

THE IRON PORT WEEKLY

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

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GLADSTONE'S FURNACE

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THIS EXTENSIVE IRON PLANT.

The Chemical Plant is One of the Few in This Country—A Battery of Forty Kilns—The Plant Will Commence Operations.

The furnace of the Cleveland-Cliffs company at Gladstone will soon commence operations, waiting only for the completion of the extensive chemical plant. The furnace is located on an island one and a half miles north of Gladstone, on the Soo road. A dock at the foot of the east house is 150x600 feet, and affords ample space for the storage of iron. The design of the plant had in view the reception of crude material on the land side; the product is turned out on the water front, ready for loading into boats or for shipment by rail. The Iron Trade Review recently contained an interesting article concerning this extensive plant, from which publication we glean the following information:

The blast furnace was built under the designs and supervision of Frank C. Roberts & Co., engineers, of Philadelphia. E. C. Brown, their representative on the ground, was in immediate charge of the construction. Much care and attention have been devoted to the design of this plant, both in general and detail, and the excellent results attained are due not only to the engineers, but to the careful study of the conditions by President W. G. Mather, of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., and the untiring efforts and practical ideas of Manager Austin Farrell, whose aim has been to embody, as far as possible, all the latest improvements in furnace practice. The dimensions of the furnace are as follows: Bush, 12 feet; height, 60 feet; hearth, 7 feet; stock line, 8 feet, and bell, 5 feet. The furnace is equipped with five tuyeres and five rows of Gayley bronze bush plates. The hearth jacket is built of one inch steel plates designed to be cooled by a water spray on the outside. The bell is operated by a steam cylinder, the operating mechanism being such that the movement of the bell is entirely in a vertical line.

The Review illustrates the dust-catcher, which is an improvement over anything now in use. The theory of this design is that by gradually increasing the diameter of the continuation of the down-comer downward, from the point at which it enters the dust-catcher, the speed of the gases decreases while the speed of the particles of dirt increases owing to the acceleration of gravity. The annular area between the bottom of the inside pipe and the dust-catcher proper is approximately four times that of the down-comer, whereby the speed of the gases in passing upwards in the dust-catcher is about one-fourth that in the down-comer. In consequence of these conditions a large portion of the dirt carried by these gases is deposited in the dust-catcher.

The stove plant consists of two 16x70 Cowper stoves, each stove having 16,900 square feet of heating surface. The boiler plant consists of four Stirling boilers set in two batteries. There are a total heating surface of 5,750 square feet. There are two vertical blowing engines, either of which will be sufficient to furnish the blast for an output of 100 to 130 tons of pig iron daily. The air piping system is very complete, the cold blast main being 30 inches in diameter and the hot blast main 44 inches in diameter, lined to a clear diameter of 25 inches. The bustle pipe is 37 inches in diameter, lined to a clear diameter of 18 inches. An equalizing pipe is provided between the cold and hot blast pipes.

Two large Worthington pumps control the circulating water system, discharging the water into an elevated tank from which it is distributed to the furnaces, stoves, etc. The pig bed is served by two spray pipes. All waste water is conducted back to the bay by a system of sewers. The hoist power is of steel framework, equipped with a Crane hoisting engine.

All buildings are enclosed. The stock house, boiler and store house and casting house are all connected so that it is possible to pass from one to another without going out of doors. The casting house is a steel structural building 50 feet span and 115 feet long from the center of the furnaces. It is covered with corrugated iron both on the roof and sides, and all openings are provided with sliding doors.

The boilers and lower part of the stoves are placed in one building 78 feet span and 88 feet and 9 inches long. This building is of steel covered with corrugated iron roof and sides and all openings are provided with sliding doors. The stock house is a steel structural building 100 feet square.

The engine house is a brick building 41 feet square and the pump house connected thereto is 25 feet span and 27 feet long. Both buildings have heavy wooden roofs.

The railroad system is very complete. Ample trestle room is provided for the

storage of materials and the connections between the various tracks are such as to give convenient switching facilities.

The furnace will obtain its supply of charcoal chiefly from a battery of kilns located directly back of the stock house. The battery contains forty 65-cord kilns, requiring for daily consumption 120 cords of wood. This large supply of hardwood is obtained from the company's lands, about 30 miles east of Gladstone, on the line of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, where there is a tract of 8,500 acres. In addition, the company owns in fee, tributary to the furnace, about 12,000 acres of finely wooded land in other directions.

The charcoal kilns are of the following dimensions: Outside diameter of base, 31 feet; outside diameter at skewback, 27 feet; height to skewback, 14 feet. So many prejudicial influences have operated against the manufacture of charcoal iron during the past few years, that progressive men in this branch of iron industry find it a necessity to make use of the valuable smoke or gases produced in the process of carbonizing or coaling their hardwood. These gases are secured by a forced draft, which brings them in contact with condensing surfaces of copper, and it will be a revelation to the average reader to know that no less than 200 gallons of pyrolyginous acid are secured from the gases of one cord of wood. The process as now conducted has long since passed the experimental period, and manufacturers erect and conduct a chemical plant as an adjunct to a charcoal blast furnace with as much certainty of its being a commercial success as when they build a saw mill.

The process of securing methol alcohol and other by-products from the distillation of wood was first conducted in Southern France, where small quantities of wood were placed in a retort and carbonized by the consumption of external fuel. This process is also in operation in our eastern states, but its charcoal product is limited, is over-cooked, and is principally used for domestic purposes. Only at Gladstone and one or two other places, which centralize their charcoal operations and carbonize an immense quantity of wood at one point, can chemical plants be made a success by the process with which the Cleveland-Cliffs company is now dealing. The chemical plant has a gas flue 2,000 feet long, which conveys the gases from the kiln to the chemical works, where they are first condensed, and then by a system for separating the tax of gravity, and eliminating the water by fractional distillation, a finished product of the finest water-white, deodorized wood alcohol is produced. The buildings of this plant consist of a combined fan, engine house, and boiler house, which is 66x66 feet, separated from the alcohol house by an alley of 20 feet. The alcohol house is 140 feet long and 56 feet wide, and two stories high.

The manufacture of a superior grade of grey acetate of lime and acetic acid, and the securing of other valuable by-products of wood distillation are among the undeveloped plans of this company, as is also the construction of a saw mill to utilize the large amount of timber owned by the company, too valuable for use as charcoal.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Co. has also erected a large machine shop in connection with the Gladstone plant, supplied with the most modern tools to assist in the construction and maintenance of the plant.

Deals in Delta Dirt.
Oscar V. Linden and wife to Stephen Lalonde, lot 5, block 7, Seiden addition to Escanaba, consideration \$470; O. V. Linden and wife to William Keller, lot 16, block 60, first addition to Gladstone, consideration not given; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R'y Co. to A. E. Guensberg, lot 5, block 27, of Gladstone, consideration \$500; D. S. S. & A. R'y Co. to Frederick L. Filkins, lot 3, block 18, Gladstone, consideration \$300; Ernest A. Williams and wife to William H. Oleson, several parcels of land in township 42, range 29, consideration \$1,800 and exchange of other property; Frederick L. Filkins and wife to Alexander Murker, west 1/2 of lot 3, block 18, original plat of Gladstone, consideration \$175; Charles H. Brown to Edith E. O'Brien and Jesse H. Brown, lots 3 and 4, block 42, Campbell's third addition to Escanaba, consideration not given.

Marinette's New Industry.
The United States Leather Company is the name of the concern that is to locate a large tannery at Marinette. It is the largest tannery company in the country, operating over 100 tanneries and being capitalized at \$60,000,000. The representatives have selected a river site in the heart of the city and as soon as cleared building will begin.

A Serious Charge.
Chas. Ingalls and Mrs. Chas. Cox were arrested on Saturday afternoon last charged with adultery. Monday afternoon they were arraigned in Justice Glaser's court, where they waived examination and were bound over to the circuit court.

Had a Finger Amputated.
Mrs. Ross, who is the guest of Mrs. Henry Valentine, had one of her fingers amputated this week, necessitated by a bonfire.

Bay Frozen Over.
Little Bay de Noquette is now frozen solid and teams are crossing daily.

DECEIVED AND ROBBED

MAYOR GALLUP SAYS THE CITY IS THUS TREATED.

He Strongly Advocates the Construction of a Water Works Plant—Report of the Electric Light Commission—Council Doings.

The councilmen convened in regular session on Tuesday evening, all being present except Alderman Kaufman. Mayor Gallup presided, and after City Clerk Wilke read the minutes of the preceding meeting, the bill of Dr. Chollette—\$170 for eleven days' medical attendance and medicine in the Durocher scarlet fever case—was taken up and again tabled.

The electric light commission presented its report for five months ending Dec. 31 last, substantially as follows: The earnings of the plant in supplying light to private consumers were \$4,069.89, and the disbursements were \$3,555.18, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,114.76. Then there was saved to the city during the five months the sum of \$2,158.33, credited as follows: Airlights for the streets, \$2,125.00; gas light for engine house, \$12.08; light for police rooms, \$5.25; light for council chamber, \$16.00. The value of the fuel and supplies on hand at the plant is given at \$1,385.81.

Jas. Tolan, chief of the fire department, reported volunteers entitled to amounts as follows for services rendered during 1895: A. Henry, \$14.50; Wm. Fleming, \$18.50; F. J. Deinet, \$5.50; A. McLaughlin, \$4.00; J. Kennedy, \$4.00; J. Gorman, \$5.00; F. Oleson, \$9.50. Besides the above the men will receive \$1.50 for services at the recent water works test. The fire department responded to two fire and three police calls in December.

The question of water works was introduced by Mayor Gallup, who declared that the present company had deliberately deceived and robbed the city, and who stated that Escanaba had inadequate fire protection, paying more for it than any other city in Michigan or Wisconsin. The mayor's talk was against the Water Works Company of Wisconsin. Alderman Hatton introduced a resolution, drafted by the mayor, to reconsider the action of the council last July in allowing the Water Works Company's bill of \$2,871 for hydrant rental, and the same was adopted. The company's bill for the same amount for hydrant rental from July 1st last to January 1st was referred to the finance committee.

The question of a special election for the purpose of determining whether or not the city should be bonded for the purpose of constructing water works came up. The mayor said he was desirous of having the election held as early as possible, but under the new charter certain provisions had to be complied with before such election could be called.

The mayor appointed as members of this board of public works the following named gentlemen: W. W. Oliver, five years; J. K. Stack, four years; Frank D. Mead, three years; Patrick Fogarty, two years; Solomon Greenhoot, one year. The appointments were voted upon separately by the council and all were confirmed. An amendment to substitute John Aspinall in place of Patrick Fogarty as a member of the board was offered but it was rejected.

Twenty-two dollars were expended on streets during December. The aggregate amount of bills audited and recommended paid by the auditing committee was \$1,175.09. Of this sum \$425.30 was for plans and estimates for the proposed water works system. The time for collection of taxes was extended to March 1st.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.
At the adjourned regular meeting last evening a resolution was passed authorizing the board of public works to make an estimate on a water system, all aldermen except Mr. Branshaw voting aye. Mr. Branshaw thought the resolution should state the kind of system, but the mayor said that was a question for the voters to determine. After amending the first article in the mandamus the council adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at which time the board of public works is expected to submit its estimate.

A Program for the Year.
The W. C. T. U. is getting out an annual program of its meetings for the help of those interested. The design is to hold a series of meetings semi-monthly at different homes, taking some special subject for each meeting, with a leader for that day. The program will contain the name of leader, date, and place of meeting for each meeting of the year, and will be a great convenience to its members.

The Week of Prayer.
The week of prayer is being observed in the churches with good results. The different evenings, with a special subject for each, are full of interest and are enjoyed by all.

The Right Spirit.
A minister in a nearby town has the

following notice posted on the door: "No! I want no life or other insurance; I do not want soap, blueing, stove polish, thread or needles. If I should want any of these things I would purchase them of the regular dealers who advertise and will not buy of any one who comes to the house. Life is short and I will not be bothered or have my time taken up by wandering vendors. If, after reading this notice you still persist in forcing yourself upon one who has no time for you, don't feel badly if you are sent on about your business." If our citizens would work a little more on this plan Escanaba would soon begin to bud and blossom as the rose.

Concert at Presbyterian Church.
The second of the series of concerts to be given during the winter months was given at the Presbyterian church last evening. J. Arthur Loising, humorous and dramatic reader and monologist gave one of his famous entertainments, and was greeted by a crowded house. Every seat in the church was taken, and the aisles lined with chairs. His first selection was the three ghost scenes from "Hamlet." This was followed by humorous selections entitled "Courtship Under Difficulties," "The Vagabonds or Roger and I," an Irish story, "Peter Maroney and His Black Fiddle," and "The Little Hero." He then recited in the Yankee dialect, "Yeh' Yes," "Imph' M' in the Scotch dialect, and "Jim Bladso" in true southern dialect. He then called his auditors to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by rendering the Frenchman's description of "Macbeth." His diversity of style did not end here, as was soon appreciated by all. In his rendition of "The Irishman and the Jew" he was greeted with a round of applause, and he gave as an encore "Spanish Magdalena or the Spanish Duel." The evening's entertainment closed with the recital of "A Night of Troubles," a selection from the standard novel entitled "Josiah Allen's Wife." The entertainment was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and Mr. Loising did not fail in his attempt to please. —Marquette Mining Journal.

Mr. Loising will appear at the Presbyterian church this evening.

A Better Year For Lumbermen.
Messrs. Van Winkle & Montague, who have extensive lumber interests in this county and a large saw-mill at Van's Harbor, express their opinion concerning prices, in the Chicago Lumberman, as follows: "The demand for choice stocks of lumber is good, for common white pine and coarse stock, generally light; for Norway pine material, fair. Prices on good stock are satisfactory, but for the coarser common white and Norway pine the price list is only fair, and the situation may be expressed by saying that the high prices did not this winter furnish an excuse for overstocking of mills. We have no stock on hand unsold except 800,000 one-inch hemlock boards which sell, if they sell at all, at ruinous prices. We are inclined to think that the coming year will be a better one for lumbermen and the lumber trade than that which is closing."

