to whom a monument is soon to be erected in Indian Territory, was the Cadmus of the Cherokees, so to speak, for he invented an alphabet for their use, and in that way distinguished them above other American Indians. Guess was a half breed, the son of a Cherokee mother and an English father, and was 50 years old when in 1820 he devised this famous alphabet. He lived to regret the invention, for he was an unbeliever, and the only work of consequence printed in Cherokee with the new alphabet was the Bible.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Queen Receives a Pie.

In accordance with an ancient custom, Queen Victoria has been presented with a lamprey pie. It was an elaborate affair and was presented by the mayor, Mr. Matthews. He signified his intention of giving it, and the queen, through the lord high steward of Gloucester, intimated that she would be happy to receive it. Consequently the pie came, accompanied by two silver skewers bearing the arms of the city and the name of the mayor.—London Letter.

Mr. Ruskin's Finances.

Mr. Ruskin, says his biographer, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, is no longer a rich man. The £300,000 he inherited from his parents have gone, chiefly in gifts and in attempts to do good. The sale of his books is his only income, and a great part of that goes to an army of pensioners to whom in the days of his health he pledged himself. Nevertheless "he has sufficient for his wants and need not now feel poverty in his old age."

A County Without Taxes.

The county council of the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, have decided that they will not levy any taxes during the next 12 months. They are in a wonderfully happy position. The balance at their bankers is so large that they want no more money for a year.

It is not often that shares in the London Graphic and Daily Graphic newspapers come into the market. Some, however, were sold by auction the other day, and these realized as much as \$77.50, these being \$50 shares on which \$27.50 only had been paid.

The highest honor of oratory at the commencement of Trinity college, in North Carolina, was carried off by a full blooded Choctaw Indian.

At the World's Fair.

The Moors, the Turks, wild men with da. Here show their customs curious. The Japanese and folks like these wear knives that are injurious.

Here are balloons and foreign trines. That skirt both fast and fustions. And Calze folks as known as oak. And Zulus teas or aprons.

The dancing girls make startling whistles. Be careful how you look at them. All innocents and shy I want. And—well—a peep I took at them.

Men from Ceylon you'll see anon. From Sitka and from Tokio. For sights so rare you everywhere. Fees to men white or smoky oars.

Here moosees you see and Japan tea. And claims they serve romantically. And sliding cars and foreign jara. For which they charge gigantically.

The Ferris wheel, with arms of steel. High as a tower will wind you up. If you should fall, for good and all. The doctors they would bind you up.

—Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

Human Nature Is Queer.

Next to the first pronounced hoopskirt on Broadway the first straw hat of the season creates the largest attention. When a man has confidence enough in the weather to start out for a two days trip with a straw hat, he is planning a great responsibility upon the weather bureau, which stands for our modern providence. I saw such a man at the Fifth Avenue hotel one day, and his was the first straw hat of the season. To say that he attracted much attention and was the subject of a great many pleasanties is putting it very mildly. There are some people, however, who are either indifferent to criticism or too obtuse to observe it, who begin things without consulting other people. Somebody has to begin, you know, but the large majority of mankind lack the nerve of woman-kind and dread to be conspicuous in any particular as to dress.

Men are awful cowards when it comes to dress. They wait for those of better nerve and then follow like a flock of sheep. Scarcely a man of all those who smiled and sneered and laughed at the man with the first straw hat but will be wearing a straw hat himself this summer. Yet if all men were like these no such thing as the comfortable straw would have ever been worn, because no man would have had the courage to begin it. There is a certain humor in the incongruity of things, it is true, and if a man appear on Broadway in straw hat and ulster he is likely to be a sensation—at this season of the year. A month or two later and the man with the overcoat and straw may be seen at any summer resort.—New York Herald.

Champion of the British Monarch.

Queen Victoria has lost her champion. He died only the other day, but his son succeeds to the office. It is his duty to stand ready at all times to defend against all comers the rights of the sovereign to her crown. But he only appears in public, personally or by duty, on coronation day, when, unless the sovereign dispenses with the ceremony, he must declare her formally crowned, throw down the gauntlet and defy her enemies. If the champion fails in this duty, he forfeits his estate, given the family by William the Conqueror, and sinks into middle class obscurity, for the queen's champion is not a nobleman. Yeoman and squire was Robert de Marmyon when William the Conqueror made him his champion and gave him the manor of Scriveley, and his descendant, who has just surrendered the office by death, was a simple justice of the peace. Queen Victoria did not call upon her champion at her coronation, nor did William IV. George IV was the last king at whose coronation the ceremony was observed, but the simple country squire who succeeds now to the championship is not at all likely to be called upon to perform the duty of his office for Albert Edward.—Springfield Republican.

Experiments With Infected Cattle.

Interesting experiments are now being tried in England by a royal commission on tuberculosis. A cow is selected and for a considerable time is watched carefully to see that it is free from disease. It is then fed for some days on food infected with the bacteria and tuberculosis and afterward time is allowed for the development of the infection.

The commission is to report whether meat and milk from such animals are infective, and if so the degree to which the use of them is likely to affect public health.

The experiments, which are necessarily slow, have consumed much time. The commission met recently to consider the results so far arrived at, but the final report will probably not be made before this autumn.

In view of the care with which this work has been done, the results will be of considerable value and may cause changes in the laws respecting the importation of cattle.—New York Sun.

The Caliph In a Fix.

The caliph of Khartoum is in a bad way. He owns 700 watches, and not one of them goes. In 1885, when the Mahdists invaded the town, all the European watchmakers left the place, and none of the natives understand watchmaking. To have 700 tickers and not know the time—awkward, very. The caliph has sent a special messenger to Suakin to engage a watchmaker, but he has been received very coolly. The ruler of Khartoum is said to be rather quick tempered and capable of cutting off your head if all his watches don't keep time to the second.—Petit Journal.

American Hay In Europe.

The first full cargo of hay ever sent from this country to Europe will be shipped to Havre in a few days per the German steamer Freiburg. Hay is worth from \$40 to \$50 a ton in many sections of Europe at this time, and the freight charge of \$2.50 per ton cuts but a slight figure in the account.

Call for a Republican Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Chairman Thos. H. Carver, of the Republican national committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee in this city early in January.

A GIFTED PREACHER.

ELOQUENCE AND SINCERITY CHARACTERIZE REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

One of the Most Popular Pastors in New York City and a Lecturer of National Fame—Originator of the Prelude—Story of His Life.

A clergyman who has attained a wide-spread fame for eloquence and earnestness, originality and force, is Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed church in New York city. While Mr. Peters is thoroughly evangelical in his preaching, he believes in a Christianity which means honesty in all dealings, a charity as broad as the race, humanity to man and loyalty to Christ.

Mr. Peters claims to be the first to introduce the "prelude" into divine service. In this prelude, which always precedes the regular sermon, Mr. Peters gives his ideas on current happenings without any of the restrictions imposed by a text. Many ministers have adopted this idea and use the teachings of Scripture to point the moral of contemporaneous events.

Madison C. Peters was born of Pennsylvania German parentage on Nov. 6, 1859, in Lehigh county, Pa. The history of his life is a story of manifold achievements and of triumphs over extraordinary difficulties.

Few opportunities being offered him for an education, he worked hard not only during vacations, but on every possible occasion during term time. By this means he was enabled to continue his studies, notwithstanding the innu-



REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

merable obstacles in his path. At the age of 16 he taught school, preached on Sundays whenever opportunities offered and began in a small way his career as a public lecturer on popular topics, which has made him known throughout the country.

At 14 he entered Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa., whence, after a year's study, he went to Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., and there devoted two years to the arts and sciences. He went thence to the Heidelberg Theological seminary at Tiffin, O., from which he was graduated in 1881.

He was immediately ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church in the United States and began work in Clinton county, Ind. In 1883 he temporarily supplied the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Terre Haute. From there he was called to Ottawa, Ill., where he succeeded in crowding the largest public halls in the city.

In 1884, when only 24 years of age, he accepted the pastorate of the old First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. The church was in the business part of the city, and the congregation, although wealthy, was almost reduced to a handful. Mr. Peters went to work with characteristic zeal, and his success was wonderful. During the five years of his pastorate the membership increased fourfold, and audiences of 1,500 were the usual thing.

In addition to the large amount of work required of him as a pastor, Mr. Peters found time to deliver many lectures even in the most distant parts of the United States, though the calls for them were more than he could satisfy. In Philadelphia alone he lectured on an average twice a week during the five years of his residence. His lectures are on popular themes, such as "How to Make Things Go," "Americans For America," "Wanted—A Man," "From Hell Gate to Golden Gate." Mr. Peters is also the author of "The Path of Glory," "Empty Pews," "Popular Sins" and "Happy Hours at Home."

In September, 1889, Mr. Peters began his present pastorate at the Bloomingdale Reformed church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth street, New York. The congregation was organized in 1869, and the church is one of the finest in the city.

The young preacher's remarkable success is due, in great part, to the fact that he delivers each of his sermons as earnestly as though it were to be his final exhortation to his people. They are on live topics, and though he writes them all he preaches with the aid of only a few notes. He has had the satisfaction of reaching many nonchurchgoers and numbers among his congregation members of 11 different denominations.

His evening congregations are even larger than those in the morning—an unusual thing in New York. As a pastor he makes it a point to be thoroughly acquainted with his people and is able to recall the Christian name of all enrolled upon the church register.

We publish in another column the first of a series of weekly articles from the pen of Rev. Madison C. Peters, the gifted pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed church of New York, widely known both as a preacher and as a lecturer. Mr. Peters possesses the rare faculty of putting vital truths in terse, epigrammatic form, and we are sure our readers will welcome his ear-

Plumbers Revere a Joke.

At the first session of the national convention of master plumbers, held in Milwaukee recently, Major Middleton, one of the delegates, before the session opened hung some decorations on the wall reflecting in a joking, pointed manner on what he seemed to consider the weakness of his trade. Two of the decorations were illustrated verses satirizing the plumber. One showed in water colors upon a large piece of canvas a plumber in a house dividing his time between his job and the hired girl, the title of which was "The Giddy Plumber." The other showed the plumber after he had been kicked out of the house. Under the gallery in the rear of the hall was the third decoration in the form of a plumber's bill for work, purporting to show the exorbitant charges master plumbers make.

Just before the adjournment of the forenoon session Delegate Weldon of Pittsburg drew the attention of the convention to these features. In bitter terms he denounced them and said they would have to be taken down or he would refuse to sit in the hall. "That picture," he said, pointing to "The Giddy Plumber," is a libelous outrage on this association, and I will not tolerate it. The intent of the placard in the rear of the hall is to slur the honesty of master plumbers and is out of place here. I demand, Mr. President, that these decorations be removed."

Exclamations of approval were heard on every side, and immediately after adjournment the pieces of canvas were hauled down.—Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Russian Heir to Marry.

The czarowitz, the heir of all the Russias, is betrothed to the Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt, the youngest daughter of the Princess Alice of Great Britain and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. The young lady is just 21, and though her father, who died last year, was not much of a man her mother will be remembered as the princess who died from diphtheria communicated by kissing her sick child. When the eldest daughter of this family was married, the queen and the Prince of Wales went over to Germany to attend the wedding. The festivities were magnificent. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt chose that time to take refuge in a distant corner of his palace and contract a morganatic marriage with a Russian noblewoman.

The czarowitz is 25, and he is the young man who was nearly murdered in Japan about a year ago, owing his life to the ready sword of his cousin, George of Greece. Besides being heir to the throne of Russia, a prospective supreme head of the great Greek orthodox church, the czarowitz is colonel of a great many regiments and belongs to several military staffs. Nicholas-Alexandrovitch he was christened. He is a cousin of Marie of Edinburgh, who married Ferdinand of Roumania last February.—Exchange.

Wheelwright Besson's Floating Shop.

Alfred Besson, a wheelwright, who formerly had a shop at 725 Washington avenue North, has built, and now occupies, a boat in which he intends to float down the Mississippi as far as New Orleans. The boat is 10 by 84 feet, double decked and covered with canvas. It has two apartments, one of which is neatly papered, carpeted and furnished. This room contains a folding bed, a bureau, a center table, three chairs and pictures. The larger room contains a workbench, a turning lathe, a chest of tools, a trunk, a kitchen stove and numerous articles used in the kitchen.

The ship will set sail next week and will probably not reach its destination until late in the fall. Mr. Besson will ply his trade on the journey, stopping a few days at each of the towns he comes to. He expects to locate at New Orleans if things are satisfactory, otherwise he will go to Texas. He once made a similar trip down the Red River of the North into Canada and knows what to expect. From Minneapolis to New Orleans by air line is nearly 1,500 miles, and the Lord only knows how far it would be to follow the river.—St. Paul Globe.

The Puzzling Case of Ah Wing.

"Well, this stumps me," said Lawyer G. W. Stapleton the other day as he concluded the reading of a letter from Ah Wing, a Chinaman who is serving a life sentence in the Deer Lodge penitentiary. Ah Wing wrote Mr. Stapleton that he was in for life, and wanted to know what effect the Geary law would have upon him. The law provides that all Chinamen should register at a certain time—May 6. If they are not registered at that time they shall be deported. Ah Wing says the prison authorities would not let him out to register, and he will be perfectly satisfied to go back to China.

This is a condition which the framers of the law hardly looked for, and it is likely the supreme court will be called upon to settle the point. Ah Wing killed three of his countrymen in Beaverhead county three years ago.—Butte Inter Mountain.

Same Old Crowd Every Year.

"Onward and Upward" met "Night Brings Out the Stars." Presently they were joined by "Nil Desperandum," "Life's Mission" and "Outward Bound." Each brushed the dust off his time worn garments, loosened his creaking joints by a little active exercise and greeted the other members of the party as old, familiar friends. Then they all marched off together to the nearest female seminary, where they played star engagements in the commencement exercises and sat down to the banquet of the graduating class.—New York Herald.

How "Summer Colds" Are Caught.

"It is the sudden chaffing which makes persons take cold," says a physician, "and when the temperature of the body is high, as in summer, the chances to bring it down with a rash are many times increased." Which probably accounts for the often remarked upon prevalence of "summer colds"—maladies which are, obviously for the same reasons which produce them, proverbially

AN OPERATIVE'S LIFE

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF A FALL RIVER MILL EMPLOYEE.

People Who Marry Young and Find Themselves In Debt in a Few Years—How the Wife Helps Her Husband to Add to the Family Income—The Children.

Being in Fall River the other day, I sought some facts concerning the operatives. Fortune brought me into the home of what proved to be a rather intelligent one. It was Saturday afternoon, and as the mills close at noon the whole family, including the father, was at home. The "home" was a tenement in a large double house, where three other families besides the one I interviewed were living. It was in the rear of a populous street which is the home of a large number of the more thrifty and sober operatives. This particular tenement consisted of a large room in the center, where the stove was placed and where the cooking was done. Around this room three bedrooms and a sinkroom were grouped. The furniture was better than one might expect to see, though it was by no means luxurious.

Entering into conversation with the man, I found that he had formerly attended the English church while in England and that for some time after coming to this country he had been quite interested in church work. In token of his interest, I learned, one of his children bore the name of a clergyman of the Episcopal church. At the time of my visit, however, he said that he was not attending church at all, partly because he could not buy clothes with which to make a respectable appearance at church and partly because he felt that the clergy were inclined to side with the mill owner as against the mill operative.

His wife, as women usually are, was more hopeful and content and explained that she thought they could get along very well. She was quite willing to work and had done so, somewhat against her husband's protest—a protest, however, which was evidently hushed by the necessity of the case. In order to work this good woman was obliged to hire some one to care for her baby and to let the other three "shift for themselves, chiefly in the street."

The longer I talked with these people the more interested I became, and the more confidence was mutually manifested. It seemed to me that three or four things were to be noted:

Neither of them had saved up their earnings as they might have done previous to their marriage. True, in this respect they were like ninety-nine hundredths of other young people, whatever their work or station in life.

This family was at that stage where there was but one old enough to work unless the wife did precisely as this wife did a part of the time—i. e., hire some one to care for her baby while she went out to work. A few years later and the children, who may go into the mills at 14, will be able to earn enough to make the family entirely comfortable. Indeed many such families as this one promise to be in the course of a few years can save enough from their earnings to buy a home for themselves after awhile.

It seemed to me that it would be quite a practical thing for this family to combine with other families and start a kind of kindergarten, where not only the baby, but all the children under public school age might be cared for at far less expense than was now paid for "minding the baby."

Such a movement as this would doubtless not only meet with the hearty and practical support of well meaning people in general, but it would be supported by the officials of the mills. I was especially pleased to learn that many of the corporations of these Fall River mills support a bed in the local hospital for the free use of their operatives. The kindergarten would be a philanthropy along the same line.

It will be quite a practical thing to give some statistics of the earnings of this family for the week previous. Those of the man had been \$9.72; those of the wife \$7. Deduct from this total \$2.50 for "minding the baby," and \$14.22 is left as the net income of the household. For rent they pay \$7.50 per month, and a barrel of flour lasted seven weeks.

The wife explained that she was only working "for a spell to help them out of debt." Of course to do this all the household must be done after returning tired from the mill at night, when both of them must work late and early in the morning before going to the mill. As the mills start at about half past 6 in the morning it will be seen that very early rising is necessary.

Nor is this all. It makes life a treadmill with no evenings for recreation. Besides the wife has no time for her needle, and the appearance of the children must greatly suffer. The great relief is found in the fact that, by the most frugal living and by the strictest economy, this wife was not compelled to work in the mill all the time. Still it seemed about impossible for the family, with the strictest economy and sobriety, to do better than was being done until the "boys get big enough to work."

That visit enlightened my understanding, broadened my view and deepened my sympathies. While there are many of the operatives who, like us all, live far below their privileges, still if many of us could study life from their view point our sympathies for the broadest brotherhood would be deepened.—Boston Commonwealth.

No Wonder She Smiled.

"An acquaintance of yours, eh?" inquired Brown as his friend Green lifted his hat to a passing lady.

"Yes, slight acquaintance."

"She smiled very sweetly on you."

"She ought to. The court allowed her \$10,000 alimony."

Brown tried to say something about the weather, but his emotions downed him, and they didn't get chatty again until Green struck a banana peel.

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John E. Glavin.

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.

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

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A. H. ROLPH

Louis Schram.

EVERYTHING

In our large stock of goods is being sold at 50 cents on the dollar to close out the entire stock. The stock consists of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods etc. Call and see us.

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Carry only First-Class goods, and an order will fully demonstrate this fact. Our shelves contain no old or undesirable stock, and we are confident that you can buy more for a dollar, taking quality into consideration, than any place in town.

MONEY TALKS!

These are times when money talks, and for the Large American Dollar you will be surprised at how much it will buy here.

We want your Patronage, knowing that we can Please you.

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Will be sold at the following prices, cash with each order.

Hard Coal, Per Ton, \$7.25; One-Half Ton, \$3.75; One-Quarter Ton, \$2.00. Soft Coal \$5.00 per Ton.

THE ESCANABA COAL CO.

Ed. Donovan, Mgr.

Corner Ludington and Wolcott Streets.

TIME'S ONWARD MARCH

A TIME FOR RECOLLECTIONS AND ANTICIPATIONS.

A Few More Days and the Year 1893 Will Live Only in Recollections of the Past—How Shall We Begin the New Year?

Ere many days shall have come and gone the year 1893 will have departed forever; a few more days and the year will live only in recollections of the past; a few more hours will close the chapter of the gray old year; and as we linger 'round the fireside watching the embers turn from glowing red to ashen paleness, what mirror do we see there of the departed year?

"Tis a time for memory." Away up in the tower of the brain is a chime of silver bells sacred to memory; and at seasons like this thought with her golden key unlocks the door to the dusty, unused staircase, ascends the steps of works spoken, thoughts entertained, and deeds accomplished—and rings those bells; softly at first, oh, how softly, lest we fall to catch all the beauty and sweetness of the sounds so foreign to our ears, filled as they are with the din of commotion consequent upon our everyday life in the world, lest the inconsistencies between our words and deeds should mar the symphony and create discord.

As our words have been chaste, our thoughts pure and our deeds noble in the same degree is the chime perfect, and the music sweet. Recollections and anticipations crowd the heart with longings and strivings that for a time beguile us from the living present and from life's sterner duties; the past with all its abundant treasures of joys and sorrows, happiness and sadness; and through the dim vistas of memory awakened, memories that have long been slumbering bringing forth smiles and tears. Smiles because we remember the success attained, either by ourselves or our friends; tears, that because during the past year many who entered upon life's active duties with bright hopes, pleasant anticipations and zeal of hearts to whom the great mysteries of the world were just opening, have been cut off in the midst of their usefulness, and except as they now live in the hearts and memories of loving friends and companions, they are now known no more to the world.

As memory dwells on thoughts such as these, instead of joy there is anguish and care; instead of gaiety there is sorrow; but we leave the old path strewn with the wrecks of those who have stranded on the reefs of trouble, disappointment, dissipation and vice, and turn to brighter and more enticing scenes and sounds. We trace in memory's gilded setting the ideal future we had marked out for ourselves—a future whose brilliancy was for immortality to be hoped for—to be attained; whose brightness was with us even in our slumbers, and its freshness and beauty was with us in our waking hours leading us to love the pure, the beautiful, the true. Looking along the pathway of life from the days of such dreams until the present we find memories of lawful aspirations gratified, suitable desires met, prospects realized, joy-giving pleasures secured, ennobling duties performed, some hearts made happier for what we have done.

While the mind is thus revelling in pleasure, a shadow of mental pain passes before the vision, of sighs and heart-rendings disappointments and afflictions, which those who have not been called upon to feel the weight, cannot appreciate. How many began the year in hope and gladness to whom the end has come not in happiness but in gloom and repenting for opportunities neglected and privileges misused? How many who entered upon the now rapidly closing year fancied that for them there was naught but pleasure, no cumbering care, no distracting trouble, no wearying, no pain to endure, no heartaches to bear, to whom the end has come with pain, doubt, care and distrust; to whom there is naught of joy and pleasure, and who are almost ready to despairingly say, "Is life worth living?" How many who commenced the year strong in their own strength, trusting in their own goodness, have found their own strength was weakness and their goodness a delusion? What lines of care and anguish, of hopes deferred and homes made desolate are recorded by the poet in the volume of the year now closing. The deep ocean of human woe and misery we could not fathom if we would; we would not if we could.

As Father Time, with his bony fingers closes the concluding chapter of the year and turns over another pure and spotless leaf, let us embrace only the lessons of wisdom from experiences of the past, burying all our blighted hopes, disappointments and sorrows deep from the world's gaze, and then carefully strew over the grave the ashes of forgetfulness.

But not only memories are proper at this season, but questions which it may not be unprofitable for us all to contemplate. Will we who are now here witness the close of '94, or will our tombs be closed

by loving hands ere another mile post in Time's onward march is reached. The answer to this question can only be given Him "who doeth all things well." But we can so consider the question that if our lives be spared it may materially improve our moral character, and develop our spiritual life preparatory to the time when we shall reach the brightest end of our being.

Let us then reflect upon the misspent moments and unemployed opportunities of the past twelve months and purpose anew to be better, wiser, more useful, that when 1894 closes we may feel that we have not lived in vain; that for ourselves, our country and our God we have each done all that we could.

A One-Gun Republic. The rulers of the miniature republic of Andorra decided recently that the country should possess a cannon. Krupp, therefore, was ordered to manufacture one of the most modern type. The great gun arrived at its mountain destination a short time ago, and was placed on the highest point in the "country," so that the citizens could see that the valley was well protected. A day was appointed to try the cannon, which was able to send a ball eighteen kilometers. Just as the two artillerymen of Andorra were ready to fire it occurred to one of the prudent citizens that the shot might cause some trouble. The territory of the republic of Andorra does not extend over more than six kilometers. To direct the shot, therefore, toward the surrounding mountains would be the same as firing at France or

NEW YEAR IN CHINA

HOW THE BLAND CELESTIAL CELEBRATES HIS GREATEST HOLIDAY.

The Festival is a Movable One, Falling on the First New Moon After the Sun Enters Aquarius, and is a Season of Merrymaking.

In China, where there are no Sundays, the one universal holiday throughout the country is at New Year's time. There are certain other local festivals, but at New Year only are the shops closed and all business suspended. The date of this feast is a variable one, but it always comes not earlier than Jan. 21 or later than Feb. 19, falling on the first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius.

It is a season of rejoicing and merrymaking in all classes of society. The holiday is a legal one for three days only, but its celebration actually continues much longer. Many shops are closed for a fortnight, and for a much prolonged period it is often very difficult to have various kinds of work done. In Shanghai and Hong Kong, which are the two principal open ports of China, the tradesmen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, etc., have many employees coming from the inland districts and surrounding country. Nearly all these men go to their homes for the

affairs greatly hampered by the absence of many Chinese from the town and by the unbounded jollification and cups of "sam shu" (Chinese whisky) indulged in for several weeks by those who remain. The reward of foreigners for the inconveniences undergone at this season in the opportunities it affords them for picking up rare and valuable curios at low prices. The universal Chinese custom is that all debts must be paid and accounts settled with the ending of the old year. In order to do this many families are obliged to part with heirlooms and long cherished treasures at a great sacrifice.

All the cities now assume a very gay appearance, the outside of the houses being decorated with fanciful lanterns, large sprays of artificial flowers and strips of red paper with mottoes on them which are pasted around and above the doors. The following mottoes are specimens of some of the favorites: "Better be upright with poverty than depraved with abundance." "Better not be than being nothing." "The happy hearted man carries joy for all the household." Here and there one sees blue papers among the red ones, which denote that during the past year there has been a death in the house.

The streets are thronged by a gorgeously dressed crowd, most of them attired in brightly colored silks and satins, for the rich don their best, and even the very poor, who are in miserable rags all the rest of the year, generally contrive to hire or take out of pawn fine clothes for this occasion. If it is quite impossible for them to do this, they remain hidden away in their homes.

1893 CHRISTMAS TREES

HOW AND WHERE KRIS KRINGLE WILL DISTRIBUTE XMAS GIFTS.

The Several Sunday Schools Will Appropriately Observe the Occasion in About the Customary Manner—The Programs.

The young folks who annually enjoy the Christmas tree should know that for it we are indebted to the ancient Germans, who, during the continuance of their great feast of the winter solstice, hung large yew trees with red gifts, decorations and lights. From them, too, come Santa Claus, Kris Kringle, Knecht Rupert, and the many other fabulous personages charged with the duty of bringing gifts to good children, as does also the beautiful fable that such offerings are brought directly by the sweet hands of the loving "Christ Child"—the infant Jesus himself. The custom of giving presents on Christmas, now so universally observed, is derived from the old Roman Saturnalia, or Feast of Saturn, at which it was customary for all the members of the household to offer gifts to each other, and is not traceable, as has been sometimes stated, to the New Testament account of how kings and wise men made rich offerings to the infant Jesus.

illuminated tree. The music will be especially fine.

Amid the echoes of that never-dying song which proclaimed peace on earth and good will toward men, will the Sunday school of the Swedish Lutheran church assemble to sing in renewed choruses of the babe of Bethlehem, and to otherwise fittingly commemorate his birth. Under the generalship of Rev. Mr. Ekstrom a small army of armour bearers have been rehearsing Christmas carols, recitations, declamations, etc., which will be interspersed with well arranged music, making a program of peculiar interest. The seventy-five pupils of the school have long looked forward to next Monday evening, and an especial effort will be made that their hopes may be realized. A Christmas tree, bearing a gift for each, will prove the most interesting feature.

The truest philanthropy of christianity is shown at Christmas time in the recognition of human brotherhood; in the division of good things with the needy and unfortunate; in brightening and smoothing by kindly sympathy the pathway of struggling mortals. This philanthropy will be exemplified at the Methodist church next Monday evening, when gifts will be distributed to every member of the large Sunday school, a committee whose duty it is to look out for the unfortunate ones, has been appointed and will see that not one is omitted when Santa Claus makes his rounds. The worthy poor of the parish will not be forgotten. A splendid program, consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues has been prepared and the evening is destined to be one of profit and pleasure to old and young.

The old, yet ever new, story of the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Christ by the angelic messengers, as they came down over the plains of Bethlehem, will grow in interest, beauty and joy by its reiteration at the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran church on Tuesday evening. A musical and literary program of considerable merit has been arranged, and will be followed by gift-making from a well-loaded tree. The pastor, Rev. Olav Refsdal, who resides at Ishpeming, will be present to assist in the good cheer.

There will be special Christmas services at St. Stephen's Episcopal church to-morrow, and on Thursday evening next a Sunday school holiday festival. The program of the latter will include music, recitations or readings, games and refreshments for the children, but no "tree." The story of the babe of Bethlehem will be told, of course, and will not lose in interest by the absence of the mythical Santa Claus.

The Swedish Mission church will present a pleasing appearance on Monday evening, for bright and sun-shiny faces will congregate about the regulation Christmas tree, and receive with scintillating eyes the gifts there brought by "Chris Kindsche" for distribution.

St. Joseph's parochial school was to have had a tree yesterday, but last Sabbath decided to distribute food among the poor families of the parish instead. High Mass will be celebrated at the church Sunday at midnight.

The Baptists will observe the day appropriately, although their program has not been announced as yet.

Getting Weary.

