

THE IRON PORT.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 19, 1895.

NUMBER THREE.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Matters Pertaining to Escanabans and Their Movements.

The Iron Port's society reporters gather in a goodly list of news items concerning people whom we all know—social.

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TERSE TOWN TOPICS.

Many Minor Municipal Matters Briefly Mentioned.

Paragraphs Especially Designed to Interest The Iron Port's Multitude of Readers.—The Suburbs Are Also Given Attention.

The Rev. Mr. Skrefrud, the missionary, has recovered from the illness which prevented him from reaching here, as announced, some weeks since and will speak in the Swedish Lutheran church on Monday next. He is again sick and cannot speak.

A story comes from Rapid River that Henry W. Cole's trotter got away from him and smashed his cutter, one day last week, and that H. W. takes less comfort with the animal for that reason. His speed is all right but his nerves are not steady.

The committee of the county board on printing and publication directed the publication of the proceedings of the January meeting in the Medborgers, the Swedish paper. The pamphlet will be ready for distribution in a couple of weeks.

Mark the report of the Farmers' Insurance Co. published to-day. We expect that, in the hands of the new president, Mr. Mills, its business will be enlarged. He is a hustler.

Corahive, L. O. T. M., installed its officers (whose names have been given already) last Thursday evening and finished the evening with refreshments and social enjoyment.

It is proposed to engage Professor Webster, of the Chicago university, for a series of six lectures. The ladies have the plan in hand, a fact which goes far to assure success.

A team belonging to Harris & McDonough went through the ice a few days since. The horses were gotten out some the worse, but the sleigh was badly wrecked.

Peterson retains his trade in pianos, organs and sewing machines and may be found, for the present, at the old place, 710 Ludington street.

We are told that a petition for the restoration of Archie Campbell to the police force is circulated and will be presented to the council.

The steam boiler used both to drive our presses and heat the office gave out last Saturday and work has been delayed in consequence.

Earl McNally, infant son of J. N. McNally, of Garth, has been awarded a gold silver, souvenir spoon by the "Lactated Food Co."

It is proposed to disorganize the county of Manitowish and annex the islands of which it is composed to the counties nearest them.

The Mirror volunteers its services as "reference" of the wordy war between the Mining Journal and the Menominee Herald.

Note the report of the Farmers' Insurance Co. in this number of The Iron Port. The company seems to be in good shape.

The Soo line will sell round trip tickets to Detroit and return, to attend the session of the Masonic grand lodge, for \$15.45.

Pat. Callaghan, of Rapid River, wants to know the present address of James Callaghan. Who can inform him?

John Gross offers special inducements to purchasers of groceries. See his advertisement in this paper.

A jury was secured Thursday and the trial of White for the killing of Mercier is on today, Friday.

The election of senators was a short job when the legislators got at it—one ballot in each case.

There has been fun at the rinks all the week—a race every night.

A. H. Crebo and wife are parents—a son born on the 16th.

More snow yesterday and "good going" now.

Too Much Ice.

The Ann Arbor boats have given up the experiment of a winter route between Frankfort and Menominee and are now running to Keweenaw. On the last trip to Menominee the steamer, when near "the door," encountered and got caught in a field of heavy drifting ice, which carried her ten miles out of her course, and dangerously near Washington island. Her forward wheel was "placed in commission" as assistant to the two stern wheels, but failed to accomplish anything. A shift of wind enabled the steamer to extricate herself on Wednesday, after an imprisonment of eighteen hours, and she reached Frankfort without further incident. The experience of No. 1 demonstrated the impossibility of maintaining a winter route between Frankfort and Menominee.

The Clark Buckle.

Louis Kiehl drove through our streets Monday to show the Clark buckle in use. The exhibition should (and no doubt will) be made in the great cities; there is no comparison, for neatness of appearance, between the old and the new buckle and persons better qualified to judge than the writer say that there is none in convenience of use. Mr. Kiehl says that the demand for the buckle already outruns the facilities for its production but that arrangements are in progress to meet it. That Mr. Clark has "a good thing" is apparent and The Iron Port rejoices with him, regretting only that the manufacture is not carried on in Escanaba.

An Assistant Marshal.

Marshal Ehnert wore a smile reaching from ear to ear Thursday morning and inquiry as to the wherefore brought out the information that he had that morning secured an assistant. The young man is an Ehnert and will be ready to vote the republican ticket and go on duty at the city election of 1916. At present his function is to draw subsistence from the municipal fund and so add to the weight—ten pounds—and which he made his advent, and to it he pays strict attention.

State Convention.

The call, published in another column, gives the date and place for the republican convention to nominate a candidate for justice of the supreme court and two candidates for regents of the university. Our county should send a full delegation—six—instructed to support D. H. Ball for the first nomination, from revivify until taps. The call for a county convention may be looked for next week.

An Escanaba Skater Abroad.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will serve their usual ten-cent lunch on Friday, Jan. 25th, between the hours of four and eight in the lecture room of the church. In connection with this they will also serve oysters to those who wish them. Everybody is cordially invited.

Methodist Church Notes.

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News of "The Bay."

Some cooperation was created Saturday by a rumor that E. C. Nicholson, the sphincter

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The French president, Casimir-Perier gives his reason for resigning thus: "I am not content to bear the weight of moral responsibilities placed upon me in the condition of powerlessness to which I am condemned."

The fanniest strike on record is that of the paupers in an Illinois poorhouse, who refused to do any work unless they were paid. It did not last long—the order was "work or get it," and they came off the perch.

"Billy" Mason was turned down by the caucus of Cook county members of the legislature. Willits is their man, but Callum is safe for re-election.

Senator Hill's opposition to the income tax was of no avail; the appropriation bill necessary to its collection passed the house on Wednesday.

At Butte, Montana, one hundred persons, including the entire fire force, were killed by the explosion of powder in a burning warehouse.

Senator Frye, of Maine, comes next and close after our Senator McMillan—one vote only was cast against him for re-election.

Sovereign and Debs were asked to lead a rebellion at the time of the riots in Chicago but were not quite mad enough to do it.

Christian scientists at Beloit resist the order for vaccination of their children as a condition of admittance to the schools.

The cashier of the National bank of Dover, N. H., stole the funds, \$90,000, and blew out his brains when he was detected.

Geo. F. Hoar is re-elected to the United States senate from Massachusetts and W. E. Chandler from New Hampshire.

No more half-fares for clergymen on the New York Central railway and the parsons are scolding President Dewey.

A train "hold up" took place near Ottumwa, Iowa, last Saturday. Two men did it and got away with about \$8,000.

The Nebraska legislature chose John M. Thurston to succeed Gen. Manderson as United States senator.

The governor of South Dakota offers a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest of the defaulting treasurer, Taylor.

Wisconsin wants a house of correction for boys, to keep them away from the adult criminals at Waupun.

A new volcano has broken out in an island of the New Hebrides and has driven its inhabitants away.

The Corrigan stable won \$105,707 last season. It consisted of forty-two horses and won 125 races.

Fifteen hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine was exploded at once at Gibsonville, Ohio. No loss of life.

The republican administration of Wisconsin finds the state treasury empty and the state in debt \$100,000.

Montana sends Lee Mantle and T. H. Carter, both republicans, to the United States senate.

A boiler explosion in the Carnegie mill at Homestead killed two men and wounded two others.

Simon Cobb, of Chicago, vessel owner, died last Monday at the age of fifty-eight years.

Anson Eldred, a well known operator in lumber in Menominee and Peshigo, is dead.

Near Paxton, Nebraska, a settler named Harris and his wife, starving, cut their throats.

Paris anarchists wasted a bomb on the 11th. It went off, all right, but nobody was killed.

Bill Cook, the bank robber, was captured last Saturday at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

The treasurers of Custer county, Montana, and Cook county, Wyoming, are "short."

At a fire at Bradford, Pa., last Sunday, a hundred firemen were frozen, two fatally.

Carlisle needs money badly, but he dare not recommend the proposed tax on beer.

Japan's third army is by this time on Chinese soil and results may be looked for soon.

Just to match "Lady Somerset" the W. C. T. U. now speaks of "Lady Willard."

French republicans must "get together" or the Orleans or Bonaparte will slip in.

The Duke of Orleans has gone to the frontier to be ready if France calls him.

Of the hundred victims of the explosion at Butte only forty could be identified.

Jo. Medill refused to allow the use of his name as candidate for senator.

The gold reserve in the treasury is again down to seventy-five millions.

China is buying silver in Colorado more largely than ever before.

The trolley cars in Brooklyn were tied up by a strike last Monday.

The Presbyterian church at Fort Howard burned last Monday.

Case's threshing machine works resumed operation this week.

There is trouble at Homestead and another strike is impending.

Another issue of bonds is to be made not later than Feb. 15.

Speaker Crisp is too ill to discharge the duties of his office.

The Pope had a chill Wednesday but no danger is feared.

The Stadt theater, Milwaukee, was burned last Tuesday.

The Navajo Indians are said to be starving.

To Aid the Poor.

The Ladies' Aid society of St. Joseph's parish have decided to give a social in Peterson's hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, for the benefit of the poor. The guests will be entertained at cards, music, etc. Coffee and cake will be served also. No charge for admission will be made, but a collection will be taken up and everybody can give what he chooses.

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Still Another "Dirty Bird."

The Rev. Dr. Todd, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Escanaba, in a sermon delivered last Sunday evening did what he could to advertise the city in which he lives as a very Sodom and his evidence, he assured his hearers, is "from personal investigation."

The Iron Port would have taken no notice of the delivery of the reverend gentleman had he not seen fit to refer to it and its editor, accusing the latter of untruthfulness. To that charge the editor must demur. He has lived in Escanaba nearly sixteen years and has been upon its streets at all hours but he has never been accosted by a courtesan; he has no doubt that such persons are among our eight thousand population, but of his own knowledge, he is unaware of it. The reverend gentleman seems to be better informed; how he gained his information he can tell. Were the editor in the possession of the knowledge gained by "personal investigation" or otherwise, that there were fifteen houses of prostitution, "known as such" and "ready to do business" in the city he would feel it incumbent upon him, as a good citizen, to go before the nearest magistrate and file information, take out warrants under the statute of Michigan and have the parties before Judge Stone and a jury; why the reverend gentleman does not do so is for him to say. He can not excuse himself by saying that the city government is corrupt and its police force; the proceeding under the statute leaves mayor, council and police at one side, makes the arrests the business of the sheriff and the trial the business of Judge Stone and a jury with the prosecuting attorney in charge of the cases for the state; all that the reverend gentleman (or any other citizen) need do in the premises is to make the complaint and place the evidence at the disposal of the prosecutor.

But no one does it; the reverend gentleman, from the state shelter of his pulpit, makes public the statement that he knows whereof he speaks and ridicules and obfuscates those who do not see with his eyes and take the action which he shirks. No word of The Iron Port can be quoted in defence of or excuse for the evil of prostitution, no word in defence of any branch of the law, but it does not, it will not join the scribblers and the scolders in representing the city in which it has been published for twenty-five years, in which its editor has lived for nearly sixteen years, as a Sodom, unfit for habitation by decent people, nor its inhabitants (except a few of the elect) as criminals or the friends and apologists of criminals. Dr. Todd can do so if he will, of course, and is welcome to "take a whack" at The Iron Port at any time.

Making Up Lost Time.

In regard to the difficulty of making up lost time on railways, a writer in a foreign paper says: Thus, to take a case, ten miles to be run at sixty miles an hour, average time suppose the engineer is a couple of minutes late when he comes to this length of ten miles, which he generally runs in ten minutes. If he runs it at sixty-five miles an hour, he is then only making up one minute in every thirteen miles; and if he runs it at seventy miles an hour, he makes up one minute by every seven miles. He is probably timed to make it necessary to do the ten miles about as fast as he can every day, so that trying to gain even a couple of minutes in this length is out of the question. Again, if he relaxes the speed ten miles, say to fifty, he is losing time at the rate of one minute in every five miles. Thus, from a speed of sixty an increase of ten miles only gains one minute in every seven miles; but a decrease of ten miles loses one minute in every five miles.

Look Out For Them.

A couple of forgers are working upper peninsula towns. Their method of operation is to enter a store after banking hours, preferably on Saturday evening and buy a pair of mittens or lumbermen's socks. They dress as workmen and in payment present checks, usually for \$10.40 signed with the name of some well known lumberman operating near the town, who employs a large number of men. The man who buys the goods and presents the checks says he can not write, so the merchant indorses it and he makes his mark. Of course, the merchant finds the check worthless when presented at the bank.

In the Circuit Court.

On the first day of the term, Tuesday, Gustaf Carlson, charged with burglary of Kratz's store and in the opinion of everybody guilty, got away clear. He was shown to have been in possession of the stolen goods and could have been convicted of larceny but it was held that the possession did not necessarily connect him with the "breaking and entering" and the court remarked that the verdict could not be based upon opinions, so the jury said not guilty. Sixteen immigrants took out their final papers and are now citizens and voters. It is expected that the naturalizations will exceed two hundred during the term.

Baptist Church.

Every one is invited. To what? Why, to the social to be given by the Baptist Helpers at the home of Mr. Albert Ellsworth, Wednesday evening, Jan. 23. A short program is being prepared and lunch will be served. You may be sure of a pleasant time for the Baptist people are noted for their cordiality and thoughtfulness in securing the comfort of their guests. An admission fee of fifteen cents for adults, and ten cents for children under twelve will be charged. All are cordially invited.

Methodist Church Notes.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will serve their usual ten cent lunch on Friday, Jan. 25th, between the hours of four and eight in the lecture room of the church. In connection with this they will also serve oysters to those who wish them. Everybody is cordially invited.

TERSE TOWN TOPICS.

Many Minor Municipal Matters Briefly Mentioned.