A Queer Courtship.
Marinette can boast and rightly of the strangest courtship on record. Minnie Ackerman of Menominee was serving time for disorderly conduct and was incarcerated in an upper cell of the jail. William Doyle was in for six months and occupied a lower cell. Through a ventilating shaft they have been courting right along and though they have never seen each other they are to be married as soon as their time is out. Minnie is a slight built girl of 20 years and the groom stands 6 feet 5 in his stockings. And of all queer courtships this beats the record.

Death of Henry Meier.
Henry Meier, a resident of Escanaba for the past thirty years, died at the Escanaba house, of which he was proprietor, of typhoid fever Saturday night last, after an illness of less than a fortnight. The deceased was born in 1859. Having lived here since childhood he was well known to the community, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place from St. Joseph's church yesterday, and was attended by a large gathering of sympathizing friends.

Broke Through the Ice.
While hauling lumber from Garth to Gladstone on Wednesday, Pat Klancy's team broke through the ice, and some difficulty was experienced in recovering the load. A. M. Mathews and a party of Rapid River and Masonville Oddfellows drove into the hole after dark the same day, both horses and cutter going into the water. It took two hours to recover the outfit.

The Commercial Failures of '95.
The commercial failures during the year 1895 number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater—\$173,196,000, against \$172,092,856—so that the average per failure is \$13,124, against \$12,458 in 1894.

A New Set of Officers.
At the annual meeting of the German Aid society, held Sunday, the following officers were elected: Antoin Kuhn, president; Frank Kraus, vice-president; E. C. Wjekort, treasurer; Jacob Moersch, secretary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

NO CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE CENTRAL BUILDING.

Miss Bartlett's School Will Go to the Barr Building—Miss Anna McGee Hired to Teach—Supt. Beggs Resigns. General Official Proceedings.

The adjourned regular meeting of the board of education was held in the high school room Saturday evening, Jan. 4, 1896. Inspector Northrup in the chair. The following inspectors were present: Wilson, Laplant, Peterson, Cotterill, Robertson, Long, Northrup, Duff—8. The minutes of the last adjourned regular and regular meetings read and approved. The following bills were read and referred to the finance committee:

Escanaba Journal	2.50
The Iron Port Co.	11.00
Miss Florence Eastwood	20.00
J. T. Wilson, sup't new building, etc.	134.90
Wm. Duncan	2.10
F. E. Harris, stone cutting (name)	3.00
A. H. Rolph	3.00
I. Stephenson Co.	12.78
Bitter & Haberman, Sec'y	8.25
Telegram, C. H. Long	75.25
A. Gamache	17.25
Miss Pearl Southwick	1.25
Escanaba Iron Works	5.40
F. E. Harris, repairing school grounds	14.63
I. Stephenson Co.	26.61
W. W. Oliver	7.97
B. Ellsworth, Jr.	296.75
J. F. Oliver, fuel	296.75

Inspectors Morgan and Wiltse entered. Mr. McLaughlin, representing Sheldon & Co., discussed vertical writing and made a proposition to the board regarding the introduction of Sheldon's system of vertical writing into the Escanaba schools.

It was moved and seconded that the question of introducing vertical writing be referred to the text book committee for investigation and reported on at a future meeting. Ayes—Wilson, Laplant, Long, Wiltse, Morgan, Northrup—6; nays—Cotterill, Robertson, Duff, Peterson—4. Motion carried. Mr. Cotterill excused.

The finance committee reported as follows: That the undersigned members of the auditing committee, report favorably on the bills as read, except Miss F. Eastwood's bill which we do not recommend to be paid, as she has already received her regular salary, and recommend that orders be drawn on the treasury, signed by the president and secretary, for the several amounts. Signed, J. T. WILSON, JAS. ROBERTSON, Auditing Committee.

It was moved as an amendment by Long, Morgan second, that the bill of the Escanaba Journal be allowed at \$2.50 instead of \$3.00, and that J. T. Wilson's bill be referred back to auditing committee for further investigation. Amendment carried. Original report as amended. Report accepted as amended.

The committee on teachers and discipline reported as follows: That after due investigation it was found impracticable to carry out the directions of the board regarding the transferring of the 8th grade to the high room and using the commercial room as a class room and the transferring of the commercial class to other quarters. Further, we would recommend continuing the Episcopal church basement until the Barr school is finished, as a primary school without kindergarten work, holding half-day sessions without an assistant teacher, making no changes in the central school at present. Further, when the Barr school is ready for occupancy that in order to make room for the primary children of the Episcopal church basement in the central school, that Miss Bartlett with her grade be transferred to the Barr building and that Miss Bartlett act as principal of the new building. The latter recommendation we make because we feel it would be doing Miss Peet's scholars and the teachers of her building an injustice to remove her from her present position at this late date of the school year.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and recommendations adopted. Ayes—Morgan, Wiltse, Northrup, Helm, Long, Laplant, Wilson—7; nays—Duff, Robertson, Peterson—3. Carried.

The committee on teachers and discipline reported on teachers as follows: Miss Myra E. Bliss, who had been elected to a position in our schools, declined the appointment on account of a previous engagement. Further, Miss Jessie Barr was ready to commence her work in the schools. Further, we would recommend the hiring of Miss Anna McGee for 5th and 6th grade work at a salary of \$45 per month until the end of the school year.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and that the ballot be spread for Miss McGee. Motion carried. Eight ballots cast; five ayes and three nays. Miss Anna McGee was declared elected.

Moved and seconded that the building committee be authorized to finish a room in the basement of the Barr building, to ventilate and heat the same similar to the rooms in the other part of the building, and recommend a cement floor in the hall-ways and a plank floor in the coal room. Moved and seconded as an amendment

that the hall be made of pine plank, planed on one side, instead of cement. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded as an amendment to original motion that the cost is not to exceed \$500. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended, carried.

Moved and supported that building committee have fresh air pipes placed in the new building. Amended by Long, Laplant second, that building committee be authorized to communicate with the architects of Barr building to ascertain if the contractor is to put in the indirect cold air stacks. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended, carried.

Moved and supported that the president and secretary be authorized to sign an order on the treasury in favor of Mr. L. Anderson for five hundred dollars. Moved and seconded as an amendment that the order be drawn for three hundred dollars instead of five hundred dollars. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended, carried.

Supt. S. S. Beggs presented his resignation, to take effect at the end of the school year in June. Moved by Duff, Morgan second, that the resignation be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Moved and supported that the text book committee be given further time to report on geographies. Carried. Moved and supported that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

Opinions of Posted People.
With its current issue The Iron Port enters upon the 27th year of its existence and looks good for as many years more. —The Daily Mirror.

The Escanaba Iron Port has completed its 26th year with flying colors. The Iron Port is a newspaper in every sense of the word and reflects great credit on its publisher.—Alger County Republican. The Escanaba Iron Port with its last issue completed the 26th year of its existence as a newspaper, and we have no hesitancy in saying, that like wine, it increases in pungency, flavor and brightness as the years roll by. Brother Cates is setting the pace for the weeklies of the upper peninsula and we are heartily glad of it.—St. Ignace Enterprise.

GARDEY, MICH., Jan. 2, 1896—I have taken The Iron Port for a number of years, and have always found it a model newspaper; true to its record of being a first-class paper, fit for the perusal of any American citizen and each member of his family. R. T. TROWSELL.

The Iron Port, published at Escanaba, by The Iron Port Co., with Lew. A. Cates as editor and manager, has entered upon its 27th year. It is an excellent newspaper, and grows brighter and better with age.—The Soo News.

The Iron Port was 26 years old last Saturday.—Escanaba Journal. The Escanaba Iron Port began its 27th volume, last Saturday. May it live to a good old age.—Manistique Pioneer.

And Still the Good Work Goes On.
The W. C. T. U. is neither dead nor sleeping, though it rested on its oars during holiday time. The literature committee visited the Tracy hospital, Wednesday, with reading matter as its weekly custom. They found twenty-four patients there in every stage of convalescence. The committee was impressed by the exquisite neatness everywhere apparent, and the perfect care bestowed upon the patients. If people could only realize the eagerness with which reading matter is received and the longing expressed for something to read to help pass the weary hours, more would preserve their papers and magazines for patients, we are sure. Many people have contributed generously of their reading matter, but the supply is not equal to the demand. The committee sends literature to the lumber camps and everywhere else where there is a need of such help. The comfort and power for good, of pure, healthful, interesting reading cannot be over-estimated, and the W. C. T. U. will distribute all that is donated.

A Uniform Price.
An Ishpeming dispatch, dated the 7th, says: "An understanding has been reached between the principal producers of Lake Superior Bessemer ore by which the price of standard Marquette and Gogebic Bessemer will be \$4 per ton this year with a differential against Mesaba Bessemer and in favor of the guilt-edged Bessemer of the Lake Argonne and several other properties. A tonnage assignment has also been patently decided on. This price is an advance of \$1.10 over 1895 figures. Non-Bessemer ores are not included in the agreements."

Advertised Letters.
Following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Escanaba, Mich., post-office, for the week ending Jan. 4th, 1896: Hans Anderson, Mrs. Dollie Bordouch, Evangelico Bollen, F. J. Buckholz, Mrs. Dick Clark—3, Henry Forsa, G. D. Hurlock, Lars Johanson, John Forsman, Wm. Richter, M. Salvage, Thomas A. Sharp, Medar Vian.

Telegraph Poles For Mexico.
G. Ayer, the Chicago lumberman, represented by W. W. McQueen, is making a shipment from this vicinity of fifty carloads of telegraph poles for use on the Central Mexican railway in Mexico.

Marriage Licenses.
All the meat markets in the city now close at 8 o'clock except Saturday evenings.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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

WHERE IS THE BOY?

The aged hands no more shall light The candle's welcome for the night Within the chamber door;

Between the tollings of the clock Death came with its imperious knock And summoned forth the twin.

BOB'S SISTER.

In a small house at Bigham, Surrey, lived Alice Baines and her sister Bob. Both their parents had been dead for some years, having bequeathed to their daughters a modest patrimony, upon which they were able to subsist in simple comfort.

With Bob it was different. Bob had little strength, and no self-reliance. Such a tender, anxious, appealing face was Bob's. It reflected every ray of sunshine, every passing cloud that approached.

But after a little came a change. Exactly what caused it would be difficult to say. Perhaps Alice had repelled him by her cold demeanor. Perhaps he had grown alarmed by the signs of masterfulness in her character.

Perhaps there never yet lived a woman devoid of jealousy. And though some may manage to conceal it better than others, yet it seldom, indeed, that upon adequate provocation arising, they are able to conceal it altogether.

that when he did propose to her, as he was sure to do, her sister would refuse him.

But this plan—very deservingly, the neighbors said, considering its spiteful and dog-in-the-manger character—altogether failed. Bob began by indignantly repelling all insinuations against her lover, and went on by refusing to listen to them at all.

What "people" say is not always of much moment. They are given to speaking without knowledge and criticizing without judgment. But what "people" said upon this particular matter did happen to have some ground-work of reason and good sense.

Heaven, however, did not grant it. The effort proved successful. Bob's white face and miserable expression betrayed that, long before Armleigh's engagement to Alice was announced, Bob's little dream of happiness was over.

"Why were you not happy and content with Gerald? Gerald is far more suited to you than Ronald Armleigh. You would never have made Ronald happy."

"Oh, poor Bob will soon get over it. It was a very trifling affair. Her heart would quickly mend. Her happiness wreathed? Poor! Happiness was not

so easily wrecked as that. Besides, it was partly Bob's fancy that was responsible. Ronald had never really been in love with her," etc., etc.

Thus it came to pass that the wedding was solemnized before a very small company, consisting chiefly of the bridegroom's relations. On Alice's side only an aunt or two, and Bob—poor Bob—were present.

People said that if there was such a thing as Providence in this world of ours, Alice would never find happiness in her union with Armleigh, which she had contrived so cruelly at the expense of her little sister.

The people who thus expressed themselves had reason, by and by, to be very cock-a-hoop. There was such a thing as Providence in this world of ours, and Alice Armleigh did not find happiness in her union.

"Do you mean me to understand," he demanded, fiercely, "that you married me simply to get me away from that sister of yours, and for no other reason?"

"Simply for that," answered his wife, regarding him steadily with her clear blue eyes. "Ah, I could read your character better than you thought. I was acquainted with—with—things about you—things which it might have been hard to prove against you, and which I should have been loath to prove before that innocent child—things which would have made your marriage with her a gross pollution.

"You know what happened yesterday," she continued, calmly, never heeding his vile words. "Bob was married to a good, true man, who loves her and will make her happy. All that I aimed at is now accomplished. We have lived together long enough, Ronald Armleigh. I mean to leave you today—forever!"

"And where, pray, shall you go, madam?" demanded Armleigh, trying to force a contemptuous laugh. "And what do you think will become of you?"

"I do not know; and I do not care." Then, as a beautiful smile beamed, for an instant, upon that strong, calm face, she added: "Bob is safe; and I—I do not matter."—London Truth.

PITH AND POINT.

Benedict—"Why don't she marry you? Is there another man in the case?" Singleton—"Yes; her father."—Tit-Bits.

Circumvented—"There!" said Dauber, "the committee can sky that picture and be blamed to them!" "What is it?" asked the man who is no impressionist. "A study of the moon."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I cannot understand ze language," said the despairing Frenchman. "I learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia' and zen I learn zat ze doctors some times pronounce it fatal!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Chaperon—"The idea of your allowing Mr. Tesson to kiss you! Such proceedings are disgraceful, and going on under my very nose, too!" The Daughter—"But I thought they went under ming."—N. Y. Ledger.

"Great Scott, doctor!" exclaimed the man in the chair. "You pulled the wrong tooth!" "So I have," replied the dentist, regretfully. "Well, I can't charge you anything for pulling that tooth, and I'm out just one dollar. That's what a man gets for being in a hurry."—Chicago Tribune.