The Gladstone Delta, which has been engaged for some weeks in showing up the gambling dens of that town, is getting weary of the work. Last Saturday it said that it has no help from the "good citizens" of the town; that it "has asked repeatedly for some expression from the people on the subject and that it has received none is to be deplored," and that therefore, "it may drop the matter." In this, as in the enforcement of the restrictions upon the sale of liquors, the one thing lacking is a healthy and vigorous public sentiment. It is of no use to expect the officers and the newspapers to correct abuses which the public winks at—they can not do it, nor ought they to be expected to. When the public demands it, with anything like unanimity, the demand will be sufficient; until such a demand is made officers will be slack, juries will refuse to convict, courts will let off convicted persons as lightly as possible, and the old regime will prevail. Correct public sentiment, the rest will correct itself.

Building Operations.

Owing to the financial depression comparatively little building has been done in Escanaba during the past year; none of any importance on our principal thoroughfare, and considerably less than the usual amount in the residence districts. One or two quite expensive dwellings have been erected, while a number of less pretentious ones have been built in the several wards. At this time there is no scarcity of houses, and rents for both business and residence houses are low. It is safe to estimate the aggregate amount expended in new buildings at a figure not exceeding \$35,000.

Too Dull for Him at L. M.

M. J. Doyle is going to remove to Detroit and has resigned the post of city attorney of Iron Mountain.



Spain, as the ball would necessarily fall on the territory of one of these countries. A war might be the result. It was then decided to shoot the ball in the air, but some one suggested that it would endanger the lives of too many people in its descent, and possibly bore a great hole in the republic of Andorra. Good counsel prevailed and the two artillerymen were commanded to unload the gun. The shot has not yet been fired, and the good republicans are uncertain what to do with the expensive gun.

Stevenson's Window.

H. M. Stevenson, the jeweler, makes a beautiful show in his window and only the zero weather and the price of coal and cordwood prevents the writer from buying out the exhibit to divide among his friends as "Christmas gifts." There is cut glass, as clear and sparkling as diamond; there are ceramic wares from the works of the best manufacturers; and there is jewelry and silver ware, samples of what may be found in the show cases inside. Take a look at the window as you pass; that costs nothing; as for the rest we have no advice to offer. Santa Claus "sends regrets" to our children.

Free From Debt.

John K. Stack informs a representative of The Iron Port that the street car company liquidated the last of its indebtedness one day last week, and now owes not a dime. The company is losing money at this season of the year, but the receipts and expenditures for the year gives a balance on the right side of the ledger. The company will make a strenuous effort to keep the line open all winter, even at a heavy financial loss.

holiday season, which causes great delay before all the wheels of business are set turning again.

These facts conspire with others to make the season one of considerable inconvenience to a foreign housekeeper in China. She must be blind to the disappearance of half her usual staff of domestics, and to the flushed faces and unsteady gait of those who remain. She must also be deaf to sounds of merrymaking proceeding from the servants' quarters. Her purse as well as her patience is severely taxed, as she is expected to give each servant in her employ a present in money equal in amount to his monthly wages. If no presents were given, she would be punished for many months by poor service and sulky faces. And this is not all.

If she be the wife of a "large man"—i. e., a man occupying an important position—she will have been deluged at Christmas with gifts of turkeys, live sheep, boxes of tea, baskets of oranges, etc., from her tradespeople, and with rolls of silk, valuable furs, embroideries, and curios from Chinese merchants and mandarins, who may chance to have some business connection with her husband. These presents must now be suitably returned. The tradespeople are supposed to be sufficiently repaid by a continuance of patronage, but the master of the house must return the more valuable gifts made to his wife by sending the donors cases of champagne, boxes of cigars, clocks, watches and musical boxes, all of which are articles regarded with especial favor by the upper classes of Chinese.

A foreign merchant finds his business

The fashion of paying New Year calls, now dying out with us, is still in vogue in China, where it probably had its origin, but there it is men who receive as well as who pay the visits, Chinese women taking no part whatever in social life. Every Chinaman, except among the very lowest classes, expects to receive visits from his inferiors and to pay them to those who are above him in station. Pupils must call on their teachers, married sons on their fathers, poor relations on the rich and powerful members of the family, etc. In some cases sending a card is deemed sufficient. These cards consist of thin strips of scarlet paper with the name of the sender written on them in black characters. Sometimes good wishes are added.

People meeting in the streets salute each other by crying "Kung-hi! Kung-hi!" (I humbly wish you joy), or "Sin-hi! Sin-hi!" (May joy be yours), so that it seems possible that our custom of saying "Happy New Year" as well as that of paying New Year visits may come to us from the Chinese.

They Were Brothers.

The man who went out to milk and sat down on a boulder in the middle of the pasture and waited for the cow to back up to him, was the elder brother of the man who kept store and did not advertise, because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when it wanted something.

Heavy Logging Operations.

The Metropolitan Lumber company, of which J. K. Stack is manager, is doing a large logging business, and has over 600 men employed in the woods.

In the primitive church Christmas day was preceded by an eve of vigil, and hence our Christmas Eve of the present time, which in the associations that cluster around it, in its sports and pastimes, its ancient memories, and even in its devotions, has ever been in all ages second only to Christmas itself.

"The earth has grown old with its burden of care, But at Christmas it always is young, The heart of the Jew burns lustrous and fair, And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air, When the song of the angel is sung."

Christmas falls upon Monday this year, consequently in most instances the festivities among the christian churches will occur on the evening of that day instead of on Christmas Eve as is customary, when the birth of the Savior of mankind will be celebrated for the 1795th time, its first observance being ninety-eight years after that glorious morning, 1893 years ago, when, in a rude stable in Bethlehem of Judea, a babe was born whom kings and wise men fell down before and worshipped.

The various Sunday schools have arranged programs for the day, and while some are more elaborate than others, all are appropriate and well designed. At the Presbyterian church the school has been in training for weeks, and on this Saturday evening will present the beautiful cantata, entitled, "The Crowning of Christmas," libretto by Ida Reed Smith, and music by T. Martin Town. It is a new cantata, combining songs, choruses, recitations and dialogues, fresh in plot and elevating in dictio. At the conclusion of the program presents will be distributed to the pupils from a brilliantly

The Iron Port

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Jan 3 is the date now fixed for the launch of the North America, the first of the Northern Steamship Company's big passenger ships, building at the yard of the Globe Iron Works Company, Cleveland. The engines are rapidly being taken down in the machinery department and transferred to the ship yard, where the first boat is probably further advanced as regards cabin work and superstructure that usually follow launching, than any steamer ever launched. Mr. F. P. Gordon says that the crew for this ship will number fully 140. The second and third officers as well as the chief will hold first class licenses, and in all cases the men holding positions of importance will be hired for the season, or under conditions that will offer inducements for steady service. Another measure of safety will be the employment of a corps of thirteen experienced seamen for the different positions on deck, who will work under the direction of a deck captain. Among the engine room employes inducements will also be given for steady service throughout the season. A summary of cabin arrangements shows that with all available berth space taken up 521 passengers can be accommodated, in addition to about half as many immigrants. The immigrant apartments will be such that they can be utilized for second class passengers on return trips from the head of the lakes.—Marine Review.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, whose democracy is of as approved a record as that of Mr. Watterson or Mr. Carlisle, writing to the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, says that, aside from every other consideration, the question involved in the free ore proposition is one of good faith; that the people of the South are pledged to stand by the men whom they persuaded to bring money into their midst for the development of their resources. In spite of the long distances southern iron masters must ship their product, and the heavy freight they must pay, they have so mastered the economies of production, and so improved their processes, that they can maintain a market on the seaboard. Gen. Duke argues that these industries were established by the union of southern and northern and foreign capital, in the belief that the duties then existing would continue—at any rate, that they would not be juggled with "whenever it suited the convenience of the first beneficiaries of tariff legislation." In conclusion, he takes the ground that "it is unfair to impose or remove duties merely to save the interests of the manufacturers of one section of the country," intimating that the free ore proposal is the North Atlantic seaboard against all the iron ore-bearing regions of the country.—Iron Trade Review.

Reviewing the Lake Superior Iron Ore Trade of 1893 the Engineering and Mining Journal remarks: "While the entire district has suffered from hard times, the worst pinch has come on the older ranges—the Marquette, the Menominee and the Gogebic—which have had to fight not only the lessened demand for ore, but also the competition of the new Mesaba range mines, which were this year in the market for the first time, and for which exceptional advantages in cheapness of working and quality of ore are claimed. Mines in which ore can be loaded directly on cars by steam shovels, and where no costly hoisting or pumping machinery is required, have certainly an advantage in competing for business which is not to be disregarded, even if it is easily overestimated." In its assumption that the pinch upon the

older ranges this year is in any degree owing to the competition of the Mesaba the Journal is off. That pinch may come, for its concluding remark is sound, but the output of the Mesaba to this time has been samples only.

Grover told Willis: "On your arrival you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to inform the queen of this. Make known to her the president's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the presence on land of the United States forces. Advise her of the desire of this government to do justice and to undo this wrong. You will, however, at the same time inform the queen that the president expects that she will extend amnesty to all who were against her, including all who were connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or privilege. Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitutional authority. Should the queen decline to pursue the course suggested or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions." He had, it would seem, some little doubt whether Lil would agree to "call by-gones by-gones," just a little doubt about the willingness of the men who had turned the queen down to themselves lie down at his behest. The doubts were justified; the self-constituted arbiter got "check" and "checkmate."

The benefits of a political union of all the English-speaking peoples of this continent—that is, of the United States and the Dominion of Canada—are presented by Francis Wayland Glen in the American Journal of Politics for December in this resolution: Resolved, That we believe that the political reunion of the two great English-speaking communities, who now occupy and control North America, will deliver the continent from the scourge of war and dedicate it to the arts of peace, lessen the per capita cost of government and defense, insure the rapid development of its unlimited natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce, protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities, as the undisputed heritage of all, and promote, extend and perpetuate government by the people. We therefore invite the Canadian people to cast their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all that the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action, and welcome them when they desire it, into an equal and honorable union."

There can be no doubt that the interest of the peoples north and south of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes would be enhanced by union; no doubt of the truth of the statements of belief in the resolution: little doubt that sooner or later the union will take place, and the sooner the better. Nothing now stands in its way but a fading sentiment of loyalty to the British crown in Canada.

Scratch a democrat and you generally find a coward and nearly always a liar, the cowardliness of a democrat lie being that most always it is half true. The assertion that a majority of the soldiers of the civil war were democrats, that is those of them who have since gotten upon the government pension roll, is made laughable by the fact that in order to keep democrats out of office in the northern states at that time, it became necessary to authorize the soldiers in the field to vote; otherwise democrats would have gotten into power, army supplies of all kinds would have been cut off and the war would not only have been declared a failure, but would actually have been one, from the union standpoint.—Tribune, Detroit.

The energetic gentleman who prints a little paper at Au Train and gets even by publishing the Alger county tax-list, insists on blowing his horn for Pingree for governor. We've

no further remarks to offer. It does not matter, much, to us who is governor of Michigan, so only he is a sound republican, but we do not see any reason for departing from the party custom, and so shall support Gov. Rich for renomination. If the other man (or any other man) is selected by the convention we can support him without having to "eat crow," and there's where we have the best of all such boomers and horriblowers as the Republican man.

Dr. Bell, apropos of the location of the insane asylum at Newberry, ventured the remark that "the mining districts have seen their best days." If he had added "until the democrats go out of power" we should have been forced to agree with him, but he did not. His meaning was that the mines were playing out, and that suggestion calls out Jacob Houghton, who recommends to the doctor the old Latin maxim "ne sutor," and tells him that when and every human being now on earth shall have gone to dust the mineral resources of this region will still be awaiting full development. The doctor may be "up" in his profession but about iron and copper he's "not in it" with Mr. Houghton.

Col. Pat. Donan is evidently disgruntled. To a woman who asked his aid to get an appointment as "postma'am" he replies that nobody can help her except Dan. Voorhees, Wilson or Dan. Lamont, and of the president he says: "There is hardly a democrat senator or representative who does not privately damn the man he publicly beslaters with praise and pretends to support. The Buffalo bulldozer has trampled and spit upon all but those who do his bidding in senate and house like serfs or slaves. His ideas of the presidency of the United States are modeled after those of Louis XIV and Peter the Great, "I am the government" is his policy and creed in four words."

The Michigan Federation of Labor, in session at Battle Creek lately, declared in favor of the acquisition and operation by the federal government of telephones, telegraphs, railroads and mines. Why "make two bites of a cherry"—why not take Bellamy's plan pure and simple? Why the railroads and not the canals? Why the mines and railroads and not the electric lighting and power plants? Half-way measures are no good—tackle the question as a whole or leave it alone. Either the old way or full communism or "nationalism," as the Bellamyites prefer to call it; there is no half-way house.

The new master workman of the K. of L., whose suggestive name is Sovereign, in a speech at Boston last week, said: "The working man with his wife and children provided with the necessities of life is a very harmless fellow, but when his wife and children are starving then is the time to watch that man, for he is liable to do wrong. It is the duty of a government to make it easy for the people to do right and hard for them to do wrong." We commend his statement to the consideration of the tariff tinkers.

Murat Halstead had always a way of expressing his opinions that made his readers "catch their breath." Of the president's Hawaiian policy and acts he says: "The whole theory upon which the president has been acting has departed. He has nothing to stand upon. He has made a blunder that will doom him to eternal ridicule. He has done the most un-American thing in American history. He was pretty well played out anyhow, and this throws him down full length."

Prendergast, the assassin of Carter Harrison, will not hang. Drs. Church and Brower, expert alienists employed by the state to examine into his mental condition, pronounce him a "paranoiac" and therefore irresponsible. As "paranoia" is incurable, however, and one so afflicted liable at any time to develop homicidal tendencies, the rest of his life must be spent in an insane asylum.

However the provisional government of Hawaii may have come into power, the act of the president in sending Willis accredited to that government but with orders to pull it down was a "Joab and Amasa" business,

disgraceful and cowardly. He should have sent Willis to the queen. Yet he talks about "American honor." Bah!

The Chicago municipal election, though the democratic candidate for mayor was elected, gives cause for hope and stimulus to renewed exertion to every republican. The party which gave Mr. Cleveland 80,000 majority two years ago and Carter Harrison 17,000 less than one year since, was only able, with the backing of the federal administration and the most bare-faced use of presidential patronage, to save its candidate for mayor by the meager plurality of 1,481. The vote was large, 15,000 larger than at the city election last spring, and there is little doubt that the usual democratic methods were employed; that more illegal votes by far than the plurality by which Hopkins becomes mayor were cast, but it is of no use to kick about that; if Chicago republicans, a moiety of the people of that city, allow frauds to be perpetrated they must take the consequences.

The Chicago Herald is a "boss" consoler. To those who are dissatisfied with the domination of the big "boss," Grover, it suggests that one who may be "disposed to growl because the president has hit him with a club can console himself with the reflection that the same hand has slashed the other fellow with a carving knife. And so the two can compare wounds, pour libations of oil and wine and make the best of it." It is cheeky almost as much so as its obese idol, but the chaps with the sore head and the knife-slash may seek other consolation, at the ballot box.

The State Republican, apropos of the row over the location of our insane asylum, strikes out a bit of hard, common sense in the following sentence: "The state is wealthy enough to pay for what it demands, and should not peddle its institutions out to communities, nor offer them to the highest bidders. Experience has shown that neither the state nor the citizens receive the highest benefits from such a course, and it engenders bickerings and prejudices which are both unfortunate and undignified."

The Michigan State Grange, which represents the farmers of the lower peninsula as far as any organization can represent them, last week put itself (and them) on record as opposing the county road system, for the reason that the farmers must bear the expense, while the bicyclists and the pleasure-riding citizens will reap the larger benefits. Those fellows can not see the length of their noses, any way.

Some of the free-trade papers insist that the new tariff proposed by the president is favorable to the great manufacturers of iron and steel, and it is not worth while to controvert their statements. It is enough for our purpose to point to the cuts in wages and the idle workmen. We never doubted the ability of capital to take care of itself; the wage-earner is the man for whom we want protection.

The Sherman law is repealed, as we all know, but the drain of gold to Europe goes on, just as before. Perhaps the political doctors have been mistaken in their diagnosis of Uncle Sam's case. If they had sense enough to drop their fool-talk about "McKinleyism," and let the tariff alone, the effect might open their eyes, but they ain't built that way.

If the friends of Mayor Pingree are in earnest in desiring for him the nomination for governor next summer they should put away their tin horns and expend their energies in quiet work for at least three months. The noise they are making now is offensive, merely.

George G. Vest asserts that Paramount Blount is all right, that "no purer man ever appeared in the arena of American politics." Good backing, if a judge of purity had said it; But Vest—umph!

The Corbett-Mitchell "interview" will take place at Jacksonville, Florida. Let us hope that the result will be that "the best man win."

The Welsh makers of tin plate approve the proposed tariff bill and are hopeful; they say "the reduction of

the duty on tin plates imported into America to the old level will be followed by a very busy time in the Welsh tin-plate trade." At the expense of the trade in this country, of course.

It is understood that a conference will be held, in a short time by the fee owners of the majority of our iron mines which are being wrought under leases, with the view of offering to the operators a rebate of the whole royalty during the winter. This is for the purpose of inducing a resumption of work for the benefit of the now idle people. In some instances this may be accomplished but in many it would not nearly bridge the chasm.—Current.

A special consignment of 2,200 pounds of beef, mutton, hams, etc., was received by Supt. Olcott of the Colby mine last Tuesday, the generous donor being Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, widow of the great reaper manufacturer. The directions are that these provisions are to be used for the special benefit of "the sick and widows and others who may be in need of something a little extra."—Pick & Axe.

A clearer case of "biting off one's nose to spite one's face" was never seen than in the action of the state grange concerning the movement for good roads inaugurated by the legislature in the passage of the act creating (or authorizing) the "county system" of constructing and maintaining highways. It is hard to understand those hayseed chaps.

Mary H. Krout, of the Inter-Ocean, will get herself disliked if she keeps on. She calls Grover "slow-witted" and Gresham and the others of his cabinet "his slow-witted henchmen," and she goes perilously near the truth—too near to suit Grover or his admirers (if he has any left)—in her characterization.

The starting of a Western Pennsylvania furnace on forge iron brought an ore customer into the week and a sale of 40,000 tons of non-Bessemer was made at a price practically fixed by the buyer—and the ore market is not alone in that particular.—Iron Trade Review.

Canadian Tories are ardent supporters of the Cleveland tariff bill. If it becomes law it will knock out the "annexation" and "commercial union" sentiment at once. It will give them the markets of the U. S. without any sacrifice on their part.

We hate a mugwump, but Wayne McVeagh, just nominated by the president as minister to Italy, is an improvement on Van Alen. He is not a democrat, to be sure, but he is an original Cleveland man, and an American gentleman.

If, for any reason, the precedents of the party are ignored by the next state convention and Gov. Rich shall fail of renomination, Tom Palmer is our choice for the position. There is no abler, no more honest, no more popular man in Michigan.

Advices from Honolulu to Dec. 9, by the Australia, are to the effect that President Doles government is undisturbed and is actively strengthening its position. That the monarchy can be restored is not believed by anybody.

The New York "silk-stockings" have just held a mass meeting and "resolved" to down Tammany, and Boss Croker "winks the other eye." Tammany can't be pounded to death with resolutions.

As we understand it, the object of the proposed extra session of the legislature is not so much an appropriation from the state treasury as to authorize the counties to raise money on bonds.

At the term of court held in Gogebic county last week there was but one criminal cause, and that a trifling one, on the calendar. Pretty good record for a starving community.

Maine proposed a monument to Blaine, but the scheme has fizzled. Twenty thousand was wanted but only a couple of hundreds was collected.

The banks are in trouble again—they're full of money which nobody wants to borrow, or nobody to whom they dare lend it.

New Drug Store.

New Drug Store

Having opened a drug store at 1101 Ludington street, with Mr. Ammerman, a competent druggist, in charge, I invite the public's patronage.

PURE DRUGS

MEDICINES

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

Prescriptions Accurately and Promptly Compounded.

Peter Walch.

Fish Depot.

HANSON & JENSON

Are prepared to furnish our people with

FRESH : FISH!

DAILY.

WHICH WILL BE PROMPTLY DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

MARINE TRADE SOLICITED.

Old Fish Depot,

Near Merchant Dock

Groceries.

Times are dull and money is scarce, therefore it is to your interest to

BUY WHERE YOUR MONEY Will Go the Farthest.

We aim to sell our goods

CHEAPER

Than any legitimate house in this city.

Our Expenses a Mere Nothing as compared with other houses. Therefore we can and will

SELL YOU GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables, &c. at Rock Bottom Prices

We Solicit Your Patronage.

Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city.

DUNCAN & CAMPBELLS
 309 Fannie Street, City.
 J. A. STROMBERG, Salesman.

Groceries.

YOUR ATTENTION!

DO YOU KNOW THAT

D. A. Brotherton

Is selling goods at Rock Bottom prices for CASH? His stock consists of

Groceries, Provisions,

Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs.

NOTION, ETC.

810 South Charlotte Street, Escanaba.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1893

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE.

TIME'S ONWARD MARCH

A TIME FOR RECOLLECTIONS AND ANTICIPATIONS.

A Few More Days and the Year 1893 Will Live Only in Recollections of the Past—How Shall We Begin the New Year?

Ere many days shall have come and gone the year 1893 will have departed forever; a few more days and the year will live only in recollections of the past; a few more hours will close the chapter of the gray old year; and as we linger 'round the fireside watching the embers turn from glowing red to ashen paleness, what mirror do we see there of the departed year?

"'Tis a time for memory."
Away up in the tower of the brain is a chime of silver bells sacred to memory; and at seasons like this thought with her golden key unlocks the door to the dusty, unused staircase, ascends the steps of works spoken, thoughts entertained, and deeds accomplished—and rings those bells; softly at first, oh, how softly, lest we fall to catch all the beauty and sweetness of the sounds so foreign to our ears, filled as they are with the din of commotion consequent upon our everyday life in the world, lest the inconsistencies between our words and deeds should mar the symphony and create discord. As our words have been chaste, our thoughts pure and our deeds noble in the same degree is the chime perfect, and the music sweet. Recollections and anticipations crowd the heart with longings and strivings that for a time beguile us from the living present and from life's sterner duties; the past with all its abundant treasures of joys and sorrows, happiness and sadness; and through the dim vistas of memory awakened, memories that have long been slumbering bringing forth smiles and tears. Smiles because we remember the success attained, either by ourselves or our friends; tears, that because during the past year many who entered upon life's active duties with bright hopes, pleasant anticipations and zeal of hearts to whom the great mysteries of the world were just opening, have been cut off in the midst of their usefulness, and except as they now live in the hearts and memories of loving friends and companions, they are now known no more to the world.

As memory dwells on thoughts such as these, instead of joy there is anguish and care; instead of gaiety there is sorrow; but we leave the old path strewn with the wrecks of those who have stranded on the reefs of trouble, disappointment, dissipation and vice, and turn to brighter and more enticing scenes and sounds. We trace in memory's gilded setting the ideal future we had marked out for ourselves—a future whose brilliancy was for immortality to be hoped for—to be attained; whose brightness was with us even in our slumbers, and its freshness and beauty was with us in our waking hours leading us to love the pure, the beautiful, the true. Looking along the pathway of life from the days of such dreams until the present we find memories of lawful aspirations gratified, suitable desires met, prospects realized, joy-giving pleasures secured, ennobling duties performed, some hearts made happier for what we have done.

While the mind is thus reveling in pleasure, a shadow of mental pain passes before the vision, of sighs and heart-rendings disappointments and afflictions, which those who have not been called upon to feel the weight, cannot appreciate. How many began the year in hope and gladness to whom the end has come not in happiness but in gloom and repenting for opportunities neglected and privileges misused? How many who entered upon the now rapidly closing year fancied that for them there was naught but pleasure, no caring care, no distracting trouble, no wearying, no pain to endure, no heartaches to bear, to whom the end has come with pain, doubt, care and distrust; to whom there is naught of joy and pleasure, and who are almost ready to despairingly say, "Is life worth living?" How many who commenced the year strong in their own strength, trusting in their own goodness, have found their own strength was weakness and their goodness a delusion? What lines of care and anguish, of hopes deferred and hours made desolate are recorded by the angel in the volume of the year now closing. The deep ocean of human woe and misery we could not fathom if we would; we would not if we could.

As Father Time, with his bony fingers closes the concluding chapter of the year and turns over another pure and spotless leaf, let us emblazon only the lessons of wisdom from experiences of the past, burying all our blighted hopes, disappointments and sorrows deep from the world's gaze, and then carefully strew over the grave the ashes of forgetfulness.

But not only memories are proper at this season, but questions which it may not be unprofitable for us all to contemplate. Will we who are now here witness the close of '94, or will our tombs be closed

by loving hands ere another mile post in Time's onward march is reached. The answer to this question can only be given Him "who doeth all things well." But we can so consider the question that if our lives be spared it may materially improve our moral character, and develop our spiritual life preparatory to the time when we shall reach the brightest end of our being.

Let us then reflect upon the misspent moments and unemployed opportunities of the past twelve months and purpose anew to be better, wiser, more useful, that when 1894 closes we may feel that we have not lived in vain; that for ourselves, our country and our God we have each done all that we could.

A One-Gun Republic.

The rulers of the miniature republic of Andorra decided recently that the country should possess a cannon. Krupp, therefore, was ordered to manufacture one of the most modern type. The great gun arrived at its mountain destination a short time ago, and was placed on the highest point in the "country," so that the citizens could see that the valley was well protected. A day was appointed to try the cannon, which was able to send a ball eighteen kilometers. Just as the two artillerymen of Andorra were ready to fire it occurred to one of the prudent citizens that the shot might cause some trouble. The territory of the republic of Andorra does not extend over more than six kilometers. To direct the shot, therefore, toward the surrounding mountains would be the same as firing at France or

NEW YEAR IN CHINA

HOW THE BLAND CELESTIAL CELEBRATES HIS GREATEST HOLIDAY.

The Festival is a Movable One, Falling on the First New Moon After the Sun Enters Aquarius, and is a Season of Merrymaking.

In China, where there are no Sundays, the one universal holiday throughout the country is at New Year's time. There are certain other local festivals, but at New Year only are the shops closed and all business suspended. The date of this feast is a variable one, but it always comes earlier than Jan. 21 or later than Feb. 19, falling on the first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius.

It is a season of rejoicing and merrymaking in all classes of society. The holiday is a legal one for three days only, but its celebration actually continues much longer. Many shops are closed for a fortnight, and for a much prolonged period it is often very difficult to have various kinds of work done. In Shanghai and Hong Kong, which are the two principal open ports of China, the tradesmen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, etc., have many employees coming from the inland districts and surrounding country. Nearly all these men go to their homes for the

affairs greatly hampered by the absence of many Chinese from the town and by the unbounded jollification and cups of "sam shu" (Chinese whisky) indulged in for several weeks by those who remain. The reward of foreigners for the inconveniences undergone at this season in the opportunities it affords them for picking up rare and valuable curios at low prices. The universal Chinese custom is that all debts must be paid and accounts settled with the ending of the old year. In order to do this many families are obliged to part with heirlooms and long cherished treasures at a great sacrifice.

All the cities now assume a very gay appearance, the outside of the houses being decorated with fanciful lanterns, large sprays of artificial flowers and strips of red paper with mottoes on them which are pasted around and above the doors. The following mottoes are specimens of some of the favorites: "Better be upright with poverty than depraved with abundance." "Better not be than be nothing." "The happy hearted man carries joy for all the household." Here and there one sees blue papers among the red ones, which denote that during the past year there has been a death in the house.

The streets are thronged by a gorgeously dressed crowd, most of them stired in brightly colored silks and satins, for the rich don their best, and even the very poor, who are in miserable rags all the rest of the year, generally contrive to hire or take out of pawn the clothes for this occasion. It is quite impossible for them to do this, they remain hidden away in their home-

1893 CHRISTMAS TREES

HOW AND WHERE KRIS KRINGLE WILL DISTRIBUTE XMAS GIFTS.

The Several Sunday Schools Will Appropriately Observe the Occasion in About the Customary Manner—The Programs.

The young folks who annually enjoy the Christmas tree should know that for it we are indebted to the ancient Germans, who, during the continuance of their great feast of the winter solstice, hung large yew trees with rude gifts, decorations and lights. From them, too, come Santa Claus, Kris Kringle, Knecht Rupert, and the many other fabulous personages charged with the duty of bringing gifts to good children, as does also the beautiful fable that such offerings are brought directly by the sweet hands of the loving "Christ Child"—the infant Jesus himself. The custom of giving presents on Christmas, now so universally observed, is derived from the old Roman Saturnalia, or Feast of Saturn, at which it was customary for all the members of the household to offer gifts to each other, and is not traceable, as has been sometimes stated, to the New Testament account of how kings and wise men made rich offerings to the infant Jesus.

illuminated tree. The music will be especially fine.

Amid the echoes of that never-dying song which proclaimed peace on earth and good will toward men, will the Sunday school of the Swedish Lutheran church assemble to sing in renewed choruses of the babe of Bethlehem, and to otherwise fittingly commemorate his birth. Under the generalship of Rev. Mr. Eckstrom a small army of armour bearers have been rehearsing Christmas carols, recitations, declamations, etc., which will be interspersed with well arranged music, making a program of peculiar interest. The seventy-five pupils of the school have long looked forward to next Monday evening, and an especial effort will be made that their hopes may be realized. A Christmas tree, bearing a gift for each, will prove the most interesting feature.

The truest philanthropy of christianity is shown at Christmas time in the recognition of human brotherhood; in the division of good things with the needy and unfortunate; in brightening and smoothing by kindly sympathy the pathway of struggling mortals. This philanthropy will be exemplified at the Methodist church next Monday evening, when gifts will be distributed to every member of the large Sunday school, a committee whose duty it is to look out for the unfortunate ones, has been appointed and will see that not one is omitted when Santa Claus makes his rounds. The worthy poor of the parish will not be forgotten. A splendid program, consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues has been prepared and the evening is destined to be one of profit and pleasure to old and young.