Paragraphs Especially Designed to Interest The Iron Port's Multitude of Readers—The Suburbs Are Also Given Attention.

The Rev. Mr. Skrefrud, the missionary, has recovered from the illness which prevented him from reaching here, as announced, some weeks since and will speak in the Swedish Lutheran church on Monday next. He is again sick and cannot speak.

A story comes from Rapid River that Henry W. Cole's trotter got away from him and smashed his cutter, one day last week, and that H. W. takes less comfort with the animal for that reason. Its speed is all right but its nerves are not steady.

The committee of the county board on printing and publication directed the publication of the proceedings of the January meeting in the Medborgaren, the Swedish paper. The pamphlet will be ready for distribution in a couple of weeks.

Mark the report of the Farmers' Insurance Co. published to-day. We expect that, in the hands of the new president, Mr. Mills, its business will be enlarged. He is a hustler.

Cora Hive, L. O. T. M., installed its officers (whose names have been given already) last Thursday evening and finished the evening with refreshments and social enjoyment.

It is proposed to engage Professor Webster of the Chicago university, for a series of six lectures. The ladies have the plan in hand, a fact which goes far to assure success.

A team belonging to Harris & McDonough went through the ice a few days since. The horses were gotten out none the worse, but the sleigh was badly wrecked.

Peterson retains his trade in pianos, organs and sewing machines and may be found, for the present, at the old place, 710 Ladington street.

We are told that a petition for the restoration of Archie Campbell to the police force is circulated and will be presented to the council.

The steam boiler used both to drive our presses and heat the office gave out last Saturday and work has been delayed in consequence.

Earl McNally, infant son of J. N. McNally, of Garth, has been awarded a solid silver, souvenir spoon by the "Lactated Food Co."

It is proposed to disorganize the county of Manistiquette and annex the islands of which it is composed to the counties nearest them.

The Mirror volunteers its services as "reference" of the words war between the Mining Journal and the Menominee Herald.

Note the report of the Farmers' Insurance Co. in this number of The Iron Port. The company seems to be in good shape.

The Snow line will sell round trip tickets, to Detroit and return, to attend the session of the Masonic grand lodge, for \$15.45.

Pat. Callaghan, of Rapid River, wants to know the present address of James Callaghan. Who can inform him?

John Gross offers special inducements to purchasers of groceries. See his advertisement in this paper.

A jury was secured Thursday and the trial of White for the killing of Mercier is on today, Friday.

The election of senators was a short job when the legislators got at it—one ballot in each case.

There has been fun at the rinks all the week—a race every night.

A. H. Crabo and wife are parents—a son born on the 16th.

More snow yesterday and "good going" now.

Too Much Ice.

The Ann Arbor boats have given up the experiment of a winter route between Frankfort and Menominee and are now running to Keweenaw. On the last trip to Menominee the steamer, when near "the door," encountered and got caught in a field of heavy drifting ice, which carried her ten miles out of her course, and dangerously near Washington island. Her forward wheel was "placed in commission" as assistant to the two stern wheels, but failed to accomplish anything. A shift of wind enabled the steamer to extricate herself on Wednesday, after an imprisonment of eighteen hours, and she reached Frankfort, without further incident. The experience of No. 1 demonstrated the impossibility of maintaining a winter route between Frankfort and Menominee.

The Clark Buckle.

Louis Kiehl drove through our streets Monday to show the Clark buckle in use. The exhibition should (and no doubt will) be made in the great cities; there is no comparison, for neatness of appearance, between the old and the new buckle and persons better qualified to judge than the writer say that there is none in convenience of use. Mr. Kiehl says that the demand for the buckle already outruns the facilities for its production but that arrangements are in progress to meet it. That Mr. Clark has "a good thing" is apparent and The Iron Port rejoices with him, regretting only that the manufacture is not carried on in Escanaba.

An Assistant Marshal.

Marshal Ehnerd wore a smile reaching from ear to ear Thursday morning and inquiry as to the wherefore brought out the information that he had that morning secured an assistant. The young man is an Ehnerd and will be ready to vote the republican ticket and go on duty at the city election of 1916. At present his function is to draw subsistence from the material fund and so add to the weight—ten pounds—at which he made his advent, and to it he pays strict attention.

State Convention.

The call, published in another column, gives the date and place for the republican convention to nominate a candidate for justice of the supreme court and two candidates for regents of the university. Our county should send a full delegation—the first instruction to support D. H. Ball for the nomination, from revellite until taps. The call for a county convention may be looked for next week.

An Escanaba Skater Abroad.

The Menominee Herald of Tuesday morning had the following: "The first prize at the rink nasquad Saturday night was captured by Fred Norman of Escanaba."

News of "The Bay."

Some consideration was created Saturday by a rumor that E. C. Nicholson, the sports-

mail carrier, had become lost in the snow while making his round. Happily the rumor proved to be unfounded. Mr. Nicholson is quite short and the snow drifts very high, but he's all right. The date for the next department encampment of the Grand Army has been fixed. It will be held here May 22 and 23. The location was decided by the last encampment. Ex Mayor Milton P. Persons, of De Pere, died Thursday afternoon, at his home at that place, after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. W. E. Reynolds, a contractor and builder, has removed here from Escanaba, secured a house at 613 Walnut street and will open an office in a few days. The increased passenger business of the Keweenaw, Green Bay & Western and the Ahnapee & Western roads has determined the management of the two roads to jointly build a junction depot at Casco. Frank Preatux announces his intention of commencing the erection of a large brick block early in the spring as the weather will permit, on his lot on the east side of Adams street, just south of Flately's livery stable. For Howard Methodists must quit dancing or leave the church. Frozen oranges from Florida are on the Green Bay market. The doctors say they are all right until they show out. Walecewski, of Eaton, died Thursday afternoon, at his residence in Brown Co. jail Wednesday morning. Shortly before noon Tuesday the residence of Mrs. Maria Joannes, 520 Doty street, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen saved it with a damage of only a couple of hundred dollars. Henry Weister, who seems to be worse than the average bad Indian, was sent to jail Monday to await an examination for both incest and rape. J. H. Leonard has left Green Bay to make his permanent home at Marshfield, Wis., where he has been appointed by Governor Upham as bookkeeper of the Upham Manufacturing company.—Advocate.

The Cleveland Outlook.

There are no sales of iron ore to report for the week just closing, but the mining and selling interests centered in Cleveland have been busied with the more important matter of the price basis for 1895. A good deal of unfounded rumor is afloat, as always at the approach of ore-buying time. Talk of an ore pool has filled some newspaper space, but has served no more useful end. As has been pointed out in these columns on several occasions, the diversity of interests involved in ore production and ore carrying, the considerations compelling operation at one property, that do not exist at another; the intermingling of lake and rail interests with those of certain mining companies; and quite as important as any reason, the varying constituency and adaptations of ores to the diverse purposes of furnacemen and steel companies—all these considerations put a pool out of the question. In the attempt to get some consensus as to price, among important producers, it is believed the condition of the ore buying trade has been well canvassed. What the steel-maker will pay and what price the ore trader can maintain, when once a price for standard Bessemer has been named, are prominent considerations.—Iron Trade Review.

W. C. T. U. Items.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Eva B. Pillsbury, 1023 First street, next Thursday afternoon, January 24th.

The Flower Mission Band will meet at the home of Mrs. Fannie McCourt 516 Mary street next Monday afternoon January 21.

White ribbon women all over the world mourn the death of Mrs. F. Lathrop, state president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., which occurred at her home at Jackson, Michigan, January 3rd.

A Law and Order League, for the enforcement of law and order in our city, was organized last Tuesday evening, at the St. Andrew's club room. It is high time that such an organization existed in our midst. The laws are openly and daily, nay, hourly violated. Little children, some only four or five years old can be seen coming from the saloons with pails of beer and little boys can be seen any time on our streets smoking and chewing tobacco. Every local society pledged to moral reform should give the Law and Order League their support.

The Legislators Coming.

A week from to-day, if nothing occurs to prevent, the committee of the legislature charged with the duty of looking into the affairs of the asylum, prison and training school will have performed that duty and will be with us for the day on its way to Lansing via Chicago. The gentlemen will be received and entertained and our city will be the gainer. Leaving out our own representatives, the legislature of the state knows of Escanaba only that here is handled some iron ore and that certain of its "unconquid" consider it an awfully tough town. After Saturday next the members of that committee will know one thing more—that it is a hospitable one. The program is not arranged as this is written, but can consist of little more than a sleighride, a "spread," and some speech-making.

They Will Fight the Law.

In view of the organization of a county Law and Order league, word of which was learned the day previous, a meeting of the members of the Michigan Liquor Dealers' Protective association of the entire county was held at Pfeiffer's hall, Houghton, Monday afternoon. It was decided to raise funds for the defense of the Red Jacket cases and to retain attorneys and fight the battle to the last dieh. The Houghton and Hancock liquor dealers had hoped to keep out of the battle but as there is every prospect of a nice little shindy all along the line they have given up their armor and will do battle valiantly for the privilege of doing business on their \$500 chromo at all such times as customers can be found.

Police Court Notes.

James Gannon, the last of the three young men to come to trial for the scrapping on New Year's eve, suffered for being in bad company. He was not drunk on that occasion—he does not allow himself to be intoxicated at any time—nor did he go into the scrap on his own account; he took a hand merely in defence of his comrade who was hoody, and for so doing the court assessed him \$10 and costs, in all some \$25.

Hugh Early was haled before Justice Glaser Monday on charge of "id and d." He admitted the first but insisted that he had not been intentionally disorderly and the court let him off on payment of costs and a promise to get into the woods at once.

Old House—New Firm.

The old furniture establishment at 710 Ladington street changed hands last Thursday, P. M. Peterson going out and A. Gilmette and F. F. Cleary coming in. The firm name is Gilmette & Cleary, and it is "out for business."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Many News Items Gathered From Our Various Exchanges.

An Explosion at Butte Kills a Hundred Men—Stole \$90,000 and Blew Out His Brains—Carnege's Men Going to strike.

Evans, republican, was chosen governor of Tennessee but the democrats have a majority in the legislature and propose to revise the verdict of the people and give the governorship to the defeated candidate, Turner.

The French president, Casimir-Perier gives his reason for resigning thus: "I am not content to bear the weight of moral responsibilities placed upon me in the condition of powerlessness to which I am condemned."

The funniest strike on record is that of the paupers in an Illinois poorhouse, who refused to do any work unless they were paid. It did not last long—the order was "work or get out" and they came off the perch.

"Billy" Mason was turned down by the caucus of Cook county members of the legislature. Willits is their man, but Callom is safe for re-election.

Senator Hill's opposition to the income tax was of no avail; the appropriation bill necessary to its collection passed the house on Wednesday.

At Butte, Montana, one hundred persons, including the entire fire force, were killed by the explosion of powder in a burning warehouse.

Senator Frye, of Maine, comes next and close after our Senator McMillan—one vote only was cast against him for re-election.

Sovereign and Debs were asked to lead a rebellion at the time of the riots in Chicago but were not quite mad enough to do it.

Christian scientists at Beloit resist the order for vaccination of their children as a condition of admittance to the schools.

The cashier of the National bank of Dover, N. H., stole the funds, \$90,000, and blew out his brains when he was detected.

Geo. F. Hoar is re-elected to the United States senate from Massachusetts and W. E. Chandler from New Hampshire.

No more half-fares for clergymen on the New York Central railway and the parsons are scolding President Depew.

A train "hold up" took place near Ottumwa, Iowa, last Saturday. Two men did it and got away with about \$8,000.

The Nebraska legislature chose John M. Thurston to succeed Gen. Manderson as United States senator.

The governor of South Dakota offers a reward of \$30,000 for the arrest of the defaulting treasurer, Taylor.

Wisconsin wants a house of correction for boys, to keep them away from the adult criminals at Waupun.

A new volcano has broken out in an island of the New Hebrides and has driven its inhabitants away.

The Corrigan stable won \$105,701 last season. It consisted of forty-two horses and won 125 races.

Fifteen hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine was exploded at once at Gibsonville, Ohio. No loss of life.

The republican administration of Wisconsin finds the state treasury empty and the state in debt \$100,000.

Montana sends Lee Mantle and T. H. Carter, both republicans, to the United States senate.

A boiler explosion in the Carnegie mill at Homestead killed two men and wounded two others.

Simson Cobb, of Chicago, vessel owner, died last Monday at the age of fifty eight years.

Anson Eldred, a well known operator in lumber in Menominee and Peshtigo, is dead.

Near Paxton, Nebraska, a settler named Harris and his wife, starving, cut their throats.

Paris anarchists wasted a bomb on the 11th. It went off, all right, but nobody was killed.

Bill Cook, the bank robber, was captured last Saturday at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

The treasurers of Custer county, Montana and Cook county, Wyoming, are "short."

At a fire at Bradford, Pa., last Sunday, a hundred firemen were frozen, two fatally.

Carlisle needs money badly, but he dare not recommend the proposed tax on beer.

Japan's third army is by this time on Chinese soil and results may be looked for soon.

Just to match "Lady Somerset" the W. C. T. U. now speaks of "Lady Willard."

French republicans must "get together" or the Orleans or Bonaparte will slip in.

The Duke of Orleans has gone to the frontier to be ready if France calls him.

Of the hundred victims of the explosion at Butte only forty could be identified.

Jo. Medill refused to allow the use of his name as candidate for senator.

The gold reserve in the treasury is again down to seventy five millions.

China is buying silver in Colorado more largely than ever before.

The trolley cars in Brooklyn were tied up by a strike last Monday.

The Presbyterian church at Fort Howard burned last Monday.

Case's threshing machine works resumed operation this week.

There is trouble at Homestead and another strike is impending.

Another issue of bonds is to be made not later than Feb. 15.

Speaker Crisp is too ill to discharge the duties of his office.