Herzog—"Janns says he is going to become a detective." Perky—"Oh, he's too slight for a detective. He is very thin, you know." Herzog—"Yes, but he says he will make a good shadow."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Doubtful Economy.—Yabley—"This is a dollar tie, but I got it at a dry goods store for 77 cents." Mudge—"Ah. So you saved 23 cents." Yabley—"No, I lost 17 cents. I had to wait so long for my change that when I came out I had to spend 40 cents for a shave and haircut."—Indianapolis Journal.

As an example of how easily the most acute persons may use themselves to some extent in the mimic action of the stage, a story is recalled of an eminent special pleader who was witnessing a performance of "Macbeth."

NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Not Even the Labor-Day Act Creates One, Say the Lawyers.

There would seem to be no such thing in this country as a national holiday. Lawyers assert that even Labor day, which was set apart by an act of congress in 1894 in such manner as to lead the confiding layman to suppose it at least to be a national holiday, is not such outside of the District of Columbia, unless by state enactment.

The act of congress concerning Labor day was approved on January 28, 1894. It provides "that the first Monday of September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor day, is hereby made a legal public holiday to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, January 1, February 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public holidays."

Clearly the proper construction of this statute can be arrived at only by reference to the provisions bearing upon the other holidays named. The act making holidays of January 1, July 4, Christmas and "any day appointed or recommended by the president of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving," was passed in June, 1870, and was restricted in its effect to the District of Columbia.

The intents and purposes for which and manner in which those days are made holidays are expressly limited to the District of Columbia, and so, by necessary inference, is the act referring to Labor day.

The misleading language of the Labor day act has led to a prevalent statement that the first Monday of September is a holiday throughout the United States by congressional enactment.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Tasmanian Wonder. The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glow-worm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida bay.

The Mistake. "The great fault with homemade millinery," said a woman who had learned the business, "is that the amateur puts in too many stitches. Why, I often merely pin the trimming on my hat and wear it that way for weeks." The same caution applies to fancy work. Take long stitches on the underside and do not fasten bows too tightly.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CALENDAR FOR 1896.

Calendar for 1896 showing months from January to December with days of the week and dates.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co. have recently purchased the catalogue seed business of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co. of Minneapolis and Chicago and have added this to their already large business.

"Ah," exclaimed the cannibal chief, smacking his lips, "what kind of a minister was that we had for dinner?" "Your excellent minister," replied his companion. "I should say he was a prime minister."—Yonkers Statesman.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Men are won, not so much by being blamed, as by being encompassed with love.—Channing.

In the year 1894, the De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ill., doubled the capacity for producing their lines over 1893 which gave them an output of 20 miles per day. The demand for their goods has been so great for the past season, that in order to be able to supply their trade, they have been compelled this year to double the capacity of 1894, which now gives them an output of 40 miles per day.

This in itself speaks well for their product and merits the attention and inspection of readers and all that are in need of smooth wire fencing of any kind. It will be to your interest to write for their catalogue, which describes in detail their goods, comprising the largest and most complete lines of smooth wire fencing now produced by any plant in the country.

See their ad. elsewhere in this paper.

Very Rich Indeed. In the elements that supply the human system with bone, muscle and brain substance is a circulation fertilized with the supreme tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which brings thorough assimilation and digestion, and gives a healthy impulse to every function of the body.

Mr. CAUSHER—"You don't think the young man you are engaged to will be jealous of me, because I am paying you attention, do you?" Miss DAISY—"After looking him over deliberately—"No, I don't think there is any danger that he will."—Somerville Journal.

"Remember that politeness always pays, my boy," said the benevolent old gentleman to the bootlicker. "Mebbe," replied the practical boy, "but I'd rather have a nickel than a 'thank ye' for blacking shoes."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegram.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. "Rory of the Hill," an Irish comedy by Jas. C. Rosch, is the attraction at this house. Seats secured by mail.

TOURIST—"What's the mean temperature around here?" Boomer—"Stranger, that ain't no mean temperature 'hyarabouts. It's allus delightful!"—Truth.

Piso's CURS cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 13, 1894.

It is a sure evidence of the health and innocence of the beholder if the senses are alive to the beauty of nature.—Thoreau.

Rich Red Blood Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe and text describing the quality and variety of styles.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Large advertisement for KNOX BAC, featuring a large graphic of the product and text promoting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for CASCARETS, STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE, and CABLED FIELD AND HOOD FENCE, including contact information for The Sterling Remedy Co.

TRAGEDY AND SAWDUST.



EVENTS' circus was at one time the most popular of any. And the most popular member of it was Rosie Marton. Even now the people hold her up as a standard by which to judge merit. Bill Berrill was the clown, and a good clown he was. Everyone said that up in London or any of the big towns Bill—"Little Bandy," as he was christened on the bills—could have made three times the money. But Bill preferred to remain with Levants—and near Rosie.

Leo Corello was the lion tamer. The man who had held the post ever since Levants first took the road was dead. Leo came over from the continent after the vacancy. He gave a rehearsal, and was offered the post on the spot. But the salary was too low. Leo prepared to return. Then he saw Rosie—and stayed. With all the troupe Rosie was a favorite. When her mother had died, leaving her a mere helpless infant, the company had held a solemn meeting to decide as to her fate. The manager solved the problem.

"We're none of us rich enough to adopt her entirely," said he. "We'll limit the liability, and collectively act as her parents. Rosie shall be the daughter of the troupe."

As it was his own idea that had secured Rosie to the troupe, old Ted Passmore, the manager, had been informally constituted her guardian. And one rule that he made was: "No getting engaged or anything of that sort till she's 20 and knows her own mind."

It was on the very day that she attained her score of years that Bill Berrill made his formal application for her hand. Thankful he was that the time had arrived. Leo Corello had grown to be a veritable nightmare to him. Not that he doubted Rosie—the truest little girl man could love. But the lion-tamer's growing admiration was so very ardent that Bill felt all the easier when she was promised to him. For, of course, the application was granted.

That evening Leo Corello was in grand form. They were performing in one of the most important towns on their list, and the circus was packed. Leo outdid himself. Unarmed, without even whip or stick, he played with his lions as if they had been kittens, and sent cold shivers through his audience with his intrepidity.

"Isn't he splendid!" It was Rosie herself who said so. The clown, standing beside her, frowned.

"Fate has given him a better part than mere fooling to make people laugh," said he, with a touch of bitterness in his tones. "Do you admire him so very much?"

Rosie turned. Her cheeks reddened with her indignation. She held out the hand on which glistened the ring he had just given her.

"You haven't much faith in me," she said, her pretty face looking pained. "We shan't be very happy together after all if you are jealous because I give a brave man his due."

"Forgive me, Rosie!" exclaimed the clown fervently, as he kissed her hand, and, hearing the bell, bounded into the ring.

Then came Leo's chance. "Little Bandy's" turn was a long one. As the thunders of applause subsided the lion-tamer moved to where the clown had stood beside her. His flashing eyes glowed with excitement as he asked: "Mlle. Rosie, how was that?"

"Splendid!" said Rosie, again. "Do you know why?" asked he, as delighted to hear her words, he came closer to her. "I was thinking of you, and love made me laugh at lions."

"Sig. Corello, you must not talk to me like that."

And, playfully, she held out her hand once more to show her ring, and pointed archly to the man in the sawdust circle.

"Run, Rosie, run! To the window! The lions are loose!"

In the doorway by which they had entered crouched a great, tawny, yellow mass, that, flat upon the boards, came wriggling without a sound toward them.

Down the rope Bill Berrill slipped, as Rosie, recovering her strength, started to the back of the hall. The lion rose up. It took five quick strides, then stopped as, with a thud, Bill Berrill dropped on to his feet.

"It is locked, and I cannot reach it," cried the terrified girl, as she stretched in vain for the fastening of the great window.

The clown turned. As he took his eyes from his face the lion came on. If he fled it would be upon him in a moment.

Then, close at hand, he saw the sponge set on a stick, the matches and paraffine, used by the gasman with which to light up at night time.

"I dare not move!" he cried. "Bring me the tin of oil and the matches."

The escaped lion saw the movement. It crouched as if to spring, its great tail sweeping the floor from time to time.

Tottering in her fear, Rosie dragged to him the precious tin. The clown, never taking his eyes from the great yellow orbs that glared at him, pulled out the cork. The liquid oil ran freely. Bill Berrill struck a match and threw it down. A stream of flame shot across the boards. A low growl issued from the throat of the startled lion as it backed before the wall of fire.

"Now! The window!"

In a second he had hoisted Rosie up. The catch was undone. She scrambled out. Bill Berrill followed and closed the casement after him, just as the lion, dodging round the fire, leaping to the place where a second before they had been standing.

"Be careful, Will. Somehow I do dread to-night's performance. There is something the matter with Corello. The house is crowded, but he is not himself to-night. Do be careful, Will, dear."

Bill Berrill promised as he squeezed

the little, cold hand of the girl who, tomorrow, would be his wife. After the lion-tamer's performance there was one more turn, and then he went on.

"That's funny," observed Ted Passmore as the clown passed him. "Close by where your trapeze ropes are fixed two panes of glass are gone from the roof!"

Directly his portion of the programme had come to an end Leo Corello hurried from the building. Round to the back he went, where, in a narrow street full of gaunt, tall houses, he rented a top-story bedroom. To this room he ascended.

From the mattress under the bed he drew forth a long, dagger-like knife contained in a leather sheath. Testing its keenness, he cut easily through a stick of wood he drew from the ready-laid fire.

Armed with the knife, he threw up the window and passed out on the leads. Before him, almost on a level, was the glass roof of the hippodrome.

Through the open window the first notes of a merry tune came from the band.

FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

Obtainable Knives and Forks Are the Latest Society Toys.

The difficulty of selecting a wedding present that shall be unique and yet not too expensive for the light purse is one that very often troubles-tasteful, generous friends. But this winter "solitaire" knives and forks are to be favorite wedding gifts, and, as anything quaint in this form is considered desirable, there will be charming scope for individual fancy and moderate means.

This is a revival of an antique fashion, which dates far back in the 16th century, when forks were considered rather a superfluous luxury and possessed only by the excessively fastidious. They were never provided then by sets or dozens; a fork was a strictly personal utensil, and guests brought their own when they responded to a dinner invitation. A case for holding knife and fork was therefore usually sold with them, and upon this as much skill was expended as upon the contents. A very ancient one, recently exhibited, might have been mistaken for a modern spectacle case. It was of shakspian, gold-mounted. The knife and fork it contained had handles of gold, with ivy vines in green enamel twining round them, and there were two little figures in white enamel sitting under a shell-like canopy on the end.

The workmanship displayed on some of the old forks and knives is exquisite, and there is an effort now setting in to make these little implements more interesting than they have been of late years. The prevailing mother-of-pearl knife handles are dainty, but conventional and ordinary. A few pretty varieties of Dresden china are seen, and the artistic bronze dagger handles of Japan, inlaid with silver and gold, have occasionally been utilized for household service, but aside from these the handles of knives have been stupidly monotonous.

Now not only are beauty and variety of design to have consideration, but the excellence of grip which we look for in a knife handle is to have especial attention and the shape of the blade is to be improved. A knife, to be useful for the miniature carving on our plates, ought to be sharp at the point, whereas the manufacturers still continue to round the blades at the top, as in the days of Queen Anne, when etiquette permitted eating with the knife.

The bridesmaids that are to officiate at one of the distinguished marriages soon to be celebrated in New York have each ordered a knife and fork as a bridal gift, and much rivalry has entered into the search for antiquity and grace of embellishment.

In one case the handles are Venetian, 11th century style, ivory and gold set with turquoise; in another they are of amber, exquisitely carved, and the fork is shaped as all forks were until the 18th century—like a long tuning-fork. A set of genuine antiques are charming ivory carvings, showing groups of pretty allegorical creatures of the cupid family. Large, spreading branches of pink coral, mounted in gold, give a rosy touch of color to the collection, although the most attractive of all, perhaps, is a design executed in gold—a plump little Bacchus bestriding a barrel and holding a cup and grapes, the fruit and leaves enameled in colors.

Apparently the mania for collecting curious knives and forks is likely to outdo the souvenir-spoon cyclone which swept over us with such resistless fury a few years ago.—Washington Star.

FULMINE OF MERCURY.

The Powerful Explosive Used by the Bomb Made by the Anarchists.

Fulminate of mercury, which is used by European anarchists in the manufacture of their bombs, is one of the most treacherous and powerful explosives known to science. Heretofore it has been employed in percussion caps and as a detonator for nitro-glycerine preparations. It explodes when subjected to a slight shock or to heat, and not a few expert chemists since its English inventor, Howard, have been seriously injured or killed while preparing or experimenting with it.

In France some years ago the celebrated chemist, Barruel, was manipulating this dangerous product in a heavy gas mortar, when his attention was suddenly distracted, and he let the pestle down with a little less care than ordinary. The explosion which followed almost literally blew the mortar to dust and it tore Barruel's hand from his wrist. Another distinguished chemist, Belot, was blinded and had both hands torn off while experimenting with fulminate of mercury. Justin Leroy, a French expert in the manufacture of explosives, was one day engaged in experimenting with this compound in a damp state, in which condition it was supposed to be harmless. It exploded with such force, however, that nothing of M. Leroy, that was recognizable could afterward be found.

An English chemist named Hennell, while manufacturing a shell for military use, into the composition of which fulminate of mercury entered, was also blown literally to atoms, and the fragments of the building where he was conducting his experiments were scattered for hundreds of feet in every direction.—N. Y. World.

A Reasonable Inference.

Manchester—I think Snags has concluded that it is about time some of his daughters were getting married.

Birmingham—Did he tell you so himself?

"No; but he has given away his two dogs."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

All He Needed.

"Are you head of your class, Hal?" asked the visitor.

A BRIDAL SUPERSTITION.

Sewing Girls Stitch Single Hairs Into Wedding Gowns.