The old, yet ever new, story of the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Christ by the angelic messengers, as they came down over the plains of Bethlehem, will grow in interest, beauty and joy by its reiteration at the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran church on Tuesday evening. A musical and literary program of considerable merit has been arranged, and will be followed by gift-making from a well-loaded tree. The pastor, Rev. Olav Retsdal, who resides at Ishpeming, will be present to assist in the good cheer.

There will be special Christmas services at St. Stephen's Episcopal church to-morrow, and on Thursday evening next a Sunday school holiday festival. The program of the latter will include music, recitations or readings, games and refreshments for the children, but no "tree." The story of the Babe of Bethlehem will be told, of course, and will not lose in interest by the absence of the mythical Santa Claus.

The Swedish Mission church will present a pleasing appearance on Monday evening, for bright and sun-shiny faces will congregate about the regulation Christmas tree, and receive with scintillating eyes the gifts there brought by "Chris Kindsche" for distribution.

St. Joseph's parochial school was to have had a tree yesterday, but last Sabbath decided to distribute food among the poor families of the parish instead. High Mass will be celebrated at the church Sunday at midnight.

The Baptists will observe the day appropriately, although their program has not been announced as yet.

Getting Weary.

The Gladstone Delta, which has been engaged for some weeks in showing up the gambling dens of that town, is getting weary of the work. Last Saturday it said that it has no help from the "good citizens" of the town; that it "has asked repeatedly for some expression from the people on the subject and that it has received none is to be deplored," and that therefore, "it may drop the matter." In this, as in the enforcement of the restrictions upon the sale of liquors, the one thing lacking is a healthy and vigorous public sentiment. It is of no use to expect the officers and the newspapers to correct abuses which the public winks at—they can not do it, nor ought they to be expected to. When the public demands it, with anything like unanimity, the demand will be sufficient; until such a demand is made officers will be slack, juries will refuse to convict, courts will let off convicted persons as lightly as possible, and the old regime will prevail. Correct public sentiment, the rest will correct itself.

Building Operations.

Owing to the financial depression comparatively little building has been done in Escanaba during the past year; none of any importance on our principal thoroughfare, and considerably less than the usual amount in the residence districts. One or two quite expensive dwellings have been erected, while a number of less pretentious ones have been built in the several wards. At this time there is no scarcity of houses, and rents for both business and residence houses rule low. It is safe to estimate the aggregate amount expended in new buildings at a figure not exceeding \$35,000.

Too Dull for Him to M.

M. J. Doyle is going to remove to Detroit and has resigned the post of city attorney of Iron Mountain.



Spain, as the ball would necessarily fall on the territory of one of these countries. A war might be the result. It was then decided to shoot the ball in the air, but some one suggested that it would endanger the lives of too many people in its descent, and possibly bore a great hole in the republic of Andorra. Good counsel prevailed and the two artillerymen were commanded to unload the gun. The shot has not yet been fired, and the good republicans are uncertain what to do with the expensive gun.

Stevenson's Window.

H. M. Stevenson, the jeweler, makes a beautiful show in his window and only the zero weather and the price of coal and cordwood prevents the writer from buying on the exhibit to divide among his friends as "Christmas gifts." There is cut glass, as clear and sparkling as diamond; there are ceramic wares from the works of the best manufacturers; and there is jewelry and silver ware, samples of what may be found in the show cases inside. Take a look at the window as you pass; that costs nothing; as for the rest we have no advise to offer. Santa Claus "sends regrets" to our children.

Free From Debt.

John K. Stack informs a representative of The Iron Port that the street car company liquidated the last of its indebtedness one day last week, and now owes not a dime. The company is losing money at this season of the year, but the receipts and expenditures for the year give a balance on the right side of the ledger. The company will make a strenuous effort to keep the line open all winter, even at a heavy financial loss.

holiday season, which causes great delay before all the wheels of business are set turning again.

These facts conspire with others to make the season one of considerable inconvenience to a foreign housekeeper in China. She must be blind to the disappearance of half her usual staff of domestics, and to the flushed faces and unsteady gait of those who remain. She must also be deaf to sounds of merrymaking proceeding from the servants' quarters. Her purse as well as her patience is severely taxed, as she is expected to give each servant in her employ a present in money equal in amount to his monthly wages. If no presents were given, she would be punished for many months by poor service and sulky faces. And this is not all.

If she be the wife of a "jarge man"—i. e., a man occupying an important position—she will have been deluged at Christmas with gift of turkeys, live sheep, boxes of tea, baskets of oranges, etc., from her tradespeople, and with rolls of silk, valuable furs, embroideries, and curios from Chinese merchants and mandarins, who may chance to have some business connection with her husband. These presents must now be suitably returned. The trades people are supposed to be sufficiently repaid by a continuance of patronage, but the master of the house must return the more valuable gifts made to his wife by sending the donors cases of champagne, boxes of cigars, clocks, watches and musical boxes, all of which are articles regarded with especial favor by the upper classes of Chinese.

A foreign merchant finds his business

The fashion of paying New Year calls, now dying out with us, is still in vogue in China, where it probably had its origin, but there it is men who receive as well as who pay the visits, Chinese women taking no part whatever in social life. Every Chinaman, except among the very lowest classes, expects to receive visits from his inferiors and to pay them to those who are above him in station. Pupils must call on their teachers, married sons on their fathers, poor relations on the rich and powerful members of the family, etc. In some cases sending a card is deemed sufficient. These cards consist of thin strips of scarlet paper with the name of the sender written on them in black characters. Sometimes good wishes are added.

People meeting in the streets salute each other by crying "Kung-hi! Kung-hi!" (I humbly wish you joy), or "Sin-hi! Sin-hi!" (May joy be yours), so that it seems possible that our custom of saying "Happy New Year" as well as that of paying New Year visits may come to us from the Chinese.

They Were Brothers.

The man who went out to milk and sat down on a boulder in the middle of the pasture and waited for the cow to back up to him, was the elder brother of the man who kept store and did not advertise, because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when it wanted something.

Heavy Logging Operations.

The Metropolitan Lumber company, of which J. K. Stack is manager, is doing a large logging business, and has over 600 men employed in the woods.

In the primitive church Christmas day was preceded by an eve of vigil, and hence our Christmas Eve of the present time, which in the associations that cluster around it, in its sports and pastimes, its ancient memories, and even in its devotions, has ever been in all ages second only to Christmas itself.

"The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young,
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,
When the song of the angel is sung."

Christmas falls upon Monday this year, consequently in most instances the festivities among the christian churches will occur on the evening of that day instead of on Christmas Eve as is customary, when the birth of the Savior of mankind will be celebrated for the 1795th time, its first observance being ninety-eight years after that glorious morning, 1893 years ago, when, in a rude stable in Bethlehem of Judea, a babe was born whom kings and wise men fell down before and worshipped.

The various Sunday schools have arranged programs for the day, and while some are more elaborate than others, all are appropriate and well designed. At the Presbyterian church the school has been in training for weeks, and on this Saturday evening will present the beautiful cantata, entitled, "The Crowning of Christmas," libretto by Ida Reed Smith, and music by T. Martin Town. It is a new cantata, combining songs, choruses, recitations and dialogues; fresh in plot and elevating in diction. At the conclusion of the program presents will be distributed to the pupils from a brilliantly

DEATH ROLL OF 1893

SOME VERY BRILLIANT NAMES ADORN THE GRIM RECORD.

Men and Women of National and World-wide Celebrity, Statesmen, Soldiers, Financiers and Leaders of Society the Shining Marks.

JANUARY.

- 1. Gilbert Pillsbury, once a prominent abolition leader, in North Abington, Mass.; aged 78.
Mrs. Martha Jean Roads Nash Lamb, historian, in New York city; aged 71.
C. A. Cappa, bandmaster of the Seventh New York regiment, in New York city; aged 65.
Maj. J. T. Frost of the Boston Globe, an old New England journalist, in Boston.
Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, at Washington; aged 75.
Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, a Union veteran and ex-minister to Sweden, in Baltimore; aged 75.
Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A. (retired), in New York city; aged 74.
Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States, at Fremont, O.; aged 71.
Phillips Brooks, bishop of Massachusetts, in Boston; aged 58.
Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the United States supreme court, at Macon, Ga.; aged 68.
Hon. James G. Blaine, in Washington; aged 63.
Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A. (retired), a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, at Mendham, N. J.; aged 74.
Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. A. (retired), in Washington; aged 73.

FEBRUARY.

- Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, in Louisville; aged 75.
Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, the Confederate veteran, at New Orleans; aged 73.
Rufus Hatch, a well known stockbroker, in New York city; aged 54.

MARCH.

- R. M. Bishop, ex-governor of Ohio, at Jacksonville, Fla.; aged 81.
Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, French historian and critic, in Paris; aged 73.
Gen. Thomas Reynolds, a Union veteran, in Chicago; aged 82.
Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, professor emeritus in Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass.; aged 82.
Col. Charles E. Taylor, the oldest telegrapher in the west, at Frankfort, Ky.; aged 83.
John Perry, the French statesman, in Paris; aged 61.
Commodore Horatio Bridge, U. S. N. (retired); aged 87.
Ex-Senator Ell Sanbury of Delaware, at Dover; aged 75.
Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, in New York city; aged 68.
Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the Confederate veteran, at Sewanee, Tenn.; aged 66.

APRIL.

- E. K. Bruce, formerly known in Chicago as the "Corn King," in that city; aged 68.
Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of California; aged 61.
George L. Seney, financier and philanthropist, in New York city; aged 67.
Mamie Gonzales, ex-president of the Mexican republic; aged 73.
Mrs. Almira Hancock, widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock, in New York.
Gen. E. F. Beale, a Union veteran and ex-United States minister to Austria, in Washington; aged 71.
Gen. John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, at Winchester, Mass.; aged 55.

MAY.

- Ex-United States Senator J. W. Patterson of New Hampshire, at Hanover, N. H.
Col. Ward H. Lamson, who was Lincoln's private secretary, at Martinsburg, W. Va.
Dr. Charles Carroll Lee, president of the New York Medical society, in New York city; aged 54.
Gen. E. D. Townsend, adjutant general of the army (retired), at Washington; aged 73.
Gen. S. C. Armstrong, principal of Hampton Normal Institute and Indian school, at Hampton, Va.; aged 54.
Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Vermont, at Burlington; aged 80.
James E. Murdoch, actor and elocutionist, at Cincinnati; aged 83.
Dr. Lyman A. Abbott, a New England cancer specialist, at Malden, Mass.; aged 66.

JUNE.

- Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, in New York city; aged 60.
Dr. J. E. Hendricks, a noted mathematician, at Des Moines; aged 73.
Rev. Dr. O. R. Blue, prominent in the Methodist church south, at Greensboro, Ala.; aged 70.
Gen. James A. Hall, a civil war veteran of Maine, died on board of a train on the New York Central near Syracuse.
Senator Leland Stanford, the California capitalist, at Palo Alto, Cal.; aged 73.
Rev. W. W. Kone, the oldest Baptist minister in the United States, in Denison, Tex.; aged 80.

JULY.

- Commodore Francis Lockwood, U. S. N. (retired), at Flushing, N. Y.; aged 90.
Guy de Maupassant, the French romanticist; aged 44.
Justice Samuel Blatchford of the United States supreme court, at Newport, R. I.; aged 73.
Ex-Governor A. K. Allison of Florida, in Jacksonville; aged 68.
Charles Brenneke, formerly well known as an architect and engineer, at Marshalltown, Ia.; aged 79.
Gen. David W. Miles, a Pennsylvania veteran, at Lancaster; aged 61.
Gen. J. C. Keitt, U. S. A. (retired), at Washington; aged 61.
Gen. Edward Jardine, a Union veteran, in New York city; aged 65.
Rear Admiral Earl English, U. S. N. (retired), at Washington; aged 65.
Gen. J. G. Walker, a veteran of the regular army and of the Confederacy, in Washington; aged 70.
Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith, U. S. N. (retired), at Green Bay, Wis.; aged 65.
Gen. George W. Morgan, a Mexican and civil war veteran, at Fort Monroe, Va.; aged 73.

AUGUST.

- Gen. William P. Innes, a civil war veteran, at Grand Rapids.
James L. Wright, one of seven founders of the Knights of Labor, at Germantown, Pa.; aged 78.
Gen. George B. Bingham, a Union veteran, at Westboro, Mass.
Alfred Butler Starey, editor Harper's Young People, in New York city.
John B. Wright, manager of Ford's theater, where President Lincoln was assassinated, at Allston, Mass.; aged 75.
George Makopse Tows, historian and journalist, at Brookline, Mass.; aged 82.
William T. W. Ball, an old Boston journalist, in that city; aged 63.
Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., at Washington; aged 81.
George Shiras, father of Justice Shiras, and an old Pennsylvanian, at Pittsburgh; aged 89.
John W. Cassier, a noted American landscape painter, at Sarasota Springs; aged 52.
John F. Ballymore, journalist who helped found the Chicago Herald, in Chicago.
Leopold Alexander, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, at Coburg; aged 73.
Mrs. Anna Hyde, aged 104, died at Peekskill, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER.

- Col. Jerome Bonaparte, grandnephew of Napoleon I, at Fride's Crossing, Mass.; aged 65.
Miss Emma M. Converse, a noted astronomical writer, at Whitefield, N. H.; aged 73.
Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, at Garrison's, N. Y.; aged 85.
Frederick Lathrop Ames, the richest man in New England, on board the steamship Pilgrim; aged 66.

PROFESSOR J. F. FARRISH STEELS OF ILLINOIS, a well known writer on agriculture, in Mendon, Ill.; aged 65.
Louis Lange, a German journalist and publisher, in St. Louis; aged 64.

OCTOBER.

- Judge Irving B. Hande, who was an intimate friend of Lincoln, at Alton, Ill.; aged 82.
MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, marshal of France and ex-president of the republic, in Paris; aged 85.
Lucy Stone Blackwell, the woman suffragist, at Dorchester, Mass.; aged 75.
Gen. Dennis F. Burke, one of the commanders of the Irish brigade, in New York city; aged 75.
Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, celebrated Biblical exegete and church historian, in New York city; aged 74.
Rear Admiral Walter W. Queen, U. S. N. (retired), in Washington; aged 66.
Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, in Chicago; aged 64.
Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, at Montreal; aged 73.

NOVEMBER.

- Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; aged 70.
Professor Herman August Hagen of Harvard college, well known entomologist, at Cambridge, Mass.; aged 78.
Annie Pixley, the actress, in London.
Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell of New Hampshire, at Exeter, N. H.; aged 70.
Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, wife of the newly appointed secretary of the American embassy, in London.
William A. Beane, a prominent Democrat of Indiana, editor of the Goshen Democrat, died suddenly in the streets of Goshen.
Elizabeth Oaksmith, poet and lecturer, at Hollywood, N. C.; aged 87.
Rev. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in New York city; aged 73.
Hon. Jeremiah McLain Rusk, ex-governor of Wisconsin and also secretary of agriculture under Harrison, at Virroqua, Wis.; aged 63.
William T. Coleman, a California pioneer and merchant prince of San Francisco; aged 69.
Ex-Governor John J. Jacob of West Virginia, at Wheeling; aged 64.
Congressman Charles O'Neill, the "father of the house," in Philadelphia; aged 72.
William L. Banning, a political and business leader of Minnesota, in St. Paul; aged 73.

DECEMBER.

- William Lilly, a prominent public man and capitalist of Pennsylvania, at Marsh Chicago; aged 73.
Pauline Cushman, the noted Union scout, in San Francisco.
Professor John Tyndall, the celebrated British scientist, at Halesmere, County Surrey, England; aged 73.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Some of the Wrecks Caused by the Great Financial Depression.

JANUARY.

- Wickham & Co., wholesale fish dealers of Huron, O., failed for \$250,000.

FEBRUARY.

- The First National bank of Little Rock suspended.
The banking house of F. V. Rockefeller at Wilkesbarre, Pa., closed its doors.
Beaure, Keogh & Davis, wholesale grocers, assigned in St. Paul; liabilities over \$400,000.

MARCH.

- The Atkinson House Furnishing company of Maine assigned in Boston; liabilities, \$1,500,000.
The Kansas Trust and Banking company, at Kansas City, suspended, with liabilities of \$800,000.
Dobbins & Day, cotton brokers, assigned in Nashville; liabilities, \$1,000,000.

APRIL.

- The Northwestern State bank of Sibley, Ia., closed its doors; liabilities, \$150,000.
The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered bank failed, with liabilities of \$8,000,000.
The Australian Joint Stock bank failed for \$13,000,000.
The Bank of Milbank, S. D., assigned, with liabilities of \$100,000.
The Union Loan and Trust company of Sioux City closed its doors; liabilities, \$750,000.
The National Bank of Australasia failed for \$7,500,000.

MAY.

- F. H. Weeks, president of the Land and River Improvement company, West Superior, Wis., assigned.
H. H. Warner, the patent medicine manufacturer of Rochester, assigned; liabilities estimated at \$500,000.
The Bank of Victoria, at Melbourne, suspended, with \$2,400,000 liabilities.
The Capital National bank, at Indianapolis, suspended.
R. R. Robinson & Co., bankers of Wilmington, Del., failed, with liabilities of over \$200,000.

JUNE.

- The Kansas Grain company, owning 100 elevators, failed.
Exciting bank panic in Denver.
The Erie railway went into the hands of receivers; the floating debt is \$6,000,000.

AUGUST.

- The North American Packing and Provision company assigned in Chicago, with \$750,000 liabilities.
Receivers were appointed for the business of J. H. Walker & Co., dry goods dealers, who succeeded to the Chicago trade of A. T. Stewart & Co.; debts, \$2,000,000.
N. L. Carte & Co., the old tin plate importers, assigned in New York city; liabilities, \$300,000.
R. H. Coleman, the "Iron King" of Lebanon, Pa., assigned.

DECEMBER.

- Abel Stein & Co., heavy importers of goat skins, hides, etc., failed in New York for over \$1,000,000.
Green B. Raun, Jr., general merchant and Indian trader at Perry, O. T., failed.
The Citizens' National bank of Grand Island, Neb., closed its doors.
N. J. Schloss & Co., wholesale clothiers in New York, assigned.

CONVENTIONS OF SOCIETIES, ETC.

Meetings of Fraternal and Scientific Bodies, Anniversaries, Etc.

JULY.

- The Christian Endeavor international convention opened in Montreal.
The international convention of the Baptist Young People's union of America opened in Indianapolis.
The educational congress opened in Chicago.

AUGUST.

- The national convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence union opened at Springfield, Mass.
The Union Veterans' union opened its annual encampment in Faneuil hall, Boston.
The seventh international pharmaceutical congress met in Chicago.

SEPTEMBER.

- Twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Indianapolis.
Centennial anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol celebrated at Washington.
18th annual convocation of the Knights of St. John and Malta met in Philadelphia.

OCTOBER.

- Annual congress of Baptists of the United States met in Chicago.

VAIN FASHION'S FANCIES

SOMETHING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.

Bridal Gowns Are Now Trimmed With Silver—Fads in Jewelry—A New Color Has Been Adopted in Paris.

Trash baskets have developed a decorative quality that makes them worthy of special note. Two seen this past week are really strikingly handsome and, as they are capacious as well, fill a definite want. One is tall and slender, but still firm upon its base, and is made entirely of heavy leather. The outside shows an embossed design that is in the best of taste, and the inside a plain leather of the same rich brown color. For an accompaniment to a library desk, nothing better could be desired, and the many women who shortly will be seeking Christmas gifts for their husbands and friends will do well to bear it in mind. The other is more delicate both in color and material, and is singularly appropriate for a lady's use. It is made of fine African grass and celluloid, and is dainty as can be, while at the same time it provides ample space.

Two of the bridal gowns of last week were trimmed with silver, that worn by Miss Sands being of gauze with tracteries and spangles on it, and made, of course, over satin. That of Miss Van der Veer, a very beautiful girl, was of rich, white satin and moire, and was handsomely embroidered in silver, and the back of the corsage, which is after all a very important part of a gown at a church wedding, was very elaborate. One bride of the week in Philadelphia wore a costume just over from one of the leading Parisian houses which was of the heaviest white satin, trimmed with quantities of the most delicate gold lace. The prettiest bridesmaids' gowns of the week were of white moire, simply made, and ruffled with pleated net. With these were worn court veils of white tulle, held with pink ostrich tips.

Gadflies are the particular jewelry fad of the moment in Paris. They are made in various stones and of different materials. Butterflies in diamonds are intermixed with black enamel. Acorns and leaves form many kinds of ornaments, and there are bows of diamonds with ends. Some of the diamond necklaces are made up on white silk cord, with diamond tassels at the end, so that they tie in a bow; and bows with flowing ends of diamonds for wearing in the front of the dress or in the hair are decidedly fetching. So are the close-set wreaths of flowers made in brilliants.

A key of frosted gold with a heart of roseine pendant from its center forms an odd conceit for a scarf pin. A polished scymitar, on the blade of which lies a diamond-studded crescent, is a newly introduced novelty in chateleaines. Clock dealers report a gilt clock with a face of blue enamel as an artistic arrangement that seldom fails to attract.

Two large silver palm leaves folded over each other in an unconventional manner is the latest addition to fruit dishes. In Paris colored handkerchiefs bearing bold and decided patterns are being sold. A wide hem or a fall of lace generally finishes the hem. Very curious are some of the patterns, seeming to have been borrowed from ancient cotton hangings, though they are all of one tint. Another novelty are handkerchiefs with letters in openwork, and many are edged with tiny lace, three rows sewed together, so that they form a narrow frill.

There is a new color in Paris. It is fuchsia, and exactly the tone of the calyx of the flower. A red cherry is another favorite tone, and whole dresses are seen of the brilliant tint with point lace or its imitations for garniture, recalling in design the Vandyke portraits of Spanish Infantas long since wearing the white robe of the hereafter, which, let us humbly pray, will not change its style every quarter. Drap d'Alma is a new dress fabric, belonging to the cashmere and Henrietta family, that is one of the handsomest and most profitable of dress fabrics. Those in Priestley's black are apparently indestructible, both in fabric and color. They wash as well as white muslin, and the most unskillful washerwoman cannot injure them, and therefore they can be "made over" any number of times.

The "umbrella coat" is the novelty. The skirt is cut to the knees and is decidedly full, and the waist is double breasted. Waistcoats are often set in or simulated but the smartest cut is double breasted with lapel collar, and is called a "frock coat." A linen collar and tie are worn with this. This coat is usually cut with a hip seam, but may be made in one piece.

An Interesting Letter. The following interesting epistle was "gathered in" by an Iron Port reporter this week: New York, June 23d, 1893.—Mr. Ernest, Columbus, O.—Dear Sir: We had received your letter from the 18th mit expense account and roundlist. Vat ve vant is orders. Ve had plenty maps in New York von vich to make up roundlists, also big families to make expenses. Mr. Ernest, we flint in your expense account \$2.50 for bilbers, also ve do see \$7.50 for a horse and buggy. Vere is de horse and vat did you did vit the buggy? De rest of your expense account is nix but schleeb-

ers. Vy is it you don't ride more by day times? Ve send you to-day by frade two boxes cigars, one costed \$1.40, de oder 90 cts. You can schmoke de Dollar Forty box, giv de odors to your customers. Ve did send you also samples of a necktie vat costed us \$7.00 a gross. Sell dem for \$7.50 a dozen. If you can't get \$7.25 dake \$2.25, vat ve vant is orders. Dey is novelty as ve bal dem in stock for 3 years and aint sold none. My brudder Louie says you should stop in Escanaba. His gousin lils dere. Louie says vat you should sell him is a goat bill. Dry him on those \$7.25 neck-ties first. Get good prices. He is Louie's gousin. Sell him mostly for cash. Tell him ve vant orders. Also Louie says vat you can leave Columbus at 8:40 in de night and git by Escanaba at 8:30 in de morning. Louie says do dis and you wont need schleebers; you spend too much for schleebers. Vedont need schleebers, vat ve vant is orders. Don't date any more bills ahead, an de days are longer in summer as in winter. Louie says dont show his gousin any of de good sellers, unt remember Mr. Ernest vit us, eder you do business, eder you don't do noting at all; vat ve vant is orders. Yours druly, MOSES GUCKENHEIMER & BRO, keep de expenses down.

He's "a Cheerful Cuss." Mr. W. C. Pomeroy, vice-president of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, was selected to make the address of welcome to the delegates at the session of the American Federation of Labor held this week in Chicago. He's "a cheerful cuss," his address can be compared to no outgiving that we can recollect except that of the secessionist who proposed thirty-four years ago to "welcome" the soldiers of the union "with bloody hands to hospital graves." This fellow is not belligerent, however; he is only ingenuous; here are his words of welcome:

In the name of toil I welcome you within the gates of the mistress of the inland seas, where the palace shines bright in the ante-Christmas-tide and the hovel holds not a fagot to warm its freezing tenants. In the name of those edifices erected to the glory of God, but whose doors at night are tightly closed to the freezing poor. In the name of those ministers who fatten from the vineyards of God, meanwhile forgetting that God's children are hungry and have no place to lay their heads. In the name of the fashionable congregation of the fashionable church in the fashionable suburb, where the palace, filled with warmth within, drops from the eaves the melting snows upon the frozen hovel where poverty hides its haggard soul on the very threshold of hypocrisy. In the name of these things I bid you welcome.

In the name of the child slave whose young life is sacrificed on the altar of greed, I bid you welcome. In the name of the seamstress in the sweater's den who perils honor to toil for bread, I bid you welcome. In the name of the haggard sweeper, himself a victim to greed, I bid you welcome.

In the name of the sweating system, millionaires and deacons, whose souls are endangered by avarice for gold, I bid you welcome. In the name of the wage slave whose sweat of blood is coined into golden ducats in the mint of mammon, I welcome you here.

In the name of our hospitals filled with homeless maimed. In the name of our insane asylums filled with pauperized by care and crime. In the name of our poorhouses filled to overflowing in a land of plenty. In the name of our morgue and its outcast unknown dead. In the name of that populous suburb, the potter's field, and its countless paupers' graves—in the name of all these I bid you welcome.

In the name of that homeless wanderer in this desert of stone and steel, that wayfarer whose wolfish hunger hounds him ever onward, whose sleepless eyes wildly seek shelter and slumber, whose hopeless heart, lies leaden in his bosom, whose blank despair grows darker and darker every hour, whose brain grows faint for want of food, whose shivering, shivering form grows sick at the sight of his own shrunken shadow, whose ambition is dead, whose hope is dead, whose heart is dead, whose soul is dead, whose dismal past is the background of a future whose horizon looms darkly above the grave; in short, that necessary product of American freedom and prosperity—the American tramp. In his name, and in the name of his million brothers of sorrow, I welcome you to the city whose motto is "I will."

For Only a Quarter. Subscribers to The Iron Port who would like to receive either the New York Tribune, the Detroit Tribune, or the Chicago Inter-Ocean, weekly, can do so by paying a year's subscription in advance and twenty-five cents in addition thereto. Either of the three papers mentioned is worth four times the sum named.

Now is the Time. 'Twill not be very long till men Will all be "sweating off" again. They'll make the pledges made of yore And smash them, same as heretofore. Why do they wait till New Year's Day Before from wrong they break away? They might the better keep each vow If they'd commence to practice now.'

The Old and Reliable GROCERY HOUSE. FRANK H. ATKINS & CO. 402-404 Ludington Street, Escanaba.

We wish to announce to our many patrons that we are prepared to give closer prices and better values than any other grocery firm in Escanaba. All we ask is that you call and see what we can do for you.

TEAS: We handle all grades, and offer special prices in five and ten pound lots. A trial will convince you that our teas are exactly as represented.

COFFEES: The market has ruled strong and shows a marked advance over last weeks. But we purchased large lots when prices ruled much lower than at present and consequently can make prices that will suit. We propose to give our patrons the benefit of our foresightedness, and will do it.

SUGARS: We do not sell below cost and make good the loss by overcharging you for some other article, but we get only a living profit, and you get 16 oz. to the pound.

SPICES: In this line we handle the best goods that money will buy and sell them at prices you generally pay for inferior grades. Every housekeeper should try them.

CANNED GOODS are to be found in great variety. Our stock is unquestionably the best in the city, taking quality into account. Having purchased a large stock of Standard canned corn and tomatoes we have special drives to offer, and invite you to get prices.

BARGAINS In every department. We have just received a large invoice of shore mess mackerel at 12 1/2 cents each. Other dealers ask 20 cents for similar quality. We offer many other goods too numerous to mention at equally low prices.

People who are in the habit of sending outside for goods would prefer to leave their money at home, we know, could they do as well. Come and see us with the cash, and buy in the same quantity and we will match price and quality.

Frank H. Atkins & Co. Groceries.

FRANK H. ATKINS & CO. Crockery and China Department.

Never was our China and Crockery Department so complete as now. It will pay you to see what we have to offer before you buy a little elsewhere. We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and look over our stock. We are only too willing to show good and quote prices.

...We Make Better Prices... Taking quality into consideration, than can be had in Chicago or Milwaukee. These are facts susceptible of the fullest demonstration. We buy direct and make our own importations, and positively sell at less profit.

Frank H. Atkins & Co. Groceries.

I'M IN THE SWIM FOR YOUR TRADE Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries. Which I wish to keep in the move and my prices will do it. E. M. ST. JACQUES. Cor. Hale and Georgia Sts.