The Pope had a chill Wednesday but no danger is feared.

The Stadt theater, Milwaukee, was burned last Tuesday.

The Navajo Indians are said to be starving.

To Aid the Poor.

The Ladies' Aid society of St. Joseph's parish has decided

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether it is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

CARISSIME TAURORUM.

O Cousin John across the pond, Of simple waist and ringlets blond. Our youth of thee have grown so fond.

A BRAKEMAN'S STORY.

The Tragic End of a Happy Young Life.

It was so quiet outside that when the long freight train would come to a standstill with an abrupt, awkward jerk we could almost hear the big, drifting flakes as they fell.

about him that made us think once in a while that he hadn't been brought up to work, and his hands at first were as soft and white as a girl's.

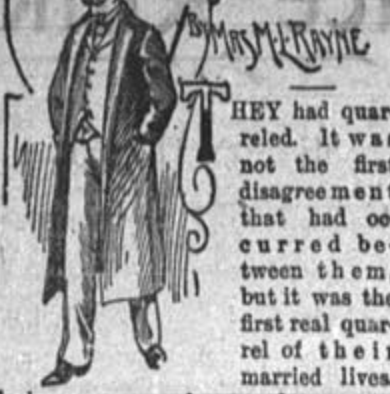
through to Albany, for the next day was a lay off. "Johnny and I fought like beavers against the cold, and, I tell you, it was ticklish work.

PITH AND POINT. Teacher—"Tommy, would you say that a man lies easy, or lies easily?" Tommy—"It depends on the man."

PERSONALS. EDITOR WHITELAW BIRD'S health has been much improved by his trip abroad. JOHN J. INGALLS has started out on an eastern lecturing tour.

Scrofulous Taints. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills. W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe. Sun Paste Stove Polish. Chicago to St. Louis. Ely's Cream Balm. SANTA CLAUS SOAP. BRIGHT HOUSEWIVES USE NO OTHER.

A Peculiar Mistake.



Each was angry, hurt and unreasonable and said things for which there was no excuse except the futile one that grown people will sometimes act like children. It all hinged upon the mere suggestion by George Maynard that his entire family should be invited to eat their first Thanksgiving dinner with them.

"Very well," said his wife, "if you ask your family, of course I must ask mine."

"I don't see any of 'course' about it. We cannot have all our relations visit us at once," said George in a huff.

"But you seem to forget," said his wife, bridling, "that I am quite as fond of my father and mother as you are of yours. I should not care to sit down to dinner on the anniversary of our wedding with not a single relative of my own present."

"You seem to forget me, Alice."

"You're no relative," said Alice. "I want my own people."

"Well, my people shall be my people, and my—"

"They shan't!" interrupted his wife, angrily. "I didn't marry a tribe."

"And what about me? I didn't marry a whole family, did I?"

"I think you are horrid, George Maynard, and I'm just going home to spend my anniversary. And there won't be any d-i-n-n-e-r, so there!"

and the young woman indulged in an undignified fit of weeping.

Nothing exasperates the average man like a woman's tears, when that woman happens to be his wife. If it were his sweetheart, he would melt at the first sign of the briny shower. If it were the housemaid, he would give her a dollar and would tell her there were still as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. But when he has made the woman cry he has sworn to cherish, he goes straight out and bangs the door. This is what George Maynard did. He jammed his hat on his head, squared his shoulders, plunged his hands into his pockets, and walked down the street whistling a devil-may-care tune.

"She'll have the old folks, or she won't have me," he said between his teeth, and increased his pace to such an extent that he nearly sprinted over a baby in a cab propelled by its motor.

This called down such anathemas on his head that he was glad to escape with a profound apology, and then he began to draw a comparison between his Alice and other women, the result of which was that he wound up by saying as he reached his office:

"She's a darling, and I'm a brute; she shall have her own way about her folks. What sort of a wife would she be, anyway, if she didn't love her own people better than any others in the world, I'd just like to know?"

And a small voice—where do these insinuating small voices come from?—bade him remember that he was glad to get her on any terms, and would have cheerfully adopted the whole family—small brother included—rather than have given her up.

"That woman who exchanged her farm land for city property has been here again," said his confidential clerk as Mr. Maynard entered his office that morning.

"Another woman?" he groaned, taking off his greatcoat; "what does she want now?"

"Oh, she is dissatisfied. Says we haven't dealt fair with her, and wants an accounting of all money paid to our firm since she began to do business with us."

"Why, the woman must be crazy. It is her who has lost in the deal. Her ramshackle old property is absolutely worthless for cow pasture. And we gave her valuable city lots in exchange, more's the pity."

"That's what I told her, and she became very abusive, and had just left the office when you came in. She's on the warpath, and no mistake."

"I'll settle the business once and forever," said Mr. Maynard, and, seating himself at his desk, he penned a rapid communication to the woman in the case:

"MADAME—From this time forward I wish to have nothing more to do with you or your affairs in any shape or manner. All further communication must be held through my lawyer, whose address I inclose. Respectfully,
"GEORGE MAYNARD."

At that moment a telegram was handed to George. It was from his partner, who wished him to be in a neighboring city at one o'clock on that day, where a very important case needed his attention. He looked at the clock. He had twenty minutes to reach the depot, get his ticket and catch the next train. He was often called out of town in this peremptory manner, and he was prepared at his office for such an emergency. As his clerk hurried some papers into a valise for him and ordered a hansom he sat down and wrote a few lines to his wife:

"DEAR OLD GIRL: We must not quarrel over our affairs. I feel shaky every time I think of this morning. Forgive me, dearest. Let us kiss and make up. Oh, by the way, I will not be home until Thursday. The Cross & Crest suit is on. Wire me if you need anything. Love and kisses. Your own
"GEORGE."

He sent his letter to Alice by messenger and dropped the other in a mail box and went off quite light-hearted and happy, for he hoped to win this case, and that might more money for Alice.

Mr. Maynard was very angry for

some time after her husband left the house, and she cried and stormed by turns as she recalled each hateful word and expression of his, and tried to feel that she had been very badly used. But she was a healthy, active, sensible little woman, and soon a natural reaction of feeling set in, and she loved her George again better than any one else, and concluded to sacrifice her own feelings and invite his people to their anniversary dinner. So she wrote a dear little letter to his mother and invited every member of the family by name to dine with them on Thanksgiving day and signed herself "Your affectionate daughter Alice."

Then she mailed the letter and felt happy in having done her duty. She had just sat down to plan out a menu for the coming dinner, when the housemaid ushered in a messenger boy.

"Oh, dear, George has gone off to that horrid trial," she said to herself as she tore open the envelope and read the letter it contained. The girl looked at her curiously, for she sat white and rigid like a woman turned to stone.

"Is there any message?" asked the boy.

"None," said Alice, with white lips, and sat down in her own room to think.

She could not make it seem true. That George, her George, should have left her forever after a paltry quarrel, seemed an utter and vague impossibility. But was it a paltry quarrel? Had they not both said words that would better have been left unsaid? She clasped her poor little aching head and tried to think—think—think.

Of course, it is easy enough to guess what has happened. George, dear old stupid, had put the letter for the real estate widow in the envelope addressed to Alice, and the result is what we have seen.

But the poor girl had not yet reached the topmost pinnacle of despair. While she was still trying to collect her thoughts, several hours after the first blow had fallen, there came a second one. The housemaid appeared upon the scene with a second letter in her hand. It had been opened and was not addressed to her.

"There's a crazy woman downstairs," said the girl. "I cannot understand what she means. She is old and ugly, and she says Mr. Maynard is a wicked, designing man, and has trifled with her affections. You ought to see her, ma'am!"

Then Alice read the letter, which should have been addressed to her, but no such thought enlightened her distracted mind. Nor did it add very much to her misery, either, for she was suffering all that was possible at the moment.

When things are at their worst they always begin to mend. At that moment a man's voice—a dear welcome sound to one pair of ears—was heard downstairs. There was a brief alter-

cation, and George Maynard mounted the staircase in about four jumps, rushed into the room and caught his wife in his arms.

"Sir!" she exclaimed, with a whole volume of indignation concentrated in one word.

"It's all right, darling," he exclaimed; "I've seen the old cat downstairs. It seems that I put your letter, sweetheart, into the envelope addressed to her, and vice versa. I suppose you got hers and didn't know what to make of it?"

Alice never came so near fainting in her life, but she braced up and listened to George's explanation about his missing the train and going back to the office to finish up some work before he went home. And soon they were both laughing heartily over the mistake which had so aroused the indignation, who was given her own letter and gotten rid of unceremoniously.

The dinner? Oh, that was the success of the season, as all holiday dinners should be. A few days before the event George wrote a letter to Alice's father and mother inviting them to be present, as it was their anniversary. He did not intend to let his wife outdo him in generosity, and it was a goodly company that sat down to the feast, where turkeys and venison were flanked by small forests of celery and islands of cranberry sauce.

But there was something there besides the essence of things good to eat. George and Alice had both experienced the truth of the poet's verse:

"And to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness in the brain."

They beamed with love and reconciliation, and on this principle of altruism they developed a warm atmosphere of holiday sunshine to which all present contributed.

As the realization of a danger past is a source of thankfulness, this spirit appropriate to the occasion filled the hearts of the young host and hostess, and never, even on their wedding day a year previous, had they been so entirely satisfactory to themselves and their friends as on this holiday occasion.—Detroit Free Press.

—Rye is said to grow wild in Anatolia and Turkestan, as well as between the Black and Caspian seas. Its original home is believed to be somewhere between the Austrian Alps and the Ural.



WAS TOO CORDIAL.

CHOLLY—Did she invite you to call?
CHAFFY—Yes; but I'll not do it.
CHOLLY—Why?
CHAFFY—She told me to bring my fancy work and stay all day.

The Lady Medico.
She's learned in sphygmometry, alert in anthropometry, is deft at ophthalmometry and wields a skillful knife. She glows in joy dissectional. In cuts and jabs correctional; the scalpel's introspectional's her keenest joy in life. Her hobby is spectroscopy, stethoscopy, microscopy, and laryngoscopy, zymoscopy and all that.
Knows all hydrothecaule, tentaculi, animalcule and zoanthocelaucous—but, gosh—just see—that—hat!
—Cincinnati Enquirer.



A DECISION WITHOUT WORDS.
She—You have seen pupa and he has said no?
He—My dear, he said nothing; but I am led to believe you can never be mine.—Judge.

The New Rector.
A few days ago, on the eve of the induction of a new rector into an East Anglian parish, the verges went to one of the church wardens and said: "If you please, sir, the new rector is to be inducted next Tuesday week, and I have come to ask you whether you will be able to be present."
"Certainly," said the church warden, "and I hope there will be an overflowing congregation."—Tid-Bits.

The Farmer's Little Joke.
"All our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the old subscriber.
The editor of the Bugle grabbed his pencil.
"Tell us all about it," said the editor.
"What we want is the news. What stirred it up?"
"Plowin'."—Indianapolis Journal.

Strong Man.
Bacon—That man Black, who plays the heavy villain in the new drama, must have a wonderful constitution.
Egbert—Why?
Bacon—He smokes an entire box of cigarettes in the first act and doesn't die until the last act.—Yonkers Statesman.

Phrase for His Wife.
Mr. Benedict—I met Mrs. Evertorcken this morning. What a brilliant talker she is!
Mr. Evertorcken—Yes. I often think she ought not to have married and settled down to domestic life.
"Why not?"
"What a female barber she would have made!"—N. Y. Press.

WELL POSTED.
O'Hoolihan—I came to get some medicine for my sick wife.
Dr. Emudee—I can't prescribe without seeing her.
O'Hoolihan—Well, ye can't do that. The last doctor said not to let any man see her.—Brooklyn Life.

Not Taken as a Compliment.
Cobbler—Van Gilder, the painter, had a narrow escape from being drowned recently, hadn't he?
Stone—Yes; and now he won't speak to me.
Cobbler—Why not?
Stone—I referred to him as a struggling artist.—Answers.

A Necessary Formality.
"When does Miss Ansoforth make her debut in society?"
"Just as soon as society will give its consent."—Chicago Record.

A Conflating Interest.
City Boarder—Don't you see that you could make this place a great deal healthier by draining that swamp across the road?
Farmer—So the boarders all says; en I'd dew it in er minit of 'tweren't fer my son John.
City Boarder—Why does he object?
Farmer—Wal, yer see, he runs ther drug store down tew ther village.—Life.

The First Whiff—Tiff.
"By the way, Edwin, I should, perhaps, have told you before that I really cannot endure tobacco."
"All the better, darling. My views are not advanced, and though I smoke a good deal myself, I never would desire that you should. You need, therefore, give yourself no anxiety about the fact that tobacco does not agree with you."—Judge.

Discouraging Road Agents.
Traveler (angrily)—Why don't you railroad men do something to put a stop to train robbing?
Railroad Magnate—That is just what we are working at now.
"Glad to hear it."
"Yes; we are thinking of raising fares, so that the passengers won't have enough left to tempt train-robbers."—N. Y. Weekly.

Wants the Other Half.
Man wants but little here below
Of wealth's bright golden calf;
But when he gets the horns and heels
He wants the other half.
—Gorham Journal.

A PRACTICAL REVERIE.
Is she dreaming of orange flowers?
Is she writing a poem on love?
Is she building Spanish towers,
In the midst of silken bowers.
The sweet little innocent dear?
Oh, no—she's only trying to invent a costume
Which will suit all her friends with wild envy
and gloom.
—Truth.

Handicapped for a Reason.
"Must I," he whispered, "ask your mamma first?" She shook her head.
"No," she answered, "you did right to ask me first. I am entitled to that handicap on account of ma being a widow."—Detroit Tribune.

Logical Reasoning.
"You certainly told me to embrace my privilege."
"Well, but I didn't tell you to embrace my daughter."
"No; but to embrace your daughter is a privilege."—Tammany Times.