One superstition that exists among sewing girls and their associates of Paris and New York is that if the head dressmakers will stitch into wedding garments a single hair from the head of each they will become brides in a very short time after the maiden who wears the bridal outfit then in preparation. A young woman of experience and with a quick eye for what would interest the Sun's readers said to a Sun reporter the other evening:

"Let me tell of this strange and yet pretty superstition which exists among some of the sewing girls in Paris and New York. I am more familiar with the superstition as it exists among the girls of some of the bigger dry goods shops in New York city, and so in this instance I will confine my story to them. When the sewing girls in the different apartments and the girls behind the counters learn that the house has received an order for a big trousseau, they besiege the head dressmakers and ask them to stitch into the wedding gown especially a single hair from their heads. This hair is so fine that it is easily concealed and cannot in any way mar the beautiful wedding gown. The head dressmakers very often humor the girls.

"I know positively that this superstition exists, and I know also that in many wedding gowns, could they be picked to pieces, would be found many hairs stitched in. The girls, when they go home at night, tell their girl friends that a hair from their heads has been stitched into the wedding gown of Miss So-and-So, and the lucky one is immediately envied. She will be married very soon, her associates say.

"Many of the girls in the big shops secure bits of the wedding gowns of fashionable brides. They take them home and treasure them up. They make collections of them, and they point them out to their friends in the neighborhood, saying: 'That was Miss So-and-So's wedding gown,' and so they go through the list. The sewing girl who possesses the greatest collection of these bits is a very important young woman in the eyes of her young woman friends. She is considered to be almost fashionable herself, because she is so near the throne. But by far the prettiest superstition that I have yet heard of is the one where a single hair from so many of these shop girls is stitched into these very expensive wedding gowns."—N. Y. Sun.

VOICE OF THE CUPID.

He Rises to Remark That All Things Are for the Worst.

It has been observed from time immemorial that a curious perversity of climate—we have been accustomed to consider it—generally provides one sort of weather to match a precisely opposite sort of clothing. Thus a walking stick will generally attract rain and an umbrella will produce sunshine.

Indeed, the principle of perversity governs every department of life. Should sunshine be necessary it will be wet. Documents of no importance are never mislaid. We invariably meet the people whom we are anxious to avoid and miss those whom we especially wish to meet. A woman generally loses her heart to the wrong man; a man generally marries the wrong woman. Every one will be able to add to these examples almost indefinitely from personal experiences.

There are no accidents whatever in life. Modern science has established that every incident is governed by an invariable law. Careful observation and the study of statistics prove beyond the possibility of doubt that clothes do very materially influence weather, a discovery which should be invaluable not only to the farmer but to every member of the community.

Recent science, moreover, has erroneously adopted the theory of the survival of the fittest. The primal law which governs every circumstance of life is the survival of the unfittest. For instance, a man is to inherit a fortune from a relative; the latter will survive to extreme old age. In literature and in art the man of talent fails, the charlatan attains fame. In finance and in commerce the swindler makes a fortune and becomes fashionable; the honest man is driven into bankruptcy. An enemy is sure to flourish. The pattern Sunday school boy is cut off in his youth; the truant grows to manhood, marries happily and dies respected and regretted by all. The worthy youth never marries the woman he loves; she marries his utterly worthless rival.—Cleveland World.

St. Martin's Summer in Paris.

St. Martin's summer is, our correspondent says, at its height in Paris. It succeeded bitterly cold weather. The air is now so balmy that one wonders not to see swallows darting through the air and flowers blooming in the parks and gardens. The woods around Paris, in their robe of pale yellow, of brilliant rustets, and of faded green, are glorious. The other morning there was a mass celebrated in the name of the French army at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in honor of St. Martin, the patron of the soldiers. It was attended by Mme. and Mlle. Faure, and the military members of the president's household. This is the first time St. Martin has been so honored. St. Martin as a soldier is forgotten, but he is remembered as having shared his mantle with a beggar and obtained for France the soft and pensive glories of the Martinmas summer.—London News.

His Exercise.

Mrs. Jolliboy—My husband takes regular exercise at the club gymnasium now, and I judge from what he says that he is getting on finely.

Mrs. Kingley—Has he become expert enough to do anything?

"He tells me that he has learned how to crook the elbow, though I don't know what that means exactly."—Detroit Free Press.

STRANGE SUN CLUSTERS.

Hypothesis That Variable Stars Are Swarms of Clashing Meteors.

The discovery, through photographs made at the Harvard college observatory station at Arequipa, of the existence in certain star clusters of an extraordinary number of variable stars, is one of the most remarkable of recent astronomical advances. No less than 87 stars in the well-known globular cluster Messier three, in the constellation Canes Venatici, has been proved by these photographs to be variable; and the variation is, in some cases, not only large, but exceedingly rapid. Some of the stars affected change in the course of a few hours as much as two entire magnitudes; that is to say, such stars, at the beginning of their swift decline, are six times as bright as at the end of it. But immediately they commence to brighten again, and continue to revive until they are as bright as ever.

Hitherto most of the variable stars observed have been found scattered broadcast in the sky, apparently unconnected with one another, although there are certain regions—one, for instance, in Virgo—where they especially abound. There has never been any reason to suppose that some of the stars in clusters might not be changeable, and, in fact, a few variables have before this been discerned in such situations. But the Arequipa discovery now reveals the interesting fact that, in some star clusters, the ratio of the number of the variables to the total number of stars included in the cluster is so great as irresistibly to suggest the existence therein of a special cause of variability. Prof. Pickering remarks that the number of known variables among the stars visible to the naked eye is only one per cent.; yet in the cluster N. G. C. 5904, out of 750 stars separately examined on the Arequipa negatives, 46, or about six per cent. of the whole, have proved to be variable. And in the same cluster there seems to be a curious tendency to local aggregation of the variables, for in a circle 110 seconds in diameter, including 16 stars, no less than six, or nearly 40 per cent., are variable.

It is variation, then, a special characteristic of stars assembled in close clusters? It would appear not; for, while some clusters photographed in Arequipa abound in variable stars, other clusters, just as crowded, have as yet given no evidence of the existence of a single variable. But Prof. Pickering reminds us that this negative evidence can only be taken to show that the clusters concerned contain no variables of short period. By continuing the series of photographs for a sufficient length of time long-period variables might be discovered in such assemblages. But even then it would be evident that a striking difference exists in this respect, between different clusters—some possessing stars that go quickly through their changes and others only stars that vary slowly. It is from differences as well as from resemblances that causes are to be deduced. One thing is much to be regretted. Owing to the fact that in the middle of a globular cluster the light of the swarming stars runs into a blaze, amid which it is practically impossible to distinguish separate points of light, no variables have been detected close to the center of any cluster.

Mr. Lockyer will probably find in this discovery a confirmation of his meteoric hypothesis, according to which variable stars are swarms of clashing meteors in various stages of condensation. Speaking broadly, every star, no doubt, has its attendant meteor streams, and where large numbers of stars are assembled in comparatively close proximity, the possibility of meteoric collisions may be increased. At any rate, such phenomena as the successive outbursts exhibited by the new star in Auriga a few days ago indicate that there is an amount of wreck and ruin in the administration of the universe at the sight of which some of the older astronomers, who perceived only smooth-running wheels in the celestial mechanism, would have stood aghast.

While we are awaiting an explanation of the causes underlying the phenomena which form the object of this latest achievement of astronomical photography, we may again congratulate the astronomers on their acquisition of an instrument of research so penetrating, powerful and undismaying as the camera.—N. Y. Sun.

That Sanitary Woman.

If you happen to be in the house with a sanitary woman you feel that you would like to use some of the language so highly appreciated by the late Mrs. Carlyle. On the arrival of the sanitary woman in your home she carefully inspects the plumbing and tells you that it is all wrong. Then she gives her opinion of the food you offer her, unless you have been wise enough to lay in a stock of stewed prunes, health bread and that dreadful slop they call "shells," and which tastes like a mixture of diawater and ashes boiled together. Soon after her arrival she tries to convince you that you are not dressed right and that she is. Nine times out of ten her sanitary underwear is enough to frighten a fireman, but she boldly displays it, and calls you a frivolous female because you lean to ruffles and laces.—St. Louis Republic.

A Savage's Contempt for Clothing.

The Kaffr's contempt for clothing in the occasion for a nuisance against which the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Cape Colony used often to complain. Now, it seems the people of Bulawayo are suffering from a similar grievance. A few inches of leather flappings girt about his loins satisfy his ideas of every-day dress. The Matabe Times holds that this attire is altogether insufficient, and suggests that the sanitary board should take up the subject and prohibit Kaffrs from coming into the town unless they are properly clothed. So does "civilization" slowly make way.—Washington Gazette.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The oldest piece of linen paper in existence, so far as known, is a manuscript containing a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177, and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining ink very well.

At Saegedin, in Hungary, there has been a renewal of poisoning for the sake of insurance money, the relatives of the murdered persons dividing the payments with the persons who provided the poison. Sixty arrests have been made so far.

There is a young Siberian wolf at the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, with a robe hardly discernible from a badger's. A great curiosity is the myopotamus of Cuba, which is half rat and half pig. It is very fat, and French cooks think it must be good to eat.

During the recent earthquake at Rome, which took place on November 1 at 4:38 in the afternoon, people rushed from their houses to the nearest lottery offices to play the numbers 1, 4, 38; there was also a run on 11, which stands for earthquake. But something went wrong, as no one of these numbers was drawn.

Russia has 15,740 qualified doctors, 210 of whom do not practice, giving one doctor to 8,000 persons throughout the empire. As by far the greater number of the doctors live in the cities, and the urban population of Russia is only 14 per cent. of the whole, the peasants are poorly provided with medical assistance. One-fifth of the total number of doctors are in the army or navy, and 553 are women.

Manx laws will still be proclaimed from the Tynwald hill, though the ceremonial has been altered and shortened by a recent vote of the legislature. An attempt was made to abolish the practice altogether, the clerk of the rolls speaking of it as a ridiculous farce and a mere relic of the past. He was supported by the bishop, but the two deacons and the attorney general stood up for the old ceremonies, and they were retained in a modified form.

A GREAT ROUND-UP OF HORSES.

Five Thousand Animals Gathered In Up in the State of Washington.

Five thousand horses in a single bunch, rearing, snorting and shying, urged on by two score picturesque Indian and half-breed riders, sending into the air a cloud of dust that envelops and partially conceals the vast band of cayuses as the riders with swish of ropes, with shouts and yells, urged on the surging band of half wild creatures before them. It is a picture seldom seen now, and only possible in the unrestricted range of the reservation, a picture, if seen, never to be forgotten. The scene has an incomparable setting. In the background rise the rugged majestic peaks of the Mission range; from their base stretches forward a dense, black area of timber, and, in the foreground, the rolling prairie of the valley of the Pend d'Orielle river. Overhead the sky is clear, but above the mountain snow clouds hover and the rocky peaks are already silvered with the first white covering of the year.

For five days these bronze riders have scoured the northern range of the reservation, driving before them every horse that was found in this long stretch of country. They have ridden across the rolling ground of the lower valley; they have searched the dense timber of the foothills; they have climbed to the open parks on the mountain side. From valley and canyon and hillside they have driven the half-wild horses, and have gathered them on the banks of the Pend d'Orielle river for the cutting out.

Five thousand tramping heads, 10,000 vicious eyes, 20,000 tossing hoofs! Almost as far as the eye can reach are horses, horses, horses. There are steeds of every color and of every size. Nearly all of them are the mean, treacherous Indian ponies, some of them shapely and handsome, it is true, but in every eye is a flash of wildness that betokens ill for the man who attempts to tame the owner. Here and there in the mass of horses, there is being urged onward at a trot a big, fine-looking animal that evidences good breeding. But there are not many of these, they are nearly all cayuses of the cayusest order.

At one of the ranches on the banks of the river there are three big, well-fenced pastures, and here the cutting out will be done. On the reservation there are now about 15,000 horses, and of these it is estimated that fully 2,000 have no right to the Indian range. This will do much to improve the condition of the range, and it is for this purpose that the big round-up has been undertaken.

The band of horses now being driven toward the extemporized corrals has been gathered in the region north of the Pend d'Orielle river. As soon as the cutting out has been accomplished the riders will cross the river, and will round up the stock between that stream and Crow creek, and there will be another separation at the Allard ranch on Mud creek. In addition to the removal of alien horses, Agent Carter has ordered that all cayuse stallions may be disposed of in order that there may be some improvement in the grade of horses raised on the reserve. Thus the round-up will accomplish a double purpose.—Anaconda Standard.

A Question of Time.

A Milo farmer prides himself on regularity in feeding his live stock, especially his pig. The other day he found he would be away at the usual hour, so he told his wife to be careful and feed the pig just on the stroke of 12. This advice was repeated several times before he started, and as he drove off his parting admonition was: "Remember the pig." His business took him to a neighboring town, and he had been there but a short time when a telegram was handed to him. Fearing the worst, he opened it and read: "Small I feed the pig on local or standard time?" and the message was "collect."—Louisville Journal.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers
L. W. A. CATS, Editor and Manager

THE REVENUE BILL.

Were it ever possible for democratic representatives to learn a lesson, the opportunity has just been furnished them in congress.

The president of the United States deemed the financial condition of the country to be such as warranted the sending of a special message to congress urging relief for the treasury department. The majority in the house of representatives, who represent the will of the majority of the people, promptly responded. A revenue bill was prepared to meet the emergency and was quickly passed without the interminable delay that was inflicted upon the country by a democratic majority in 1894.

Thus far, Mr. Cleveland can have no cause for complaint. Respectful attention was given to his message, the urgency of the situation was heeded and the representatives of the majority of the people responded as seemed to them most fitting in a case which the president deemed to be of such delicacy. It is true that the recommendations of Mr. Cleveland were not strictly adhered to. But this is not surprising. Mr. Cleveland suggested merely his own ideas, those of an individual, perhaps with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury. But, as Mr. Carlisle has been so unfortunate, we may say, in all of his official suggestions, estimates and undertakings, it is natural that very little heed would be given to his latest ideas.

The majority did right in legislating according to their own views. Most of the representatives have been elected since Mr. Cleveland, and the ideas of the majority of the people have undergone radical changes since the fall of 1892. While the president is aware of this, it was, perhaps, proper for him to suggest legislation in accord with the ideas of the minority whom he now represents. It was surprising, however, to note the determined opposition taken by the minority representatives of the people to any financial legislation when the president, of their own party politics, had considered that the situation warranted a special message asking for relief. Mr. Cleveland must, indeed, be disgusted with the extreme narrow-mindedness of the few remaining representatives in the house of his own party, who were unable to rise to the occasion which their leader had suggested.