JAS. DRUSH & CO., Wholesale and Retailers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Brick, Tile, Etc. ESCANABA, MICH.

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF FUNNY MEN.

How We Look When the Mirror is Held Up Before Us—Pen Pictures of Other People's Weaknesses—Impersonal Paragraphs.

A Considerate Husband.
Mr. Green is away on a long trip and some of his friends asked his wife if she heard from him often.

"No, indeed," she said with a startled look, "I haven't heard from Tom since he left home."

"Doesn't he write to you?"

"He hasn't written this trip."

"Are you not anxious?"

"No; I should be if he wrote."

"Why, how strange!"

"Not at all. When everything is going well, Tom never sends me a letter, but the moment he is feeling bad, or business is dull, he writes home all about it. This is a case where no news is good news."

A Light Comedian.



Mrs. McMoriarty—Phwat is yure son toin' now, Mrs. O'Rafferty?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Shure he's adopted th' shtage as a profession.

Mrs. McMoriarty—A Fifth Avenue shtage, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Be away wid yure nonsence! It's an actor he is. He do be a loight comedian.

Mrs. McMoriarty—A loight comedian, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Yis. He shtands beyant a back curtain wid his mouth t' a hole ferninst a candle, an' when Pawnee Oike shoots at th' candle he blows it out.

Henry Was Innocent.

A very good and pious man recently bought a rough piece of ground and proposed to do some farming. There was a skippy little stream on the place that he thought might be made into a reservoir, so he sent his hired man to investigate. Several hours later the hired man appeared in the family circle.

"Well, Henry," inquired the good man, "what is the result?"

"Tain't worth a dam, sir," replied Henry earnestly.

The good man gasped and the family fell over each other trying to get as far away as possible.

Henry was amazed, and looked it. "What's that?" asked the good man, evidently not realizing that he was asking to hear again what had so shocked him at first.

"Tain't worth a dam, sir," repeated Henry.

"What do you mean?" and this time the good man was mad.

"Just what I said, sir," responded Henry, who had not caught on. "You couldn't plug that creek up tight enough to catch a washtub full of water in six months," and all at once Henry's rather startling report was entirely denuded of its possibilities of profane language.—Detroit Free Press

Two of a Kind.

He was inclined to be didactic, when his friend put his head in the door and asked hurriedly:

"Have you s'matches?"

"I have some matches," he answered in very distinct tones. "When you know the English language, why not speak it, hey?"

His friend laughed, secured the matches, and said:

"Well, I must hurry. Good-bye."

"Goody," was the response from the didactic one.

The other put his head in the door again. It was his chance now.

"I don't know what 'goody' means, but probably you do. Is it a slipshod English for 'good-bye,' hey?"

The New Dentist in Town.



Red Roaring Ralph (the first patient)—Looks here, young feller! I ain't a-goin' to take any of yer gas or things. Now jest go ahead and extract that fang, an' if yer hurt me any I'll drill yer full o' holes.

A Case of Hurrach.

An uptown young man, who is very erratic politically, with a Democratic wife, a Republican father and a Populist father-in-law, has at last settled on the kind of party man he is. It happened two nights ago. The next morning he appeared late at his place of business, but cheerful.

"Congratulations," he said hurrahically to his partner.

"On what?"

"I'm a Papacrat. It's a boy, I'm going to name him Grover Benjamin

SHEPP'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOS.
James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp, Authors of Shepp's Photographs.

We take a great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to "Shepp's World's Fair Photographs," the official Photographic Panorama of magnificent buildings, fresh from the hands of genius; the wedded architecture of a wondering world; Glistening Domes, Minarets, Towers and Pinnacles, reaching upward to the kisses of the sky. Arches delicate in design as spiders' webs or massive as tunnelled mountains; interiors exquisitely clear, each delicate detail admirably defined; exhibits ranging through every branch of science, art, agriculture, industry, ancient and modern; Statues, the frozen thoughts of noble minds; Fountains jutting their jeweled jets in diamond strings; Pavilions of all nations; Foreign Villages, Streets, Theatres, Cafes Chantant, Race Types, Beauty Shows, Gondolas gliding over deep lagoons between snowy edifices, the Glistening Lake flashing back the glories of the sun, wooded islands, and a thousand other attractions of the dream city by Lake Michigan; a glorious book and a glorious subject.

It is the only original, authorized and complete photographic panorama of the marvelous buildings, exhibits, scenes and surroundings of the World's Columbian Exposition. A sublime spectacle, sublimely illustrated.

This magnificent gallery consists of copyrighted photographs, six by eight inches, of the World's Columbian Exposition, the use of which is authorized by the official management. In one oblong volume. The text matter covers the entire page opposite each photograph and expands into an amount of reading matter that surpasses anything of its kind ever before produced.

and we trust that this announcement to our many readers may prepare every one to receive him cordially.

Japanese Prohibition.

In the northern part of the sea of Japan says the Japan Mail, some forty miles distant from the large island of Ezo, lies a tiny island called Okushiri. Its soil is fertile. Trees of varying proportions cluster thickly over its surface. The agriculturist and the lumberman might find profitable occupation there. But the chief pursuit of the people is fishing. Every spring great shoals of herring approach the coast, and the fish are easily captured in such quantities that this one bountiful dispensation of nature suffices to feed and clothe the inhabitants from year's end to year's end. Living thus in ease and plenty the people might be expected to develop qualities usually incidental to such circumstances, and they appear to have fallen pretty freely into the vice of drunkenness. In 1885 there were some 260 souls on the island. They possessed only four fixed nets. They lived in houses thatched with coarse grass; they had scarcely any roads, and they could boast only a single school. Yet they consumed annually \$3,000 worth of sake, in addition to shochu and other strong drinks. In short, these common fisher folk spent upon intoxicating beverages more than \$1 per month for every unit of their number, including women and children. The same ratio of intemperance applied to the whole of Japan would signify an annual expenditure of \$500,000,000 on intoxicating beverages alone.

In the face of this reckless outlay for liquor the people often suffered severely from hunger and cold during the winter, the price of rice ranging very high in the midwinter months the dwelling-houses being ill-adapted to exclude the inclement atmosphere. The local authorities pre-

vention and hemp to the value of \$2,000 is grown annually for the manufacture of fishing nets, which, before the signing of the covenant, had to be imported entirely from the mainland. Statistics also show a marked decrease of crime, and so famous did the success of the experiment become that a large community of settlers in the neighboring island of Ezo pledged themselves to a covenant similar to that of Okushiri, and with similarly happy results. Finally, we may add that when the five years originally contemplated by the covenant expired it was renewed for another term of five years, despite the opposition of an influential local officer.

General City News.

Albums, Fancy Books, cloth and leather bound Alexandre Dumas, 8 vols., for \$4.00; 12 mo. cloth, 25 cents; 15 vols. Dickens, \$7.50; Thackeray, 10 vols., \$6.00; 6 vols. George Eliot, \$4.00, at Mead's.

Greenhoot Bros. have just received from New York a beautiful line of ladies' and gents' silk mufflers; very handsome and bought especially for the Christmas trade.

"Which I like it frequent" remarked Mrs. Gamp, and she would have said precisely that of D. A. Brotherton's 50 cent Japan tea.

D. D. Morehead, room 4 Anderson block, Ishpeming, Mich., wants solicitors, ladies & gentlemen, \$2.50 per day guaranteed. Applicants must furnish cash security for outfit.

Silk and embroidered lace handkerchiefs—just the thing for Christmas—at Greenhoot Bros.

A Conan Doyle's latest work, "The Refugees," nice paper, good binding; also his adventures of "Sherlock Holmes", \$1.50; and "Raffles How, a Study in Scarlet," \$1.25 at Mead's.

Haven to be finished next April, to cost \$5,000.

There will be considerable building and repairing of docks, fish houses, ice houses, etc., and the winter promises to be a busy one here.

Patrick McCauley, son of Owen McCauley, was shot and seriously hurt a few days ago while forcibly trying to enter Dolph's house. He was taken to the Marine hospital, Traverse City.

A government surveyor has been here surveying a piece of land in the big of the bay whereon to build a life boat station, boarding house etc., when Capt. Owen Gallagher will have a crew and this will become a full fledged life saving station and we will give three cheers for Capt. Gallagher and crew.

School commenced Nov. 21 for four months in this first district. John P. Maloney teacher.

The days are short and I am shorter yet; If I can winter through, then you can bet That I can summer over with good will To all masked in valley or on hill.

New Year's Resolutions.

At an offhand estimate it would be fair to say that very nearly 100,000 good resolutions were formulated New Year's morning, and it would be equally safe to predict that before night 99,000 of them were received as information, "laid upon the table" or "indefinitely postponed."

The sentiment that all men are deceivers has been sung in some very creditable verses, reiterated many hundred times upon very diverse provocations, and has found a more or less wide acceptance from the time that the psalmist announced his discovery of the fact down to the present day and generation, but the acme of man's accomplishments in the line of deception is his power to deceive himself as thoroughly as he can deceive others.



Fifty nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government, and the various States and Territories of the Union. The principal architectural colossal wonders are the Agricultural building, costing \$618,000; Machinery Hall, costing \$1,285,000; the Administration Building, the gem of the Exposition. Its cost was \$435,000. The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, which is the largest on the Exposition Grounds. It costs \$1,500,000, and covers 44 acres of floor. The Electricity Building, costing \$401,000; the Mines and Mining Building; the Horticultural Building; the Woman's Building; the United States Government Building; the Fisheries Building; the Art Building; the Forestry Building; the Dairy Building; etc., all treated with ample fullness.

This magnificent volume of over 500 massive oblong pages is illustrated with over 350 full page copyrighted photographs, size 6x8 inches, of the World's Columbian Exposition, the use of which is authorized by the Official Management. It is printed on the finest coated paper, handsomely and luxuriously bound in one royal oblong volume, size 9x11 inches. The text fills the pages opposite the pictures, and presents an unrivaled mass of instructive and descriptive matter, most beautifully and simply expressed.

The work is issued by the Globe Bible Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, and Chicago. The publishers, who are wide awake, and know how to meet the wants of the masses, have placed the retail prices marvelously low, ranging from \$3.25 to \$7.00, according to the style of binding, giving every one an opportunity to purchase a copy.

Mr. Chas. Iggestrom of this city, is the local representative for this community,

valled upon them to adopt a system of storing provisions against times of scarcity, but their resources, reduced by payments on account of sake, were insufficient to accomplish anything effective in that line.

The circumstances induced some bold men among them to openly denounce the excessive use of alcoholic beverages as the cause of all the people's sufferings, and to preach the necessity of applying to useful purposes the funds thus squandered. The crusade provoked violent opposition, but in 1884 the inhabitants were induced to enter into an agreement to abstain from drinking alcoholic beverages and devote the money previously spent for them to the purchase of rice and other grain as a provision against future want, on the one hand, and to increase the capital available for fishery purposes on the other.

The consequences of this covenant were very marked. It was rigorously observed. Even government officials, whatever their rank, had to give up sake drinking when they visited the island, and, as a matter of course, every drifter who could not reform was compelled to take his departure. Order thenceforth reigned complete, and prosperity came with rapid strides. The population increased five-fold in five years, and the capital invested in the fishing industry ten-fold. Reed thatched were replaced by shingles. Four large granaries were kept full of rice, and in addition each house had a store of its own. It is stated that there is now stored in the island rice sufficient to support the people for three or four years, even though the herring fishery should fail entirely. Roads have been constructed in places where nothing of the kind existed before, the principal school has been greatly improved, and several branch schools have been established.

New lands have been brought into culti-

We have many things to be thankful for—chief among them, the chance to get groceries for our Thanksgiving table: at such low prices at D. A. Brotherton's.

See Greenhoot Bros. handsome line of silk mufflers for ladies and gentlemen.

Best laundry soaps only 4 cents per bar at D. A. Brotherton's, 810 Charlotte St. The house next John Gross' store, No. 821 Ludington street, now occupied as a meat market, is for rent. Inquire of John Seiner.

Greenhoot Bros. have an elegant set of silk mufflers for the Xmas trade.

A good family horse, a phaeton, a buggy, a cutter, harness, robes, etc., all without fault or blemish, can be had at a very small price of P. Matthews. 48tf

D. A. Brotherton has some of the finest Buckwheat flour ever brought to Escanaba—try it.

Each and every person who owes John Burns a bill is respectfully but urgently requested to call and pay up. He wants his money, and he wants it now.

Get your pictures and picture frames at Wixson's, Wells Avenue and Elmore St., Escanaba. The only first class gallery between Menominee and Ishpeming.

Success speaks volumes. Geo. Moeb's & Co.'s Cigars are the best sellers.

In every smoker's mouth, Ben-Hur Cigars. Ask for them.

J. N. Mead has a choice selection of Christmas books and leaflets, including the very latest works published. Gen. Lew. Wallace's new and popular work, "The Prince of India" is just the thing for a Christmas gift.

Notes From the Deavers.

ST. JAMES, Mich., Dec. 4th. One of our successful merchants, James McCann, has contracted for a fine fishing tug at Grand

If the man who made half a dozen good resolutions last year upon New York's day and broke the last one of them before his own back was turned would not make any this season, he would be more respectable. But it's safe to predict he will do nothing so sensible. Before he finishes his breakfast he will have passed more resolutions than the Smith's Crossroads Alliance, No. 999,999, did last year, and each and every one of the former will have about as much effect upon him as the latter did upon the corporate iniquities against which they were hurled.

This is just one of those touches of human nature which makes the whole world very close kin. You think they would get on to the little game which they annually play upon themselves, but they don't, or at least they never acknowledge it to anybody, themselves included. It's the very honesty with which they impose upon their own credulity which is the saving clause of all the humbug which they gravely go through.

What will the resolutions be? Well, that's another question. All kinds probably, good, bad and indifferent, but as none of them is going to be kept what difference does it make what they are? They will answer very well the purpose for which they were intended, inasmuch as they will momentarily enhance the resolver's private opinion of his own integrity and self esteem.

There is destitution and suffering in the northwestern counties of Kansas.

Wm. Odette, who had been convicted of murder at Wausau, broke jail of Dec. 1, froze both his feet in escaping and was recaptured and sentenced on the 4th.

The Cook block, Oshkosh, was burned out last Saturday.

SIGHTS TRAVELERS SEE.

The rock of Gibraltar is an exact representation of a lion in a resting position.

Near Dermut, in Morocco, a natural aqueduct of rock carries a river over a wide and deep gorge.

On the summit of the Brocken there is a pulpit-shaped mass of granite which goes by the name of the Devil's Pulpit.

The Great Northern tunnel, to be built under the Cascade range of mountains in Oregon and Washington, will be, when completed, 13,168 feet long.

On the northwest coast of Australia the maps show an island some thirteen miles long by one wide named Expedition Island. This has lately disappeared, and there is now an average depth of forty-eight feet of water over the area where the island once stood.

The old cemetery of Barcelona is in truth a "city of the dead." Streets upon streets of walls, with five or six stories of niches, into which the coffins are to be placed, give one indeed the idea of a deserted city. This fashion obtains all over Spain and in some parts of Italy.

From base to summit of an immense mountain of dark red sandstone, 800 feet high, in Weber canon, Utah territory, is a smooth white stone floor with all the appearance of a slide, reaching from the top of the mountain to the bed of the Weber river. This is not inappropriately named "The Devil's Slide."

A remarkable hollow in the midst of the hills near Koberbrun, in Sielcia, contains about 2,000 acres, and is filled with water and emptied in quite regular periods of somewhat less than thirty years. It is almost perfectly dry for a brief season. Water then oozes in through the ground, and gradually rises in the basin, which is now half full and still filling.

Tourists visiting the Indian and Banana rivers in Florida are astonished and amused at the antics of the mullets of those streams. These fish grow to be five or six pounds in weight and are famous jumpers. They leap from the water, shoot three or four feet through the air, come up again and leap twice as far, and keep on for a half dozen of leaps, each longer than the other. Now and then a mullet takes a leap of fifteen or twenty feet and disappears. It happens not infrequently that a leaping mullet falls into a passing boat.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

Ethel—Who was the friend I saw with you a moment ago? Ellen—He's not a friend. I'm engaged to him.

Mr. Micawber—I wish I knew some nice easy way to make money. Mrs. Micawber—Well, you might get your life insured, and then die.

Young Gotnix, sadly—I saw a sign in a window down the street that exactly described my condition. Jinks—What was it? "Cash girl wanted."

Miss Pert—Who is that fine intelligent, elderly man over there, Mr. Softleigh? Cholly Softleigh—Aw, that's me father, Miss Pert. Miss Pert—Impossible.

Deacon Bogie—I noticed that you seemed deeply interested in the sermon this morning. "Yes; you see I had bet Jones \$2 that I could stay awake until church was out."

Employer—William, Mrs. Spriggins complains that she received only one of all the bundles she had put up here last night. William—That's funny, sir. I wrote "Mrs. Spriggins" on one bundle and put "Ditto" on the others.

"You have had many severe trials, I dare say," said the tender-hearted housewife. "Yes'm answered Rusty Rufus, spearing another cold potato with his fork. "but on account of my youth I've giner'ly got off purty light."

Mrs. Mann—It is strange that you cannot hold the baby a few moments, when you used to be able to hold me on your lap for hours at a time. Mr. Mann—The young one is restless. He squirms and kicks all the time. You didn't kick the least bit.

American Magistrate—How'n't OI seen you befar? Prisoner—Yis, y'r honor. It wor tin years ago whin OI sat in thot seat, y'r honor, and you was brought befar me, y'r honor, an' OI discha-arged ye. Magistrate—Be jabbers, thot's so. Discha-arged!

Mistress—I'd just like to know what was the meaning of that loud and angry talking down stairs last night? Domestic—That was just me and me husband, mum. "Your husband? You told me when you came that you were not married." "I wasn't then, mum, but you complained about having so much love-maldn' in the kitchen, so I married one of 'em.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

London's latest census showed the population to be 4,211,056 people.

The life saving service in 1890 cost \$1,000,000 and saved 800 lives and \$5,000,000 of property.

The sales of shoes in St. Louis have increased more than 500 per cent during the last ten years, while the population has increased but fifty per cent.

San Francisco's banner city for saloons. It has one such institution to every ninety-three persons. Albany comes next with one to every 110 persons, and New Orleans one to every 121 persons.

The number of business failures in the United States compared with the number of similar failures in Canada, is as follows: In 1890 there was in the United States one failure to every ninety-three business concerns, while in Canada there was one failure to every forty-five.

In 1891 there was one to every eighty-two in the United States, and one to every forty-two in Canada. In 1892 the figures were one in ninety-two for the United States

THE ANNALS OF 1893

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Is a Sad Record of Accidents on Sea and Land, of Cyclones and Storms, and of Enormous Fire Losses and of Commercial Troubles.

THE FIRE RECORD.

- 1. Dry goods store, burned at Emporia, Kan., loss, \$85,000.
2. Dry goods store burned at Denison, Tex.; loss, \$75,000.
3. \$100,000 fire at Wheeling.
4. Loss of \$175,000 at Memphis.
5. Hallock building burned in Denver; loss, \$250,000.
6. Omaha Printing company burned out at Omaha; loss, \$100,000.
7. The Troy building burned in Fall River, Mass.; loss, \$135,000.
8. Several warehouses burned in Boston; loss, \$1,000,000.
9. 15 stores burned in Chateaugay, N. Y.; loss, \$150,000.
10. Fire caused a loss of \$245,000 in Kansas City.
11. The Calumet clubhouse burned in Chicago; loss, \$300,000.
12. St. Louis hotel burned in Duluth; loss, \$100,000.
13. Allen & Ginter's cigarette factory burned in Richmond; loss, \$250,000.
14. The McKay building burned in Rochester; loss, \$250,000.
15. The Carondelet grain elevator burned in St. Louis; loss, \$1,500,000.
16. A \$100,000 fire at Elmwood, Ind.
17. A \$100,000 fire at Clinton, Mo. Grain elevator burned at Indianapolis; loss, \$100,000.
18. The Beehive building burned at Sioux Falls; loss, \$200,000.
19. Wheelworks burned at Portsmouth, O.; loss, \$100,000.
20. A \$300,000 fire at Little Falls, N. Y.
21. Chemical works burned at Fairport, N. Y.; loss, \$200,000.
22. The warehouse of the Grape Sugar company burned at Peoria, Ill.; loss, \$100,000.
23. A block of stores burned at Clarksville, Tex.; loss, \$150,000.
24. Planing mill burned at Felton, Ga.; loss, \$150,000.
25. The state insane hospital at Ogdenburg, N. Y., partially burned; loss, \$150,000.
26. Lannon's foundry burned at Pueblo, Colo.; loss, \$100,000.
27. Kirkham's tile and pottery works burned at Barboursville, O.; loss, \$200,000.
28. A \$2,500,000 fire in the old burned district of Boston; 3 killed, 30 injured.
29. The Denton compress burned at Denison, Tex.; loss, \$150,000.
30. One-half of Arkansas City, Ark., burned; loss, \$100,000.
31. The Wheeler Opera House and 6 stores burned at Toledo; loss, \$200,000.
32. The Friend block burned in Milwaukee; loss, \$50,000.
33. Morse's thread factory burned at South Easton, Mass.; loss about \$300,000.
34. Tremont temple, the famous Baptist house of worship, burned in Boston; loss, \$225,000.
35. The Kehler flouring mill burned at Litchfield, Ill.; loss over \$1,000,000; an employee killed and many injured.
36. The Morgan House burned in Cleveland; 5 deaths.
37. The Elm Park Methodist church at Scranton destroyed by fire a second time; loss, \$125,000.
38. Kirk Bros.' stock barns burned at Mason City, Ia.; loss on horses over \$100,000.
39. The Montreal Daily Herald burned out for the fourth time; loss, \$130,000.
40. The summer residence of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., burned; loss, \$250,000.
41. Duke & Sons' cigarette factory burned in New York; loss, \$400,000.
42. A paper warehouse, a malt house, a planing mill and pickle works burned at Alleghany, Pa.; loss, \$250,000.
43. A \$75,000 fire in the business portion of Anson, Tex.
44. The College Hill sanitarium, near Cincinnati, burned; loss, \$300,000.
45. Lumber yard and 34 dwellings burned at Ironton, O.; loss, \$750,000.
46. Distillery warehouses burned at Owensboro, Ky.; loss, \$350,000.
47. Cleveland & Co's. wholesale grocery burned at Houston; loss, \$345,000.
48. Breeding stables and 23 valuable horses burned at Warsaw, Ind.; loss, \$300,000.
49. The Lily block burned at Waterbury, Conn.; loss, \$150,000.
50. 7 business places burned at St. Mary's, O.; loss, \$300,000.
51. A barn was struck by lightning near Galatin, Tenn., and 25 valuable brood mares instantly killed; loss over \$300,000.
52. Caswell, Mo., swept by fire; loss, \$200,000.
53. The Clinton wire works at Clinton, Mass., destroyed; loss, \$250,000.
54. The business portion of Wardner, Ida., burned; loss nearly \$700,000.
55. A \$100,000 fire at Colfax, Wash.
56. Currying factory burned at Woburn, Mass.; loss, \$15,000.
57. Bromley & Burns' yarn dyeing mill burned at Frankford, Pa.; loss, \$240,000.
58. J. B. Wells' dry goods store burned at Utica, N. Y.; loss over \$250,000.
59. Half of the village of Spring Lake, Mich., burned; loss, \$80,000.
60. A \$180,000 fire at Pittsburg.
61. 300 houses burned at Saginaw, Mich.; loss over \$1,500,000.
62. A \$150,000 fire at Belding, Mich.; 2 deaths. Tannery burned at South Salem, Mass.; loss, \$132,000.
63. Baltimore lost \$1,000,000 by the burning of a sugar refinery.
64. The main building of the Cornell Iron works burned in New York city; loss, \$400,000.
65. Lightning set fire to Shivers' furniture store in Omaha, causing a loss of over \$300,000 and 5 deaths.
66. Fire swept away a dozen fine residences in San Francisco; loss, \$200,000; 4 deaths.
67. A \$200,000 fire on the main street of Oshkosh, Wis.
68. The Bradstreet-Thurber Co's. store damaged \$160,000 by fire in Minneapolis.
69. One-half the city of Fargo, N. D., destroyed by fire; 3,000 people homeless; loss over \$3,500,000.
70. The Villa Marie convent, near Montreal, burned; loss, \$1,000,000.
71. The opera house at New Haven damaged \$100,000 by fire.
72. The Glen House, Mount Washington, N. H., burned; loss over \$100,000.
73. 30 buildings burned in the business portion of London; loss, \$1,500,000.
74. The business portion of the town of Ewen, Minn., entirely destroyed by fire; loss, \$250,000.
75. 11 buildings burned in Long Island City, N. Y.; loss, \$400,000.
76. Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, devastated by fire.
77. 30 of the principal business houses of Panliding, O., burned; loss, \$300,000.
78. Carter's lumber and shingle mill burned at Ludington, Mich.; loss, \$125,000.
79. The barn and other outbuildings on ex-Vice President Morton's farm at Rhinebeck, N. Y., burned; loss, \$300,000.
80. The Kansas City branch house of the Whitman & Barnes manufacturing company of Akron, O., burned; loss, \$125,000.
81. Pacific mill works burned at Oakland, Cal.; loss, \$250,000.
82. The business section of Snow Hill, Md., nearly destroyed by fire; loss, \$50,000.
83. Fire destroyed several mills, lumber yards and over 300 houses in Milwaukee; loss, \$2,000,000.
84. A \$200,000 fire in Stephenville, O.
85. Flour mill and elevator burned at Denver; loss over \$200,000.

- South Chicago lost 200 buildings by fire; 6,000 people homeless and damage over \$600,000.
1. The Thornton Worsted mill at Providence was burned; loss, \$225,000.
2. The exhibition building at Spokane, Wash., burned; loss, \$100,000.
3. Elevator burned at Mount Vernon, Ind.; loss, \$100,000.
4. 39 buildings burned at Schell City, Mo.; loss, \$80,000.
5. Lumber plant burned at Red Wing, Minn.; loss, \$150,000.
6. The Purcell Co's. malt houses burned in Chicago; loss, \$400,000.
7. Large fire at St. Joseph, Mo.; dynamite used to stop the flames; loss nearly \$1,000,000.
8. Farnham Street theater burned in Omaha; loss, \$250,000.
9. 80 buildings burned in the business district of Sioux City, Ia.; loss about \$500,000.
10. 30 buildings burned at King City, Mo.; loss, \$150,000.
11. A \$200,000 fire at Detroit.
12. 2 blocks, including factories and dwellings, burned in New York city; loss, \$1,500,000.
13. Fire caused damage of \$140,000 at Springfield, Ill.
14. A \$300,000 fire in the Axand Tool company's works at East Douglass, Mass.; 1,000 men thrown out of employment.
15. The Chautauque Lake Ice company and the Pittsburg Storage company burned out in Pittsburg; loss, \$850,000.
16. A \$300,000 lumber mill fire at Dixon, O.
17. Roman Catholic church at Iron Mountain, Mich., destroyed by fire; the pastor, Father Cavicchi, fatally burned.
18. The business district of Danvers, Ill., nearly wiped out by fire.
19. The Lyceum theater in Memphis burned; loss, \$350,000.
20. Firebrick factory burned at Utica, Ill.; loss, \$300,000.
21. The Schmalzried block burned in Memphis; 4 deaths; nearly \$1,000,000.
22. The Page flourmills and other property destroyed by fire at Fergus Mills, Minn.; loss, \$100,000.
23. The Western Warehouse and Storage company burned out at Kansas City; loss, \$300,000.
24. The Masonic and Odd Fellows' building and Watts' Opera House burned at Starkville, Miss.; loss, \$100,000.
25. Several blocks burned at Springfield, Mass.; loss, \$450,000.
26. Edison, Moore & Co's. dry goods store burned in Detroit; loss, \$600,000; 7 employees killed.
27. The Henrietta theater, the Chittenden hotel and auditorium, and the Park theater destroyed by fire at Columbus, O.; losses over \$1,000,000.
28. The William Voorhis dry goods store, the Kister hotel and other buildings burned at Hannibal, Mo.; loss, \$300,000.
29. A business block burned in Oil City; 4 deaths; loss on property, \$50,000.
30. Thornton Worsted mills burned in Philadelphia; loss over \$25,000.
31. A \$400,000 fire in the business district of Baltimore.
32. The New York Locomotive works at Rome, N. Y., valued at \$500,000, almost totally destroyed by fire.
33. A \$100,000 fire at Corsicana, Tex.
34. The steam engineering department, Norfolk navy yard, burned; loss, \$225,000.
35. Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliuokalani deposed.
36. United States protectorate established over the Sandwich Islands.
37. The Inman line steamer City of New York transferred to the American flag.
38. John W. Mackay, the California capitalist, was shot by an insane man.
39. The great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City dedicated.
40. The United States flag hauled down at Hawaii.
41. 8 settlers killed by the Navajo Indians in Colorado.
42. International naval review at New York.
43. World's fair opened at Chicago.
44. The wife of Chauncey M. Depew died in New York city.
45. Professor Charles Richmond, an aeronaut from Springfield, Ill., leaped with a defective parachute into the Delaware river at Trenton and was killed.
46. The Viking ship, from Norway, arrived in New York harbor.
47. Lizzie Borden acquitted of the murder of her father and mother at New Bedford, Mass.
48. Governor Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the anarchists Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, imprisoned at Joliet for complicity in the Haymarket riot.
49. New York state monument dedicated at Gettysburg.
50. The Falcon, with Lieut. Peary's exploring party on board, started for the arctic regions.
51. Shots exchanged between Siamese forts and French gunboats at the mouth of the Meinam river; 30 Siamese killed.
52. The friendly Sioux chief, Young-Man-Afrad-it, His-Horses, dropped dead at Newcastle, W. Va.
53. 850,000 English coal miners went out in a strike.
54. Siam accepted the ultimatum of France in the boundary dispute.
55. The gold reserve in the United States treasury was above the limit for the first time since April '83.
56. The French blockade of Siam raised.
57. The twelfth annual encampment Sons of Veterans opened at Cincinnati.
58. The coal miners' strike in Wales collapsed; 60,000 men resumed work.
59. Rebel warships bombarded the government forts at Rio Janeiro.
60. 6,000,000 acres in the Cherokee strip opened to settlers.
61. Citizens attempt to lynch a negro at Roanoke, Va., and were fired upon by the militia; 6 killed, many injured.
62. Robert Smith, the negro who caused the riot at Roanoke, Va., on the 20th, hanged by a mob.
63. Over 700,000 persons visited the World's fair in honor of Chicago day.
64. Battle between Spanish troops and Rifians at Melilla in Morocco; Gen. Margallo, the Spanish commander, and 70 of his men killed.
65. The World's fair declared officially at an end.
66. 2,000 train operatives and telegraphers on the Lehigh Valley went out on a strike.
67. The new cruiser Columbia made the fastest record in the world in a trial trip; average speed, 23 knots.
68. Admiral Mello escaped from the bay of Rio Janeiro on the flagship Aquidaban after some hard fighting with government forces.
69. Scores of men of wrecks on the Lehigh road in consequence of the strike of its trained operatives.
70. The Lehigh Valley strike ended by arbitration.
71. Fatal hotel fire at Bradford, Pa.; 5 deaths.
72. 10 deaths by fire damp explosion in the Nelson shaft at Shamokin, Pa.
73. 9 men killed by the crushing of a building at Romeo, Ill.
74. In a gale the intake end of the Milwaukee tunnel, under Lake Michigan, was wrecked and 11 men drowned.
75. 10 killed and many injured in a wreck on the "Big Four" road.
76. 12 killed, 7 injured by a boiler explosion on steamer Ohio, Mississippi river.
77. 10 miners killed by falling down a shaft at the Calumet and Hecla mine, Michigan.
78. 8 deaths by the explosion of a generator in gincoose factory at Geneva, Ill.
79. The floors of Ford's old opera house, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated, fell, carrying down hundreds of government clerks who worked in the building; 22 killed, injured over 30.
80. A stroke of lightning killed four brothers named Wright, who were standing under a tree at Adrian, Mo.