A Change.
Old Boarder—What's for breakfast?
Hope not ham and eggs again.
Waiter Girl—No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning.
"Thank the stars! What is it?"
"Only ham."—N. Y. Weekly.

He Located Him.
"They say old Smith never subscribed for a newspaper?"
"Never."
"Where is he now?"
"Blowin' out the gas in some hotel!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

A Safe Stopping-Place.
"Why do so many novels end just at the marriage of the hero and heroine?"
"The author stops there because he wants to leave them while they're happy."—N. Y. World.

Want the Earth.
Prof. Longhair—What do you consider equal rights?
Miss Shorthair—The possession of what we now have, together with all that man enjoys.—Puck.

Good Prospects.
"What's the outlook for a newspaper in this town?"
"First-class. We've got a map of a railroad, six candidates for postmaster and it ain't ten miles to where the circus shows!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THREE BOLD, BAD BOYS.

Anecdotes Which Concern Some Children of Foted Parents.

To be famous is surely enjoyable, but to be the father of an infant phenomenon is a happiness ecstatic. Ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts has a small son who is already a celebrity. He laid the foundation of his reputation at four years of age by deliberately turning a garden hose upon James Russell Lowell, who had come to call, reducing that distinguished gentleman to such a hopeless condition of soak that he was obliged to go home and change his clothes.

When young Russell was sent to school for the first time—not so very long ago—the teacher tried by questioning to find out how much he knew. Strange to say, the boy appeared lamentably ignorant of pretty nearly everything. He could not even tell whether the United States were a republic or a monarchy. Finally the instructor in despair asked him to name the governor of Massachusetts.

"I don't know," said the boy.

"Well," said the teacher, warmly, "when you see your father this evening ask him to tell you."

Next day young Russell came to school again, and the instructor asked him if he had found out who was governor of Massachusetts.

"Yes," replied the boy. "Father says that he is governor, but he is such a liar that I don't know whether to believe him or not."

Gov. Russell tells that story with much gusto.

Young Russell had a new baby sister at just about that time. He did not regard the addition to the family with much favor. One day he was intrusted with the care of her, with instructions to wheel her about in her carriage. He fastened the carriage to the tail of a grocery wagon, and only an accidental discovery by the driver of the vehicle saved the infant from being carried off. Being asked to explain why he had done such a thing, the boy stated that he had often heard of children being run away with by horses, and he wanted to see something of that sort.

A great friend of Gov. Russell is Prof. Josiah Royce, the famous inductive philosopher of Cambridge. The latter gentleman has a son of about the same age, who is considered to rival young Russell as a phenomenon and infant terrible. Little Royce has been brought up from the cradle on rather unusual principles. From his earliest infancy he was made a subject of scientific experiments. For example, to test the acuteness of sensations of pain in a very young infant he was stuck—not barbarously, but in a gentle way—with needles.

Most children are treated as if their opinions were not worth considering. Not so with young Royce. If he has anything to say or views to express, he is listened to with respectful attention. One day, when he was just five years old, he went to his mother and told her he did not wish her to have a certain "tea," for which she had already sent out invitations.

"What is your reason, my son?" said Mrs. Royce.

"I have no reason," replied the boy, "but I have made up my mind that I don't want those people to come here on Friday."

"I am sorry for that," said Mrs. Royce; "but, inasmuch as you can give me no good reason for doing so, I can not consent to withdraw my invitations."

"Well," said the child, "I am decided not to have those people here, anyway."

Nothing more was said on the subject. On the day appointed for the tea, Mrs. Royce had everything arranged for the reception of her guests. Nobody came. Her astonishment may well be imagined. Certainly no mistake had been made in the date mentioned on the cards she had sent out. Yet not a soul appeared. At 6:30 o'clock two or three relatives arrived. They looked very mournful.

"This is very sudden," they said. "We had received no notification of the sad event."

"What sad event?" asked Mrs. Royce, mystified.

"Why—er—the death," said one of the relatives.

"There has been no death," said Mrs. Royce, more astonished than ever. "No death? Then why the crape on the door?"

Investigation developed the fact that young Royce had gone to an undertaker's shop and obtained a funeral crape, which he hung on the doorbell. The guests who came saw the dismal emblem of mortality and refrained from entering the house.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio has a small son who is considered a phenomenon. When he was five years old he came down to supper first one day, and the family found him a few minutes later with the empty sugar bowl by him and the lumps of sugar stacked up in odd-looking pyramids all over the table. Being asked for an explanation of the performance, he said, indicating one pyramid after another:

"This is father's tombstone; this is grandmother's tombstone, and this is aunt's tombstone."

He had a cemetery for the whole family laid out.—Philadelphia Times.

RUSSIA'S ARISTOCRACY.
It Embraces a Million Noblemen and Princesses Who Are Shop Girls.

Russia possesses six hundred and fifty thousand nobles, without counting three hundred and fifty thousand whose titles are not hereditary. Among the Russian nobility there are many of foreign origin. The Russian social code recognizes four categories or estates (Soslavia), that is to say, nobles, priests, town dwellers and peasants. The character of their employment distinguishes these classes from one another. Each is dependent on the czar for all its privileges; and the emperor has absolute power to change the condition of his subjects from a high to a low estate. None of these classes possesses either a historical, a political or a social individuality. The Russian

aristocracy is deprived of political importance, and it can not boast of such chivalrous qualities as distinguished the French nobles. For the present, it lacks sufficient good sense or education to play any part in public life. Russian aristocrats all desire to be considered as direct descendants of the Boyars, merely because it is pleasant to be such, and thus get a position of social superiority. Their ambition goes no higher. The Boyars, like the feudal western landowners, are the descendants of the men who of old composed the Russian prince's army. The member of the Russian aristocracy have in great part retained their places at court, so that there can be encountered most of the old historic names. Children of both sexes inherit the titles of their parents.

The Russian aristocracy is distinguished by overweening pride and haughtiness, and at the same time there is often united to this, in a bizarre contrast, a certain snobbishness. Access to the circles of high society is very difficult; it is only possible to penetrate into them if well born and well connected. The Russians rarely abandon their titles, being too proud of them to quit them easily. A marriage between a poor gentleman and a rich stranger, or vice versa, is considered in this country as a shameful mesalliance, and the couple would not be received in the aristocratic salons of the capital. Tolstoy, as well as Prince Maschinsky, director of the newspaper Grajdanine, has given in his novel very exact and graphic descriptions of Russian high life. But with all their innate pride, the Russian great folk have never looked upon work as degrading. Thus if need be they will adopt with ease and without mauve honte any office, any public charge. There is at St. Petersburg a prince who serves in the customhouse, and many nobles and titled men become professors, schoolmasters, even actors. In a pastry-cook shop at Moscow some princesses of high blood stand behind the counter; others will become governesses, companions, housekeepers, telegraph clerks—in fact, will adopt any employment that may turn up.—Leisure Hour.

SEWER GAS IN HOUSES.
A Vehicle for Bacteria that Produce Disease.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the underground system of laying pipes to carry off the waste of a large population is the backward rush of polluted air and gas which, unless checked, enters houses in large quantities.

Sewer gas of itself does not contain any substances which can be said directly to cause disease, though it might do harm indirectly by impairing the vitality, or resisting power, of the system, thus exposing it to disease.

It is the organic substances which sewer gas bears along with it, and which have been shown to contain bacteria, that directly produce disease. Just as a soap bubble carries the essential ingredients of soap, so a bubble of sewer gas carries with it minute particles of organic material which may contain the actual germs of disease. These germs may be deposited on the walls or furniture, or be directly inhaled.

Among the diseases, the spread of which has, with a reasonable degree of certainty, been attributed to the escape of sewer gas, are diphtheria, typhoid fever and septicaemia, or wound-infection fever.

The presence of sewer gas in a house is sometimes suspected when the silver is found to tarnish quickly. This, of course, does not deserve the name of a test, but it may properly lead to an examination of the premises.

A rough test for the escape of sewer gas may be made as follows: Pour a half-ounce of peppermint oil into the sewer pipe in the cellar—that is, into the trap—and close the drain. If the smell of the oil can be detected coming from the basins, sinks or closets in the other parts of the house, it may be fairly assumed that sewer gas escapes likewise.

Traps of unused basins should be occasionally flushed with water so that they may not become dry by evaporation. Traps are especially likely to be dry in houses which have for a time been unattended. Sewer gas undoubtedly escapes under these circumstances, and the walls become the resting-place of numerous germs whose spores may be capable of producing infection.

It is undoubtedly safer for a sleeping apartment to be furnished with wash basins and pitcher than with the most approved and modern system of plumbing. A house is best furnished with as few connected basins as possible, and those well trapped.—Youth's Companion.

"—Esthetic persons in Boston, U. S. A., are groaning over the habit indulged in by literary ladies of chewing gum while reading their papers to the various societies," says the London News. "On the other hand lecturers complain that the view from the platform of a whole audience diligently chewing gum, with all the varied facial distortions attendant upon the practice, is as disagreeable as it is distracting to the thoughts. One peculiarly sensitive man, a reciter, declares that he often feels in danger of breaking down through disappointment. Whether he gives them tragedy, comedy or farce, the assembly goes on chewing gum all the same."

—In cities, where space is valuable, stables are now built upward, as well as buildings designed for human occupancy. In such establishments horses are never stabled on the ground floor, which is reserved mainly for vehicles, but in the basement or on the second floor, which are reached by runways. Such modern stables are provided with steam elevators, upon which carriages may be taken to and from the ground floor.

—For several centuries the purse was always worn fastened to the girdle. A cutpurse got his name from the fact that rather than take the time to loose the purse from the belt, where it was secured by buckles, he cut the straps.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., PUBLISHERS. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, by Carrier or Mail, \$2.00...

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich., January 10, 1903. To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them...

The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, issued a manifesto on the 17th. It was addressed to Senator Buffet and dwells upon the dangers of the present crisis...

"The hour is near at hand when the country will wish to return to the form of government which was the glory of its past and is the guarantee of its future."

Nearly a million of gold left New York on the steamship Paris Wednesday and the reserve in the United States treasury has sunk to very near the low mark...

The annual banquet of the Michigan club, on Washington's birthday, will be a love-feast sure enough. Senator McMillan will be toastmaster and the vice-presidents for the evening will consist of Gov. Rich, the republican ex-governors...

The petition further states that the sending of another commission will force the treatment of the issue strictly upon its merits. Prejudice has been largely removed and partisanship eliminated to a greater degree than ever.

Recent developments show that the late economical democratic administration of Wisconsin has left a good large legacy of debt for the present republican administration to pay.

Northern democrats kick when their southern brethren sit down on a pension bill for the benefit of a northern Democrat. It was all right when Hokkismith

raided republican pensioners—the case of Judge Long is in point—but when Jones, of Virginia interposed to delay or defeat the passage of a bill to pension Gen. John A. McClernand it was all wrong.

"Nature has made a kind provision that animals living in a cold climate should have a heavy covering," said a traveling man to a reporter of the Enquirer in Cincinnati.

Editor Russell, of the Marquette Mining Journal, overshooting the mark in his attempted belittling of Congressman Stephenson, and the articles savor so much of spite that their effect is lost.

There has never been a serious strike in our works in my lifetime," said Lord Swansen, and this was at a time when the persons employed at the furnaces and in collieries must have numbered 4,000.

The supreme court of the United States on Thursday denied the petition of Eugene V. Debs and others, participants in the big strike, for a writ of error.

The elections have given the minority in congress some of the courage it took away from the majority. Mr. Cleveland's tariff proposals have no chance of adoption.

Liliokalani gives it up. She sees that she has no chance for restoration to the throne of Hawaii and asks the president to annex the islands to the United States and give her a pension.

A sportsman thus writes the Free Press concerning "the poor settler" and his regard for the game law: "My experience is that they are not in it a little bit."

William Springer reforming the financial system of the United States is enough to make a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store smile. It would take William a week to work out on his plate the difference between half a dozen dozen and six dozen dozen.

Ex-President Harrison shows American grit and a level head in insisting upon it that an ex-president is nothing more than an American citizen.

The United States will take in the Hawaiian Islands and build the cable. Do not hurry matters. The present foolery will not last.

The senate has passed the deficiency appropriation bill, and in it is embodied the appropriation for the collection of the income tax.

Casimir-Perier's precipitate resignation in what looks like a fit of pique, must impress the world that after all the peculiarities of French politics have been noted, there is still a marked peculiarity of French character which no governmental system will ever transform into anything but a constant source of danger.

upon it that an ex-president is nothing more than an American citizen. Because he has filled the highest office within the gift of the people is no reason that he should remain the balance of his life nursing his retired dignity.

The attempt to choke off all bills amending city charters pending the consideration of the general bill was unwise. The cities, our own among the number, need the relief, and there is neither right nor reason in refusing to consider their petitions.

Chauncey M. Depew has called down upon himself the wrath of Methodist ministers in New York for withdrawing their half-rate privilege for travel over the Vanderbilt system, on the claim that the privileges have been abused.

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The scandal concerning Judge Ricks has gone too far to be ignored. If the judge is innocent he will welcome the proposal to impeach him.

Col. James Pickens, of Pickens, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, is credited with the declaration that the price of iron ore must remain at substantially the figure of last season.

Casimir-Perier, the French president, has resigned and the way is open for an Orleans prince (if there is one capable) or a Bonaparte to come to the front.

James McMillan is the only United States senator who holds his seat by the unanimous vote of the electoral body.

There is joy in the camp of the democrats; Hill has dined with Grover.

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A SPORTING DUCHESS.

An Interesting Sketch of a Picturesque English Woman.

She Managed Her Own Horses in Person, Wore Masculine Apparel and Handled the English Language with Fluent Recklessness.