The fate of the revenue bill is somewhat uncertain. We believe that it will pass the senate in pretty much the same shape that it left the house. In the senate, however, prolonged obstruction may be expected. Here, too, it will come from those gentlemen who are decidedly in the minority, as far as the will of the masses of the people exists to-day. These gentlemen, moreover, belong to the same political party as the president. Yet it is safe to say that they will prove themselves obstructionists rather than acknowledge that they are, politically speaking, somewhat obsolete. Those senators who have been, so far as the people's votes are concerned, retired to a private life which they will shortly be permitted to enjoy, would exhibit far more of dignity and far more of respect for the wishes of their fellow citizens, did they frankly acknowledge the situation and assist those who will endeavor to comply with the wishes of the democratic president in the light, as they regard it, of the desires of the great majority of the people.

We trust that Mr. Cleveland will take this patriotic view and permit the revenue bill to become a law. His dislike of the Gorman tariff has been so strongly expressed, and its failure as a revenue producer has been so marked, that he must, indeed, be glad of an opportunity to eradicate such a democratic failure from our statutes. He will readily understand that it is not a measure for protection. It has not been prepared as such, and it stands in evidence against all idea of a bill prepared upon protection lines. It is a bill designed, solely and simply, to provide additional revenue. The people understand it so and, as such, the president should rise above the narrow partisanship of democratic congressmen, and should once more exhibit his spirit of Americanism in

eradicating a law that plunges the country deeper and deeper into debt with each succeeding month. He would thus leave the way clear for the people to decide, next November, whether they favor a return to the democratic principles of free-trade or to the republican principles of protection.—Economist.

The Iron Port has interviewed a large number of the heaviest taxpayers in Escanaba, and not a single man expressed himself favorable to the proposition of bonding the city to build water works under existing conditions. It is the general belief among people of all classes that the Water Works company's franchise should be annulled, if possible, before the matter of building our own water works plant is prosecuted further. Anyway the time is not at hand for this costly bit of enterprise, and The Iron Port firmly believes that if the question of bonding the city for \$50,000, piling this amount of additional bonds upon our present indebtedness of \$135,000, it will be voted down by a large majority. It should be. Our present rate of taxation—4.17—is large enough; in fact, too large, and a general howl goes up from taxpayers throughout the city thereat. Of course those who favor the construction of water works argue that it will make money for the city by saving money to the city. This argument is all right; the plant might make money for the city if we had one and the Escanaba Water Works company was out of our way, but the question arises, can the franchise of the present company be annulled? The mayor seems confident that it can be. Why, then, don't the city proceed to annul the franchise before going to the expense of getting estimates and calling a special election? Mr. Loweth's bill for work already done amounts to \$425.30, and a special election will cost at least \$200, while there have been other expenditures in connection with the proposition; and all these several sums are for naught, or worse than naught, if the present company holds its franchise to the end of the term for which it was granted.

Mayor Gallup is, unquestionably, a fine figurer and a gentleman of ability, and probably knows just exactly how to proceed to annul the franchise, but the tax-payers would like some information on the subject before they go to the polls and vote away their substance. They do not want to rely wholly upon the judgment and ability of his honor—confidence in humanity ceases to a considerable extent when good American money is involved.

Young men and young women who move in the same circle on terms of equality before they have reached maturity find themselves drifting apart as they advance in years until they belong to different classes, even in the most democratic communities. Those who have made good use of their leisure hours have advanced, while those who have sought only idle amusement have stood still or retrograded. To each young man and woman should come the serious inquiry, what use shall I make of the leisure time and opportunity for study now afforded? Shall I fritter away time in idle amusements or shall I devote a part of the time to self-improvement? On the answer given to these questions will depend the future career of those to whom they are presented.

President Dwight, of Yale College, who was recently interviewed as to the outlook for the poor young man in one of the big modern schools, said he believed the double struggle for education and support had an excellent effect on a young man. His advice to the poor young man was, "Go to the college if you can."

Chauncey M. Depew says that should war be declared at the present time with the country in precisely the state it is the securities would go down \$500,000,000 at once. United States securities shrunk \$100,000,000 within ten days after the president's message of threat.

Gen'l Alger was recently interviewed on the war question, and he declared that although fifty-nine years old in case of war he would step into line and take his two sons with him.

Utah has been a state just a week to-day.

June 30 last show that in New York City there was sold enough beer to fill 2,364,467,856 glasses. With a population generally estimated at 2,000,000, to include daily visitors, this gives an average yearly consumption of more than 1000 glasses, or three glasses per day, including Sunday, for every man, woman and child.

As will be seen by the official proceedings of the board of education, published elsewhere, S. S. Beggs has resigned the superintendency of the public schools, his resignation to take effect in June. Mr. Beggs takes time by the forelock, the object of his early announcement being to give the board an abundance of time in which to select his successor. It is well. The relations between Mr. Beggs and the board have been anything but agreeable for some time past, and under existing circumstances it is better for the superintendent to step down and out. Just wherein the difficulty lies would be difficult to determine; it is enough to know that such is the case. The welfare of our schools depends very largely upon harmony between the board and the superintendent, and the superintendent and teachers, a condition of affairs which does not exist at the present time. Mr. Beggs' authority has been very limited since the inauguration of the present school year, and he is practically barring him from the high school—an action which reflects no credit upon it—making the superintendent custodian of the paraphernalia and the teacher of a small commercial class. If Mr. Beggs is not competent to superintend the public schools the board should have known it at the expiration of his first year's work and refused to consider his application for a second term. But whether competent or incompetent the board engaged him as a superintendent, and then took away his power as such, placing him in a very humiliating position and not only this, but injured his reputation, if reputation is the word, as an educator. It is doubtful if the board would again consider an application from Mr. Beggs under the present strained condition of affairs, and it is dead certain that Mr. Beggs would not tender one, for he so notifies the board by his resignation.

The Iron Port publishes elsewhere an article descriptive of the extensive furnace plant of the Cleveland-Cliffs company at Gladstone, and we feel confident that it will be perused with considerable interest by our Delta county readers. The plant has necessitated the expenditure of a large sum of money, and will, no doubt, prove a great benefit not only to Gladstone but the entire county as well. The interests of the towns on this bay are practically identical, and we should all glory in the successful consummation of this extensive industry, which will soon commence operations.

Late news from London indicates that a declaration of war between England and Germany is not far off. The emperor is determined to declare the independence of Transvaal, and the English flying squadron will soon leave for South Africa. Jamison is reported condemned to death.

The food inspectors who are working throughout the state held a conference at Lansing the other day and compared notes. The law is working satisfactorily, although too complicated to get the best results.

Chicago and Gladstone are kicking vigorously against people throwing paper or other refuse upon their streets. In the former place arrests will be made, while the latter will probably continue to kick.

Eddy Bros., lumber dealers and vessel owners of Bay City, Mich., have just purchased about 360 acres of timber and iron lands in Minnesota from the Lumber Mining Co. of Illinois for \$100,000.

The rate of taxation in 1893 was 3.88; in 1894, 3.85, and in 1895 it was 4.17. What will it be in 1896? Send solutions of this problem to The Iron Port.

The president has appointed Elmer E. Halsey to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette.

It is gratifying to know that there are only about four months more of winter.

An overseer of a road district is compelled by law to make a return

to the commissioner of all delinquents, and when he fails to "warn out" any person from whom labor is due he makes himself liable personally for the same work or its value in money. More attention to the strict observance of this law would give Delta county much better roads.

The announcement that Miss Clara Barton and the American branch of the Red Cross Society will undertake the work of carrying succor to the oppressed and starving Armenians forecasts a work which, if successfully performed, will be historic among the world's great Christian enterprises. Failure is not easily accepted by the Red Cross society. Probably there is no other organization in the world which could attempt the enormous task with half as effective an equipment as that which Miss Barton has at her disposal. The world has seen how the combined powers of Europe have paltered and trifled with the task. There is an evident need of the services of some organized body which shall be absolutely neutral not only as regards the Turkish domestic affairs but as regards the powers of Europe. Such a body is found in the Red Cross society which by the agreements enacted with various nations stands as a perfectly neutral agent. Its flag enjoys special protection on any field and its forces cannot be hampered in their efforts without a specific violation of international agreement. Representing no nation, but acting on behalf of all the society will be able to assume an activity in Turkey which no national or semi-public body of any other kind could undertake with any prospect of success. Miss Barton's announcement of her intention shows still the firmness and decision which characterized her efforts as a young woman, and the public may look confidently to see her genius for organization, her executive talent and her noble humanity rewarded with success. She understands thoroughly the gravity of the work before her and the dangers involved in trying to relieve the Armenians in the face of the fanaticism of the lawless Kurds and hostile Mohammedans. But she has the strength of the Red Cross society, her own native ability and the friendly recognition and sympathy of the United States government to sustain her. The prayers and the earnest good wishes of all Christendom go with her, and substantial means of support should be promptly forthcoming when she asks them.

Following is a comparison of vessels of war in service or now under construction in Great Britain and United States:

	U. S.	G. B.
Battleships.....	8	60
Coast defense vessels.....	20	11
Armored cruisers.....	2	29
Protected cruisers.....	13	74
Cruisers.....	20	92
Gun vessels.....	17	16
Torpedo vessels.....	1	34
Total vessels.....	81	316
Torpedo boats.....	9	251
Grand total.....	90	567

The total force of officers and men in the British navy is 88,850 against 13,400 in the United States navy.—Marine Review.

In giving the indebtedness of the city, last week, The Iron Port overlooked \$17,000 in due bills held by the Escanaba Lighting company and \$2,000 due to Belanger on a judgment against the city, which, added to the \$118,500, makes the indebtedness of Escanaba at the present time \$137,000. Add to this \$50,000 with which to construct water works, and the city would have an indebtedness of over \$185,000. The question of water works should be considered well.

The city hall matter wasn't brought up at the regular council meeting. What's the trouble? Figures on an up-town lot have been secured. Probably the water works question is occupying all the council's time.

The community should, indeed, be grateful that all its physicians are not as high-priced as Dr. Chollette. He charges the city \$15 per day for eleven days attendance upon a scarlet fever case.

The silence of the other city papers on the water works question, is somewhat remarkable. It is of the utmost importance to every tax-payer.

Mr. Rockefeller is not particularly cramped for funds just now. His daily income is \$27,000, or nearly \$10,000,000 a year.

Groceries.

GROCERIES!

It is a well established fact that Groceries are necessary essentials to every household. We keep everything that is implied under the heading of Groceries, and the stock is

**PURE IN QUALITY, - - - - -
CLEAN AND
- - - - - ATTRACTIVE.**

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned goods and Table Luxuries are made a specialty.

Your trade is solicited with the assurance of entire satisfaction given in return.

A. H. ROLPH,

509 Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.

Drugs and Medicines.

REMOVAL

Masonic Block.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that we have removed from 410 Ludington street, to 611 Ludington street (Masonic Block), where we invite all of our old customers and many new ones to call upon us. We are better prepared than ever before to supply you with Pure Drugs, Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Blank Books, Stationery, etc.

Thanking the public for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I beg to remain

Yours for Business,

J. N. MEAD.

Lumber Yard.

THE I. STEPHENSON COMPANY

GEORGE T. BURNS, Mgr.

LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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.**

Contractors and Builders.

KEMP & WILLIAMS

Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc.

Bartrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken. Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hale. Escanaba, Mich.

Flour, Feed, Etc.

PAT FOGARTY,

600 Ludington St.

FLOUR, FEED, HAY and GRAIN

All of the Best Quality and at Reasonable Prices.

THE MONITOR

WEEKLY

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL XXVII. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896. NUMBER 3

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co's
Machine Shop

Is now equipped with a full line of modern tools of the best and heaviest type for the execution of general

Machine and Repair Work
Brass Castings,
Iron Castings,
Heavy Forgings,
Pipe Fitting,
Bolt Cutting,
Boiler Work,
Sheet Iron Work.

Special attention given to break-down jobs, Marine and Saw Mill Work, the indicating of the horse power developed by engines, the setting of valves, and the economy of fuel.

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.
Gladstone, Mich.

HENRY & LINN,
Have Just Received a New and Elegant Line of Portland and Swell Body

CUTTERS

Which they Offer to the Public at Lowest Possible Prices.

Mr. Linn gives special attention to horse-drawing, and guarantees satisfaction.

Shop on Elmore Street, Escanaba.

Groceries.

James S. Doherty,
Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full and Complete Line of
CHOICE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Crockery and Canned Goods.

Butter Eggs and Cheese
A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods.
264 Fannie Street.

Legal.

CHANCERY SALE—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Delta and state of Michigan, made and dated the nineteenth day of April, 1895, in a certain cause, therein pending, wherein Carl Rolinger is complainant and John Wagner defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction in the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta, and state of Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Monday the third day of February, A. D. 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all or to such thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described lands and premises, situated in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot number fourteen (14) of block number seventy-two (72) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Escanaba, Michigan, and lot number thirteen (13) of block number six (6) of the Hessel and Hessel addition to the said city of Escanaba, Michigan, all according to the recorded plat thereof of record.

Dated the sixth day of December, A. D. 1895.
ALFRED P. SMITH,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

JAS. H. CLARKE,
Solicitor for Complainant.

First Publication Dec. 21, 1895.

PROBATE NOTICE—State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Peter Schell, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 16th day of June, A. D. 1896, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 24th day of March, A. D. 1896, and on Wednesday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Escanaba Michigan, December 16th, A. D. 1895.
EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.

WITH ALL SPEED.

England Preparing to Fight with Germany if Necessary.

SQUADRON OF SIX WARSHIPS FORMED.

Activity Also Noted in Military Circles—Emperor's Course Thought to Have Been Deliberately Planned—Salisbury's Notice to Germany.

London, Jan. 9.—The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has notified the German government that Great Britain will maintain the rights in the Transvaal under the convention of 1884 at all costs.

Result of Rearranged Plans.