- 4 killed and 100 injured by the derailment of a train on the Long Island railroad at Parkville, N. Y.
5. Lightning struck a circus tent at River Falls, Wis., and killed 7 people.
6. 5 killed and over 20 injured in a collision on the West Shore road at Newburg, N. Y.
7. 18 persons killed and 19 injured during the burning of a cold storage warehouse in the World's fair grounds.
8. A locomotive crashed into a crowded street car in Chicago, killing 4 passengers.
9. 5 men killed and 4 badly injured by the explosion of a farm engine boiler near Newark, O.
10. 3 seamen killed by the explosion of a grenade on the German armor clad steamer Baden at Kiel, Germany.
11. The reservoir of the Portland (Me.) Water company burst; 2 houses crushed, 4 people killed.
12. pleasure excursionists drowned by the swamping of a rowboat in Swansea bay, Port Talbot, Wales.
13. 4 killed and 14 injured in the burning of the Senate hotel, Chicago.
14. 7 passengers killed in a railroad accident at Milton, Va.
15. Mr. L. J. Bovee, his wife and daughter and 3 young ladies while driving to church at Leroy, N. Y., were instantly killed by an express train at a railway crossing.
16. 18 killed and 18 injured in a collision on the Long Island railroad at Newtown.
17. 20 killed and many injured by the collapse of a bridge on the Boston and Albany road near Chester, Mass.
18. A runaway electric car in Cincinnati killed 6 people; 40 injured.
19. 12 killed and 10 injured in a head end collision at Colchour, near Chicago.
20. 8 killed and 20 injured in a rear end collision at Manteno, Ill.
21. An express wrecked by an open switch on the Wabash at Kingsbury, Ind.; 12 killed.
22. 20 miners drowned in the Mansfield mine, Michigan, by a break in the bed of the Michigan river.
23. Terrible rear end collision of World's fair excursion trains on the Michigan Central at Jackson; 12 killed, 40 injured.
24. 5 killed and 5 injured by a dynamite explosion at Emington, Ill.
25. A head end collision on the Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich., slaughtered 28 people.
26. Boiler exploded in a street car stable in New York city; 6 people killed, 13 injured.
27. Cargo of dynamite exploded at the quay in Santander, Spain; nearly 1,000 people killed and injured.
28. 10 workmen drowned from an overloaded sailboat in New York harbor.
29. Anarchists threw bombs into the opera house at Barcelona; 30 killed, 80 injured.
30. 12 killed by a rear end collision on the Rock Island and Pacific in the streets of Chicago.
31. 7 men burned to death and 7 badly injured in hotel fire at Beaver, Pa.
32. 3 men killed at slate quarry at Welchtown, Pa., by the breaking of a cable.
33. Miscellaneous Events of the Year Well Worth Remembering.
34. Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliuokalani deposed.
35. United States protectorate established over the Sandwich Islands.
36. The Inman line steamer City of New York transferred to the American flag.
37. John W. Mackay, the California capitalist, was shot by an insane man.
38. The great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City dedicated.
39. The United States flag hauled down at Hawaii.
40. 8 settlers killed by the Navajo Indians in Colorado.
41. International naval review at New York.
42. World's fair opened at Chicago.
43. The wife of Chauncey M. Depew died in New York city.
44. Professor Charles Richmond, an aeronaut from Springfield, Ill., leaped with a defective parachute into the Delaware river at Trenton and was killed.
45. The Viking ship, from Norway, arrived in New York harbor.
46. Lizzie Borden acquitted of the murder of her father and mother at New Bedford, Mass.
47. Governor Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the anarchists Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, imprisoned at Joliet for complicity in the Haymarket riot.
48. New York state monument dedicated at Gettysburg.
49. The Falcon, with Lieut. Peary's exploring party on board, started for the arctic regions.
50. Shots exchanged between Siamese forts and French gunboats at the mouth of the Meinam river; 30 Siamese killed.
51. The friendly Sioux chief, Young-Man-Afrad-it, His-Horses, dropped dead at Newcastle, W. Va.
52. 850,000 English coal miners went out in a strike.
53. Siam accepted the ultimatum of France in the boundary dispute.
54. The gold reserve in the United States treasury was above the limit for the first time since April '83.
55. The French blockade of Siam raised.
56. The twelfth annual encampment Sons of Veterans opened at Cincinnati.
57. The coal miners' strike in Wales collapsed; 60,000 men resumed work.
58. Rebel warships bombarded the government forts at Rio Janeiro.
59. 6,000,000 acres in the Cherokee strip opened to settlers.
60. Citizens attempt to lynch a negro at Roanoke, Va., and were fired upon by the militia; 6 killed, many injured.
61. Robert Smith, the negro who caused the riot at Roanoke, Va., on the 20th, hanged by a mob.
62. Over 700,000 persons visited the World's fair in honor of Chicago day.
63. Battle between Spanish troops and Rifians at Melilla in Morocco; Gen. Margallo, the Spanish commander, and 70 of his men killed.
64. The World's fair declared officially at an end.
65. 2,000 train operatives and telegraphers on the Lehigh Valley went out on a strike.
66. The new cruiser Columbia made the fastest record in the world in a trial trip; average speed, 23 knots.
67. Admiral Mello escaped from the bay of Rio Janeiro on the flagship Aquidaban after some hard fighting with government forces.
68. Scores of men of wrecks on the Lehigh road in consequence of the strike of its trained operatives.
69. The Lehigh Valley strike ended by arbitration.
70. Fatal hotel fire at Bradford, Pa.; 5 deaths.
71. 10 deaths by fire damp explosion in the Nelson shaft at Shamokin, Pa.
72. 9 men killed by the crushing of a building at Romeo, Ill.
73. In a gale the intake end of the Milwaukee tunnel, under Lake Michigan, was wrecked and 11 men drowned.
74. 10 killed and many injured in a wreck on the "Big Four" road.
75. 12 killed, 7 injured by a boiler explosion on steamer Ohio, Mississippi river.
76. 10 miners killed by falling down a shaft at the Calumet and Hecla mine, Michigan.
77. 8 deaths by the explosion of a generator in gincoose factory at Geneva, Ill.
78. The floors of Ford's old opera house, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated, fell, carrying down hundreds of government clerks who worked in the building; 22 killed, injured over 30.
79. A stroke of lightning killed four brothers named Wright, who were standing under a tree at Adrian, Mo.

- general; Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, secretary of the navy; Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior; Julius Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.
2. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain, the first appointment under the title ambassador.
3. APRIL.
4. The Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, arrived at New York.
5. MAY.
6. Dean William Lawrence chosen Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts to succeed Phillips Brooks, lately deceased.
7. Joseph H. Blount appointed minister to Hawaii.
8. The Infant-Enlule of Spain arrived in New York.
9. JUNE.
10. Mrs. James U. Blaine, widow of Secretary Blaine, sailed for England, where she will reside permanently.
11. James Gordon Bennett seriously injured by falling from a coach in Paris.
12. JULY.
13. The Duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria May of Teck married in London.
14. AUGUST.
15. Congress met in extraordinary session.
16. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.
17. SEPTEMBER.
18. Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Liberty statue in New York harbor, arrived in that city from Europe.
19. Ex-King Milan of Serbia stricken with apoplexy.
20. De Lesseps, the Panama canal projector, released from prison at Paris.
21. NOVEMBER.
22. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, Knights of Labor, resigned.
23. J. R. Sovereign of Iowa installed general master workman, Knights of Labor.
24. Congress met in regular session.
25. The president again sent to the senate the name of William B. Hornblower of New York for justice of the supreme court.
26. THE WORLD OF SPORTS.
27. The Most Important Games, Races and Battles of 1893.
28. MARCH.
29. Ed Smith defeated Joe Goddard in 18 rounds at New Orleans.
30. Bob Fitzsimmons whipped Jim Hall in 4 rounds at New Orleans.
31. Oxford crew defeated Cambridge in 18 minutes 47 seconds; Thames course.
32. MAY.
33. Diablo won the Brooklyn handicap at Gravesend, N. Y.
34. Jim Hall defeated Frank Slavin in 47 rounds in London.
35. JUNE.
36. Frank Ives defeated John Roberts at billiards in London.
37. Lowlander won the Suburban handicap, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
38. Boundless won the American Derby at Chicago.
39. E. W. Goff won the all round athletic championship of America at New York.
40. Yale beat Harvard in the annual boat race at New London, Conn.
41. AUGUST.
42. George Dixon defeated Eddie Pierce for the world's featherweight championship at Coney Island.
43. DOMINO won the \$25,000 Futurity stakes at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
44. OCTOBER.
45. The American yacht Vigilant won the first race in the contest for the America's cup over the English yacht Valkyrie by 5 minutes 48 seconds.
46. The Vigilant won the second race over the Valkyrie by 10 minutes 35 seconds.
47. The Vigilant won the third race against the Valkyrie by 40 seconds, deciding the contest.
48. Directum trotted a mile in 2:05 1/2 at Nashville; new world's record for stallions.
49. NOVEMBER.
50. Directum, king of trotters, defeated Mascot, king of pacers, at Fleetwood Park, N. Y.
51. John S. Johnson, bicyclist, with flying start, rode a mile in 1 minute 55 1/2 seconds; world's record.
52. Directum defeated Allx, queen of racing trotters, at Fleetwood Park in 3 straight heats; best mile trotted in 2:08.
53. Yale defeated Harvard at football; score, 6 to 0.
54. Princeton defeated Yale at football; score, 6 to 0.
55. CALAMITIES AT SEA.
56. Marine Disasters Caused by Collisions, Storms, Fires, Explosions, Etc.
57. FEBRUARY.
58. 37 people drowned by the loss of the British steamship Trinacria off the coast of Spain.
59. Norwegian bark Alice went ashore at Long Beach, N. J.; 5 sailors drowned.
60. APRIL.
61. 6 sailors drowned by the capsizing of the fishing schooner Genesta off Barneget.
62. MAY.
63. The steamer City of Hamburg run down the ship Countess Evelyn off the Cornish coast; 25 lives lost.
64. 25 lives lost in a storm on Lake Erie.
65. JUNE.
66. The British battleship Victoria sunk in collision with the battleship Camperdown in the Mediterranean sea; over 400 lives lost, including Admiral Tryon.
67. AUGUST.
68. The pleasure yacht Rachel, on Lake George, sank and carried down 9 people.
69. The Reading company's collier Panther and barge Lykens Valley wrecked off Southampton, N. Y.; 17 drowned.
70. SEPTEMBER.
71. The Haytian warship Alexandre foundered off Cape Tiburon, Hayti, carrying down 80 souls, among them a company of distinguished Haytian diplomats.
72. OCTOBER.
73. Disastrous storm on the great lakes; the propeller Dean Richmond lost at Van Buren Point, carrying down 15 of her crew, the captain, his wife and 3 children.
74. NOVEMBER.
75. Steamship City of Alexandria burned off Cajinas, Cuba; 35 people drowned while trying to escape.
76. 24 castaway sailors drowned off Point aux Barques, Lake Huron, by the swamping of a boat.
77. DECEMBER.
78. British ship Jason wrecked off Highland Light, Mass., in a gale; 25 seamen lost.
79. RECORD OF CRIMINALS.
80. Sinful Doings of Men of Violent and Evil Lives.
81. APRIL.
82. Frank W. Bohl and Thomas Pallister, two condemned murderers, escaped from the New York state prison at Sing Sing.
83. JUNE.
84. 6 men raided the people's bank at Little Rock and secured \$10,000.
85. SEPTEMBER.
86. 30 masked men held up a Lake Shore train near Kendallville, Ind., and rifled an express safe of \$20,000.
87. 3 negroes lynched at New Orleans for shielding the murderer of a judge.
88. Train robbers foiled at St. Joseph, Mo., by a train load of policemen; 3 robbers shot dead.
89. OCTOBER.
90. Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, shot dead by a man named Prendergast.
91. NOVEMBER.
92. Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, the defaulting speculator, sentenced to 10 years' hard labor.
93. Robbers carried off a valise containing \$30,000 from the office of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad company in Chicago.
94. DECEMBER.
95. 3 highwaymen robbed several passengers and employees at Luzerne station, Ia., on the Chicago and Northwestern.
96. Joseph H. Louis, head bookkeeper for N. Y. Schloess & Co., wholesale clothiers, New York, attempted suicide and was arrested for defalcation said to amount to \$50,000.
97. The South Bend (Ind.) National bank

BURNS' ART CREATIONS! ALL NEW THINGS FOR XMAS. Here Suitable Gifts may be had for Old and Young at a Moderate Price. WE HAVE THE "PROPER THINGS" "Chris Kindsche" at Burns'. DO YOU WANT TO BUILD OR REPAIR YOUR HOUSE? The Escanaba Lumber Co. CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH LUMBER DOOR, SASH, LATHS AND SHINGLES, AND OTHER REQUISITES, OF THE BEST QUALITY AND AT Reasonable Rates. We also carry a full line of Lime, Brick, Cement and other Building Materials. : : Estimates to Contractors and others at Bottom Prices. OFFICE ADD YARD FOOT OF STEPHENSON AVE., NEAR TERMINUS OF THE STREET CAR LINE, ESCANABA. Groceries Hard Times Prices! We have a large and select line of goods which we are selling at the very lowest living price. Our stock is fresh and new, and includes Groceries, Provisions, Grockery, Glass-ware, Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods, Etc.. Special discounts to large cash-paying customers. Our stock is not only complete in every particular, but is fresh, crisp and sparkling; no old goods. You are invited to call and in-goods and get prices. JOHN GROSS.

PEOPLE WHO ADVERTISE

MERCHANTS WHO BELIEVE IN PRINTER'S INK AND USE IT.

Escanaba's Need of Additional Business Houses Not Apparent—Some Plain Facts About The Iron Port's Advertisers.

No department of business is conducted upon a more creditable scale than the one upon which the writer is about to discourse; therefore the subject of our retail dealers is not an unimportant one. Generally speaking, Escanaba's mercantile establishments have prospered during the past year, though that degree of prosperity has been more plainly visible in preceding years. However the approach of 1894 finds several of them forehanded enough to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by wholesalers to cash customers. The year, notwithstanding the stagnation of trade in every branch of traffic, has proved decidedly prosperous to a few favored ones, as has been clearly demonstrated to The Iron Port representative. We may state frankly, in this connection, that so far as mercantile establishments are concerned, the city is abundantly supplied. This is not only true in a general way, but in each particular line as well. We have all, or even more, than present demand warrants, and our future prosperity must indeed be rapid and extend over several successive years before the number of our retail dealers can be successfully increased. We are persuaded to indulge in these remarks out of regard for the truth, a consideration of the real interests of the city, and to the end that no undertaking will be encouraged that would be likely to prove a failure. There is plenty of room here for men of enterprise and capital to engage themselves profitably, but not as vendors of merchandise of any description. But it is our intention to speak of believers in printer's ink—men whose advertisements have appeared in The Iron Port continuously throughout the now rapidly departing year.

Ed. Erickson, whose weekly announcements appear in a most conspicuous part of the paper fifty-two weeks in the year, advertises because advertisements sell his goods. His advertisement invariably has an air of individuality—like a spring medicine, it is "peculiar to itself." Mr. Erickson has a large line of dry goods, carpets, cloaks, wraps, etc., to back up his statements.

"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success," appears to be the motto of I. Kratze, whose advertisement takes the run of the paper throughout the year, and whose business principles would not permit of an outlay of money sufficient to carry a column "ad," and often more, unless there were sure returns. His business is a constantly increasing one, and his dry goods and clothing not only find the utmost parts of the county, but go to adjacent counties as well.

Frank H. Atkins & Co. evidently believe that newspaper advertising is preeminently the best, for while others "fly" dodgers and indulge in all manner of impracticable schemes they continue to "hammer away" for trade through the public press, and it is needless to say enjoy a lucrative traffic in groceries and provisions, crockery, glassware, etc. At this particular season the firm is showing many handsome things in its crockery department.

The name of "Burns" stands out in bold relief in each issue of The Iron Port, and associated with that name is dry goods and millinery. These advertisements are not written for personal edification, but for the purpose of attracting trade, and to that end are successful. Burns' "ads" are always to the point, written in plain, every day, old-fashioned, simple pure Anglo Saxon, and they work day and night.

A. H. Kolph is one of those advertisers who deviates not from the straight and narrow path. He may find it difficult sometimes not to let down the bars of truth when the other fellow is piling up the adjectives, but he simply announces what he has for sale in the grocery line in a sensible and business like manner, and instead of adjectives piles up trade and coin.

The Escanaba Lumber Co., of which Mr. A. H. Batts is manager, serves up some English forcibles in a very few words, and believes the time to advertise is all the time. The firm, notwithstanding the dull season, has transacted a good business the past year.

M. L. Merrill's case may be summed up in the Winona Herald's language about as follows:

The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone,
The constant gnaw of Tovey's
Masticates the hardest hose,
The constant cooling lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

John Gross is unquestionably one of Escanaba's most successful business men. He advertises, and always has advertised. He does not chant a dirge, or make an attempt at being funny, but states plain facts, and that's what counts in the long run.

J. N. Mend advertises at all seasons of the year, year in and year out; it matters not whether times are dull and mousy

scarce he is always inviting the public patronage, and its a decidedly cold day when a man who thus seeks trade gets left. His drug store is familiar to every man, woman and child in Delta county, and they know when they go there they will get a deal.

The I. Stephenson Company is not spasmodic in its advertising, as the readers of The Iron Port can testify, its announcement having appeared in this paper in some shape continuously for nearly a quarter of a century. G. T. Burns, the resident member and manager of the company, believes in letting contemplating purchasers of lumber in any desired quantity know that the I. Stephenson company can accommodate them to the queen's taste.

The Escanaba Iron Works, at the head of which is that excellent machinist, John P. Symons, "rushed into the public prints" as his first stroke of business and has kept at it ever since, and finds that it pays. The Escanaba Iron Works does all kinds of mill, marine and mine repairs, and guarantees the most perfect satisfaction. We speak from experience when we say he never slights a job.

The Escanaba Steam Laundry also (but that is almost a matter of course, Col. Parker was a newspaper man) keeps its business constantly before the public through our columns. There is not need for great space, but the proprietor makes what he does occupy tell, by the only true practice, persistence. He would as soon "take in his sign" as omit his advertisement.

Duncan & Campbell, at 309 South Fannie street, is a grocery firm and house, the permanence of which is evidence of both correct business habits on the part of its members and the value of printers ink. The customers of the house will testify to the former and the members of the firm to the latter, and each party knows whereof it speaks.

Erickson & Bissell, the Masonic block grocers, occupy the same space they have for years, and state briefly and plainly what they traffic in and what they desire to transfer into currency. The firm is an old reliable one, and needs no word of commendation from The Iron Port.

C. Maloney & Co., at 1203 Ludington street is a firm that understands the value of advertising as is evident from its practice—"all the time"—and is also aware that to keep the trade advertisement brings "a square deal" to every customer is the one thing needful. That knowledge, too, it puts into its practice; the customer gets what he orders, gets it promptly, at a fair price, and is satisfied. Flour, feed and grain—all the articles comprised in a stock in that line—all of the best quality C. Maloney & Co. are prepared at all times to furnish.

D. A. Brotherton has not as long as others been heard from in our columns but that is only because he has not as long been engaged in business. Now that he is, he lets it be known, not only by his "standing ad" but by "readers," fresh every week, just as his goods are. His line is groceries and his place 810 Charlotte street.

Another persistent advertiser and successful business man is Ed. Donovan. His location at the corner of Ludington and Wolcott streets, north side, is not better known to citizens by its outward appearance than to out of town customers by his "space" in this paper. Flour and feed, and more lately coal, the readers of The Iron Port know exactly where to find and they use their knowledge.

E. M. St. Jacques uses but a moderate space to call the attention of the public to his stock of groceries and other merchandise at 823 Hale street, but that space he occupies fifty-two weeks in each year. That fact, and the other—that his offer in it is made good to every customer it attracts to his place of business—keeps the balance on the right side of his cash account.

Peter Welch is a new-comer to our columns, but he has come to stay. The drug-store at 1101 Ludington street is his latest venture and it is safe to say that it, too, has come to stay. Refer to his advertisement when occasion demands; you will find it; in fact you will not need to "refer," you can but see it and will remember it.

The senior among the merchant tailors of the city is the firm of Ephraim & Morrell, whose occupancy of an advertising space in the columns of this paper antedates the connection therewith of any one now engaged upon it, and whose solid phalanx of patrons gives evidence of not only the value of advertising but of the skill and square dealing of the firm.

Mr. Lev, of the Business College, is another who knows the necessity of keeping his business constantly before the public eye and that the surest way to do that is by newspaper advertising. The card of that meritorious educational institution is found in our columns.

The first thing done by Hansen & Jensen, on establishing themselves as dealers in fish at the old stand at the north end of Tilden avenue, was to make announcement of the fact in our columns. Those who have fish to sell and those who wish to buy are notified and the result is "business."

Louis Schram is another of the "stand-bys" of the dry-goods trade whose announcements of "new goods," "slight sale," etc., may always be found in our columns. He has been a long time in business, always at the same place—405 Ludington street—and always ready to exchange a big dollar's worth of goods for a dollar.

A Thought of the Past.

BY MRS. LEW A. CATES.

An angel opened the book of life
At a page that was freshly filled
With words and deeds of earthly strife
From the hours of the year distilled,
And pitying, sighed, as he gazed on the page
And thought of the woes in life's pilgrimage.

These were tears, and heartaches, and weary tales
Of hopes disappointed and vain;
Of treasures lost in earth's rude gales
That could never return again;
And many a weary storm-tossed breast
Sighing to drift to some haven of rest.

There were broken troth-plights and slighted love,
And such bitter tears of pain,
And sorrow that in the home above
Once passed, comes never again.
There were joys too precious to ever last,
And sorrows forgotten as soon as past.

There were thoughts of selfishness and pride,
Dark frownings and angry words,
And hatred and envy side by side
Like hideous ill-omened birds.
And the angel's tears fell thick and fast
At these stains on the record of the past.

The story of envyings bitter, and strifes,
And links of habit forged to bands,
Great thoughts neglected and careless lives;
All these he beholds on the page in his hands.
How his sorrowing heart within him burns
While with pitying love for his own, it yearns.

But hark! through the vaulted, starry skies,
While shouts of gladness rend the air,
Come strains of earthly melodies
Borne upward on the wings of prayer:
"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all."

The sweet song o'er, a wave of prayer
Rose upward to the great white throne:
"Forgive, O Lord, forgive us here,
For all that we have left undone;
Forgive our selfishness and pride
And let us in thy love abide."

And then, O glorious, wondrous sight,
His hand across the page he drew,
And left it pure and snowy white,
While all its stains had passed from view.
It was, O joy, the risen Lord,
By hosts of heaven and earth adored.

The page was not all dark and stained;
There was many a kind deed written there.
And princely gifts for the poor and maimed
And deeds of valor, and song, and prayer.
A penny dropped in a beggar's palm,
A lone child soothed by a lullaby song,

Oh, many a sad one laughed and smiled,
Whose life a smile e'er scarcely knew;
And many an hour hath love beguiled
Where wrongs are grievous and joys are few.
Only a tear in pity fell,
Yet 'tis the grandest gift of all.

The New Year comes; we may not know
What priceless gifts it holds in store,
But ere its last days come and go,
Oh, learn one truth oft told before:
Only by living grand and true
Can heaven come to me and you.

And so we hail thee happy child,
And pray thy leaf may bear no stain,
Sweet New Year with thy face so mild,
Love is thy song, peace thy refrain.
We hail thee, bless thee, glad New Year,
We give thee joy and cheer on cheer.

Gladstone News Notes.

The steamers Washburn and Pillsbury reached the docks Thursday, Dec. 14, and now navigation here is closed. The boats had on 4,800 tons of coal. They will be loaded with grain which will be left in them until spring.

A. M. Mathews has given up the Central house. He served his last dinner on Sunday last and had as guests a number of intimate friends.

There is a considerable amount of city orders outstanding, and there is no cash to meet them with until taxes are paid. The office force on the Soo docks is thinking of giving a dancing party at Hawarden Inn, a sort of celebration of the close of navigation.

Prof. Kirk Spoor was on the sick list with his troublesome asthma this week, says The Delta.

Quickest Route to California. If you desire to attend the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco or to visit any part of California, and wish to make the trip in the quickest and most comfortable manner, be sure that your ticket reads via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific R'ys. Palace Drawing Room Sleeping-Cars leave Chicago daily and run through to San Fran-

cisco via Council Bluffs, Omaha and Ogden without change, in three and one half days, all meals en route being served in Dining Cars. Tourist Sleeping Cars, offering an exceptionally favorable opportunity for making the trip in a most comfortable and economical manner, are also run, and completely equipped berths can be procured by passengers holding either first or second-class tickets, at a cost of only \$4.00 per berth from Chicago (or \$3.00 per berth from Council Bluffs or Omaha) to San Francisco and other California points. Variable route excursion tickets and first and second-class one-way tickets are now on sale via the North-Western Line at extremely low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 51

A Successful Operation. The man upon whom Dr. Walker operated at Maunistic some three weeks or so ago, is walking now and will have a pretty good leg—much better than a wooden one—and it is a question whether he or the doctor is happier over the success of the operation.

The Ishpeming Tribune is the name of Axelson's new paper. It is printed in this city.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

THE AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR THIS PURPOSE AGGREGATES \$13,000.

The Ford River, Danforth and Bark River Roads Come in For a Liberal Proportion of the Expenditures. Last Year's Contracts.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally dull season, the work upon Escanaba's thoroughfares during the past year has been highly gratifying, although less extensive than for several preceding years, only about \$13,000 having been expended for street improvements. The most important street work of the year was on the Ford River road, and the highway leading to the Danforth settlement. On the former road there were two miles of grubbing and clearing, the uniform width being four rods. There was also one and one-quarter miles of grading. Gravel eighteen feet wide and nine inches deep was put upon the road for a distance of 6,185 feet, amounting in the aggregate to 3,092 cubic yards. The highway known as the Danforth road was ditched on either side a distance of 612 rods, and the center of the road raised eighteen inches, the muck being covered with sand. There were 500 days' work on this road improvement. The Bark River road also received some necessary repairs, two and a half miles of ditching being done and the center of the road raised several inches. This work, including that of cleaning Portage Creek—\$310.80—and the street commissioner's pay for himself and his men for two months, cost the city \$5,000, which sum was expended under the supervision of the street committee, of which Alderman Louis Johnson is chairman.

Other than the above no street work has been done under this year's contracts. Michael Fitzpatrick's '92 graveling contracts were completed by Sullivan & O'Brien as sub-contractors, as follows: Jennie street from Jacobs to Sinclair, a distance of seven blocks, Jennie from First to Second, one block; Fannie from Wells to Sinclair, four blocks; Second from Fannie to Delta, four blocks; and Stephenson from Ludington to Sinclair, three blocks—a total of nineteen blocks. Gravel, was spread twenty-two feet wide and eleven inches deep, making an aggregate of 3,800 cubic yards used in these improvements. The total cost was about \$8,000. Under the direction of the sidewalk committee, of which Alderman Jas. Powers is chairman, considerable work has been done in cleaning up old walks and repairing old ones, the exact extent of which is not known at this time.