Caroline, dowager duchess of Montrose, who died recently at the age of eighty, was a fine example of that eccentricity which only a woman of rank can permit herself without being called vulgar, says the New York World. Her conduct was far removed from what would be considered proper in polite American society.

The duchess managed one of the largest racing stables in England with much success. Her language on the race-course was marked by a vigor and a wealth of profanity which were not surpassed by many racing men.

Although horse-racing was her chief interest, it did not occupy her undivided attention. She had engaged extensively in matrimony, having married three husbands. This record would not, of course, be remarkable, but the duchess has had no divorces. Her first two husbands died and the last is now a widower.

During the latter part of her racing career her horses ran under the name of Mr. Manton. For three years they were in the name of her last husband, young Henry Milner, but she quarreled with him and Mr. Manton's name reappeared. Recently she had the horses in the Newmarket races.

"Mr. Manton" has been a familiar figure in the paddock at every great English race meeting. Next to that of the venerable Sir John Astley, it was probably the best known.

The duchess was tall and straight and heavily built. In her youth she had been rather good looking, a woman of a high-bred English type. But when her youthful charms passed away she made unfortunate attempts to replace them. Her harsh and heavily lined face was painted and her hair was of a golden hue produced by chemical agents.

On the race-course she wore tailor-made clothes of a very horsey cut, including check-gowns, covert coats, white cravats with horseshoe pins and felt hats. At the theaters and social functions she did not scruple to appear in very low-cut evening dress. This, as Mr. Bill Nye has noted, is quite a well established custom among the antique English ladies.

The duchess was originally Hon. Caroline Agnes Beresford, daughter of the second Lord Decies, and a relative of the gallant naval officer, Lord Charles Beresford and of Lord William Beresford, whose engagement to the American duchess of Marlborough is reported. The second Lord Decies was born in 1773, and his daughter Caroline made her first appearance somewhere about 1814.

In 1836 she married James Graham, fourth duke of Montrose, who was also marquis of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, earl of Montrose, earl of Kincardine, Viscount Dundaff, Lord Graham, Aberthven, Muggdock and Fintrie, in Scotland; Earl and Baron Graham, in England, etc.

The duke was the head of one of the most historic families in the United Kingdom, his ancestor having been the great marquis of Montrose, who maintained Charles I.'s cause so successfully, in Scotland, that, but for the surprise at Phillipsburgh, the commonwealth might never have been established.

The duchess' third and eldest surviving son is now duke. He is forty-four years of age. The late duke was a horse owner and a sportsman, and his wife associated herself enthusiastically in his pursuits. When he died she consoled herself by marrying, in 1866, Mr. W. S. Stirling-Crawford, who was even more of a racing man than the duke. He won the Derby with Sefton, in 1878. For seventeen years they led a happy and active sporting career.

Then Mr. Crawford died and his stable passed entirely under his widow's management. Mr. Manton now came into existence and became famous.

She was in the habit of bidding for yearlings in public, and of superintending the stables personally, abusing the men in the strongest sort of language when they did not do their work properly. She had also more than one public dispute with racing men, in which her expetive force was exhibited, among others, with Robert Sherrard, the well-known trainer and owner on Newmarket heath.

The duchess furnished material for a comic opera entitled "The Merry Duchess," which was produced here some ten years ago.

In 1888, the lamented Mr. Crawford having been dead for five years, she married her third husband, Marcus Henry Milner, a man now thirty years of age. The duchess, it will be perceived, was old enough to be his grandmother.

Knows the Bible by Heart.
There is now at La Rochelle, France, an old man of the name of Jules Zostot, who possesses a marvelous memory. He knows by heart all the verses in the Bible. You can ask him at random any of these verses, no matter if it begins with a sentence or is a continuation of the preceding verse—his memory is never defective—and he will recite the lines. Some members of the La Rochelle synod have caused him to go with success through a most difficult experiment on the subject.

A Time Saver.
The value of the electric light as a saver of time is strikingly illustrated in a return just made of the average time occupied by ships in passing through the Suez canal. With the electric light the journey is accomplished in eight minutes under twenty hours. Without the light thirty-one hours and twenty-four minutes

TO SUCCEED MANDERSON.

Nebraska Politicians Say Thurston Will Be Their Next Senator.

John M. Thurston is a Vermonter by birth. He was born at Montpelier, August 21, 1847, and his parents moved to Wisconsin when he was seven years old. He grew up at Madison and Beaver Dam, and was admitted to the bar at Portage, Wis., May 21, 1869. He came to Omaha in the same year and hung out his shingle as an attorney, but business was very slow coming his way, and it generally passed his door when it did. Omaha was then a city of about fifteen thousand, and there were more attorneys there than there was law business for.

Mr. Thurston found Omaha a very poor place to begin the practice of the law, but he remained, held down his office chair by day, and slept there at



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON.

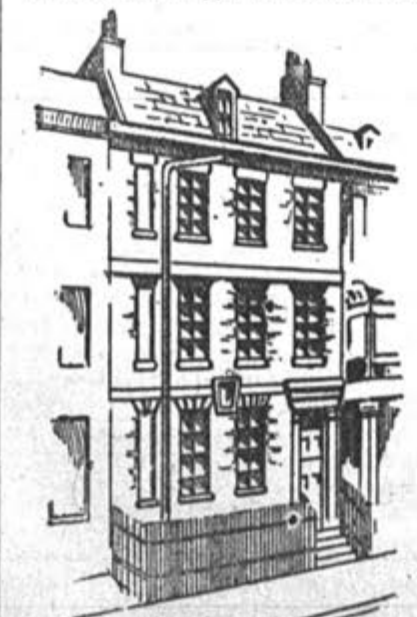
night, determined to let no opportunity escape. In 1872 he was elected a member of the city council; in 1874 he became city attorney and in 1875 a member of the legislature. In 1880 he was a presidential elector and the messenger who carried the vote of Nebraska to Washington to be counted for Garfield. He then became a politician of more than local fame, and was delegate-at-large to the republican national conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was chairman of the Nebraska delegation in the convention of 1884, and seconded the nomination of Gen. John A. Logan. In 1885 he was chosen temporary chairman of the convention. The two speeches delivered in these two conventions stamped Mr. Thurston as one of the graceful and effective orators of the republican party. In 1889 he was chosen president of the national republican league, and reelected in 1890.

He has held no political office higher than member of the legislature, but was the republican candidate for judge of the district court in 1875. He was defeated, but by courtesy in the west a man who is even an aspirant for an office receives the title, and Mr. Thurston has been called judge from that day to this in Omaha. He has now succeeded to the title of general, but no one knows how or when he received it, unless it comes from abbreviation of his official position as general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system. He was appointed assistant attorney for the Union Pacific railroad in 1879, and in 1888 became the general solicitor, which position he has held ever since. But when he is elected to the United States senate Mr. Thurston will resign and sever his connection with the railroad. It is understood that he has already arranged for a partnership in the general practice of law.

CARLYLE'S OLD HOUSE.

It is to be Purchased by Subscription and Filled with Relics.

An influential committee has been formed in England recently for the consideration of the project of purchasing Carlyle's old house at Chelsea. It includes the names of Marquis of Ripon, Lord Houghton, Lord Tennyson, Sir Gavin Duffy, Prof. Huxley, Archdeacon Farrar, Dr. Garnett, Prof. Mason, Leslie Stephen and Dr. Spence Watson, and an appeal has been issued



CARLYLE HOUSE.

for funds. About £4,000 will be required, the price of the house being £1,760. When purchased the property will be vested in trustees, and it is intended that a collection of Carlyle memorials should be gradually accumulated, with a view to the house being opened as a kind of museum. Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, of Edinburgh (Carlyle's niece), has offered to place in the house sufficient of the old furnishings to form a substantial nucleus for the collection. Of the numbers that annually visit the house no record has been kept. Last year between six and seven hundred people visited the birthplace at Ecclefechan, and considering the relative accessibility of the two places, it may be taken as certain that the visitors to Chelsea would be numerous.

Makes Identity Certain.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

Blue the Badge of Service.

From the thirteenth to the seventeenth century a blue coat in England

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31, A. D. 1894 of the condition and affairs of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, located at Escanaba, Michigan, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan and doing business in the counties of Schoolcraft, Delta and Menominee in said State.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, President. F. G. DODGE, Secretary. P. O. Address of Secretary, Manistique, Mich.

MEMBERSHIPS.

1. Number of members December 31, of previous year.....	234
2. Number of members added during the present year.....	21
3. Total.....	255
4. Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year, and policies canceled by reason of sale or otherwise.....	64
Number of members now belonging to company.....	191

RISKS.

1. Amount of property at risk December 31, of previous year.....	\$271,655
2. Amount of risks added during present year.....	18,950
3. Total.....	\$290,605
4. Deduct risks canceled, withdrawn, or terminated.....	61,910
5. Net amount now at risk by company.....	\$228,695

RESOURCES.

1. Whole amount of premium or deposit notes belonging to the company (carried inside).....	\$.....
2. Reduction of above by assessments.....
3. Unassessed portion of said notes belonging to company.....
4. Cash on hand.....	\$ 65.95
5. Assessments of past year uncollected.....	230.29
6. Assessments of prior years uncollected (Carried inside).....	161.31
7. Nature and amount of all other resources.....
8. Total available resources.....	457.55

LIABILITIES.

1. For losses due and payable.....	446.15
2. For Losses not matured, \$370.00; resisted, \$.....	370.00
3. Due or to become due for borrowed money.....
4. Nature and amount of all other claims.....
5. Total Liabilities.....	\$16 15

INCOME.

1. Premium or deposit notes taken during the year (carried inside).....
2. Cash premiums received during the year.....	17 70
3. Cash collected on assessments levied during the year.....	322.52
4. Cash collected on assessments levied in prior years.....	170.00
5. Cash from membership or policy fees.....	31.50
6. Cash from increased or decreased insurance.....
7. Cash income from all other sources.....	1.00
8. Total cash income.....	\$542.72
9. Add cash balance at close preceding year.....	135.49
10. Total receipts and income.....	678 21

EXPENDITURE.

1. Losses actually paid during the year (of which \$254.00 occurred in prior year).....	254.00
2. Salaries and fee paid to officers and directors (Schedule A).....	178.40
3. Fees retained (or remitted to assured) by agents or collectors.....	74.80
4. Amount of premium or deposit notes returned to members whose policies were discontinued or canceled (carried inside).....
5. Assessments charged off as uncollectible (carried inside).....
6. All other expenditures (Schedule B).....	105.06
7. Total expenses actually paid during the year.....	\$612.26

SCHEDULE A.

Name of Officer or Director to whom paid.	Amount.
Emeril Trudeau, Secretary fees.....	\$100.00
John Sexton, President fees.....	62.25
Peter Laux, Director fees.....	8.80
David Spielmaker, Director fees.....	7.35
Total Schedule A.....	\$178.40

SCHEDULE B.

Items of "all other Expenses."	Amount.
Emeril Trudeau, postage, stationery, traveling.....	\$ 30.30
John Sexton, postage, stationery, traveling.....	16 16
Peter Laux, postage, stationery, traveling.....	12 20
David Spielmaker, stationery, traveling.....	1.60
George Gallup, printing and stationery.....	14 20
Escanaba Mirror, printing applications etc.....	25.65
D. G. McGurr.....	4.00
John Sexton for record and registering letters.....	.95
Total Schedule B.....	\$105.06

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

- How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans., one.
- What is the amount of all the assessments made during the year? Ans., \$552.81.
- What is the rate per cent of such assessments on the property insured? Ans., 2 mill per cent.
- What is the rate per cent of such assessments on the premium or deposit notes? Ans.,per cent.
- What amount was Re-assessed for assessments that were not paid? Ans., \$.....
- What amount of losses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? \$.....
- Does the company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? If so how much? Ans.,.....
- What is the aggregate valuation of real property insured by the company? Ans., \$57,370.00.
- What proportion of damage or actual loss sustained on real property does the company pay? Ans.,.....
- What is the aggregate valuation of personal property insured by the company? Ans., \$171,325.00.
- What proportion of damage or actual loss sustained on personal property does the company pay? Ans.,.....

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. County of Delta, }

John Sexton, president, and Emeril Trudeau, secretary of said company, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof, and that they have good reason to believe, and do believe, said statement to be true.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Garden, in said state and county, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1895.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. County of Delta, }

John Sexton and Emeril Trudeau being duly sworn, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they are the retiring president and secretary, respectively of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Schoolcraft, Delta and Menominee counties, that a true and correct copy of the foregoing statement has been filed in the office of the clerk of Delta county, and that said statement has also been published in a public newspaper of said County, and farther deponents say not.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Garden, in said state and county this 15th day of January, A. D. 1895.

Health Officer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations to clean up their respective premises forthwith, under penalty of ordinance No. 9, which reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to suffer any filth or stagnant water, or any dead animal, or any putrid or unwholesome meats, or any fouled or offensive drain, sink, or privy, or any other unwholesome filthy or offensive substance or thing to remain on his lot or premises, or in his house, barn or other building, or in any street or alley adjoining his lot or premises, from the line of street or alley abutting upon such lot or premises to the middle thereof, within the city of Escanaba. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each offense." All back yards, cellars, cess pools, privy vaults, alleys, etc., must be given immediate attention.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, Health Officer.

Latest By Mail and Wire.

The Chinese government attempts to repair its losses by condemning to death the commanders of its defeated forces. The prospect of peace is dim. The Chinese emperor proclaims war to the end, let the end be what it may.

Felix Faure was chosen president of the

French republic to succeed Casimir-Perier. The election was by the national assembly, not by popular vote.

Senator Cullom is named for re-election by Illinois republicans. The vote in caucus was 103 to 21 and was made unanimous.

Baking Powder.
Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.



PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Groceries.

Special • Cash • Sale!

Monday and Tuesday,
JANUARY 21 AND 22, 1895.