London, Jan. 9.—The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The attitude of Emperor William toward Great Britain in the matter of Dr. Jameson's freebooting expedition into the Transvaal upon closer study, seems to have been deliberate and long and carefully planned. The Transvaal incident, it would appear, was only the pretext seized upon by the emperor in order to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa, and her little misunderstanding with King Prempeh, of Ashanti, together with her support of Italy's warfare against Abyssinia, are believed to have been the irritating features which finally induced the Kaiser to show his hand. Of course this is only a sample of the rumors in circulation here; but it shows the drift of the wind and has served to incense the British to a degree not witnessed since war with Russia was threatened some years ago.

The German emperor, it appears, had planned to land a force of Germans at Delagoa bay in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Kruger, congratulating him upon his victory over the British and his majesty's reported announcement to Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of state of the Transvaal, that Germany refused to recognize any suzerainty over the Transvaal, were well-weighed motives and the result of a prearranged policy.

Flying Squadron Formed.

London, Jan. 9.—It was stated Wednesday afternoon that Admiral Rawson, commanding the British Cape and West African squadron, who was ordered to proceed with his flagship, the St. George, to Delagoa bay, is already on his way to that place, where several warships will assemble. The admiralty Wednesday afternoon issued the names of the new commanders of the vessels composing the flying squadron and the men who are detailed for service on those ships. The new squadron is ordered to be in readiness for navigation duties on January 14. The squadron will comprise the armored battleships Royal Oak and Revenge, and the cruisers Gibraltar, Hermione, Charybdis and Theseus. Besides these preparations, the greatest activity is displayed at all the dockyards, making ready for a call for the commissioning of more ships as soon as needed, and the naval reserve lists are being prepared in readiness for an emergency.

Activity in Army Circles.

The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for the possibility of war. All the regiments of the British army (army reserve, volunteers, militia, etc.) have been ordered to make immediate returns of their strength for mobilization; but, as yet, no further steps in this direction have been deemed necessary. Among the volunteers and militia there is a strong feeling in favor of enrollment for active service and on all sides the greatest enthusiasm is displayed.

People Imbued with War Spirit.

Without desiring to be in any way sensational, it can safely be said that the war spirit is hovering over the British empire, and that people of all classes are eagerly supporting the attitude of Germany toward Great Britain. The press is unanimous in its approval of the preparations of the naval and military authorities, and the newspapers of all shades of opinion agree as to the manner in which Germany's attitude must be met.

Situation Looks Grave.

In political circles it is believed that the forming of a flying squadron indicates that the situation is graver than it has hitherto been thought. The afternoon papers all approve of preparations for war. Some of them urge the revocation of the charter of the British South Africa company, after which England would be able to fight Germany with clean hands.

Wants Them Banished.
London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch received

from Cape Town Wednesday evening but dated January 7 says it is reported at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is also demanded from the British Chartered company. It is supposed here that this may refer to the \$2,500,000 indemnity which, according to a dispatch from Berlin, the Transvaal government will demand of Great Britain.

A dispatch to the Central News from Cape Town, under the date of January 4, says it is reported that the high court of the Transvaal republic ordered that Dr. Jameson be shot, but President Kruger refused to sign the warrant for his execution. This report is not confirmed.

Jameson to Be Handed Over.

London, Jan. 9.—An official dispatch from Pretoria says that Dr. Jameson will be released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, on the frontier of the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated January 6, says the prisoners of Dr. Jameson's following are loud in their praise of the treatment they received at the hands of the Boers, while the burghers deeply resent the action of Dr. Jameson. They are intensely angry at the necessity of leaving their farms, and demand a speedy and final settlement of the questions at issue and full and free possession of the Transvaal country under the undisputed rule of the Boers.

Of the prisoners the men were confined in the race course inclosure at Pretoria and the officers in the town jail. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby and the Messrs. White were deeply dejected at the result of their movement, Jameson refusing to take food for some time after his imprisonment.

Prisoners Released.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Capetown received Wednesday night says Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers have been released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony.

Lord Chamberlain is said to regard the Transvaal incident as an episode of the past. The editorials of the leading papers are unanimous in lauding the generosity of President Kruger and assuring him that everything is appreciated at their full value. All of the papers praise Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for his course throughout the difficulty. The Daily Chronicle congratulates him upon having secured peace with honor. Sir Hercules Robinson receives his share of praise. The lectures to Emperor William are generally repeated.

The marked cessation of hostilities of the press of Germany toward England is ascribed to the British government's preparations for war.

TWO MEN HANGED.

Pay the Penalty for a Murder Committed in October Last.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Jan. 9.—F. D. Hathorn (white) and Thompson Wade (colored) were hanged at Augusta, 20 miles inland from here, at 12:04 Wednesday, both men dropping simultaneously from the same scaffold. The execution was witnessed by at least 3,000 people, many of whom walked 15 or 20 miles and a few as far as 35 miles. This was the first legal execution in this county for nearly 20 years, and this, added to the peculiar nature of the crime, occasioned the widespread curiosity.

The men were hanged for the murder of Mrs. Hathorn on the evening of October 7 last, the negro shooting the woman at the instigation and compulsion of the husband. Hathorn had become infatuated with a young woman, Josephine Marriatt, and from the gallows he declared that she suggested and urged upon him the killing of his wife. The father of the young woman was among the crowd, and when Hathorn stated that he (Marriatt) knew of his relations with the daughter he interrupted the statement with a demand for proof. Hathorn merely replied that the father's actions had led him to so believe. The two men indulged in a spat that caused much excitement. Hathorn endeavored to prolong his harangue indefinitely, claiming that his paramour should be hanged with him, but Sheriff McCullum called time, adjusted the noose and black cap and dropped the wretches. Both necks were broken, the white subject dying in five minutes and the black in eight.

Majority Opposed to Free Coinage.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—The free silver element in the democracy of Indiana met defeat in the convention held in the 12th congressional district Wednesday for the election of members of the state committee. The money question was the only point upon which any issue was made. Of the 13 elected, seven are opposed to free coinage, five are for it and one is classed as doubtful.

KATE GARDNER'S CHAT.

What Ladies Will Wear During the Social Season.

Expect of Economy in Dress Are Making Lower and Lower—Skirts and Sleeves Retain Their Really Estimable Proportions.

Special Chicago Letter.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, sleeves show no signs of diminishing in size. All the very latest models show immense ones; and while they are fashioned somewhat differently from those worn



AN UP-TO-DATE EVENING GOWN.

at the beginning of the season, they require the same superabundance of material as their predecessors.

The same may be written of the new skirt. With the coming of each month it has grown wider and wider until now the amount of goods necessary to construct the skirt fashionable is something wonderful to contemplate, and wonderfully depleting to the purse as well.

And so by these and other signs do our hopes of economy in dress sink lower and lower.

Most women are very fond of fine raiment and adore stylish up-to-date garments. No matter how good resolutions in the direction of economy in dress may be, a visit to the modiste or a walk through State street with its alluring shop windows cause the fair shopper to slide imperceptibly into the atmosphere of new gowns, new bonnets and new things generally, and once in their toils she finds it impossible to extricate herself. In short, to be practically economical nowadays, one must be crumpled, which in itself gives the impression of a want of vanity that is foreign, or ought to be, to womanhood.

Now that the social season is upon you—now that it doesn't begin until after the holidays—our minds naturally turn to evening and reception gowns, and in looking around for something new in this line I came across some charming models.

I found most of the reception dresses made of either cloth, silk or velvet, and invariably trimmed with lace and fur. For evening dresses satin is a rich creamy tint seems to be the proper thing.



EVENING DRESS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The courage to these gowns have most often the square low neck so becoming to many women, while the large puffed sleeves are either very short or else are made to fall just to the elbow. The neck is finished with

folde of satin or bands of jeweled trimming, but, if more becoming, the outline may be softened by a full ruche of chiffon or plaited lace.

The coat basque is much in vogue for low, square-necked evening dresses, and the fancy of the moment is to have them of the same material, but of contrasting color from the skirt.

I might mention in passing that an evening gown may be as simple or elaborate in the matter of trimming as one's taste and circumstances will admit, but very few women, even of the very wealthy class, buy the best material for these gowns.

The very prettiest one I have seen thus far was made of satin that cost only a dollar a yard, the simple garniture being ruches of the same and natural flowers. This grade of satin will usually bear two cleanings, after which it is better to veil it under chiffon when it will have every appearance of a new gown.

I am sorry to note the growing tendency to lengthen the skirts of all gowns, particularly those intended for home and evening wear. They are exceedingly gored at the top, though of course this depends much upon the figure of the wearer, and all are cut to flare from six to ten yards at the foot. The latest fancy is to accentuate the many seams; and one I saw yesterday had this novel idea very prettily carried out. It was composed of cream-tinted satin, the very wide skirt being cut with 15 gores, each gore being outlined by a narrow pearl and gold passementerie. The low-cut bodice was made entirely of beautiful lace placed over satin, while at the front was the quaintest bow imaginable, made of satin ribbon in a vivid shade of green edged with pearl and gold beads and wired to stand out stiff and straight.

Another smart gown had the skirt, which was of the new short-haired plush called oriental satin, trimmed in the way I have described. To be worn with it was a Louis XV. coat in ruby red velvet cut low in front with a vest of rare old lace ornamented with jeweled buttons. A very pleasing gown in every detail and delightfully expensive.

Between the present time and the beginning of lent many debutantes will make their first bow to society, and within the week I have seen some charming gowns to be worn by these novices. Lyons tulle seems to be the preferred material for these dresses, and many of them are made with very full skirts and short baby waists—a style exceedingly simple and girlish, and generally becoming.

Others more elaborate, of faintly silk in snowy whiteness, are designed after the model in the picture, with trimmed skirt and high corsage. Across the shoulders is worn one of the very popular Marie Antoinette fichus, made of chiffon edged with lace. These fichus, by the way, can be bought readymade and at a very reasonable price. The prettiest ones, but not the most costly, are made of exceedingly fine net, trimmed with lace, and have long ends that pass around the waist and hang to the bottom of the skirt in the back.

I quite lost my heart on the fairy-like slippers and soft silken hose to be worn with the gowns I have just described. The former were of satin, embroidered in pearls, with a Louis XV. heel and smart satin bow, while the latter were of fine spun silk with lace



EVENING WRAP.

insertions let in at the instep. They were dainty and pretty enough to suit the most fastidious taste.

The new evening wraps in somber black are at first glance rather depressing, but they are the correct thing just now, and the edict has gone forth that their trimmings must be of Thibet and their linings of satin.

One handsome one I noticed was of black bengaline lined with pink brocaded satin and trimmed with an enormous collar and cascades in front of Thibet fur. Another model in black satin hung straight from the neck in domino fashion, was satin-lined throughout and had immense sleeves which were lined with green mirror velvet. An ideal garment for its purpose, but one needing a tall woman to exploit its charms. Most outer garments do demand this requirement, I think, excepting only the chic Eton

sacket, which looks at its best when worn by a short woman.

The cape in the picture shows the best model for a dreary evening wrap. This particular one is made of mirror velvet, with linings of satin in a faint shade of rose and trimmed with soft fur. Other short circular wraps of cloth and velvet show much trimming of lace, but I do not advocate its use unless one can afford several capes, as lace is too fragile a trimming to stand much wear.

In chapeaux we are to be no less brilliant than heretofore. Boral decorations being seen on every side. There is no millinery without violets, and their popularity seems perennial. Flower-covered brims are a decided feature of some of the newest hats. This seems rather incongruous at first glance, but I assure you where the flowers are chosen with care and contrast prettily with the full, puffed crown, it makes a stylish and not at all striking head-gear.

Bonnets are not worn very much just now, but, as one bright little woman remarked to another the other day, "for that reason wear one, my dear, especially if becoming to you, and thus win distinction." Now, that struck me as a very clever idea. And if one considers a moment it is much better and more satisfactory to lead fashion than to let fashion lead you.

KATE GARDNER.

TOLD BY THE THUMBS.

An Alleged Indication of Nervous Deangement That Is Observed Commonly.

"When I went to a nerve specialist first," said a man who was once an invalid, "he told me that one way to judge of the condition of a person's nerves was to watch his thumbs. Ever since that time I have found the greatest fascination in looking at people's thumbs. The doctor said that if they moved involuntarily outward it was a sign that the nerves of that man or woman were not in the best condition. I find myself now sweeping the line that sits opposite me in a car, and if that doctor's test is a good one there is a surprising number of people in his town whose nerves need looking after. There are few among the women who do not involuntarily move the thumbs outward at intervals of every few minutes, and when your attention has once been attracted to it the process of watching their gloved hands grows very interesting. I have found the habit much less frequent among men; but take the average number of women in a cable car and it will be a surprise to you to see how many of them indulge unconsciously in this little habit. I only hope it does not mean anything as serious as it might indicate if that nerve specialist's diagnosis was a good one."

The Snake Had the Best of It.

A Quaker driving a single horse chaise up a narrow lane happened to meet a young man who was also in a single horse chaise. There was not room enough for them to pass each other, unless one of them would back his carriage, which both refused. "I'll not make way for you," said the young fellow, with an oath. "I think I am older than thou art," said the Quaker, "and therefore have a right to expect thee to make way for me." "I won't," resumed the first. He then pulled out a newspaper and began to read, as he sat still in his chaise. The Quaker, observing him, pulled out a pipe and some tobacco from his pocket, lighted his pipe, and sat and puffed away very comfortably. "Friend," said he, "when thou hast read that paper I should be glad if thou wouldst lend it to me." The young man gave up the contest.

New Cure for Snake Bites.

Prof. Halford, of Melbourne, Australia, has been making most remarkable series of experiments with chloride of lime, with respect to its action upon human subjects as a cure or preventive of the evil effects of snake bites. He is sending quantities of immunizing serum to India and the Antilles. He finds that by injecting into rabbits a dose of the serum corresponding to 1-10,000 of their weight, they are enabled to endure, without danger, a dose of venom capable of killing untreated specimens in from three to four hours.