The Jewish New Year.

Rosh Hashonah is the Jewish New Year. Two days are celebrated, in accordance with the custom of the old Jews, who were uncertain as to the exact date of the New Year because of the confusion in which they found the calendar. They celebrated two days so as to be sure not to miss the right one. The Reformed Jews celebrate but one day—the first—which fell on Sept. 11 in the year 1893. Rosh Hashonah means the feast of trumpets. According to the Jewish chronology, this is the beginning of the year 5654. The head woman in every Jewish household lights three candles at the first appearance of the three stars.

On New York the ram's horn is sounded in the Jewish synagogues, the significance of which is to remind the people that new year is being ushered in; that new resolutions may be formed and preparations made to live better during the year. The ceremonies are also preparatory to the more solemn day of atonement—the 10th day of the month Tishri.

He Does "His Level Best."

Our little squib—"Sauce for the municipal gander"—in last Saturday's Port, brought Commissioner Grenier to our office on that day to say that he was doing everything possible; that there was no money for him to spend (or but a limited amount); that he could not compel occupants or owners of property to clear the sidewalks and would not proceed, under the ordinance, against women and sick folks (for which he deserves honor) even if their neighbors were compelled to wade through snow. In short, he said, he was doing "his level best" with the means at his disposal and putting in his work where he thought it was most needed; and we believe him. We had no intent to "yamp on" Cyrille, anyhow.

It Remains a Fact, Nevertheless.

Rev. Dr. Todd appears to feel real bad because The Iron Port, as a newspaper, incidentally remarked that a reduction in the number of saloons would "cut down our municipal revenues," and rushes into print about it. While The Iron Port's hearty in accord with Mayor Erickson's action in ordering the saloon keepers to comply with the state liquor law, it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that a less number of saloons means a decreased municipal revenue, and all the communications this side of Texas cannot disguise the fact.

Looks Like Business Next Year.

A dispatch from Appleton, dated Dec. 14th, says: Andrew Carnegie yesterday made two propositions to Welcome Hyde of this city, for the purchase of his one-half interest in the Pewabic iron mine of

Dickinson county, Mich. One was to pay Hyde \$800,000 in cash for his interest. The other was to take a twenty-five year lease, agreeing to take out 500,000 tons of ore each year and pay a royalty of ten cents a ton. Carnegie at present owns half the mine. Although this deal is denied by Carnegie's Milwaukee attorneys, it is an assured fact and Hyde goes to Pittsburg next week to close the deal. He will undoubtedly accept the first proposition.

Captain Welcome Hyde, the owner of the fee of the Pewabic mine, is in Milwaukee negotiating with VanDyke & VanDyke concerning the deal. His agent here says that Carnegie and Hyde are bargaining concerning the amount of royalty Hyde is to receive in the future, but that no offer to sell the fee outright has yet been made, though a deal may be brought about that Hyde will buy the interest of the Carnegie company or sell to them. The Pewabic mine covers 320 acres of land in Dickinson County and includes some of the old Vermillion mines, being purchased by Hyde a number of years ago when the property was cheap. He has held it ever since, receiving a handsome royalty from Carnegie, who has been taking out in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons a year. The ore is very low in phosphorus, the assays showing but ten-one thousandths phosphorus. The finest Bessemer ore shipped from the northwest, by far exceeding the famous Chapin mine, comes from this mine. It is safe to say that Hyde or Carnegie will get control of the whole mine, if possible. Captain Hyde is one of the oldest residents of Appleton. He is probably the heaviest speculator in pine lands, mining properties and real estate in the northwest. He was the principal stockholder of the Geneva Clock Company that he closed up in Chicago a short time ago.

Origin of New Year's Observances.

The religious element which so strongly characterizes Christmas is almost entirely lacking in the festivities which attend the celebration of the New Year, though in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Episcopal churches it is observed as the Circumcision Domini, the "circumcision of our Lord. The services on this day are but sparsely attended unless New Year's day and Sunday fall together. In Scotland, where Christmas has never been generally observed on account of the strong Puritanical tendencies of the nation, New Year's has always been kept with much hilarity.

In Scottish towns and cities the streets are crowded with people, the shops are open and the whole scene seems strangely at variance with the stern Scotch character. First footing was an old Scotch custom. Friends and neighbors paid each other visits after midnight of the New Year, and the person who first passed the threshold was called first foot and was sure to be lucky during the year.

Another old custom was for the head of the family to gather his household about him, and taking a drink from a huge bowl of spiced ale called lambs' wool, to pass it to the next person and call out, "Was hael"—your health. The wassail cup was drunk in monasteries as well, though it was known there by the name of poculum caritatis.

They Never saw One.

Many of the papers of the vicinity referred to the snowstorm of last week as "a blizzard." The men who so write can never have seen a "blizzard," if they had they would not use the word as they do. There is as great a difference between a blizzard and a snow storm—the first possible only on the great plains—as between an earthquake and the jar of a passing train. In a blizzard no human being can live an hour. death is inevitable and speedy; the writer hereof has known soldiers of a cavalry company to be lost between the picket line and quarters, not a hundred yards apart, and frozen to death within ten yards of a shelter they could not reach, and the horses frozen to death at the line. That's a "blizzard." It need not be said that our high winds and heavy snow-falls are less destructive; they are troublesome enough, but they are not blizzards, by a long way.

Let Go That Dollar.

Among your Christmas and New Year's expenditures let a dollar go to the Firemen and Policemen's Relief fund; take a couple of tickets for the New Year's masquerade. Having done so go and dance or stay at home, as you please; but put up the dollar. Your money will some day be used to relieve the necessities of a fireman injured in trying to save your property from the flames or some policeman hurt while defending you against the robber; or, it may be, in supporting the family of one "dead on the field of honor" and duty. Let go of the dollar and save one, if you must save, by foregoing drinks or cigars.

From the Home.

Oscar Bergman writes from the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids that he is doing nicely, that a contribution by the comrades has purchased artificial legs for him (on which he is by this time learning to walk) and that he wants to see The Iron Port (a want which no longer exists). Joseph Haines, who used to live here, died October 30.

They are Bankers.

Messrs. E. R. Hill and his associates, who control a bank at Ishpeming, one at Bessemer, the First National of our city, and perhaps one or two more in the upper peninsula, have just secured that of the Lincoln National at Chicago. They are bankers.

DON'T WANT FREE ORE

FREE IRON ORE MEANS THE DEPOPULATION OF THAT COUNTY.

The Fear of It Has Already Brought Thousands to the Verge of Starvation—A Strong Appeal and Protest.

The board of supervisors of Gogebic county, at the regular meeting Dec. 14th, by unanimous vote adopted the remonstrance that follows.

To the congress of the United States—The board of supervisors of Gogebic county, state of Michigan, in regular session assembled, respectfully, but most earnestly remonstrate against the reported intention of the house committee on ways and means to class iron ore as a raw material and as such place it on the free list.

Our people have invested their all, the accumulations of years of prosperity, in the Gogebic iron range and its industry, and we submit that it is neither fair nor just to ruin a whole community in order that the consistency of a theory may be demonstrated.

Our county treasury is empty and poor orders to the amount of some \$15,000 are outstanding and more are accumulating every month.

The enforcement of your committee's proposed policy means simply the depopulation of this county and the practical confiscation by destruction of all that our people have accumulated by economy and prudence during more prosperous times.

Resolutions of Condolence. Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of our dear sister, Luella Carder.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers and members of R. C. Hathaway Chapter, No. 49 O. E. S. beg to express to the many sorrowing friends their heartfelt sympathy in this moment of their deep affliction.

From our midst a bright soul has been taken. On the "wings of the morning" the spirit hath gone back to Him who gave it.

After this coronation they have many noisy, rollicking games, some of them quite new and others resembling some of ours, and some of them show a good deal of sprightly wit, all the family from oldest to youngest joining with great zest.

Quickest Route to California. If you desire to attend the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco or to visit any part of California, and wish to make the trip in the quickest and most comfortable manner, be sure that your ticket reads via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific R'y's.

Grover as to Hawaii. Compelled by congress, the president last Monday sent to it a message in which

he embodies the report made by his personal representative, Mr. Blount, and in which he assumes and makes his own Mr. Blount's conclusions.

NEW YEAR'S AMONG THE GREEKS.

A Season of General Rejoicing and Gift Making—Some Ancient Customs.

Among the Greeks, which means all those who belong to the orthodox Greek church, among whom are the Russians, Bulgarians and Hellenic Greeks, Christmas is a solemn religious ceremony at which there is no merrymaking nor social pleasure, but New Year's day is observed as a day of general rejoicing.

New Year's among them is what Christmas is to us. Wives, sisters and daughters give their parents and husbands various articles of their own handwork, generally a very elegantly embroidered tobacco pouch or something of that sort.

There are few toys bought, and those few are of the cheapest, most perishable kind. The day before New Year's the streets are lined with little booths, where toys, dried fruits and candies are sold, and they drive a thriving trade.

The gentlemen of the wealthier classes make calls upon their lady friends, and to each they must take a gift. Some of the presents are very valuable, some are simple and more sentimental.

When a gentleman calls upon a lady he is offered sweetmeats, a glass of water and a cup of Turkish coffee, but no wine or liquor of any kind, and when he leaves he finds all the servants drawn up in line, and he must "remember" them all, and this is repeated in every house he visits, and he must visit all his friends or forever afterwards be deprived of their friendship.

After the ceremonious visiting of the day is over, the families, whether rich or poor, gather together in the evening, when an immense cake, in which have been baked two coins, either gold, silver or copper, is set upon the table.

The young girls bite off a piece of their cake, which they wrap in a bit of blue paper and put it under their pillows to dream over, and the man they dream of will be the husband designed by fate for them.

After this coronation they have many noisy, rollicking games, some of them quite new and others resembling some of ours, and some of them show a good deal of sprightly wit, all the family from oldest to youngest joining with great zest.

With the beauty that dwelt in her soul: Where the light of her loveliness cannot be marr'd Nor the heart be flung back from its goal. We know she has drunk from the Lethe that flows Through the land where they do not forget That sheds over memory only repose And takes from it only regret.

ST. NICK IN TROUBLE

A PLEASING STORY BY FRANK B. WELCH.

The Queer Experience of Santa Claus at Sunday School.—A Timely Tale of Christmas at the Boonville Baptist Church.

There was to be a "Sandy Claws" at the Boonville Baptist church for the Sunday school scholars, and elaborate preparations had been made for the event.

A certain young man who was somewhat popular on account of previous performances was selected to impersonate Santa Claus. For the purpose he had provided himself with white whiskers and wig and coat and cap trimmed with fur.

In one corner of the Sunday school room an imitation fireplace had been constructed, with a chimney extending nearly to the ceiling, which was about twenty feet high.

At last the auspicious evening came round and the church was crowded to the doors with eager Boonvillians of every age, denomination and hue.

The mysterious-looking chimney was the center of observation, and it was hard work for the superintendent to gain any attention at all when he proceeded with the opening exercises.

At the appointed moment for the arrival of Santa Claus there was a faint jingling of bells, as if in the distance. The merry jingle grew louder and louder, and stopped apparently just overhead with a final jingle accompanied by a shrillyshouted "Whoa!"

The audience was in a tumult. Every neck was stretched and twisted to enable its owner to observe every movement of the wonderful apparition before them.

In a few moments his pack was emptied, and with the squeaky announcement that he had a good many more chimneys to climb that night St. Nick bade them good-by and disappeared in the fireplace.

The room became suddenly quiet and every eye was raised to the chimney top in the expectation of getting a parting glimpse of the jolly old saint, but he did not show up at that point.

FRANK B. WELCH.

Much He Knows About It. An Adrian man airs his ignorance in the Free Press by the assertion that the suspension of work at the iron mines is caused by the inability of the operators to pay royalties.

Mr. Minister Willis does not "restore the queen" and the president is "up against" something that is less amenable to his orders than the democratic party.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGESALE. Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, executed by Charles J. Carlson, of the city of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, in favor of Isidore Kratzenstein, of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office and register of deeds of the county of Delta, in book I of mortgages on page 31, on the 4th day of August, 1891.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING ANNUAL ACCOUNT. State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. Probate Court for said county. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT. State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. Probate Court for said county. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday, the 4th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

ORDER OF HEARING FOR ASSIGNMENT OF RESIDUE OF ESTATE. State of Michigan, 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 sixth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Railway.

Soo Line Time Card

IN EFFECT JUNE 30, '93.

GOING EAST.

BOSTON EXPRESS leaves North Escanaba 4:35 a. m. daily for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Boston, and all points east.

GOING WEST.

ST. PAUL EXPRESS with through sleeper and dining car, leaves North Escanaba 10:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Minneapolis 10:00 a. m. and St. Paul 10:35 a. m.

Local passenger trains leave North Escanaba at 8:37 a. m. daily except Sunday for Sault Ste. Marie and intermediate stations arriving at Sault Ste. Marie at 5:00 p. m.

Ticket Office. O. V. LINDEN Steamship Agent.

Tickets sold from Escanaba to any point in Europe. Represents the following Steamship Companies: WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN (Ruman), IGUION, ALLAN, NORTH GERMAN LOYD, SCANDIA.

PRINTING!

When in need of Printing of any description you will do well to call on :

THE IRON PORT

FOR ESTIMATES.

The Oldest Established Printery in the County.

- Unexcelled Facilities for Executing Orders for Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, Posters, Dodgers, Pamphlets, Invitations, Programs, And, in fact, anything in the Printing line.

Note * This * Fact!

WE HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, WE HAVE THE LATEST TYPE, WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK, WE HAVE THE BEST PRINTERS,

FINE * COMMERCIAL * PRINTING OUR SPECIALTY.

Horses * for * Sale



Wirth, Hammel & Co.

Of Milwaukee, have opened a New Sale Stable at the Washington House barn, 113 N Wolcott Street, where they will keep on hand

DRAUGHT and DRIVING HORSES

which will be sold at low prices for cash, or on time with good security. Satisfaction guaranteed Mose KURZ, Manager.

SPECIAL . HOLIDAY . HANDKERCHIEF . SALE!

Having just received a large consignment of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, new and beautiful designs in Embroidered and Drawn work, from the Yokohama Importing Co., we offer them at less than wholesale price. They go at

12, 17, 23 and 30 Cents!

STILL ANOTHER SNAP LOT!

An over-stocked New York manufacturer, whose factory is at St. Galls, Switzerland, sends us 200 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, also Embroidered and Drawn, with instructions to sell at 50 per cent below wholesale price. They will go at

10, 15, 25 and Upward.

A Two Cent Special Sale Commencing on Monday Next!

250 DOZEN AT 2 CENTS EACH.

Erickson's Dry Goods and Carpet House

A combination of folding bed and billiard table is one of the latest triumphs of inventive genius.

Nearly every county in England has its favorite oak, the largest of which is the Cowthorpe of Yorkshire, which has a circumference of eighty feet.

The Atlanta Constitution states that the editor who has been arrested at Birmingham, Ala., is crazy, as he imagined that all of his subscribers had paid up, and that he had \$4.

An insurance company has struck upon something new in the way of an advertisement. All the agents are required to carry canes with nobby glass heads, in which are exposed the pictures of the leading officers of the company and a brief statement of the excellence of the company over all competitors.

The smallest soldier in France is Louis Bernadt of Luret, who is only two feet four inches in height. He is a dwarf with a slight mustache. When he presented himself to draw his number out of the conscription urn it was discovered that his head did not reach to the top of the table on which the urn was placed, so a gendarme held him up by the collar to enable him to put his hand in the urn.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

It is said that the celebrated "plant of Calvary" was unknown in the flora of the world prior to the date of the crucifixion of Jesus.

That remarkable curiosity, the dwarf pine tree of Japan, is represented at the world's fair by a specimen of the estimated age of 100 years.

It is believed by some that the beginning of the year 3000 man will begin to retrograde and will finally come to be a creature no larger than a plant louse.

The saltiest lake in the world is Lake Urumia, in Persia, situated more than 4,000 above the level of the sea. It contains twenty-two per cent of salts against eight and five-tenths per cent in the Dead sea.

In the insect house at the London Zoological gardens it is possible to have one's nervous system stimulated by one or both of the electric eels. The eels are soon weakened by parting with this energy. The fish depend upon their battery for food. They are supplied with living gudgeon, which are killed, or rather stunned, by a touch from the eel, and are swallowed before recovery allows of their escape.

If the bed of the Pacific were laid bare there would be seen a number of mountains with truncated tops scattered over it, and those mountains would have an appearance just the very reverse of that presented by the mountains we see on shore. Mountains on the shore are covered with vegetation at their bases, while their tops are barren or covered with snow; but these mountains would be bare at their bases, and all round their tops they would be covered with beautiful ferns, mosses and coral polypae.

MANY MATTERS.

There is a new kind of ice cream christened "Columbus."

There are twenty-eight cities in this country having each more than 100,000 population.

A Louisville musician has discovered that the inspiring strains of "Tar-ra Boom-de-ay" are borrowed from Mozart.

P. H. Coughlin, a policeman of Troy, New York, has fallen heir, it is reported, to an estate in England valued at \$3,000,000.

A group of the most wretched tenements in New York is the property of the reputed wealthiest clergyman in the United States.

San Francisco has among her population a Chinaman named Miah Go, who has red hair, a light complexion and blue eyes, and he is also cross-eyed.

Five ladies in waiting to the empress of China are en route for Berlin, whither they have gone, it is said, to study the German language and German court etiquette.

Enough diamonds to load two large coal trains and having a total weight of 50,000,000 carats and valuation of \$350,000,000 have been taken out of the Cape diamond fields since their discovery in 1867.

While a boy was riding a horse near Stewart, Va., one day last week lightning struck the animal causing instant death. The young rider was thrown some distance in the air, but fortunately escaped without serious injury.

Since the New York suicide law was passed but a single conviction has been had under it. This was twelve years ago, when a man undertook to drown himself. He was rescued and was sentenced to Sing Sing, and he is there yet.

Realism is gaining ground everywhere, but a toy lion in the pulpit made to roar with a string in order to illustrate the pastor's discourse, as was done in the Broome street tabernacle, New York, will, it is hoped, find few imitators.

The largest organ in the world is in the centennial hall, Sydney, Australia. It was built in London in 1890, and cost \$60,000. It contains 126 sounding and forty-seven mechanical stops, one sixty-four foot, four thirty-two foot, nine sixteen foot and thirty-one eight foot stops. It occupies a floor space of twenty-six by eighty feet. The bellows are worked by an engine.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

There is a race war in Oregon between Indians and Chinese.

Out of the standing timber in Washington 41,300,000 cottages could be erected.

A Louisville barber cuts hair with a razor more artistically than his rivals with shears.

There are in London 10,000 paupers and 40,000 criminals.

Personal.

Bear in mind one thing, that if business, pleasure, or necessity calls you away from home at any time, be particular to have your route fully decided upon and arranged before starting.

Many things should be taken into consideration, especially the inducements offered by the Wisconsin Central Company to those who wish to visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, West Superior Duluth or any point in Wisconsin.

Their trains leave Chicago at convenient hours. Their equipment is unsurpassed by any line in the Northwest.

Close connections are made at St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the various lines running to all California and Pacific Coast points.

Ask your nearest ticket agent for full information, and be particular to see that your tickets read via the "Wisconsin Central Lines."

JAS. POND, Genl. Pass. Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Escanaba City Taxes.

The tax-rolls of the city of Escanaba for 1893, are now in my hands for collection. I will be at my place of business at the corner of Hale and Georgia streets, every week day during the month to receive payment of taxes.

E. M. ST. JACQUES, Treasurer.
Saturday, Dec. 2, 1893

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ESCANABA, MICH. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9th, 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

51 R. LYMAN, Cashier.

Maple Ridge Taxes.

The tax-roll for the township of Maple Ridge for 1893 is now in my hands for collection and I will be at my residence, at Defiance, every Saturday during the month of December to receive payment of taxes.

HENRY DESJARDIS, Deputy for Joseph Lusardi, Treasurer.
Defiance, Dec. 2d, 1893. 51

Wells Township Taxes.

The tax-roll of Wells township for 1893 is now in my hands for collection and I will be at the office of the I. Stephenson company every week day during December to receive payment of taxes.

51 R. E. MACLEAN, Treasurer.

Escanaba Township Taxes.

The tax-roll of Escanaba township for 1893 is now in my hands for collection and my deputy will be at the residence of John Lawrence every week day during the month to receive payment of taxes.

JOHN BARON, Treas'r.
Escanaba, Dec. 10th, 1893. 52

F. C. Stone, a leading business man of Saginaw, died Monday.

Professional Cards.

F. A. BANKS, D. D. S.
DENTAL OFFICE,
301 Wells Avenue, Escanaba, Mich.
Office hours 9 to 4. Established 1877.

DR. D. H. ROWELLS,
DENTIST.
Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Office over Finnegan's Drug Store. Attention given to Crown and Bridge work.

REYNOLDS & COTTON,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Homeopaths. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba.

THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
For the treatment of all kinds of SURGICAL DISEASES.
Corner Wells and Campbell Street, Escanaba, Michigan.
W. W. WALKER, M. D., Proprietor and Surgeon in charge.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, corner Ludington and Mary Street, second floor.
Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

F. I. PHILLIPS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

T. L. GELZER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Leave calls at Voght's Drug Store or at the Dufort House.

C. L. SCHMIDT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
1012 Ludington Street.

JOHN POWER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

CHAS. E. MASON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

EMIL GLASER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Prepares documents in either the English or German language, takes risks for responsible Life, Fire or Accident Insurance companies. Sells tickets from any part of Western Europe to any part of the U. S. Buys and sells real estate and loans money on real estate security. Office Tilden avenue, Escanaba.

DR. C. J. BROOKS,
Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist.
RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

FRED. E. HARRIS,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office & residence on Ogden avenue.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

JOHN G. ZANE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Dealer in City Property, Farming and Timber Lands. Township Diagrams, City Plans and General Map Work promptly executed. Office second story Hesse's building, 67 Ludington St.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Toys. Toys.

SANTA = CLAUS!

HAS ARRIVED AT

GAGNON'S

\$400

Worth of Toys of every description will arrive Monday and must be converted into cash. Come early and get your first selection.

Presents for a Penny and Up!

Good Things.

Xmas Specialties

Eng. Currants, bulk	per lb.....\$06	Stick Candy,	" ".....10
Eng. Currants, package	" ".....10	Caramels,	" ".....18
Muscateil Raisins,	" ".....07	Chocolate Drops,	" ".....18
London Layer Raisins,	" ".....12	Walnuts,	" ".....16
Seedless Raisins,	" ".....08	Filberts,	" ".....15
Citron Peel,	" ".....13	Brazil,	" ".....15
Orange Peel,	" ".....20	Hickory,	per qt.....05
Mixed Candy, good,	" ".....11	You will find our stock of poultry for the holiday trade replete in every respect. My poultry comes direct from the farmer so can give you the lowest price possible	
Mixed Candy, better,	" ".....13		
Mixed Candy, best,	" ".....15		

M. L. MERRILL, No. 1008 Ludington.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

MANY MINOR MATTERS PERTAINING TO CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

Interesting Local Paragraphs Gleaned From Many Sources by Wandering Iron Port Reporters. City News in Brief.

An old hunter of this region makes a plea for a later open season for deer, and for the use of dogs in hunting them. As to the latter he says the only use of dogs is to hunt wounded deer which would otherwise die in the thicket and be wasted. We fancy he knows more about it than the average (or even the upper peninsula) legislator.

Men engaged in the cordwood business get about fifteen cents a cord less for cutting this winter than last winter. The indications are that the farmers will get out more than the usual amount of wood this winter.

Emil Johnson, who was brought to the hospital one day last week from Jas. Blake's camp, where he accidentally shot himself through the knee, is getting along nicely. His leg will probably be saved.

P. Wilh. Axelson says he will establish another Swedish paper at Ishpeming. Wilhelm may find it close picking to keep his Medborgaren "to the fore" during this long, hard winter.

The street cars have been kept at work pretty regularly, but the snow between the rails bothers them badly; it has been packed down hard and is so deep that the motors drag in it.

Read the advertisements to-day, and in doing so overlook the error in Gagnon's which says his holiday goods will arrive on Monday next. They are now in, and a fine lot it is, too.

Miss McLean's scholars joined with Miss Tyrrell's room at the public schools yesterday afternoon. A program literary and musical in character was carried out.

The North Star says Marinette has no indoor baseball team, and the question now naturally arises, as to how "Capt. Todd's" team can play the Marinette club.

Rose has kept his red light aglow up to the time we write—Tuesday—but it will be "dowed" soon if it is not already. There's no clear water within ten miles.

Owing to the absence from the city of Revs. Jas. Todd and F. W. W. Greene last Sunday the dedication of the W. C. T. U. reading rooms was postponed.

The Swedish Lutheran aid society will hold its annual meeting next Thursday. Everything indicates a very happy report of a successful year's work.

Negaunee's poor will be all right now if Blatz will forward a carload of beer. A Chicago fish firm has sent them 5,000 pounds of salt mackerel.

U. P. Tent, No. 4, K. O. T. M., will elect officers next Tuesday evening. The L. O. T. M. will elect officers the following evening.

Only one thing is made clear by the president's message concerning Hawaii, namely that he has bungled and failed.

A confirmation class was started last Sunday by Rev. Mr. Eekstrom. The class will meet every Saturday at 2:00 p. m.

The latest from the very active Swedish church is a quite strong choir. Mr. Johnson, the organist, is the leader.

Snow is about two and a half feet deep in the woods, and hinders lumbering operations considerable.

The Chicago & Northwestern shops have equipped thirty-two locomotives with snow ploughs.

The Swedish young people's society will have its first annual meeting Saturday, Dec. 30th.

Some Milwaukee baptists cannot be good church members on account of the saloons.

The street commissioner is entitled to a vote of thanks for cleaning the cross walks.

Do not fail to read our brief summary of the events of '93, published elsewhere.

Messrs. Sweet and Rose have opened a livery, and call it the "Sweet Rose Livery."

Thos. McDonough contemplates engaging in the livery business at Gladstone.

Miss Kate Dinnon treated her scholars to a slide ride on Thursday forenoon.

Remember the poor on Christmas day. It will make the day happier for you.

Coal sells at \$6.50 per ton in Marinette and \$7.25 in Escanaba.

The county officers are not over-taxed with work these days.

The county hospital now averages a new patient every day.

Harris & McDonough are lumbering across the bay.

The public schools have a week's vacation.

Green Bay News.

Albert Hoppe, Jr., business manager of the Advocate, died on Saturday last. He was born in Strasburg, Germany, Feb. 18th, 1839. When twelve years old he came to this country with his parents, arriving in Green Bay March 31st, 1872. Here he applied himself diligently to the schools until he was about sixteen years old, when he entered the Advocate office, doing whatever his hands found to do. He acquired the rudiments of type setting and press work, besides doing the amount of chores that generally fall to the lot of a boy in a printing office. By successive stages he became

book-keeper and local manager of the business and about July 1st, 1889, acquired a partnership interest, which he held to the day of his death. The eighteen years of his life spent in this office and his rise from chore-boy to a partnership interest speak more eloquently of his application and business ability than any words that we can write. He was always at his post and had a wide range of acquaintance outside the city as well as at home.

Herschel F. Spencer died Dec. 15, of apoplexy, at fifty-six years of age. Geo. N. Ellefson, a Fort Howard grocer, has skipped with the wife of Edward Kollbrak. They were spotted at Tacoma, Washington, and will be brought back. Wm. Scott is desperately ill and can not recover. He is eighty-five years old. The wife of Hugh McDonald died at Fort Howard on the 16th. The mailing list was in the safe, the lock of the safe refused to let go, an expert had to be sent for to open the safe, so the paper was delayed.—Advocate.

Piping Off a Ghost.

The residents in and around Burns Post Office, in the county of Dickinson, Tenn., are greatly wrought up over the appearance, in broad daylight, of a mysterious visitor or apparition. The following is a statement made by a Mr. Terrell, who saw the strange spectre, and it is reliably vouched for:

"I have visited the haunted spot and seen the ghost. The place where the apparition is most frequently seen is in a sag just beyond the noted McNairy Cut, about a mile east of Burns Station on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad. It was in the forenoon when I approached the spot, walking quietly, and concealed myself where I could have a good view of the headless mystery should it materialize. I had not long to wait until the apparition made its debut to my vision, and I knew I was not the least excited when I saw the ghost moving along the railroad track about 200 yards distant. It did not seem to move with any object in view, nor did it apparently make any progress in its travel, yet it looked to be moving all the time. It was in the form of a large, chuffy man, and it was plainly visible that the object had no head; aside from this it appeared a perfect man. Taking my tourist's glasses from my pocket, the headless monster was apparently brought within ten feet of me. A thrill of horror crept over me as I beheld it moving aimlessly about—a man without a head. The bleeding neck appeared as if it had been severed with a sword, while the arteries and veins constantly blubbered and spurted blood-stained foam. I removed the glasses and the ghost was where I first saw it. It turned to flee, but hesitated, and then determined to go to it. As I approached it neither came forward nor retreated, it vanished completely. I returned to my first place and saw it as before. Then several men came up the track and I heard their story, unmingled with my own, and it corresponded with mine. They had seen the object also.

"I do not believe that any living mortal can explain the presence of this mysterious human body. McNairy Cut has been haunted for years. It was here that, during the late war, the noted bushwhacker, McNairy, committed many bloody deeds. Two trains collided here and the engineer, named Johnson, was caught between the engines and his body scalded and cut from his lower limbs, and lifted from the roasting pyre, only in time for him to die, by Dr. Anderson. It was here, also, that an unknown negro was murdered a short while ago.