CALL FOR PRICE LIST!

And Save Money By Buying Your
Groceries and Provisions of
ROLPH'S
509 LUDINGTON STREET.

Groceries.

Groceries.

My present prices supercede all other prices made. If in need of Groceries call and see how we sell goods for cash or drop us a card and I will have my city agent to call on you with a full line of samples. I mean business, and would be pleased to fill an order in a business like way. Samples of Tea, Coffee and Spices furnished free on application.

M. L. MERRILL.

Groceries.

Special Bargains!

Before moving I will sell the following assortment for \$5.00 cash.

CASH PRICE.	FORMER PRICE.		
45 lbs Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00	45 lbs Granulated Sugar.....	\$2.00
20 lbs Raisins.....	1.00	20 lbs Prunes.....	1.60
20 lbs Prunes.....	1.00	20 lbs Raisins.....	1.60
3 lbs Japan Tea.....	1.00	3 lbs Tea.....	1.00
1 lb Baking Powder.....	.50	1 lb Baking Powder.....	.50
1 lb Pepper.....	.25	1 lb Pepper.....	.30
1 lb Mustard.....	.25	1 lb Mustard.....	.50
	\$5.00		\$7.30
		Gain.....	5.00
			\$2.30

Groceries.

These are all New and Fresh Goods.

JOHN GROSS,

823 Ludington Street.

Merchant Tailors.

Merchant Tailors.

EPHRAIM & MORRELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

A SPLENDID LINE OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. GIVE US A CALL.

Building Materials.

Building Materials.

JAS. DRUSH & CO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers in
Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Brick, Tile, Etc.
Douman St., Near the Engine House. ESCANABA, MICH

Groceries.

Groceries.

I'M IN THE SWIM FOR YOUR TRADE

Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which I wish to keep on the move and my prices will do it.

E. M. ST. JACQUES.

Cor. Hale and Georgia Sts.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

A Day That is Celebrated Even in an Epoch of Gloom.

How the Fabled Pagans of Los Angeles and San Francisco Observe the Occasion—Startling Features in Their Rituals.

[Special Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter.]

Chinese New Year begins on January 7. The past year began on February 16. The calendar for the present year was received by the head men, or patenas, in all of the Chinese towns in America early in December, and the celestials were notified when their new year began. A council of astronomers in Peking figure out the almanac, and also the state of the weather on each day during the coming year. The almanacs are about two feet square, printed or written on one sheet of paper, hedged in on each side and the bottom by advertisements of celestial business men in San Francisco and other cities with Chinese quarters. The advertising space is an American innovation, and is placed in the American edition in lieu of the historical sketches, proverbs, wise sayings and weather forecasts of China, in the home edition. The almanacs for the Chinese towns of America are reissued at San Francisco, and may be styled a second edition.

The present year will contain thirteen months, of 353 days. The beginning of the year is regulated by the moon, and each month has either 29 or 30 days—no more, nor less. Every third year an extra month is added, and this is the year for the thirteenth month, and it looks as if it would be unlucky for China. The months begin with January and end with December, an extra May being added. Thus, the year will have a first and second May, the first with 30 and the second with 29 days. Time is dated from the beginning of the reign of the prevailing ruler, and this is year 21 of the most ancient government in the world.

The Chinese New Year's cards are kept in stock, and do not change in color or design. The calling card is about ten inches long by three in width, and is red on one side. That is red in color; also, by the caller, who brushes his name in the tea chest characters on the top, with "a happy New Year." The same style of cards is used year after year. The card of thin paper is folded lengthwise in the middle, and then doubled over from the center, showing one fourth of the card, with the caller's name and compliments.

The caller and receiver make a slight bow, or bow, each shaking his own hand. Then tea is in order, followed by sweetmeats, imported from the celestial kingdom. The card is then posted upon the side of the house, and if callers are numerous the receiver gets his walls papered by his friends.

Unmarried men do not call upon women—that would be bad form, but they may call with their female relatives. The women call upon those of their own sex, smoke opium and exchange gossip. Husbands are not to intrude. Usually the wealthier merchants spend their holidays in China, and incidentally purchase a wife, but this portion of the celebration must be omitted, owing to the war. Every sinner is abjured by law and custom to visit the joss-house and propitiate his patron god with a present; also, he must pay his debts, or be blacklisted at all places where credit may be had.

During New Year's week the festival of the trinity of authors of the Chinese drama is celebrated in every Chinatown that has an "opera house." At the celebration of the festival of authors a spectacular and acrobatic play is produced, and this is the only time that such representations are made. New costumes and auxiliaries are purchased for this event, and specialty artists engaged at "enormous salaries"—\$100 a month being a large salary for the Chinese actor.

The festival is in honor of Tin, the founder of Chinese comedy; Tau, founder of tragedy, and of Chung, who interpolated music and acrobatics into the legitimate, as a ballet is introduced into an opera. This trinity were not only authors, but they were actors, managers, costumers and teachers of stage technique—they arranged the costumes for the piece, also the plots, and taught posturings to the actors.

Like all spectacular plays and ballets, there is little or no plot in this Chinese acrobatic ballet. The plot is merely a frame in which the figures appear. One of the most popular is that of a dream of one of the emperors who was designated as the "Great Son of Heaven." He said he dreamed that he took a sail around the moon, during which employ a flight he heard sweet music and saw beautiful women dancing in costumes that were dreams of the milliner's art. When he awoke he determined to produce this moonlight ballet before his wife. In order to prevent her from thinking that he was like other bald heads and stage door dudes, he commanded that the ballerinas should be men. Whether this was really a dream of this "Great Son of Heaven," or an invention of the "adapter" Chung, is not known, but the tradition of the stage is that it was a dream, and those who witness it incline to that theory. They do not dance, however; their feats are mainly acrobatic.

Another "dream" is that of the Goddess of Mercy, in which there is a full corps of acrobats, ranging from 20 to

30. The plot, or excuse, is that it is the birthday of the Goddess of Mercy, who is thus honored by the celebration of the trinity of authors. Several of the stars are dressed as angels are supposed to appear. They come through one of the doors at the rear of the stage, each giving his name, and saying: "This is the birthday of the Goddess of Mercy; we congratulate her." Then they file out of the other door at the rear. There are no side entrances in a Chinese theater. After the angels have made their exit, enter the king of the monkeys. He explains the play, as is the common custom, by stating that he and his monkey band are about to climb a mountain for the purpose of discovering a peach that has the power of giving immortal life and perennial youth, which is wanted for a New Year's gift to the Goddess of Mercy. The property man then comes forward in full view of the audience, piles up several boxes, over which the king of monkeys and his trained troupe make their exit. This is supposed to be the mountain.



A CHINESE STAGE ANGEL.

This is the motive, and without any further excuse or explanation the acrobats come on. They are very strong men, are stripped to the waist, which, in Chinese dramatics, signifies strength, and they wear colored handkerchiefs around the head—the color denoting their position in excellence. These performances consist of pyramids of men, formed like a tree, five or six men high, and in groups of twenty or more—a small man will have one on each shoulder, and one man on each side, being held in place by the men he is carrying. Another will climb to the top and jump down upon the hard floor, rebounding as a ball. The ladder is a favorite number. It towers above the flies, or almost to the roof, and they fall down as one man. It is startling, and accompanied with much danger. The falling of this human ladder is the place for the curtain, for the acrobatic performance has ended. As they do not use a curtain, two supernumeraries walk across the stage carrying banners.

Now enter the king of monkeys and his band, who change into dragons by taking stage properties from the wall in full view of the audience, and proceeding to dress or make up. The guardian of the much wanted peach has, unaccountably, appeared on the stage and gnawed it with a club, but the monkeys drive him away, rescue the peach, and, with the statement that they are going to take it to the Goddess of Mercy, the man who has captured it and all others turn their backs upon the audience and walk off the stage, amid the most deafening uproar from the orchestra. The supernumer-

aries reenter with their banners, denoting the end of the act. And the great festival of the trinity of authors is at an end. On the appearance of the new moon in February the Chinese theaters will present an attractive programme, seen at no other time of the year, and well worth witnessing, as some of them import star acrobats especially for the occasion.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Preferable. Charley—I wish I was a little star, so that you could come out and see me shine at night. Lucretia—I'd rather you were the son of a millionaire, so that we could both shine in the daytime.—Philadelphia Record.

He Was Well Trained. "Mr. Winks is a very pleasant gentleman. Is he married or single?" "Married, I'm sure." "Did he speak of his wife?" "No; but he didn't once forget and lean against the sofa pillows."—Answers.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A story comes from Tunis that four Europeans are living with the Tuaregs, and that they are Col. Flatters and three of his companions, who were supposed to have been massacred in 1881. The author of the report is Djebari, an Algerian military interpreter, who was sent to Central Soudan last year by the French government, and positively asserts that he saw the men.

In the trials for electoral frauds at Toulouse it has been shown that the French have little to learn about stuffing ballot boxes, voting under false names, and altering the returns. One candidate, who for years in succession had been counted out, procured a list of registered voters from the prefecture after the last election and sent to each address a circular letter of thanks. After some days ten thousand circulars were returned to him by the post office, marked "left," "dead," or "unknown."

In the London Guildhall Liber Memorandum is a paragraph, in Latin, which Mr. Arthur W. Hogg has translated as follows: "And because of the great noise in the city by some players of large foot balls, thrown in the meadows of the people, from which evils might arise, which God forbid: We command and forbid on behalf of the king, under pain of imprisonment, such game to be used in the city for the future." This was dated April 13, 1814, in the reign of Edward II.

The bread of Sweden is baked in large, brittle cakes the size of a cart wheel. These cakes are strung on a pole, and the pieces removed according to demand. Very little new bread is eaten in Sweden, baking time coming but four times a year. It would be a good idea if we could exchange our hot saleratus biscuit for this healthy bread. Solid sour milk is considered a great delicacy by the Swedes, and is sometimes the only article on the table. The family gather around, each with a wooden spoon, and add brown sugar and ginger.

Roman lamps were of many sizes, but most of them very closely resembled what is at present denominated a sauce or gravy boat. At one end there was a ring through which the finger was passed when the light was carried; the body of the vessel was filled with oil and at the other end there was a small tube through which a rag wick was passed. When this was lighted, the smoke and odor of the rancid fat employed were extremely offensive. Many Roman poets mention the abominable effluvia sent out by the lamps at the feasts.

This is what the captain of one of our American warships in the east says, after visiting a Japanese war hospital near Nagasaki: The hospital was the admiration of the French and English surgeons, as well as our own. The medical staff was all Japanese, who had graduated in medicine and surgery either in America or England, then taken a post-graduate surgical course in clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitals. They had the best modern instruments and systems, the newest antiseptics—everything a hospital on modern lines should have. And all this is the work of a generation. Truly the Japanese is a wonderful man.

Until 1806, when Napoleon I. put an end to the hopeless confusion of the old holy Roman empire, the Hohenzollerns, who claim to descend from a brother of Emperor Konrad I., were sovereign princes in southern Germany, like the dukes of Wurtemberg. The congress of Vienna found Wurtemberg a kingdom and the Hohenzollerns mediatised, and left them so. A part of the Hohenzollern territory was within the limits of the new kingdom, and King Karl of Wurtemberg demanded of Prince Hohenzollern a charter to show his title to the land. Instead the prince sent the king a document describing a tournament in which a Count Hohenzollern unhorsed a count of Wurtemberg, another describing a wedding in which a count of Wurtemberg bore the train of a countess of Hohenzollern, and an unhonored promise to pay given by a Wurtemberg to a Hohenzollern. He was let alone after that by the king.

LONG-LIVED AMERICANS. California Indians Who Had Passed Far Beyond the Century Mark. This western hemisphere has many sorts of climates, but they all have in common this encouragement, exceptional cases, it is true, to great age. It has been supposed that the exceedingly variable and violent climate of some regions of our country is hostile to long life. But if we study the matter in view of multitudes of instances, we see that it is not climate, or even hardship, that shortens life in the United States, for instance, but that it is worry and care, or in other words, the furious pace at which we try to live. No attempt is made to defend the climate of New England, and yet the number of people who have attained a great age in it is positive proof that the climate is not altogether in fault for mortality. It is probable that the record would be very different if we had paid as much unworried attention to growing old as we have to fighting Indians, subduing forests, making money and getting ahead of our neighbors. We are still as a nation very young, some physical conditions have been against us, and there has not yet been time enough to spare to show what the country can do for us in the way of longevity. In New England they are less than three lives from the landing of the Pilgrims. Among the Pilgrim records at Plymouth is a letter from Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower when it lay in Provincetown—the first white child born in New England. Following that is a letter from an estimable Pilgrim deacon, who lived to be one hundred and six years old, and who testifies that he knew Peregrine White. Following that is a letter from a lady still living, at the age of ninety-two, who says that she remembers the aged deacon of one hundred and six years. Thus less than three lives takes us back to the Landing and to the Rock, which is al-

most as mysterious as the aerolite, or black stone, in the Kaaba at Mecca, since it is like no other piece of granite on the Massachusetts coast. It may be mortifying to see that we have no greater antiquity than this, but the efforts of three persons to cover it is encouraging.