Fire at South Bend.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 8.—This city was visited by a disastrous fire Wednesday night which originated in the rear of Kemper & Schaffer's large clothing house. The flames spread rapidly and the stock of clothing, valued at \$35,000, is a total loss. The odd fellows' block was also badly damaged, no estimate being made yet as to the loss. Kemper & Schaffer's loss is well covered by insurance.

Cure for Horse Chestnuts.

It is popularly supposed that horse chestnuts are very unwholesome. Nevertheless in Turkey they are roasted for coffee, fermented for liquor and utilized for horse medicine.

FORT SUMTER'S FLAG.

Now in the Possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson.

Although followed in its fall and finally destroyed by the Patriots...

The flag of Sumter, which I have seen and which few know to be in existence...

There were two flags at Fort Sumter, which had been carried there by Maj. Anderson...

Mrs. Anderson has been very jealous of her treasures. In fact, since her husband's death...

The flags first came into Maj. Anderson's possession when, after his return to New York...



THE REAL FLAG THAT WAVED AT FORT SUMTER.

statement that they could be in no better keeping than in the hands of the man who had so gallantly defended them.

They were thereupon placed in a strong box and for four years remained in the vaults of the Metropolitan bank.

Like all important relics of the war, this old flag has not been without attack...

It was on April 12, 1861, that the bombardment of Fort Sumter began by the surrendering forces of the confederacy.

There it remained for a long night of active bombardment and great illumination.

This is the incident to which Maj. Anderson referred when he afterward said: "God Almighty called that flag to the mast, and I could not have lowered it if I had tried."

At one o'clock of the second day, the flagstaff having been hit twice before that morning, was again struck and fell.

Maj. Anderson tells his own story in his report: "Having defended Fort Sumter for 34 hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire...

WHAT A STENOGRAPHER EATS.

Sumptuous Lunches of Eggs, Coffee and Ginger Snaps.

The price of the lunch that the New York girl eats varies from five cents to two or three dollars...

Five cents will buy a good sandwich anywhere, but that is not quite enough for even a typewriter's lunch...

The ten-cent lunch offers more variety of choice. For a dime one can add coffee or tea or cocoa to the above-mentioned five-cent meal.

Between the five and ten-cent lunches there are a few alternatives, but it is possible to get two "long buns" or two "horns" and coffee for seven cents...

RESCUED FROM CHINA PIRATES.

Hardships of a Frenchman Whom the Celestials Held for Ransom.

Victor Carre was recently rescued by a company of French soldiers from a band of Chinese pirates who had kept him captive for 14 months...

The pirates were unable to secure the ransom which they demanded, and so they took him with them, always as a captive, on some of their forays by land and sea in southern China.

The robbers were proceeding toward a small town, which they intended to pillage, when they were fired upon from ambush and those who were uninjured ran away.

NOVEL EXERCISE.

How an Eccentric Literary Man Took His Daily Constitutional.

Poor Harry Shelman, the long-haired poet who dressed his entire person to resemble Buffalo Bill, and who was, in fact, startlingly like the greatest of scots, used to tell me of a literary friend of his who had a novel method of taking exercise...

An Oddity in Toes and Digits.

There is one curious fact respecting the animal creation with which you will never become acquainted if you depend on your text books for information. It is this: No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot, hand or limb.

No Dust.

The disposition to see a pleasant side to everything is often commented upon as a most desirable possession; but it is possible to exaggerate and imagine a benefit which does not exist.

STORY OF THE DISPUTE.

British Claims in Venezuela Are Not Well Founded.

Mr. Walter Raleigh's Unfortunate Expedition to the Orinoco Country—The Schomburgk Survey and the Line of 1898—Monroe Doctrine Applicable.

The events which have led up to the present diplomatic misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States emphasize once more the fact, long recognized in the capitals of Europe, that England will risk honor and the world's respect to satisfy her inordinate greed for territorial acquisition.

Sir Walter Raleigh landed in Guiana near the close of the 16th century, and soon afterward the Netherlands and France divided with Great Britain the control of the country.

The English did not succeed in holding their own in the newly opened territory, and when Raleigh arrived with an expedition, in 1614, to reassert British power, his forces met with disaster.



MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.

in progress between Venezuela and Great Britain and between France and Brazil.

Venezuela's claim that the Essequibo is the legal boundary has been repeatedly acknowledged by England, notably in 1841, when a British court in Demerara recognized the South American republic's jurisdiction over the Maraca river...

In 1841 the British government sent Robert Hermann Schomburgk, a Ger-



man geographer and botanist, to the South American continent to survey a boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela. Without even the semblance of authority, Schomburgk took the mouth of the Orinoco as a starting point, instead of the Essequibo, and ran an uncertain line in a southerly direction, giving to the British colony 20,000 or more square miles of territory and the right bank of the Orinoco delta.

The boundary established after Schomburgk's survey is known as the Aberdeen line. This started on the west bank of the Maraca river and embraced large tracts of mining country in southeastern section of Venezuela.

most line to the British claims. Atward, and until 1897, new claims were made by Great Britain, until, at the beginning of 1898, England included all territory on the right bank of the Orinoco near its mouth and its course southerly for nearly 300 miles in her demands.

Mr. Gresham, who was secretary of state when the British claims were presented to the Venezuelan government, protested against the proposed robbery, and suggested that the points at issue between the two countries be submitted to arbitration.

Secretary Gresham's sudden death delayed the American answer to the British note declining arbitration, but when Secretary Olney assumed the state portfolio one of his first acts was the transmission of the now famous document which, together with Lord Salisbury's answer, were made the subject of President Cleveland's message of December 17.

President Cleveland, in his message of December 17, adheres strictly to the spirit of his predecessor's doctrine. He does not seek to interfere with British rights in her South American colonies, but he protests against the extension of England's political system. In order to avoid a clash he asked congress to appoint a committee to investigate and determine the true boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and then goes on to say that when that commission has made its report the United States should "resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela."

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To an impartial observer it would seem that the only way in which Great Britain can retreat gracefully is by arriving at an amicable understanding with Venezuela. In case of such an agreement the American commission and its work would be superfluous, as the United States could not object to any arrangement made between the two countries unless it should include the cession of vast tracts of territory; many authorities on the Monroe doctrine contending that under its broader meaning the South and Central American republics cannot give away their territory to foreign nations.

However, President Crespo's tenure of office depends on his opposition to England, and unless the latter country sees fit to relinquish the lion's share of its claims he cannot afford to enter into boundary negotiations.

ED. DONOVAN, MICHIGAN. Telephone 29.

UP TO DATE Plain and Fancy Groceries WE HAVE THEM! Our Store is Fully Stocked with Everything to be Found in a First-Class Grocery Store, and Prices Astonishingly Low. Full Line of Canned Goods always on Hand Fruits and Vegetables in Season. ERICKSON & BISSEL, Masonic Block, Escanaba, Michigan.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING Complete Line of Foreign and Domestic SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, and TROUSERINGS. Special Line of New Goods. EPHRAIM & MORRELL.

Escanaba * Brewing * Co's BOTTLED BEER. This delicious beverage is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's bottling works, and is just what you want.

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT Oil Burner. TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. DOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR OOR. CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL. WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 802 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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

ED. DONOVAN, A Great Hit FLOUR AND FEED, Hay and Grain, Choice Brands of Flour, Mail Orders Given Attention. ED. DONOVAN, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN. Telephone 29.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

One of the prettiest home weddings of the season was that of Mr. Fred B. Le Valley, of Chicago, and Miss Clara M., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Bartley, which occurred at the family residence on Georgia street Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The ladies' missionary society of the Presbyterian church gave a missionary entertainment at the home of Mrs. C. A. Cram on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Wixson, Mrs. M. W. Pillsbury and mother, Mrs. Bradbury, with little Ray and Gertrude had quite an exciting and painful experience on their recent journey to St. Andrews.

Mr. A. B. Chamber, of the Journal, and Miss Jennie Schwalm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Schwalm, of Marquette, were married on Wednesday afternoon last.

The Gladstone Knights of Pythias lodge installed the following officers Tuesday evening: C. C. O. L. Mertz; V. C. J. A. Stewart; Prelate, L. Nicholas; K. of R. and S. M. F. J. H. LeClaire; M. A., Marion Fox; I. G., Casper Elquist; O. G., J. W. Call; finance committee, F. J. Merriam, A. M. Mathews and C. E. Mason.

A reading circle was organized at the home of Miss Anna Fogarty last Monday evening with the following officers: President, Miss McCormick; secretary, Miss Fogarty; treasurer, Matt Smith. The second meeting of the circle was held on Thursday evening.

Pascal Perron entertained in the neighborhood of one hundred friends at Perron's hall Monday evening. It was a "boquet" party. Dancing and games were the principal features of the entertainment.

Aug. Erickson spent Wednesday at Gladstone. August was one of Gladstone's early settlers, but the place don't look natural to him now.

Miss Nellie and Grace Doran returned to Menominee on Saturday evening last after spending a fortnight pleasantly in Escanaba.

R. installed Tuesday evening: Commander, N. A. Eddy, senior vice commander, H. P. Young; junior vice commander, David Robinson; quartermaster, A. H. Rolph; adjutant, Emil Glaser; chaplain, A. S. Warn; surgeon, J. G. Walters.

Institut St. Jacques Carter elected the following officers last Sunday: President, E. M. St. Jacques; Vice-president, J. B. Racine; Sec. Arch., S. Robarge; Sec. Fin., A. Chabotte; Asst. Sec. Fin., A. Fisher; Sec. Cor., R. Beauchamp; Treas., A. Derocher; Asst. Treas., P. Perron; Trustees, Z. Fish and J. Plante; Sick Com., H. Belanger and J. La Pointe; Marshal, D. DuPont; Master at Arms, P. Lafave.

Dr. C. J. Finnegan, who received an appointment as physician on the Indian reservation at Lane Deer, Ariz., a couple of years ago, has been transferred to the Navajo agency, New Mexico, where there are 20,000 red skins under his care.

Dr. Ed. McLoughlin, of Fond du Lac, who was once an applicant for the superintendency of the Escanaba public schools, has accepted a position in the schools of Chicago with a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

The North Star lodge will give a necktie party at its hall next Saturday evening, and all who attend are assured an enjoyable time.

A Masonic party will be given on the eve of Washington's birthday, for which the Arion orchestra, of Oshkosh, will furnish music.

Chas. Goubeu, who is cooking in camp across the bay for John Campbell, gave Dr. Banks an early call Monday morning.

Dr. F. M. Forman, of Rapid River, and Honor K. Skelton, of Gladstone, were issued a marriage license on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Gunderson and daughter Ellen left for Los Angeles on Thursday, to be absent about three months.

Miss Anna Carroll entertained a number of Escanaba friends at her home in Wells township last evening.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Van's Harbor, was in the city on Thursday en route to Chicago.

B. F. Bridges came down from Metropolitan on Wednesday for a brief sojourn.

Miss Mollie Ryan, of Fond du Lac, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riley.

Mrs. Leo Roland, of Green Bay, visited Escanaba friends this week.

C. J. Ryder, of Fond du Lac, was an Escanaba caller on Tuesday.

Campbell and John Loverville were among those from Ford River who attended the dance in Perron's hall last evening.

Mrs. Gelter entertained about twenty of her music pupils at her home on Hale street last evening. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Brown, a Menominee lumberman, was in town yesterday, and was entertained by Hon. O. B. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. VanDyke left yesterday for Chicago and other points in Illinois.

Misses May and Edith Harris, of Gladstone, called on Escanaba friends yesterday.

Mrs. J. J. Morris is entertaining her sister, Mrs. D. Bryan, of San Francisco.

Miss Maggie Glavin is visiting Mrs. Steve Murphy at Ishpeming.

Ed. Norris is clerking at the Eating House hotel at Marinette.

Henry Buchholtz departed yesterday for Cincinnati.

Erick Olson, of Bark River, was in the city yesterday.

F. H. Brotherton was at Marquette Tuesday.

Brotherton's orchestra is composed of the following members: First violin, Hugh O. Brotherton; second violin and trombone, Chas. W. Bouton; cornet, Harry Broad; flute, Archie Campbell; piano, Miss Edith Brotherton; double bass, William Bishop.

J. S. Doherty, the Fannie street grocer, will enlarge his quarters early in the spring. He is an enterprising and progressive business man, and his success is only attained by hard work.

"J. Arthur Loring is one of the finest readers that ever stood up before a Meadville audience," says the Meadville Morning Star. At the Presbyterian church this evening.

If good resolutions could be kept as easily as they are made, the turning over of new leaves incident to New Year's day would obviate a similar proceeding one year hence.

In regard to dead head logs in the streams it has been found by experience that the profit of recovering them is very small and hardly enough to encourage the work.

GLIMPSSES OF CITY LIFE

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Municipal Matters of Minor Importance Briefly Chronicled.—Upper Peninsula News Condensed for Easy Reading.

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A number of expert billiardists are materializing since the "Majestic" billiard hall opened. One of Escanaba's prominent officials is the banner player.

Nels Bryngelson, aged 75 years, died at No. 1119 Wells avenue, on Thursday, and will be buried from the Swedish Lutheran church tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Peter Schils received a check for \$1000 from the Catholic Foresters on Wednesday, her late husband having been a member of that order.

The Savings Bank stock will be moved to The Fair building, and a handsome brick structure will be erected on the site of the former.

Three national holidays will fall on Saturday in 1896—Washington's birthday, Memorial day and Fourth of July.

E. G. Dixon Camp, S. O. V., held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The I. O. O. F. lodge at Fayette, once a most prosperous society, is no more. The members now go to Garden.

Don't let your horses stand in the street during the cold weather without proper blankets over them.

The trial of John Power has been continued until Tuesday next. He is charged with stealing chickens.

and which is giving great satisfaction is a specialty of the Steam Laundry.

There is but one proper way to do up fine underwear and that is by the new process lately adopted by the Steam Laundry.

"Keep Everlastingly At It." Now is the season when the merchant usually discontinues his advertisement in the newspaper, and the reason why is hard to explain, says the Norway Current.

If he has sold all his stock and has nothing left, there is of course, no object in advertising. If he has concluded to keep what stock he has left, there is of course, no object in advertising.