"I confess I do not believe in ghosts, but it may be that away down in the silent depths of nature where mortality ceases and immortality begins there is a power that reflects back to mother earth the image of deeds that have angered and defied the justice-loving God of the universe."

Our Christmas Number.

We have not blown our horn about it, but we send our subscribers to-day a 16-page Christmas paper and therewith our greeting—"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." We take a little pride in the number; we have made newspapers a good many years and ought to know a good one when we see it, and we think this one is good, especially good in some respects, and considering "the democratic times" we now enjoy. If our patrons hold the same opinion and can think of no better method of expressing it, they will perhaps allow us to suggest the payment of a year's subscription as a mode which would please the publishers.

Plenty of Work for Men.

J. C. Fowle writes to Iron Ore as follows: "I notice a great deal said in the papers about men being out of work, etc. I have plenty of work all the time for men and at the present time can furnish forty choppers places at Clowery, on the C. & N.W. R'y, and will pay them cash for what they earn every month. I will very soon have places for 100 more. I also have large contracts to let to jobbers with teams and can furnish work for any number of men." He can get no men, though, from among the idle miners; they are not expect in the use of the axe.

Low Rates For the Holidays.

On December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th and 31st, 1893; and January 1st, 1894, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at very favorable rates; tickets good for return passage until January 3, 1894, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

GOOD NIGHT.

BY EVA B. PILLSBURY.

We said "good night,"
And down through rows of blooming lilac trees,
Shedding their scented breath along the breeze,
You passed with footsteps neither swift nor slow,
Out of my life that day so long ago;
And everything has altered here below,
Since that good night.

"Good night," we said,
With kisses tossed from careless finger-tips;
With careless laughter rippling from our lips;
Nay, was it well that with such cruel grace
The pitiless dread Angel hid his face,
When granting us that little blessed space?

Only good night.
What deeper tenderer things I would have said,
Knowing the separate ways our feet would tread;
Knowing thy beauteous head would sink to rest,
Upon a coffin's satin pillow prest,
E're a new sun should seek the crimson west.

Good night, good night.
Light words you say to such a parting brought;
Yet who may tell the deeper hidden thought?
Gay weeds may overgrow a diamond mine;
And who would ever guess how fair and fine
The gems that underneath them glow and shine.

Ah yes, forbear:
What better farewell could there be than this?
May that dark night of death that round thee is
Bestudded thick with stars. Mayest thou forget
All bitter things, and all that brought regret,
And sleep too sound to hear life's jar and fret.

So then, good night.
Tender, oh tender is the thought I bear;
Tenderer than any mortal partings are.
Keep me in thy remembrance still, I pray,
Nor will my soul forget thee, till the grey
Of time shall merge into God's perfect day.
Dearest, good night.

A MAN ABOUT TOWN

A friend of mine beckoned me in out of a cold and unappreciative world the other day, and after seeking a secluded corner away from the penetrating gaze of inquisitive customers, commenced to chuckle a chuckle that terminated in boisterous laughter, accompanied by the usual facial gyrations and violent vibrations of the anatomy. It appeared painfully evident that something was "working" and we took up the slack in our patience and waited. Here is what finally came, and we throw it against an unsympathetic world regardless of consequences: "Did you hear about Peter Semer's new cure for the grip? No? Well, he's at home in bed now, or else crawling about the house on all fours, the result of a prescription from Dr. Stegmiller. You know Steg and Pete are particular friends, and last summer used to walk miles and miles after dinner for the benefit of their health, and both became as robust as you please. Mayor Erickson's order to close the saloons on Sunday gave Peter a day off, and he started out early in the morning to catch cold and before noon had corralled it. He, of course, summoned his friend, Steg prescribed a brisk run in the snow barefooted, and Pete complied. The result was that he froze his pedal extremities, and Steg's life is in danger when the cork-jerker is again able to get down town without the assistance of an ambulance." At this juncture someone called our informant and away he went, a broad smile still overspreading his countenance.

F. S.—Pete is out; Steg still lives; "red hots" at the old stand.

The skating rink attracted me thereto on Wednesday evening, and as a result of that visit my tailor was given the decidedly lucrative employment of reseating my Prince Albert. The young people who assemble at the rink have enjoyment unlimited, and the merry peals of laughter that emanate from vigorous lungs and are hurled in great chunks over the fence make the individual on the outside dig down for the price of admission. The younger ones skate, some of the older ones make a stagger at it, while others stand around with a 2x4 shiver crawling around in the immediate vicinity of their vertebrae watching the sport, and call it fun. Occasionally there is a wreck, and men, women and children of all sizes, ages and social positions form one promiscuous mass of seething humanity, and as a general thing when one of these unfortunate occurrences take place one's eyes are so full of skates that he can't even see stars. This is the wall-flower's opportunity and—he laughs and grows fat. I am having a suit made expressly for use at the rink, composed principally of life-preservers, and have a standing engagement with the manager for weekly exhibitions. For further particulars see small newspapers with patent inserts.

I was passing Oscar Lokke's photograph gallery the other day, and unceremoniously dropped in for the purpose of thawing out my half-frozen anatomy and incidentally obtain his opinion re-

garding the Hawaiian difficulty. I entered the outer portals and was proceeding toward the room where he jabs a stick up one's back and with an Iskranat smile tells his subject to come off their perch and look real pretty, when a never-to-be-forgotten sight presented itself to my wondering gaze. There before the stove, in a lowly attitude and with a countenance which clearly depicted great mental agony, crouched a human form. His hands were performing a variety of singular manoeuvres, occasionally pausing in their peculiar gyrations long enough to chase through his chestnut locks, thereby increasing his wild and frenzied appearance. Before him was a basket well-filled with elongated articles of spotted white, and now and again he would heave a dozen or more of these into a faintly-flickering flame, at the same time appeasing his wrath in the Norwegian language. It was Oscar building the coal fire with Mrs. Lokke's clothes pins.

A fellow from the rural realm was seen perambulating one of our principal thoroughfares on Monday, and each person with whom he came in contact was told a heart-rendering tale of his sorrowing and distressed poverty, while a tear forced its way from his mild blue orb and coursing down his cheek joined its predecessors in forming an icicle on his bob-tail moustache. The seemingly poverty-stricken cuss succeeded in working out a good many dimes. An hour later he was chock full of coffin varnish and happier than the Duke of Gladstone.

M. N. Jones has had the grip. He got down town on Wednesday, and I saw him and Capt. Burns having a "long" talk together. Mr. Jones lost considerable flesh during his illness, and has discarded his obesity band.

The Old Dominion Scared.

On Tuesday last somebody telegraphed from Richmond, Va., this story: "Many people in Virginia and North Carolina are greatly wrought up over the appearance in the heavens of the most striking phenomenon they ever witnessed. What is most remarkable is that no one seems to be able to give any idea as to what the object really was and the negroes of the two states who saw it or heard of it are greatly excited. The object was like a fiery serpent, several hundred feet in length, in the heavens, just a little south of east, at an altitude of about twenty degrees above the horizon. It was visible at different places from about three o'clock to six. The thing was suspended in the firmament with its head toward the earth. The head appeared as a mighty ball of fire and the body and tail were of bright color.

Professor Charles H. Winston, of Richmond College, one of the best-known astronomers in the south, is totally unable to account for the object, unless it was the train of a meteor, in which case he cannot tell why the big ball of fire was at the head."

They should put more water in their grog.

Births and Deaths.

From the records in the county clerk's office we learn that there were 493 births and 139 deaths in Delta county during the year of 1892.

THE LUMBER TRADE

IT IS NOT A SMALL THING, THE FIGURES ARE RESPECTABLE.

The Metropolitan Company Ships 27,000,000, the Ford River Company 45,000 and the I. Stephenson Company 12,000,000.

One might think that men enough had wrought with axe and saw, with cant-hook and log-sled, in the valley of the Escanaba, years enough to have cut everything over ground larger than a blueberry bush. For all that has been done, however, there is yet more to do, and will be for many a day. The I. Stephenson Co., G. T. Burns manager, has this season manufactured, at its mills at the mouth of the river seventeen and one-half millions of lumber, and fifty lath, shingles and pickets everything that would not make a board or a two-by-four. Of that twelve millions were shipped to its yard at Chicago and the remainder disposed of from its retail yard here or carried over to the coming season.

The Metropolitan Lumber Co., at its two mills at Metropolitan and Atkinson, has worked in a field which (especially as to the Atkinson mill) has not been wrought so many years, and its cut this season is, in round figures, forty-two millions of lumber, fourteen millions shingles and nine millions of lath. It carried over a portion of the last season's cut, we have not the figures, has shipped this season to Chicago thirty-seven millions, and carries over to '94 not less than fifteen millions of feet.

The I. Stephenson Co.'s shipments are made from its own wharves at the mouth of the river but are really a part of the business of Escanaba; the shipments of the Metropolitan Co. go over the lumber dock of the Northwestern railway company, just north of ore dock number four. Certain smaller amounts, of which we have no reports, were handled over the same dock, probably amounting to four or five millions. If we were not accustomed to the immense figures of the ore traffic we might think this trade more important. It is a material contribution to the wealth of the city.

The cut of the mills of the Ford River Co., for the season is forty-eight million feet of lumber, with the usual proportion of small stuff—shingles, pickets and lath—and the cedar mill has turned out 250,000 pieces of which one hundred thousand were ties for railway use. The shipment of lumber is nearly equal to the cut, only about as much being carried over from '93 to '94 as from '92 to '93—about eleven million feet. The Ford River Co., as the figures show, does a larger business than any other of the lumber concerns in this vicinity and the prospect for the coming season is for a product not less than that of this year.

Rapid River.

The "open winter" prophets need not abandon their profession yet.

Up to the present Rapid River has been able to employ all the men who applied but from this on the supply of labor is likely to equal if not exceed the demand.

On account of so much snow many of the jobbers will shut down camps and thus leave many men unemployed, if there is not soon a change in the weather.

Alex Caswell has been having a pretty tough siege of the gripe but is able to be about again.

Mrs. Anton Schulz departs Sunday for Escanaba, to spend the holidays with her daughters, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Wickert and Mrs. Halgren.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pfeifer, Monday, the tenth day of November, a daughter. This makes six of the series, the others being in the families of D. C. Dillabough, William Young, Henry Wilford, James Gokey, and Louis Sinnitt. "One department to the village school."

Mrs. J. B. Smith, who has been for some time at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Young, was called home to Rice Lake, Wis., Monday, by the sickness of her husband. Mrs. Young is able to be around some.

Capt. George Shipman and J. A. Baker are figuring on putting in a new steamboat dock on the west side of Dausey's point where there is between six and eight feet of water, very near shore. This would be a great convenience in freight traffic, as a team could drive on it, while Gay's dock now used is only a railroad and tramway, one not passable for teams.

The route agent of the Friday night's mail notified Carrier Chapman by return mail Saturday morning that the Rapid River mail pouch was not in its place when his train passed three hours late. As the pouch had been left on the crane in readiness for the train after having been watched by the carrier until eleven o'clock, it was supposed to have been stolen and those knowing themselves to have mail in transit, including merchant J. A. Baker, who had remitted twenty-five by registered letter, began reckoning up their losses, while Carrier Chapman kicked the snow in all directions within two hundred yards of the crane in hopes that the pouch might only have been knocked off by the catch-arm. It turned out still better than he had hoped, however. In the blinding storm that prevailed the route agent had not been very sure that he

found even the crane, and had requested the morning route agent to look for the pouch. This agent had put out his arm, found the pouch just where it ought to be and taken it on east with him. Matters were righted Saturday night and to know that there were no mail robbers among us, we'll breathe easier again.

PENINSULA NEWS.

Opt Rucker has done Menominee folks out of \$5,000 by selling scholarships in a "business college" and then wrecking the schools. He has played the game elsewhere until his "savings" amount to not less than \$50,000.

The widow of Judge Williams has received \$4,125 from the mutual Life of New York, the principal and profits of a policy of \$2,500 on the life of the judge. He had paid in premiums only \$1,650.

Patrick Vaughn attempted suicide by arsenical poisoning at Negaunee, but the doctors got the stuff out of his stomach before it could "do" him, and he will winter in the county jail.

An Iron Mountain man who was aided by the relief committee "blew in" a portion of what he received for a ticket in the Louisiana lottery. His name was crossed off the list.

Crystal Falls wants a contractor to run its electric lighting and water plant. The outfit has never paid expenses and the attempt is to reduce expenses. It will hardly win.

Chapin & Son, owners of the fee of the Chapin mine, send \$500 for the relief of the unemployed at Iron Mountain and promise a donation of the same amount next month.

The Mining Journal called the task of starting the Ishpeming-Negaunee street cars after the big snowfall, "hunting for a railway." They found it, after a while.

The State board of health is considering the question of holding its next "Sanitary convention" at Menominee. The Leader thinks the prospect favorable.

Mrs. Mike Carey wants the address of Mike, who has skipped. There are five young Careys, and the burden of their maintenance is too much for her.

The Lake Shore iron works, at Marquette, last Saturday successfully cast a balance-wheel which required thirty tons of molten iron to fill the mold.

Out-of-work miners are going from Crystal Falls to Chenos, Ill., to work in the coal mines there. The Northwestern takes them to Chicago free.

The Houghton Light Infantry, a prosperous organization with forty-five members, is making a hustle to increase the number to sixty-five.

Mrs. Rebecca McGregor died at Marquette on the 14th, at seventy-eight years of age. She was one of the pioneers of the city.

The Franklin and Diamond, Mesabi range mines, have shut down. The "steam shovel" does not suffice to keep them going.

Dr. Hulst, of the Pewabic company, denies the truth of the report of the purchase of that mine by Andrew Carnegie.

Marquette's street commissioner wishes he could "roll up his streets and put them under sheds" for the winter.

A teacher in wanted for a school at Manistique, pay \$40 a month. Address Frank Aldrich, Manistique.

Iron Ore hears of an intention on the part of the C. & N.W. railway company to build into Marquette.

A Chicago grocery house sent 5,000 pounds of salt mackerel to the poor of Negaunee.

A grist mill is wanted at Baraga and a site, 100 by 230 feet, is offered free.

George Vary has been made postmaster at Winthrop.

A Proposed Railway.

The scheme to run a continuous line of railway from Gaspé Basin to Sault Ste. Marie has again been revived. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway Company has been called for Wednesday, Jan. 3d, to consider agreements for the purpose of purchasing or leasing the following railways: The Bale des Chaleurs railway, the Great Eastern railway, the Montreal & Sorel railway, the Montreal bridge, the Ottawa Valley railway, the Pontiac & Pacific Junction railway, the Ontario Pacific railway, and also to authorize the issue of the first mortgage bonds for carrying out the schemes of the company. The total distance would be about 1,500 miles. Of the 180 miles of the Bale des Chaleurs railway from Gaspé Basin to Metapedia, 80 miles are now in operation. Work is to be resumed next season and the route completed. The company would then secure running arrangements from Matapedia to Chaudiere Junction, some 400 miles. Then the line would run over the Great Eastern and Montreal & Sorel Railway to St. Lambert, a distance of 100 miles. Nearly sixty miles of this road is ready and some thirty miles are graded. Four piers are constructed in the Nicolet river for the bridge. The intention is to cross the Richelieu River at St. Ours and the Yamaska is to be bridged at St. Anna. The scheme includes the cantilever bridge from Longueuil to Sherbrooke street with piers at Isle Ronde, near the goal end at Longueuil. The bridge would pass directly over the Montreal goal with a main span of 1,300 feet at a height of 150 feet. The plans show two other spans of 500 feet each. The others are 200 feet long. An independent line is contemplated to Carillon to cross the Ottawa river and proceed to the capital by the South Shore and then connect with the Parry Sound and Lake Nipissing. "The 'Soe Line' of the C. P. R. would be crossed at Spanish river and then the line run to Sault Ste. Marie.

DELIGHTS OF DINING.

HOW EASILY THE SPELL OF SOLEMN ENJOYMENT MAY BE BROKEN.

ishes That From Their Peculiarly Subtle and Lonely Character Demand Attention, Reverence and Silence—An Epigram's Serious Affliction.

For any thorough appreciation of a large and good dinner I am, I believe, indebted to my father. He was a great diner, and it is well known that the finest qualities of the English race are hereditary. My father suffered from gout, and the doctors, who are a mass of prejudices, told me that I also have got it. However, I am thankful to say that I know my own constitution. What is really the matter with me is a sort of cold accompanied by inflammation in one toe. It arises, I should say, from overwork. Old port is good for it.

A fine appreciation of dinner should be accompanied by a large income. When my father died of apoplexy (brought on by a quarrel with his cook, who was a fair instance of talent as distinct from genius), I succeeded to his position in the firm, and to an income which even in the city is considered to be fairly large. I love largeness. I love large incomes, large houses, large appetites, large waistcoats, large dinners. I can never be too thankful that I can well afford large dinners. It was always my ambition to be, like my father, a great diner, and it would be but false humility to say that I shall die without having earned the reputation.

I distinguish between the diner and the diner out. I do not want to be uncharitable, but I have no high opinion of the diner out. He does not, as a rule, take the dinner itself quite seriously. He is liable to show an interest in the women whom he takes in or in the conversation. Now, life is too short for that division of interests; we only have time to do one thing well. Let dinner be that one thing. I say, dine—merely dine. That is enough. Do that well, and you have the best delight that this world can give you. As for conversation, I despise it.

Now, there was the case of Charles Nutcomb. He was with us at one time and might for family reasons have come into a small partnership. It would not have been much—some £3,000 a year—but ample for a young and unmarried man who is willing to exercise ordinary care. Charles was a diner out, and for family reasons I once asked him to dine with me, although in a general way I will not have young men at my table. At the very moment when we were eating a vol-au-vent that from its peculiarly subtle and lovely character demanded the eater's attention, reverence and silence—at that very moment, Charles Nutcomb was tactless enough to tell a story. It caused noisy laughter. It, if I may use the phrase, completely broke the spell. It was like whistling in church. However, it was not in consequence of this indiscretion alone that I finally decided to get rid of Nutcomb. He refused port. A man who refuses port—my port—is a fool and consequently unfit to be a partner in Gorgybury & Figge. A fortnight afterward I managed to make some excuse for getting him out of office. I feel positively certain that he would have embezzled money if he had remained. His after career only confirmed my low opinion of him. He went completely to the dogs—became an author, in fact.

But I am not unduly devoted to wine. Indeed I sometimes wonder whether I am more fond of that or of the solid part of the dinner. Both are good. Both bring out all that is best in a man. The feeling of gratitude, for instance, is commendable. It is impossible to think much about the commonest viands—asparagus, the simple oyster, or even a cut from a perfect saddle of mutton—without feeling grateful. Then, too, dinner promotes the kindly spirit. When I lie back in my chair after dinner, breathing stertorously, my temper becomes kindly to the verge of fatuousness.

When in the morning a clerk arrives an hour late and makes some paltry excuse—that his wife is dead, or some nonsense of that sort—I of course dismiss him at once. But if I were to defer my decision until the evening I should very likely confine myself to fining him a week's salary. If it were his first offense, and my dinner had been particularly good, I might even let him off with a reprimand. That is the reason why I do no business under any pretext after dinner. It is all very well to feel kindness, but one has to be careful that the feeling shall not influence one's actions.

How inseparable from our dearest delights are our deepest sorrows! I have but one serious affliction, the great soup—the soup of the city—has not a real attraction for me. It is richly expensive; it is halloved by a thousand historical associations; it has brought ecstasy to the hearts of men with larger incomes than I shall ever possess, but to me it is almost a closed book. Sometimes when I am eating it at a city banquet I feel as if I could see afar off its perfect meaning and catch dim glimpses of its superb generosity. But that is all. I cannot love it as I know that it ought to be loved.

Heretofore I have kept my affliction a secret, but last night, when Thomas Pigge and I were dining with the Fendermakers (one of the 12 principal companies), I noticed that he was watching me. He saw that I did not really understand that soup. However, I am not afraid that Thomas Pigge will ever dare to reproach me for this. He also has his weak point, and, as he is aware, I know it. He is quite unorthodox on the subject of sauce hollandaise. He has a theory as to the correct preparation of it which can only be characterized as dangerous and revolutionary.

But I must pause. I hear the gong, waking gently and sleeping as gently again. Blessed sound! Blessed, blessed dinner! I write no more! I go!

HIS "TETCHY" POINT.

Mr. Harry Griggs Finds Out Just Where Uncle Isaac "Is a Little Weak."

"Most everybody's got some tetchy pint. Now, ain't that so, mother?" inquired Mr. Griggs of his wife. "It does appear so," assented Mrs. Griggs. "An the wust on't is ye can't allus keep 'em in your mind," continued Mr. Griggs dolefully. "There's some folks that don't want t' hev ye speak o' their age, an there's others that puffers t' hev ye mention it. There's those that want t' be told they're lookin' hearty, an others that's kind o' put out if so be ye mention that they seem t' be en'v'in good health.

"There's people that's got t' be let alone, allus before they've fed up, an there's them that don't want ye to pass a word to 'em after their meals till things is digested an they've had a nap. "There's folks that can't bear loud talkin, an others that soft speakin puts in a fidget. Some don't want one thing spoke of, an some another, an the same with eatin. I recollect a man once that was all put out with anybody t' happened t' mention strawberries 'cause they pisoned him, an so 'tis. Everybody's got some such notion, an it's mo'n a mortal creetur's akal to keep the run of 'em all."

"What's the partic'lar matter now?" asked long suffering little Mrs. Griggs.

"Why, it's Uncle Isaac," said Mr. Griggs in an aggrieved tone.

"You ain't interrupted of him tellin a story, hev you, Erry?" inquired his wife.

"Well, yes, I persume t' say I hev," replied Mr. Griggs. "He was relat' t' me a story of his farmin days out in Idaho, an he was pooty well excited upover tellin about some kind of an 'n'mal that was prowlin around the place once, an he was sayin:

"An late that night I went out, hearin a noise, an jest in front of the big maple tree I see—an I says, 'Was't a sugar maple, Uncle Isaac? fer I wanted t' picter it akerate in my mind.

"An, if you'll b'lieve me, he jest looked at me fit t' snap my head off an shut his mouth tight, an I don't callate I sh'll ever know what that 'n'mal was, nor nothin. An 'twas a simple nough question; now, wa'n't it, Luizy?" asked Mr. Griggs plaintively.

"I reckon that was what Uncle Isaac thought," remarked his better half with some vigor as she slapped an iron on the stove.

Mr. Griggs looked at her doubtfully for a moment and then shuffled out of the kitchen, muttering as he went, "It was a real simple question, but therel most folks hev got their tetchy pints, an 'tain't any use denyin it."—Youth's Companion.

The Great Napoleon in a Passion.

I never saw Bonaparte in such a wrath as when he learned his brother Lucien had married at Senlis the widow of Jobberthon, a Paris broker. He ordered me to send for the notary and tell him to bring his register. When the notary arrived, I took him to St. Cloud at 9 in the morning. Here is word for word the dialogue between the first consul and the notary: "Was it you, sir, who registered my brother's marriage?" "Yes, citizen first consul." "Were you unaware, then, that he was my brother?" "No, citizen first consul." "Did you not know that my consent was necessary to the validity of the act?" "I do not think so. Your brother has long been of age. He has filled high posts. He has been a minister and ambassador. He has no father. He is free to marry." "But he has a mother whose consent was necessary?" "No, he is of age and a widower." "But I am a sovereign, and as such my consent was necessary." "You are a sovereign only for 10 years, and your family is not bound to you." "Show me the marriage register?" "Here it is." The first consul read it and in shutting the book was very near tearing the page. "I shall annul it." "That will be difficult, for it is carefully drawn up." "Be off with you." The notary retired without having for a moment lost his composure.—Chaptals' "Memoires of Napoleon."

A Homemade Postal Card.

The postal card is often very handy. An English member of parliament has made a suggestion to the effect that the postal laws should permit the transmission through the mails of any card whatever of the regulation size bearing an adhesive 1-cent stamp. We are disposed to back up this suggestion. Its adoption would save money to the postoffice department and would be very convenient at times to people who do not happen to have postal cards at hand when needed. It would often be especially convenient to people in the rural districts. We do not know that it would be against any law to mail an ordinary white card bearing a 1-cent stamp. We recently heard of a case in which a card of this kind, thus stamped, was mailed and delivered in this city. If the sender acted unlawfully, he has never heard of it.—New York Sun.

A Word For the Cat.

At this season, when the family departs from town, a word must be spoken in behalf of the house cat, too, who is left behind to lead a vagrant and precarious existence. Already on the Back Bay, where "early closing" is the rule, the cats have become conspicuous by the absence of their owners. A few less felines in the world are not objected to, but that suffering and slow starvation should attend their taking off is a shame to humanity. Unless the devoted house cat can be provided with a summer home, it should be mercifully put out of existence in a way the animal society understands how to do perfectly.—Boston Herald.

A Clever Sparrow.

A tree sparrow on one occasion built its nest in a tall elm just beneath the more bulky erection of a crow. Not only did the large nest screen the smaller, but it afforded a measure of protection from the vagaries of the weather. Some time after the crow's nest was plundered of its contents, while that of the tree sparrow escaped untouched.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS

GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THIS GLOBULAR WAD.

The Most Readable News of the Week Briefly Chronicled.—The Countries Across the Big Pond Contribute Their Share.

An uncompleted bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., fell into the river on the 15th and forty workmen lost their lives.

A train on the N. Y., P. & O. road broke through a trestle near Dunkirk on the 15th and eight lives were lost.

Charles Abbey died at Jackson, Mich., on the 15th at the age of ninety-five years.

The Lehigh strike cost the engineers' brotherhood \$40,000, trainmen \$35,000.

against Peixoto, and that his downfall can not long be deferred.

A freight train was derailed at Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, last Sunday and three men killed.

The Lakewood hotel, St. Joseph's, Mich., was burned last Sunday.

Baron Fava, the Italian minister is to be relieved by Signor Catalini. The baron goes to a more desirable post in Europe. Leo XIII celebrated mass at St. Peter's last Sunday. His appearance contradicts the stories of his ill-health.

Satolli, the representative of the Pope in the United States has been made archbishop of Bologna.

A. B. Pullman, vice president of the Pullman company, died last Monday. He was sixty-five years old.

Gen Alger declares himself out of the presidential race, that McKinley is the logical candidate.

Train robbers went through a train in Texas on the 19th killing the express messenger and fireman.

The New York senators, Hill and Murphy, are said to oppose the adminis-

ORPHANS IN AUSTRIA

THE STIGMA OF PAUPERISM NEVER CROWNS ITS HELPLESS TOTS.

It is the Only Country in the World Where Foundlings Are Debarred From the Workhouse—Their Care Entrusted to the Refined and Wealthy.

There is only one country in the world where orphan children and foundlings are debarred from admission to the workhouse. It is in Austria, which maintains that to place the stigma of pauperism upon the poor little things is to handicap them later on in the race for life and bread, and thus to lessen their chance of ever becoming self supporting and self respecting citizens. That their reasoning is just is shown by the results. Whereas in Paris, London and Berlin the majority of children born in workhouses return years afterward to die there. In Vienna it is a most unusual occurrence for a foundling or an orphan dependent upon public charity to become in old age a charge upon the community.

In Austrian cities children of this class are boarded out in the families of workmen living in the suburbs at the expense of the municipality. But their care is intrusted, not to the workhouse authorities, but to gentlemen and ladies of leisure, fortune and respectability, who practically become the guardians of the little ones.

Their charge is a purely honorary one, and they are chosen as a rule by the burgomaster of the city or town from among the nobility, the retired magistrates, the half pay officers, the rich childless widows and wealthy old maids. They bear the title of orphan fathers and orphan mothers, and so honorable is the position regarded by the population that the mayor never experiences any difficulty in securing the services of a sufficient number of such official parents.

During the early youth of their wards the duties of these orphan parents are confined to visiting them at unexpected times and to keeping the people with whom they board up to the mark by showing them that the children have powerful protectors. Upon the official parent devolves the responsibility of deciding the special calling in life for which the youngsters show the most aptitude, the only stipulation made by the municipal authorities being that the boys should be taught some skilled labor or profession calculated to give them later on a chance of being able to support a wife and family and to lay by provision for old age. When these lads go out into the world, it is to their official parents that they turn for a character, and if evil days come to them they appeal to their official protectors for help.

It is an incalculable benefit for a boy who is just starting out in life to have a man of position to stand by him and to speak to the world in his favor, nor is there anything in connection between the two to ruffle the independence of the younger, for when once launched in life the elder stands to him simply in the relation of an old and tried friend, whose advice he may follow or not as he pleases.

With regard to the orphan or foundling girls, they are mostly trained for domestic service, which, however, they are not permitted to enter before the age of 14, and then it becomes the orphan mother's duty to investigate the character of the persons who propose to employ her, to see that she is well treated and eventually, when she marries, to find out about the man's reputation and as to whether he has the means of keeping a wife.

Usually it is from her own house that the marriage takes place, and at every turn the girl is made to feel the advantage of having a lady of rank to whom she can always appeal, who is bound to protect her, to defend her when wrongfully accused and to guard her as far as possible from evil.

Thanks to these orphan parents, hereditary pauperism in Austria has been practically stamped out, and there is much in the system that may commend itself to people on this side of the Atlantic. The condition of the pauper orphans and of the foundlings now dependent upon the public charity of this great metropolis would certainly be vastly improved and the future prospects of the little unfortunates rendered more promising were our leading citizens and their wives to follow the example of the people in similar standing in Austria, and to add a new and useful interest to their lives by assuming the honorary and honorable office of orphan parents.—New York Tribune.