But it is in other regions of the continent that we must at present look for the extraordinary capacity of the new world for producing old people. Well-authenticated are cases of mission Indians in southern California who reached the ages of one hundred and twenty, one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty. In that equable region all the functions of nature go on with the greatest regularity, so as to induce a long running of the machine. But besides this, these old men were probably free from care, from religious doubts and skepticism and political worry and ambition, and it is testified that they were simple in their habits, temperate, and even abstemious, drinking only water, and eating but little corn, which they fitted for digestion by the vigorous action of their own grinders. Lieut. Gibbons found in a village in Peru one hundred persons over the age of one hundred, and either he or another credible explorer there reports another man aged one hundred and forty. He was a very temperate man, ate his food cold, and never ate meat except in the middle of the day. In the highlands of South America the habit of old age is a long-established one. In Ecuador centenarians are common. The census of 1864 found in the town of Pilaguin, eleven thousand feet above sea-level, about two thousand inhabitants, among whom were one hundred over seventy years of age, thirty about eighty, eleven over ninety, five over one hundred, and one who was one hundred and fifteen. Not many years ago there died in Ambato a woman named N. Cucalou, who was one hundred and fourteen, and one Don Jose Soto, aged one hundred and twenty. In the year 1840, in the town of Banos, died old Morales, a vigorous carpenter to the end of his life, who was well on in years and the steward of the Jesuits when they were expelled from their property in 1767. In 1838 a witness in a judicial trial was proved to be one hundred and forty years old, having been born on the night of the great earthquake which destroyed the old town of Ambato in 1698. How much longer this man lived, who was cradled by an earthquake, is not yet reported. Mexico, notwithstanding its revolutions, is equally favorable to longevity.

In the state of Vera Cruz there died a man in 1893 who was one hundred and thirty-seven years old. That he was carried off prematurely we have reason to suppose, for at Teluca, where the register is officially and carefully kept, there died only a few years ago a man aged one hundred and ninety-two.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

NAPOLION'S EARLY WRITINGS. They Were Characterized by Intemperance and Insobordination. In collaboration with Fesch, Buonaparte drew up a memoir on the oath which was required from priests. A notorious diatribe against Buttafuoco was read before the club at Ajaccio. It has been repeatedly printed. It is dated in January, 1796, from a retreat he had made for himself on one of the little family properties. There was in the rocks a grotto, known familiarly as Milleli, above the town. It was improved and beautified by Napoleon, and used, like his garden at Brienne, as a spot for contemplation and quiet study. Much emphasis should not be laid on the paper, except in noting the better power to express his tumultuous feelings, and in marking the implications which show the expansion of character. Insobordinate it certainly is, and intemperate; turgid, too, as any youth of twenty could well make it. No doubt, also, it was intended to secure notoriety for the writer. It makes clear the thorough apprehension its author had as to the radical character of the revolution. It is the final and public renunciation of the royalist principles of Charles de Buonaparte. It contains also the last profession of that morality which a youth is not ashamed to profess before the cynicism of his own life becomes too evident for the castigation of selfishness and insincerity in others. Its substance is a just reproach to a selfish trimmer; the froth and scum are characteristic rather of the time and the circumstances than of the personality behind them. There is no further mention of a difference between the destinies of France and Corsica. To compare the pamphlet with even the poorest work of Rousseau is absurd; to vilify it as ineffective trash is equally so.—Century.

Deserved a Rest. "Gentlemen," said an ex-army officer, who was a candidate for parliament, "I have fought against the Russians. I have often had no bed but the battlefield, and no canopy but the sky. I have marched over the frozen ground till every step has been marked with blood." His story took effect till a counter-tributed-looking voter shouted out: "Did you say yer'd fought against the Rooshians?" "Yes," replied the candidate. "And that you slept on the ground with only the sky for a cover?" "Certainly." "And that your feet bled in marching over the ground?" "That they did," cried the exultant candidate. "Then I'm sure you've done enough for your country. Go home and rest. I'll vote for the other fellow."—Chicago Times.

Free Speech Limitations. Teacher—One of the inalienable rights of Americans is free speech. Do you know what that means? Boy—Yes; freedom to say what yeh like to anyone you can lick.—Good News.

WOMAN AND HOME.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES.

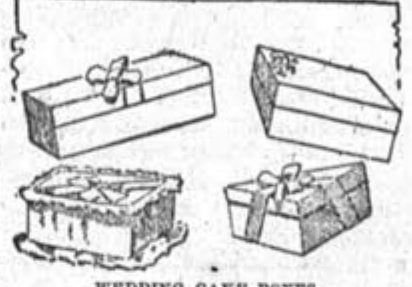
The Latest Styles and Materials for These Popular Souvenirs. The origin of the custom of taking home a gift of wedding cake to "dream on" is apparently without record, and yet the present fad of distributing pieces of the bride cake in dainty boxes is the outgrowth of the old-time superstition.

However, it is seldom "the" cake which is sent out in boxes, but that of an inferior quality, which possibly serves the purpose just as well in bringing "pleasing dreams and slumbers light" to those who place it beneath their pillows. It is surprising to one uninitiated to know how varied are the styles, shapes and sizes of these souvenir wedding cake boxes. One leading manufacturer makes wedding cake boxes in fifteen styles and a half dozen or more sizes, which are sold from \$4 to \$40 a hundred.

The most popular style and those of which the greater number are sold are those at \$4.50 a hundred, which are plainly and simply made of moire paper, with a silver edge about the lid. The boxes are all hand made, with the greatest care, by women and girls, and if the slightest mar from paste or imperfection from rough edges is perceptible, after finishing, the box is cast out.

The more elaborate styles are made upon special orders, and sometimes are marvels of expensive beauty, perhaps by hand painting, by the stamping of a monogram in silver, and so on. For one wedding of recent date, the souvenir boxes were of white satin, hand painted, and cost \$180.

A novelty, really more dainty and attractive than the satin, is the Buedingen box, which is covered with fine crepe paper in white. The box opens like a casket, is either square or oblong and all round the cover is a tiny frill of the crepe paper. A narrow moire



WEDDING CAKE BOXES.

ribbon is fastened at opposite corners of the cover only, and ties in a full bow at the top, which obviates the necessity of untying the bow of ribbon every time the box is opened. The ribbons are put on almost entirely in this manner, so that the box may be preserved for a long while as a receptacle for jewels or trinkets on the dressing table. These crepe paper boxes cost \$18 a hundred and inside have a folder of heavy paper which protects the cake from greasing through the box. An ornamental edging of lace paper adds a tasteful finish to the inside.

Another dainty box, which requires no ribbon to enhance its attractions, is the one illustrated, with a cover decorated in silver. The box is square, and in one corner is a design in bowknots, which unite "two hearts that beat as one." It is covered with watered paper and has a silver rim to the cover.

Many of the long and narrow boxes have a monogram stamped in one corner, in either gold or silver, showing the intertwined initials of the surnames of both bride and groom. The triangular box is novel, but less popular than the others, as it is rather difficult, as well as wasteful, to cut the cake to fit in it.

All of these shapes may be carried out in crepe paper, either with or without a frill about the cover. The eater, as a rule, attends to the matter of the souvenir boxes, which relieves the household of one of the many duties which crowd in upon one's wedding day.—Ella Starr, in N. Y. Recorder.

Milk in the Sick Room. When a milk diet is prescribed for one who has an acid stomach, it is often best to add a little lime water to it. Lime water is made by turning two quarts of hot water over a piece of unslacked lime an inch square. When it is slacked, stir and let stand overnight. In the morning pour off as much liquid as is clear and bottle it. To half a pint of milk add a teaspoonful of lime water. Lime-water tablets ready for use are to be found at most pharmacies. Aluminized milk is made by putting the whites of two eggs in a glass jar with one pint of milk, and shaking them thoroughly.

Queen Victoria's Favorite Soup. Queen Victoria is very fond of a soup made as follows: Take a half pound of Frankfort pearl barley and set it in a stew pan with three pints of real stock. Simmer very gently for an hour and a half. Remove a third to another soup pot, rub the rest through a sieve, pour it to the whole barley, add half a pint of cream, season with a little salt, stir till hot, and serve. The recipe is given by one of the chefs of the royal kitchens.

How to Mend Overshoes. With a little care overshoes may be neatly mended at home. When the first break appears attend to it immediately. Buy five or ten cents' worth of red rubber from a dentist and cut it in small bits. Dissolve it in chloroform and add a little black tube paint to darken it. Apply this gum inside and out until the break is entirely covered.

Lo! Bravos All Dangers. Edith—Surely Mabel isn't going to cross the avenue in this storm. Maud—Yes, she is; I know that Jack Dasher proposed to her yesterday, and she'd show that engagement ring to me if she had to swim over.—Judge.

Accused Rogars in China. The Chinese government levies a regular tax on beggars and gives them in return the privilege of begging in a certain district.

TASTY WINDOW BOX.

An Excellent Way of Adorning the Living Room of a Home.

One of the most satisfactory methods of adorning the inside of our houses is by the use of suitable plants, and this is an especially suitable season to remind our lady readers of that, when the winter season is not far off. The window offers a convenient spot for a box with choice plants, and will greatly assist the appearance of the room.

The beautiful box here shown is known as the "Minton tile window box," and is made of Minton tiles, decorated in yellow, blue and white, under heavy glaze; substantial wooden mountings, natural dark finish; the interior is lined with zinc. The size is



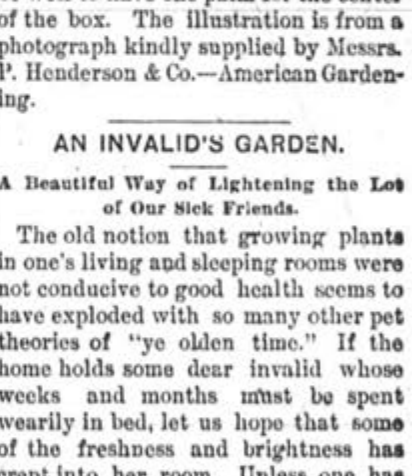
A HANDSOME WINDOW BOX.

thirty-three inches long by nine inches wide and seven inches deep. The photograph was taken with plants in the box, and that helps to display its use. They are: One *Dracena indivisa*, two *Dracena terminalis*, two *Atheridium vittatum* var., two *Coccos Waddellia*, two *Asparagus tenuissimus*, five *Pellionia pulchra*, the latter being the plant drooping down in front, and is extremely rich looking in contrast with the light colors of the box. This collection of plants, as is easily seen, makes an attractive box, and they are selected to withstand the temperature and peculiar atmospheric conditions of the ordinary living room, and would cost about \$4.00. For a fancy box, such as the Minton tile, we would not advise very common or mean-looking plants, they would be out of place; but it is not necessary that one should be without a window box if he cannot afford or does not care to invest so much money in one as this would cost—the price is about \$5.00. With a saw, a hammer, a chisel, a few nails and lumber, a serviceable box can easily be made. Get one-inch planed pine boards, free from knots, and put them together so as to make a box of the same size as the one described; or any size in length and width to suit your window, and paint it any desired color. Bore six half-inch augur holes in the bottom at equal distances and the box is ready for the plants. If it is desired to have it a little more fancy in style, procure half-inch black walnut trimmings and tack them at top, bottom and ends, so as to make it look like a panel. A splendid decoration is oilcloth of a tile or other pattern, cut to size and fastened on with the black walnut trimmings. A few geraniums, heliotropes, sweet allsrum, begonias and tropaeolums to droop over the edge will give a pretty effect. Such plants will grow easily, and can be procured at very little cost. A dozen plants should be enough, and any florist can supply them. If you have no soil, it would be better to get that also from the man who furnishes the plants. To give the collection a rich appearance it would be well to have one palm for the center of the box. The illustration is from a photograph kindly supplied by Messrs. P. Henderson & Co.—American Gardening.

AN INVALID'S GARDEN. A Beautiful Way of Lightening the Load of Our Sick Friends. The old notion that growing plants in one's living and sleeping rooms were not conducive to good health seems to have exploded with so many other pet theories of "ye olden time." If the home holds some dear invalid whose weeks and months must be spent wearily in bed, let us hope that some of the freshness and brightness has crept into her room. Unless one has had the misfortune to lie in her place

and suffer her weariness and pain, perhaps one can hardly realize the comfort and relief she will gain from the few pots of flowers beside her or around her, but let us try the experiment, at all events. The illustration given here suggests a novel and beautiful way to give our invalid a "bright spot" in her long days of monotony and suffering. And it is so simple a way to do such a big missionary work! A broad shelf, polished and beveled, is secured to the inner side of the bed's foot-board and held firm and strong by pretty iron brackets at either end. Upon it are set the very prettiest, bristliest plants, in the daintiest of pots and bowls, that the home greenhouse affords. From time to time they may be changed for others whose blossoms are just in their glory. The little shelf may thus be always full of the best and brightest. If desired, there may be two brackets for holding a single plant, on either side of the head-board, within easy reach of the invalid, who may take comfort in trimming off the dried leaves and caressing and petting them, a process that seems to find favor with plants as well as "other folks."—Webb Donnell, in American Agriculturist.

INVALID'S FLOWER GARDEN.



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Officially reported, after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, Superior to all other Baking Powders in Leavening Strength.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The most Careful Housewife will use no other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

UPPER PENINSULA NEWS

Gathered From Our Exchanges and Condensed.

Father Langner III—The Foley's Gold Mine—Deep Snow on the Highland. The Winthrop Mine Again Wrought.

James F. and Joseph C. Foley, of Negaunee, have "a good thing" in the Rainy Lake gold field, where they have discovered the vein stuff assays thus: One sample assayed 3.2 ounces in silver, worth \$1.99, and 3.5 ounces of gold, worth \$70; total, \$71.99 per ton. The other assayed 11.84 ounces of silver, \$7.81, and 55.48 ounces of gold, \$1,109.60, a total of \$1117.41.

Patrick J. Kelly, one of the pioneer residents of Calumet, was suddenly taken ill while attending the funeral of a neighbor's child Friday afternoon at the Necle cemetery. Extremeunction was administered by the priest who was standing by and within five minutes from his seizure he was dead.

Mining work has been resumed at No 2 shaft of the Winthrop mine. The machinery recently transferred from the old mine is working satisfactorily and hoisting has been started. About one hundred men are employed at the workings.

The report of the insanity of Geo. W. Hayden, of Ishpeming, was not well-founded. He was poisoned with belladonna, carelessly administered by himself, and recovered his mental equilibrium as soon as its effects wore off.

Senator Clapp proposes to rob Hon. Don M. Dickinson, the democratic referee for this state, of whatever honors that erstwhile statesman has left, by changing the name of Dickinson county to that of Donovan, Clap trap!

Richard Goodman, a pioneer resident of Ishpeming, died at his home on South Pine street Monday morning at four o'clock. The cause of his death was pneumonia which he contracted about three weeks ago.

The deposit of hematite ore discovered a short time ago near the Cleveland lake shaft on the Cleveland Iron Mining company's land did not pan out as well as was expected, being only thirteen feet thick.

When that bill of Mont Chamberlain's making an appropriation for an upper peninsula normal school shall have passed the people of Hancock will have something to say regarding the site.

The jury which considered the charge of murder against Stetcher was out from 3:00 p. m. of Thursday until 11:00 p. m. of Saturday, but could not agree.

The Florence Iron River company has covered all its property by a mortgage for \$350,000 in favor of the Security & Trust Co. of New York.

The water power by which the Marquette electric light and power is generated is insufficient, the frost has locked up the water.

Drifts of snow twenty-five feet deep are reported near Negaunee and the amateur photographers are making pictures of them.

Charles Steiglitz, who was sent to Waupun for twenty years for killing Sol Felch, near Florence, in 1889, has been pardoned.

The "Famous" clothing house of Marinette, has packed up its stock and returned to Chicago. Lack of trade was the cause.

Dr. Bowen, of Manistiquie, will take Mrs. Brown to Dr. Pratt's Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Chicago, to be treated for a cancer.

Because of the snow blockade Negaunee ran out of kerosene and candles were used as a substitute Monday evening.

The Reporter says that the Sheridan mine will be worked if the royalty is reduced from thirty to fifteen cents per ton.

Hugh Ferguson, superintendent of the school at the Saginaw location, died last Tuesday of pneumonia.

The L'Anse au Loup of Saturday last was a "red edition" and was a creditable bit of enterprise.

A couple of pot-hunters were arrested last week near Sagola and given thirty days in jail, each.

Ontonagon drives the houses of ill-fame across the village boundaries. To what good purpose?

FOR SAFE NAVIGATION.

Shipmasters' Association and Lake Carriers' Association Agree.

They Want Fixed Fog and Passing Signals, Special Signals and Lights for Tows and Rafts, and "Right of Way" in Rivers.

The effort begun a few weeks ago in the Cleveland lodge of the Shipmasters' association, to bring about certain changes in the pilot rules of the lakes, whereby it is intended especially to secure to the lakes the right to use passing signals in fog and to make the fog signal uniformly three blasts, is receiving due attention from both owners and masters.

As noted in the proceedings of the Lake Carriers' association, elsewhere in this issue, a meeting of owners and masters from all parts of the lakes is to be held in Cleveland on Saturday, Jan. 19, which will be the meeting of the grand lodge, Shipmasters' association, to make final arrangements for bringing this matter before congress. Following is a summary of the opinions of masters, upon which the changes in rules are to be based.

"We, as lake pilots, feel sure that the rules issued last spring forbidding the use by steamers of passing signals in thick weather invite danger in navigating the crowded waters and thoroughfares of the great lakes. We ask that these rules be suspended and we suggest the following as cardinal principles to be followed in formulating rules applicable to the lakes:

"That in thick weather the only fog signal to be used by a steamer or craft propelled by machinery shall be three distinct blasts of the whistle with an interval of one minute.

"That every vessel in tow of another vessel shall, in thick weather, make a fog signal at intervals of one minute by sounding four bells on a good and efficient and properly placed bell as follows: By striking the bell twice in succession, followed by a little longer interval, and then again striking twice in quick succession (in the manner in which four bells is struck in indicating time).

"That the following passing signals be used in all weathers: One blast to mean 'I am directing my course to port,' and two blasts to mean 'I am directing my course to starboard,' and that neither of these signals be ever used with any other meaning or purpose under any circumstances.

"That each such craft when inspected by government officers be provided with a plain whistle which can be heard in ordinary weather at least two miles, and that such whistle be used for making all signals to other vessels, except that all raft towing steamers shall be provided in addition to such plain whistle with what is known as a modoc or screeching whistle, which shall always be used in making the fog signal of such steamer when towing a raft, but at no other time.

"That a steamer with a raft in tow, instead of the vertical bright lights required for other towing steamers, shall carry two mast-head lights arranged in a horizontal position athwartships at least eight feet apart, and so fixed as to be visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least five miles.

"That each vessel in a tow, including the steamer, shall carry a single bright light at her stern which shall not be visible forward of the beam.

"That in all narrow channels (where there is a current) and in the rivers St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence, where two steamers are meeting, the descending steamer shall have the right of way, and shall, before the vessels shall have arrived within the distance of one-half mile of each other, give signals signifying which side she elects to take."

Telegraphy Without Wires. The promise of coming electrical achievement more marvelous than all that has preceded it is in the air. Electricians who have been admitted to witness recent experiments in the laboratory of Nikola Tesla have come away fully impressed with the belief that the new wizard has within his grasp the solution of the problem of transmitting intelligence and power without the use of wires.

Tesla has long maintained that this could be done. He declared in a public address two years ago that his conviction had grown so strong on that point that he no longer looked on this plan of energy or intelligence transmission as a mere theoretical possibility, but as a serious problem in electrical engineering which must be carried out some day. He has been working at the problem ever since, and the invention of his "oscillator"—designed to be an epoch making machine in the production of power—has been merely an incident in his patient scientific search for the "period" of the electrical charge of the earth.

It is on the existence of this charge that the possibility depends of conveying intelligence without the aid of wires and without respect to distance. Mr. Tesla demonstrated some ten years ago that the earth could be used as a conductor of electric vibration, instead of the return wire long held to be indispensable. His single wire motors gave a convincing, practical demonstration of that fact, and led to the further conclusion that it is not necessary to have even a single connection between the motor and generator, except, perhaps, through the ground. But to utilize electric energy given off into space or transmitted through the ground is a problem somewhat different from that of procuring at any point of the earth a response to the disturbance of its electrical charge at some other point. The one turns on the question of how good an electrical conductor the earth may be shown to be, the other on how nearly it is possible to ascertain at what period the earth's charge of electricity oscillates with respect to an oppositely electrified system or known circuit.

The scientific basis of the theory that the earth is an electrically charged body insulated in space is to be found in the accepted view of its origin—that, namely, of mechanical separation from other bodies. But the important question was to discover what quantity of electricity the earth contains—what, in scientific language, is its "capacity" and what is the period of vibration? On the answer to that depended the possibility of disturbing the electrostatic condition of the earth itself or its environment medium. Mr. Tesla has succeeded in raising that possibility to the rank of a probability, if not of a certainty. He has pumped electricity into the earth, and has secured "resonance" so powerful as to manifest itself in lightning flashes of considerable length and vividness. In other words, he has been able to get a response through the electrical vibration which he has impressed on the earth from the electric charge which it disturbed there. The two must, therefore, have something in common; must have a certain degree of rhythmical correspondence however wide of complete accord. They may not touch more closely than would the units which go to make up 2,000 and 2,000,000 if the former were distributed over a line formed by the units which go to make up the latter. But as in this case one in a hundred would touch, and the whole be covered at certain fixed intervals, so Mr. Tesla's experiments have led him far enough to show that he has hit upon some harmonic correspondence between the known and the unknown circuit.

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Baggage called for checked at residence and hotels, company's passenger buses to and from all trains.

Time and equipment unsurpassed, trains vestibuled.

LEVI PERRIN, General Agent, Telephone, 614 Ludington St., Escanaba.

Advertised Letters. List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Escanaba, Mich., postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 12th, 1896. Martha Anderson, Dolor Bellefeuille, Joseph Bourcier, Fred Dittler, John Dussault, Thomas Gervins, Charles Holmberg, E. S. Larsen, Treilly Levaré, Ovilá Laurin, J. J. Nobbins, George Randolph, Adolph Ruhter, Al. Signor, E. W. Womley, Box 84.

We Must Stand Taxation. It will be necessary to levy city taxes this year, there will be a much smaller income from the tax on the traffic in liquor. How much smaller no one can now say, but the Iron Port estimates the falling off at forty to fifty per cent. If the consumption falls off in the same proportion we can afford to pay the taxes, though. The question is, will it?

Girl Wanted. A girl for general housework can find a good place by calling at 616 Charlotte street.

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Baggage called for checked at residence and hotels, company's passenger buses to and from all trains.

Time and equipment unsurpassed, trains vestibuled.

LEVI PERRIN, General Agent, Telephone, 614 Ludington St., Escanaba.

Advertised Letters. List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Escanaba, Mich., postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 12th, 1896. Martha Anderson, Dolor Bellefeuille, Joseph Bourcier, Fred Dittler, John Dussault, Thomas Gervins, Charles Holmberg, E. S. Larsen, Treilly Levaré, Ovilá Laurin, J. J. Nobbins, George Randolph, Adolph Ruhter, Al. Signor, E. W. Womley, Box 84.

We Must Stand Taxation. It will be necessary to levy city taxes this year, there will be a much smaller income from the tax on the traffic in liquor. How much smaller no one can now say, but the Iron Port estimates the falling off at forty to fifty per cent. If the consumption falls off in the same proportion we can afford to pay the taxes, though. The question is, will it?

Girl Wanted. A girl for general housework can find a good place by calling at 616 Charlotte street.

When he has succeeded in bringing them into anything like perfect accord, he will be able by a gentle electric tap to send a note vibrating over the whole face of the earth, as if it lay before him like the tightened skin of a drum.—Boston Herald.

Mr. Hanna's Forecast. "Not a pound of iron ore has been sold and I do not expect there will be any sales for some time. Some people have been talking about an advance in prices, but it will not be possible to obtain it. The iron business is still as flat as it can be, and even at the record-breaking price of \$15 a ton for steel billets there is little demand for the product. The iron men will find there is overproduction. The Chapin mine and all other properties will be run substantially next season as they were last."

Spot Him. John D. Shea, inspector and chief of detectives of the Chicago police, wants James Halloran, a horse-thief, whom he thus describes: "American, 31 years old, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches tall, weighs 135 lbs., medium complexion, dark chestnut hair and mustache, gray slate-blue eyes, several lower front teeth missing, cut on middle finger of right hand, also on right outer eyebrow; he is a coachman by occupation, and will probably be found working around horses."

Too Late For This Week. "Public school notes" were received after our forms were ready for press and must go over until next week.

Legal Notice. First publication Nov. 10, 1894. MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two executed by Thomas McLaughlin of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, to C. C. Royce of Oak Park, Illinois, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Delta, Michigan, on page 346, on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1892, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred twenty-four dollars and thirty-four cents of principal and interest, there is also an additional sum of principal and interest owing and becoming due in installments, being the further sum of seven hundred fifty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, and the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which are the whole amounts claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta, Michigan, on the fifth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as being situate in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan, as lot numbered five (5) in block numbered twenty-six in the original plat of the city of Escanaba.

Dated Nov. 10, 1894. C. C. ROYCE, MORTGAGEE. ROYCE & BARRAS, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

First Publication Nov. 17th, 1894. MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, executed by Robert W. McClellan, a widow of Isabella, Delta county, Michigan, to Frederick T. Day, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Delta, in Liber "H" of mortgages on page 421, and 422 and 423 on the nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and two and nine one-hundredths dollars, of principal and interest, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, in said county of Delta, on the 11th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section two, in township forty north of range nineteen west.

Dated November 16th, A. D. 1894. THE MANISTIQUE BANK, Assignee. MEAD & JENNINGS, Attorneys.

First Publication Dec. 27, 1894. STATE OF MICHIGAN—Twenty-fifth judicial circuit, in chancery. Security Savings and Loan association, complainant, vs. Charles A. Morrison and Sarah D. Morrison, defendants. Suit pending in the circuit court for the county of Delta, in chancery, at the city of Escanaba, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1894.

In this cause, it appears from a affidavit on file that defendant Charles A. Morrison is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Virginia, in the state of Minnesota, and that the defendant Sarah D. Morrison is not a resident of the state of Michigan, and that her residence can not be ascertained or in what state she resides. On motion of complainant's solicitor, A. P. Smith, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendants, Charles A. Morrison and Sarah D. Morrison, be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendants. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in the said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that it cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

A. P. SMITH, Circuit Judge. Complainant's Solicitor. I hereby certify, that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the order entered in the above entitled cause. Dated this 19th day of December, A. D. 1894. O. V. LINDEN, Register in Chancery.

Shoes. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING. C. CORDOVAN. FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.99 POLICE, 5 GOLES. \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 BOY'S SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.17. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS. MANUFACTURER OF SHOES. Over One Million Pairs Sold West of Here.

Over One Million Pairs Sold West of Here. W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. They wear longer and are unexcelled. The worst made shoes are stamped on ours. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by E. HOFFMAN.

Lumber Yard. THE I. STEPHENSON CO. GEO. T. BURNS, Manager. LUMBER Lath and Shingles, Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, ETC., ETC.

ESCANABA, MICH. DRUGS AND MEDICINES. FOR DRUGS THAT ARE PURE MEAD'S

Every article comprising our complete stock is new, fresh, crisp and sparkling, and guaranteed to be pure. OUR LINE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Is equaled by few and excelled by none, and among other includes and finest perfumes ever put on the market. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF WALL PAPER.

E. & B. THE MASONIC BLOCK GROCERS.

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

Flour and Feed. FLOUR Feed, Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc. The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh. 1203 Ludington St. C. MALONEY & CO.

Iron Works. Escanaba Iron Works, J. P. SYMONS, Manager. SHIP AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS. Mill, Marine and Mining Repairs A Specialty. WORKS NEAR MERCHANT DOCK.