A Stilt Race in France.

A French scientific journal gives particulars of a stilt race (course d'echassiers) at Bordeaux, in which Alme Martin, a young man under 20, beat the record by covering 440 kilometers (about 275 miles) in 76 hours and 35 minutes. His stilts were about 6 feet long and weighed over 16 pounds. His bare feet were not injured by the friction, and he suffered no inconvenience. Another race of portanieres—that is, women who carry burdens on their heads—was won by Margaret Pujol, 36 years of age. Her burden consisted of a basket laden with 45 pounds, and the course was 9 kilometers (about 5 1/2 miles), which she covered in 1 hour and 5 minutes.—Exchange.

Vowel Sounds Photographed.

Professor Herrmann has succeeded in photographing the vowel sounds by speaking them into a phonograph, which reproduced them slowly. The vibrations were recorded by a microphone, which had a small mirror in the vibrating drum. A ray of light reflected from the mirror recorded its vibrations—that is to say, the vibrations of the vowel sounds—on a traveling band of sensitized paper.—Chicago Herald.

Theatrical Item.

Tom—I can't understand why you applaud such miserable acting? Dick—I do it to keep myself awake.



ONE WAY TO CROSS THE COUNTRY.

The Second Class Tourist Parties That Now Go Quickly, Cheaply and Merrily.

It is now possible to cross the continent to San Francisco and make friends on the way and have as jolly a time as when you cross the Atlantic on a fast liner in the same number of days. That used not to be so. The old way was to take a numbered seat in a sleeping car and go through with the chance that no one but the conductor and the train newsboy would ever speak to you. The new way is by means of what are called tourists' excursions. They are run at second class rates, but on the fastest time and with special cars. The conductors will take a first class passenger if such a one should offer himself. There are at least two of these companies running personally conducted excursions over opposition lines, and both advertise very low rates and quick time.

The cars are plenty good enough for anybody, but are not as ornate as the regular palace cars. In them the people start at New York or Boston and go through without change, eating their meals in dining cars out as far as Council Bluffs, if they want to, and stopping at dining stations along the rest of each route. A great many, who push to the farthest extreme that economy which is the distinctive characteristic of such carloads, carry their own fare with them in baskets and either buy nothing but tea and coffee or even make that for themselves on the road.

The passengers in the first class coaches on the same trains are quickly made aware of the fact that their trains carry these tourist parties, for they hear the laughter and singing and romping of the tourists, who by the end of the second day out are all acquainted with one another and bent on having a jolly and fraternal time. They share their delicacies, their paper covered novels and their hopes and fears with one another, stream out of the cars in great parties when there is a long stop to gather flowers or to "take in a new town," and in all ways fraternize as though they had all known each other for years.

The circular of one of these excursion companies announces that it "guards its patrons against the presence of the immigrant and the untidy" and against the intrusion of the way passenger. Everything that will contribute to the general pleasure is welcomed, but nothing offensive is tolerated. Some of the cars have smoking rooms, but if there is one without it the men must go forward to the regular train smoker to enjoy their pipes and cigars. A special conductor goes with each party and saves the tourists the annoyance of being awakened to show their tickets during each night.

The tourist cars look like regular sleepers in the raw, being built on the same plan, but not finished with the same elegance. Unlike the immigrant sleepers, they are equipped with carpets, curtains, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, towels, combs, brushes, etc., requiring nothing of the kind to be furnished by the passenger. Each car has a stove for the making of tea and coffee, and each section can be fitted with an adjustable table. A uniformed colored porter accompanies each car to make up berths, keep the car clean and to make himself useful.—New York Sun.

Anointed the Bridegroom.

There is a row in the fire department. It grew out of a joke played upon one of the paid men attached to Hose 17, who was to be married last night.

Before dressing for the ceremony he went to the bathroom to have a bath. The boys had previously removed the lock from the door, and when he got into the tank they made their appearance and gave him a liberal painting with ointment used on horses' hoofs. His body was smeared with the sticky stuff, and then he was scrubbed down with brushes and water.

A neighboring druggist was applied to, who recommended oil to remove the stuff. This only set the ointment all the harder, and the victim had to don his clothes and go to his wedding with his unique adornment.

No formal complaint has yet been lodged at headquarters, but one will be when the honeymoon is terminated.—Providence Journal.

The Royal Oak.

The Royal Oak, first class British battleship, which was launched in 1892, will, it is expected, be ready to be handed over to the naval authorities by the end of October. Her length is 390 feet; beam, 75 feet; draft, 27 feet 6 inches, giving a displacement of 14,150 tons; her engines will give 13,090 horsepower, which is calculated to give her a speed of 17 1/2 knots. She will be protected by armor 18 inches thick along the water line and 4 inches thick above. The armored bulkheads to be 16 inches thick, and the barbettes will be plated to a thickness of 17 inches. Her heaviest guns will be four 67 ton guns, but she will carry in addition a powerful armament of quick firing and machine guns and torpedo fittings. The Resolution and Revenge, of the same size and power, are also in process of completion at Barrow, and will probably be taken over from the builder before the end of the year.—London Times.

Baron Fricks Turns Showman.

Baron Fricks, a Russian nobleman, living in Copenhagen, has just turned showman. He is enormously rich, but his eccentricities had put him in disgrace with his family. He doesn't care a fig, and, happy as a tramp, he is traveling now with one colored man, two monkeys, three bears, one lion, four pigs, 40 parrots, innumerable cocks and hens and a brand new Hungarian wife of ex-



POLICY IN MANNERS.

REV. MADISON C. PETERS SAYS IT PAYS TO BE COURTEOUS.

How to cultivate Good Manners and What to Avoid—A Few Thoughts on Piety, Charity and Manners to Inferiors—A True Gentleman.

Good manners, such as distinguished Lord Chesterfield, are in this country rapidly becoming one of the lost arts, or perhaps we have been too busy in America to pay much attention to the social amenities and refined courtesies of what is called polite life.

"Manners Makyth Man." It is true that a man's manners may be the making of him, but as manners are only the expression of the man it would be more proper to say the man makes the manners. Good manners are the results of good sense, good nature and a little self denial for the sake of others.

The Politeness of Politeness. No policy pays like politeness. Unmannerly actions are among the most expensive luxuries of life. Take two men of equal advantages, but let the one be gentlemanly, kind and obliging, the other, rude, harsh and insolent, and the one will become rich, while the other will starve.

What to Avoid. Avoid the foible, especially of American youth—pretension. Don't be affected or foppish. Avoid all sourness and austerity of manners.

The Cultivation of Manners. Manners are acquired by cultivation and practice. Politeness cannot be learned by studying books on etiquette, for the effect of such study will be to concentrate attention upon yourself, whereas the essence of true courtesy consists in thinking of others instead of self.

Consideration For Inferiors. A well-mannered man is as respectful and considerate to his inferiors as to his equals and superiors. This was the opinion of Chesterfield, who observes: "I am more upon my guard as to my behavior to my servants and to others who are called my inferiors than I am toward my equals, for fear of being suspected of that mean and ungenerous sentiment of desiring to make others feel that difference which fortune has, perhaps too, undeservedly, made between us."

Painful Piety. Piety is sometimes anything but well-mannered. It is sour, it is stiff, it is homely, it is pretentious, it is very good, it is very ugly, it is very painful. It is enough to make a man run from church to see some pious people.

"Love Is Kind." Kindness of disposition is Christianity itself. The New Testament inculcates good manners. A Christian by the very conditions of his creed and the obligations of his faith must be in word and act a gentleman.

The Sun of Life. Kindness is the sun of life. Give no pain. Say not a word, give not the expression of the countenance that will offend another or send a thrill of pain in his bosom. Kindness is the charm with which the Christian should captivate, and the sword with which to conquer. How true it is that—

A little word in kindness spoken, A motion or a tear, Has often healed the heart that's broken And made a friend sincere!

Charity. Charity is the brightest star in the Christian's diadem. With Cotton, let us pray:

Fair charity, be thou my guest, And be thy constant couch my breast. Charity "thinketh no evil." With an unwilling ear and sad heart it hears bad news. It glories in no man's misfortune. It rather holds down its head and partakes of his shame. It rejoices in the belief that everybody is sincere. Where it cannot succor want it will

ORGANIZED FOR CHARITY.

The Protestant Orders of Nurse and Visiting Deaconesses. The establishment of the order of deaconesses by Protestant denominations—or rather its re-establishment, for the order was a prominent feature of the primitive church—may be classed among the most important of the beneficent undertakings of recent years.



NURSE DEACONESS. The training and duties of the members of the order in the different sects are very similar. They are required to be unmarried women not under 25 years of age and to spend at least two years in special training for their work.

The nurse deaconess, in addition to her Bible study, receives thorough instruction in general and medical nursing. Her time is entirely devoted to the sick poor, and cots, clean linen, a washwoman and the services of a physician are at her command if she finds them necessary.

THE VIRGINIA TUCKERS. Henry St. George is the Fifth of the Family to Serve in Congress. Congressman Henry St. George Tucker of the Tenth Virginia district, who has come to the front in the house of representatives recently as the author of a bill to repeal the federal election laws, is the fifth member of the Tucker family to sit in the house and the second of the same given names.

Henry St. George Tucker. St. George Tucker in congress from 1815 to 1819, and that he afterward became presiding justice of the Virginia court of appeals.



John Randolph Tucker, son of the elder Henry St. George comes more within the purview of living generations, and his career as a member of the house from 1876 to 1887 is recent and well known enough to need no recounting here.

The present Henry St. George Tucker is now serving his third term in the house, which he entered in 1889. He is 40 years old, and, like his father, was born at Winchester. He was educated at Washington and Lee, taking his A. M. degree in 1875 and his B. L. in 1876.

Alexander Hamilton's Watch. A watch originally owned by Alexander Hamilton now belongs to Louis M. Robbins of Madison, Wis. It is known that Hamilton wore this watch when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

IDENTIFICATION.

Cashiers of Banks That Go Through a Great Deal of "Red Tape." Bank cashiers and tellers are invariably great sticklers for identification.

"Well, I am acquainted with pretty nearly everybody in town," said the gentleman. "There is Mr. H—," mentioning the name of the leading merchant of the place, whose store was a few rods from the bank.

"All right," said the teller, obligingly, "I will go over there with you," and looking the money drawer, he put his hat on and walked across the street with the presenter of the draft. The merchant was sunning himself in the doorway of his store. "Say, do you know this man?" asked the teller.

"Oh, that's all right," answered the teller, genially; "I just wanted to find somebody who knew you."

RACING FOR A MEAL.

How a "Clay Bank" Horse Fooled His Driver and Munched Hay.

It was an old clay bank cart-horse that drew a crowd and made his driver lose what religion he ever had in Philadelphia, the other morning. The animal evidently had but little or nothing to eat for several days, and his actions demonstrated that he was going to get his fill while there was a chance.

A wagon filled with hay was on the car track ahead of the clay bank horse. The clay bank scented the hay, and though the cart was laden with bricks, started after the fodder at a speed that would have warmed the hearts of Gloucester's habitues.

Finally the hay wagon came to a stop and the clay bank seemed to appreciate it, for he munched the dried grass for nearly five minutes before he could be persuaded to leave it. When he drew out of the track he turned his head around to the crowd and deliberately winked, as much as to say that he had fooled the driver that time and got a meal into the bargain.

MADE HIM DOUBT OF UMASCIENCE.

A little boy, son of the most exemplary parents, wanted a bicycle, and kept the matter constantly before the consideration of the family purchasing agent. His mother told him to pray for the desired gift, and that night a petition was sent up in the most persuasive of childish voices.

Wellington and the Cook. The duke of Wellington was, in his habits, one of the simplest of men. His daily food, for instance, was always of the plainest. That he kept a French cook is true, but this was for others, not for himself.

One of the good deacons of a certain church is also the superintendent of the Sunday school, and although he is not an artist he frequently illustrates points in the lesson by the use of the blackboard. Having drawn the representation of a clown one Sunday, much after the stereotyped style of all such royal appendages, he said "Now, which one of the little folks can tell me what this is?"

Do you know that when your shoes glisten with polish they are really covered with diamonds? asked a shoemaker the other day of one of his patrons. "This is true," he continued, "and I will tell you why. Bone dust, which is the principal ingredient in shoe blacking, is almost pure carbon. The diamond, you know, is the purest form of carbon."

The train crew of the Flying Yankee was an hour late and tearing down the line at a great rate when a most ambitious muley cow and her calf, which, it seems, had inherited something of the same quality, concluded to try a race with the Maine Central's pride.

STRIP, THE ELECTRICIAN.

A Four-Footed Wire-Layer and Her Ways of Working. Many people in Brighton, England, are interested in watching the clever work of "Strip, the Electrician," who, after laying down many miles' length of copper wire, for the purpose of electric lighting, in London, has lately gone to Brighton with the same object.

"Don't you know me?" asked the presenter of the draft. "No, sir," replied the teller. "Well, I am acquainted with pretty nearly everybody in town," said the gentleman.

Strip's method of working is as follows: The workmen lay down, in the desired position, a short length of the stout iron pipe which is to sheath a corresponding length of the copper wire along which the electric current will ultimately pass.

The iron pipe having been fixed, Strip is called, has the end of the copper wire fastened to her collar, and, at the workman's sign, goes in at one end of the pipe—"And comes out at the other end," says the intelligent but too hasty reader. Not so, however. The other end of the iron pipe has a bar across it, over which the copper wire must be strained to keep it taut.

THE WOMAN HAD TEMPER.

And Being Deaf Was Sensitive to Personal Criticism.

She was a tall, lank woman, with the slender, graceful build of a lath, and she was being fitted with a cloak at a Chicago store. She was wealthy; the clerk had settled that in his mind by the size of her diamonds.

"I think the other will suit you better," he murmured as he critically surveyed the garment upon her: "this fur is very thin."

"Sir," said she, raising her voice sharply, "did you say this?"

"How dare you say such a thing to me?" she screamed.

Everybody in the store was looking by this time, and the little cash girls crept behind the counter for safety.

"Per-perhaps," stammered the young man growing red in the face. "I should have said slight, slim or poor."

"No, sir; you should have said nothing on the subject at all. I shall do my dealing hereafter where the clerks know how to mind their business and not make impertinent remarks about my personal appearance."

And she flounced out of the store, leaving the cloak and the clerk on the floor in two separate heaps.

ANOTHER "ANGELUS" STORY.

How Millet's Great Painting Was Treated Before It Became Famous.

M. Henner is the authority given for the following anecdote, in addition to the dozen stories already current regarding the "Angelus" of Jean Francois Millet. When that painting had acquired sufficient mark to cause it to be engraved, it was entrusted with scant ceremony to the engraver, who took it from its frame and wrapped it in an old newspaper and left it in the gate-room at the porter's lodge where he lived.

Cow, Calf and Express Train. The train crew of the Flying Yankee was an hour late and tearing down the line at a great rate when a most ambitious muley cow and her calf, which, it seems, had inherited something of the same quality, concluded to try a race with the Maine Central's pride.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Commencing to-day the large and complete stock of

JEWELRY - CUTLERY,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Comprised in the Carlson Stock will be sold at the store, No. 704 Ludington St. at prices below price cost.

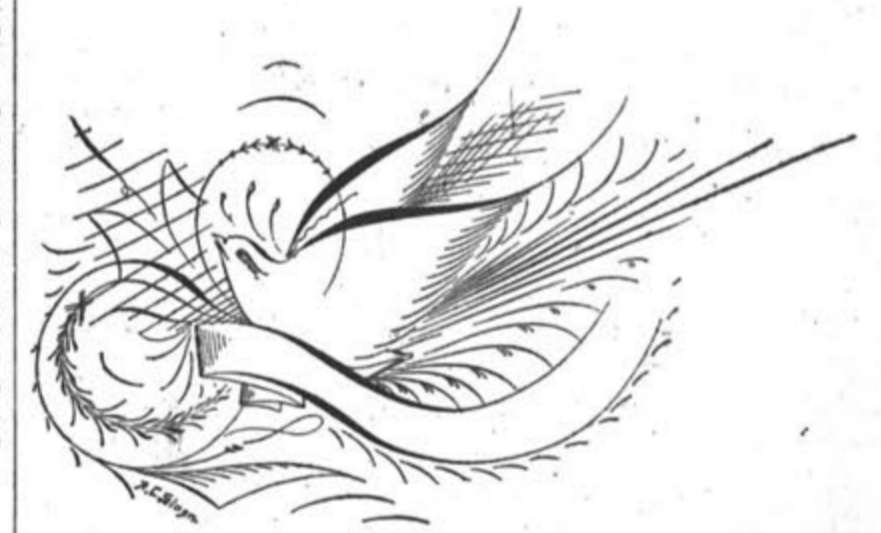
Call and See Goods!

Get prices and you will buy.

A GENUINE SLAUGHTER SALE

Escanaba Business College

NEW YEAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT. School opens Tuesday, Jan. 2.



All who anticipate taking a course should enter on the opening day, as new classes will be formed in all departments.

For further information and Colleg Journal, address ESCANABA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Escanaba, Mich.

Note * This * Fact!

WE HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, WE HAVE THE LATEST TYPE, WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK, WE HAVE THE BEST PRINTERS,

FINE * COMMERCIAL * PRINTING OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR BETTER HIGHWAYS

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT DOING GOOD WORK.

An Investigation of Road Improvement Now Being Conducted by Uncle Samuel—Of Importance to the Entire Country.

The investigation of road management and road construction throughout the United States now conducted by the agricultural department is meeting with valuable results. The co-operation of the governor, secretary and geologist of each state in the union, of railroad officials and of other persons has been obtained and they show a warm interest in the work. Many members of congress also have responded to circulars sent out by Assistant Secretary Willets and General Roy Stone, the special agent in charge of the inquiry. State geologists are beginning to supply information and fifty railroad companies have sent in reports of the engineers or other officials. This information is being tabulated and when all has been received the office will prepare a map showing the location and cost of the best road materials throughout the country. A bulletin outlining the new road laws of fourteen states and giving recommendations made by influential public bodies not yet carried into legislation, has been completed and soon will be issued. The advance in road legislation, the bulletin says, proceeds on distinct lines. More rigid provisions for operating the old systems without radical change of the systems themselves, more liberal tax levies, substitution of money levies in place of labor; local assessment, according to benefits; for construction of new roads; construction by townships with power to issue bonds, construction by counties, state highway commissions; provisions for working convicts; direct state aid to road building and the building of state roads. The special feature of recent legislation is the county system. The issue of county bonds is provided for in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Washington, but in the last two a popular vote is required to authorize the issue. State highway commissions have been formed in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and in the several other states. These are generally temporary bodies charged only to inquire and recommend. In Massachusetts, however, there is a permanent commission, having important duties connected with actual road improvement. New York is making an experiment of making state prisoners work on roads near Clinton prison and Tennessee makes all prisoners confined in county jails or workhouses available for highway labor. New Jersey is probably the only state giving direct aid to road building, the report says. This aid is limited to one-third of the roads built by the counties and to the sum of \$75,000 per annum. The highway commission of Pennsylvania has reported a bill for state aid to the amount of \$1,000,000 per annum, to be distributed among townships in proportion to the road tax paid by them. The data already gathered shows that new roads are constructing in many parts of the country and that increased knowledge and skill, improved machinery and methods and extended practical experience are rapidly lessening the cost of good roads. Civil Engineer Harrison of Asbury Park, New Jersey, is authority for the statement that while three or four years ago the cost of road building was \$10,000 per mile, it was last year \$3,500 a mile. Professor J. B. Hunnicutt of the University of Georgia, in response to an inquiry from the Bureau, states that the cost of good hard roads recently built in Georgia, providing for a track of stone and one of earth, was 1,200 a mile. Supervisor Chapin of Canandaigua, New York, in a letter to Expert Stone, reports that ten miles of a single track stone road, with an earth track each side, was built in that town for \$700 a mile. Active interest in the movement for better roads is shown by the railroads generally. Special or reduced rates are offered by many of the railroads and a tabulated statement of the various concessions in shipment rates by a large number of companies has been prepared.

A Loaded Lamp Post.

A grounded electric light wire made things decidedly lively around the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, just before midnight Monday night. The big iron lamp post got in the circuit and shocked everyone who got near enough to receive the current. Five persons were shocked, and Watson, the city hall electrician, is at a loss to explain why no one was killed.

The trouble began when two men got off a car at the corner. They were just drunk enough to be quarrelsome and the lamp post was loaded.

"Wait while I strike a match," said one man.

He essayed to strike it on the lamp post. The next second something struck him and he sat down suddenly and with unnecessary violence. When he got up he was mad. Something had struck him. There was nothing in sight but the lamp post and the other man. It couldn't have been the lamp post, so it must have been the other man. Whereupon he struck the other man on the nose and the two went down in a heap.

There is a mailbox on that lamp post.

The two men had rolled into the gutter and were fighting weakly. Uncle Sam's man was in a hurry to empty that mail box, and he took little notice of the struggling pair. He drew a copper key from his pocket, which was attached by a steel chain to his suspender button. After arranging his mails he inserted the key in the box, gave a wild yell, and collapsed into his mail bag. He broke his key chain in the fall and also broke the current, but he wasn't thinking of electricity when he got up; he was thinking that one of those two men in the gutter had kicked him on the shins, wherefore he fell upon the men in the gutter with both feet and a mail sack.

Over on the other corner a central detail policeman saw the disturbance and came over. He asked what the trouble was and the carrier said he wanted those two men arrested for delaying the United States mails. One of the men had a full Nelson on the other and would not break it.

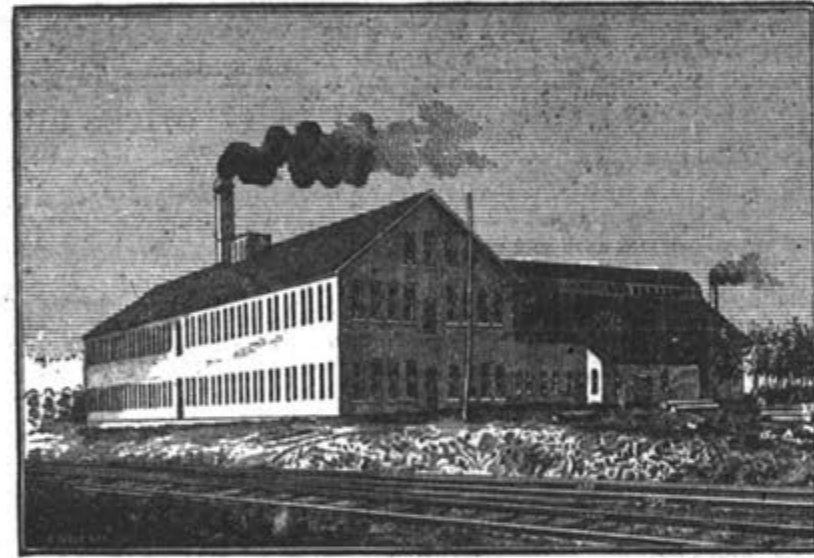
"Ye won't break away, won't ye?" said the officer as he drew his club and braced himself against the lamp post.

Something dropped just then and the policemen arose slowly from a puddle and rescued his club from a cable car.

"It was a banana peel," he said briefly, and went back to the fighters.

The mail carrier got another shock while he was trying to open the box and stood back considering the thing. A girl tripped out of the Continental hotel and when she caught the current screamed and said it was a shame to beat mail boxes like that. Then the policeman braced himself for a great effort. He caught hold of the lamp post and the two men at the same time, yelled and landed in the same old puddle. As he gathered himself up a great white light struck him and he went and called the wagon. The wagon came; its men investigated; got shocked; reported to central, and George Watson shut off forty-five of the city's electric lights.

Then peace reigned on the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, but a mail carrier lost fifteen minutes, a policeman soiled his uniform and hurt his feelings and two men fought. Also Wabash avenue, Madison, Monroe and Jackson streets were dark for blocks for the rest of the night.—Chicago Tribune.



CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

If you have anything of any description to spare take it to the W. C. T. U. reading rooms, from which place it will be distributed among the worthy poor. There are quite a number of families in need of such assistance, and the ladies of the union should be encouraged in their commendable effort to supply them. Send what you have to the reading rooms this Saturday afternoon.

Tom Daley is selling out the Carlson stock of jewelry, etc., at a "slaughter sale." See his advertisement in to-day's issue and see, also, what he has to sell and how cheaply you can buy.

Mr. B. F. O'Hara, of the "dye shop" is enjoying a lucrative trade this winter. Hard times make people utilize last season's clothes, only perhaps they now appear of a different hue.

The board of charities and corrections sends us a pamphlet made up of the several offers of sites for our insane asylum. It might have saved the state its cost, nobody will read it.

There will be services at St. Stephen's Church on Christmas day—holy communions at 8:00 a. m., and regular morning service at 10:30, the pastor, Rev. F. F. W. Greene, officiating.

Rev. Dr. Todd will preach on Sunday evening on "The Witness of Science to the Bible." Special Christmas services will be held in the morning.

There is considerable competition in the stage line business between Escanaba and Gladstone. There are three stages on the route.

"Johnny" Gagnon (his name, Stanislaus, is too aristocratic for every-day use) has a stock of toys in the old DuFort house.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin was booked to appear in this city to-night but not a bill has been posted.

The "oldest inhabitant" remembereth not the winter when there was so much snow before Christmas.

Rain yesterday—not much at the time we write, but it looks like a "break-up." Hope not.

The Pleasant Grove school had special holiday exercises last Friday afternoon. Few other than the regular corps of

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

MR. NEUFELD WILL GO AHEAD AND EARN THE PROPERTY.

Picture Frames Will be Manufactured, and Later Other Branches of Work Will be Introduced.—A Cut of the Large Building.

The attachment placed upon the property of the Furniture company by Mrs. Marks was dissolved upon the hearing and is now in the undisputed possession of the company as organized after the late annual meeting—that is in Mr. Neufeld's. That gentleman advises us that he will now go on and earn the property—the land and buildings—as prescribed by the contract; that he will introduce another line of manufacture, that of picture frames, and hopes to add still another, that of piano stools. Many harsh things have been said of Mr. Neufeld, but no one has said that he is not a capable business man, and it can not be doubted that he desires to get the fee of the property he now occupies under the contract. That he can only do by complying with the terms of that contract, and that we hope he may succeed in doing and believe he fully intends to do.

The saw mill connected with the works will be started at once under the management of Erick Wicklund and work in the big shop resumed immediately after the holidays.

Around the Peninsula.

The Wisconsin & Michigan railway will not be built "right away." Mr. Bagley will put in some extensions of his logging road—that's all.

The announcement that Bob. Ingersoll would speak at Marinette on the birthday of Burns was unauthorized.

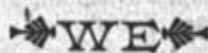
The Manistique Pioneer says the log cut in Schoolcraft county will equal or exceed that of last year.

There will be the usual exercises at the German Lutheran church on Christmas. Clegg, the defaulting deputy postmaster has been heard from at Galena, Ills.

Pure Drugs and Medicines

May always be had at the old and reliable drug house of

J. - N. - MEAD'S



Employ only strictly pure drugs in compounding prescriptions, and guarantee their accuracy.

Druggists' Sundries

In this line we distance all competitors, having a large assortment of Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Manicures and a hundred other useful articles.

BIG LINE OF BLANK BOOKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mead's is the place to go if you contemplate papering. He carries a large and varied stock of

Wall Paper and Borders

and can please you.

Literary.

The Atlantic for 1894.

Will contain among other attractions, **Phillip and his Wife, a Serial Story, by Margaret Deland.**

This is undoubtedly the most important work of the author of "John Ward, Preacher," involving some of the leading problems in modern social life, studied very thoroughly, and treated with admirable skill and grace.

Short Stories, By Miss Jewett, Mrs. Catherwood, Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. Wiggins and others.

History and Biography

Will be very effectively represented by papers from Capt. Mahan, Professor McMaster, the historian, Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Professor Mendenhall and others.

Literary History and Criticism

Will be made attractive by letters of Coleridge and Thoreau, and by papers on engaging themes from Sir Edward Strachey, Professor Kittredge of Harvard, Professor Tyrrell of Dublin, and other very competent writers.

Nature.

Delightful sketches on the seasons and the aspects of Nature in Florida, Utah, and Canada, are promised by Miss Thomas, Bradford Torrey, Frank Bolles, and Olive Thorne Miller.

Educational Topics

Will be treated with the care and thought due to their importance. This is regarded as one of the most useful parts of the work of the Atlantic. Articles are assured from Professor Shaler, Horace E. Scudder, and others who are able to speak with authority.

Music and the Drama.

Special attention will be given to dramatic criticism and to the development of the theatre in America, with reminiscences of famous actors and actresses.

Terms: \$4.00 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With new life-size portrait of Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00.

The November and December numbers sent free to new subscribers whose subscriptions for 1894 are received before December 20th.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter to

Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 4 Park St., Boston, Mass.

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MOEBS' BEN-HUR CIGAR.

Far out in the world this name finds its way, It shines in December as bright as in May, It tells every smoker where perfect cigars are, And smokers' delight is

A BEN-HUR CIGAR.

Holiday :-: Goods

Are now open and ready for inspection, at

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A LARGE LINE OF

Manicure and Toilet Sets

Albums and Fancy Articles

At prices that will make you buy. Our stock is large and rather than carry them over they will go at cost.

Furs, Mufflers and Handkerchiefs!

A magnificent display selected with great care especially for the 1893 holiday trade; presents suitable for ladies and gentlemen in all walks of life.

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