If he has the only goods of a certain grade, in the market, and the public must go to him to be supplied, there is little use in advertising. If he is worn out with the business activity of the holidays, and desires a rest, he ought to stop advertising.

If, however, he has remnants of certain lines of goods which will soon be unobtainable and desires to turn them into cash he should let the public know it, and if he desires to continue in the business of handling staple goods and get his full share of the trade, he does an unwise thing when he withdraws from public notice, by discontinuing his advertisements.

In this day of competition the man who does not keep himself and his business constantly at the front, will find that his more energetic neighbor has gathered in the shekels.

Perkins School Notes. Report for fifth month ending Jan. 3, 1896. Mrs. Isabelle Katen, teacher: Total enrollment 59; boys 28; girls 31; average daily attendance 40. Roll of honor: Harvey Boprie, Richard and Herman Anderson, Edward Hall, Archie Leifer, Annie Krowth, Frances and Mildred Whitney, Helen Katen, Gertrude Boprie, Mary and Emma Hall, Hulga Carlson and Arvid Hall.

In the final spelling contest each contestant wrote the entire 800 words and the result was as follows: Charles Wordstrom 100 per cent; Helen Katen 99 per cent; Richard Anderson 97 per cent; Herman Anderson 97 per cent; Mildred Whitney 97 per cent; Mary Hall 94 per cent; Emma Hall 85 per cent.

The pupils of the school are earning money to buy a flag and some books for the library.

The third grade is preparing for a spelling match to take place next month.

Leased a New Mine. Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, and S. M. Stephenson and Joseph Flesheim of Menominee, have just leased a new mine not yet worked that is located directly under the city of Iron Mountain.

Johnny Jones, one of the best known iron speculators on the range, is at the head of the company that will work the mine. The shaft will be sunk into a hill owned by the three capitalists mentioned and near the heart of the city.

Formerly they owned all the land on which Iron Mountain now stands and when they sold it the mineral rights were reserved and now the first lease of the same has been let. The new mine is south and adjoining the Chapin which the Hughtitt mine on the west. Some time ago Ferdinand Schlesinger had an option on the same mine and was about to tunnel into it when he failed and had to give up the enterprise.

Home Seekers' Excursions to the South. On January 14, 28, February 11 and March 10, 1896, the Northwestern line will sell Home Seekers' Excursion tickets to a large number of points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway. 3-7c

A New Body of Ore. The Iron River Reporter says while sinking the shaft in the third level, at the Sheridan mine, on Thursday, a new body of ore was struck, which proves to be a superior grade and entirely different from that through which the shaft has been carried, being perfectly free from rock. The extent of the new find is not known.

Is This a Joke? The Mirror's Rock correspondent writes that paper as follows: "A reward of \$5 is offered for any information concerning the whereabouts of Dennis O'Brien and Pat Murphy, who left here Jan. 2, 1896, at about 3 a. m. When last seen they were going in the direction of Farrell's camp."

AMETHYST'S TALK

I have always felt that, in many ways, when we teach children "as though we taught them not," we are at the secret of all true and un-titled learning, whether it be in manners or morals, in science or art.

An easy introduction to the delights of botany is the game of Wild Flowers. It is played like the old game of authors and the new game of musical composers.

Each book of four cards constitutes a family, and one soon learns, for example, that the Chinese Cigarette-Blossom, the Jamestown-Weed, Bitter-Sweet and Henbane all belong to the Night-Shadow Family. There are colored illustrations of each fern and flower named.

A maple leaf recently sent from Seattle is fifteen inches wide and the stem is nine inches long. This measurement eclipses Prof. Gray's large-leaved maple. It is a beautiful leaf, with its five deeply parted lobes and its wavy inter-lobes.

Pineapple Charlotte makes a delicious dessert and one quickly prepared, and is perhaps a little newer than banana Charlotte. Line the sides of a quart mold with lady's fingers or slices of sponge cake. Cover the bottom of the mold with a thick layer of finely chopped pineapple, or the coated canned pineapple. Fill the mold with stiff whipped cream, and place in the ice box until wanted, then carefully remove from the mold and serve.

Have you tried to say rapidly and distinctly the sentence, "She stood at the door welcoming him in?" Someone suggests that a company of people be divided into two lines, as in a spelling match, and this and other catch sentences be passed down the lines. The one who makes no mistakes in pronouncing should certainly receive a prize. Try this alternation as rapidly as possible: "Slyly shamble slyly shivering sought successively several slim shining slab-sided slivers slyly."

A Great Premium. The Iron Port offers The New York Weekly Tribune free for one year to every subscriber who pays one year's subscription in advance. Owing to the presidential campaign of 1896, there is every indication of a greater demand for the Weekly Tribune than at any previous time in its history, and the political news and discussions will be highly interesting to every American citizen, regardless of party affiliations. Subscribe now. Old subscribers are also entitled to this premium by paying arrears and one year in advance.

Our Insurance Company. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Delta, Menominee and Manistique counties, held its annual meeting in Escanaba on Tuesday last, at which time the following officers were elected: Geo. W. Bouschor, of Thompson, president and treasurer; D. W. Thompson, of Manistique, secretary; Noel Bissonette, Escanaba, J. W. Tripp, Menominee, John Saxton, Garden, N. Nebeaux, Gulliver, and Frank Aldrich, Manistique, were elected directors.

The company is in a prosperous condition, and its membership is growing.

Lathrop News. A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hayward on the 5th inst.

Mrs. Lathrop spent a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Molloy, at Ishpeming, returning home last Sunday.

Mr. Haskell has been quite ill, but is improving.

Mrs. Chas. Haskell is visiting her parents in Ohio.

Winter Tourist Rates Via the N-W Line. The North-Western line is now selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Notice to Tax-Payers. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, treasurer of the city of Escanaba, will be at his office, corner of Hale and Georgia streets, each week day, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m., for the purpose of receiving and receipting for taxes. All interested persons are requested to call and settle their taxes.

E. M. ST. JACQUES.

From the Chicago Daily Inter Ocean: Whatever Mr. Loring does in his profession is commendable.

There was a social dancing party at Perron's hall last evening, the occasion being a surprise on Miss Lydia Lindblom, of Cedar River, who is visiting friends in the city. Refreshments were served at the home of Miss Ellen Johnson. About seventy-five young people were in attendance and all report a most enjoyable time.

Messrs. J. F. and W. W. Oliver were called to Milwaukee on Friday by the death of their mother, Mrs. Mary Oliver.

Miss Kathleen McLaughlin is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Snyder, at Green Bay.

C. V. Malmgren, of Manistique, was in town Tuesday.

Attorney J. F. Carey was a visitor at the Soo yesterday.

Miss Mary Leduc is teaching school near Rock.

Nick, Johnson and sister Annie, Stewart

Following are the new officers of the G. A.

The following high school pupils assisted in the installation exercises at G. A. R. hall Tuesday: Flora VanDyke, Florence Eastwood, Emily Reese, Bessie Todd, John Barras, Mert McRae, George Eastwood, Fred Patred, Dan Campbell, John Todd and Lyman Beggs.

Mr. Adolph Harmes and Miss Orlans Williams, both of Escanaba, were united in marriage at St. Joseph's church Tuesday morning. Henry Harmes acting as groom and Mary Williams as maid.

The police force will give a bal masque at Peterson's hall Washington's birthday, the object being to create a relief fund.

H. O. Pither, traveling for A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, visited his customers on Wednesday.

Table with 2 columns: Song, Praise Home Responsive Reading, Prayers, Minutes of preceding meeting, Duet, Mrs. Geo. Munson and Miss Ephraim, Mrs. Sutherland, A plea for the twenty-fifth anniversary, Solo, Mrs. Alfred Barras, Reading, "Woman Under Ethical Religion", Mrs. Marian Selong, Reading, "Child Life in Syria", Mrs. Dr. Long Song.

Table with 2 columns: Mrs. Wixson, Mrs. M. W. Pillsbury and mother, Mrs. Bradbury, with little Ray and Gertrude had quite an exciting and painful experience on their recent journey to St. Andrews.

Table with 2 columns: Mr. A. B. Chamber, of the Journal, and Miss Jennie Schwalm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Schwalm, of Marquette, were married on Wednesday afternoon last.

Table with 2 columns: The Gladstone Knights of Pythias lodge installed the following officers Tuesday evening: C. C. O. L. Mertz; V. C. J. A. Stewart; Prelate, L. Nicholas; K. of R. and S. M. F. J. H. LeClaire; M. A., Marion Fox; I. G., Casper Elquist; O. G., J. W. Call; finance committee, F. J. Merriam, A. M. Mathews and C. E. Mason.

Table with 2 columns: A reading circle was organized at the home of Miss Anna Fogarty last Monday evening with the following officers: President, Miss McCormick; secretary, Miss Fogarty; treasurer, Matt Smith. The second meeting of the circle was held on Thursday evening.

Table with 2 columns: Pascal Perron entertained in the neighborhood of one hundred friends at Perron's hall Monday evening. It was a "boquet" party. Dancing and games were the principal features of the entertainment.

Table with 2 columns: Aug. Erickson spent Wednesday at Gladstone. August was one of Gladstone's early settlers, but the place don't look natural to him now.

Table with 2 columns: Misses Nellie and Grace Doran returned to Menominee on Saturday evening last after spending a fortnight pleasantly in Escanaba.

Table with 2 columns: Township Treasurer Merrill, of Rapid River, was in Escanaba Saturday last, as was also Mr. Snettett, of the same town.

ELLEN OSBORN'S LETTER.

How the Modern Maid Makes Music Wherever She Goes.

The Jingle of Passementerie and the Tinkle of Jet Are Heard in the Land, and There Is No Stillness in It.

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If there is anything in this world that would seem to deserve being left alone in its bald ugliness, it is the stove-pipe hat. When one sees the squat, bell-crowned little hats of the season bound round with bands an inch and a half wide of jingling, tinkling discs of luscious in every imaginable color, then one realizes that it is indeed a season of gay coloring, if one would have it so. For as one begins she must continue, trailing clouds of glory about with her in all the rainbow hues, chasing up and down the seams and edges of her apparel, the showy gauds clinging to every coign of vantage that the

Such a quaint little bonnet for a child of eight as I have seen—a poke in shape, thrust well back from the brow as a child's bonnet should be, and waving all about are three or four huge ostrich plumes, one of which peeps shyly over the brim of black velvet; the crown or back is filled with a horshoe-shaped bit of flamboyant white lace tacked down upon the velvet foundation. A peep of lace shows also under the brim, and the ties are wide black satin ribbon.

Art holds the mirror up to nature, and nature copies whatever she sees in art's mirror, even if the glass be crooked or concave or full of imperfections. We have all seen in the Aubrey Beardsleyesque art of the day the woman with the black hair and the retreating forehead of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Yet just such an Egyptian woman I saw at a literary reception the other day—the last that was given to "John Oliver Hobbs" before she departed for England. The forehead was long, rather high, going straight



SUCH A QUIANT BONNET FOR A CHILD OF EIGHT.

dress architect has made—if she begins with such a hat.

Or the hat may be very plain. The liberty of choice is wide and appreciated.

Even debutantes need not be simply clad when they go forth to the ball rooms in quest of hearts to hang at quires already decked with much queer plunder. Gowns may be, they usually are, comparatively inexpensive for the small dances which are given this year, but a profusion of frippery is not amiss. One dark beauty I have seen arrayed in a plain skirt of ecru satin surmounted by—but it is a long story!

First the bodice front is strung up and down with a network of big beads reminding one of those queer portieres of dangling bead-work that make the men swear so; and upon this are sewn four frogs, and at the bottom is a huge satin bow, and the shoulder straps are set with sequins and glittering gewgawry. Folds of satin ribbon flare out from under these upon the shoulders and the upper sleeves are made of

back from the heavy black eyebrows. And heavy black ostrich plumes swung away back from her hat, strengthening the angle.

Mrs. Craigie was herself a study in black. It is no longer news, but it may be of interest that she wore a big black picture hat with plumes, that her eyes were black, her cheeks red, her girdle golden, her gown black, with sable and seal lines in the bodice, and her ornament a bunch of pink roses; and that Mrs. Burton Harrison stood stolid in a tiny toque, a study in brown tints; and that the American woman who lives in England looked much less English than the American woman who lives in America, and acted with more animation.

However, one does not look for the highest type of gown at a literary function, so let us return to our Persian lambs.

Everybody is returning from house parties, with tales of new gowns for afternoons rather than evening use. Women of wealth revel in tea gowns and a variety of costumes for skating



EVEN DEBUTANTES NEED NOT BE SIMPLY CLAD.

flaps of big patterned silk half concealing queer flounces of plain ecru lace with big appliqued rosettes and things. The chosen friend of the wearer of this most astounding gown looked positively plain in a darker gown with a simply plaited front of novelty velvet, satin ribbon belt and plain sleeves.

In the old blackwoods days when the husband and father shot a squirrel or coon, the daughter of the house wore a cap made of its fur, with beady eyes peering out in front and the bushy tail hanging behind. The fur makers have long made liberal use of tails in decorating capes and wraps. Now they have gone back to the coonskin cap for a high art model, and one can buy ready made a round fur concern with an apparent perching sable on top. I cannot say that it is especially becoming, but it proves that, in fashions, all things come round to her who waits.

One of the prettiest walking gowns I have seen is made of fine dark blue broadcloth, cut with the short basque effect at the hips that is now so common, and with an edge of figured velvet showing from beneath each lapel. The bodice is plain satin, the collar of caracul, and the gown's distinctive feature is narrow straps, turned under and sewn down at both edges. The effect is somewhat like braiding, but shows less contrast of color.

ing and driving. Dressing for dinner is the rule at a house party, but the formidable phrase may mean no more than indulge oneself in a pretty, first dog watch have "gone." As for the men, I think there are now ten who habitually wear evening dress on nearly every evening of their lives, to one who did so ten years ago.

Frank use and admiration of yellow is admitted to brunettes who are not sallow. A tea gown for one of that type: A plain skirt of mauve satin, almost trailing. Down the front a band four inches wide of an interlaced pattern of embroidery caught with sequins; the corsage and elbow sleeves of yellow chiffon; a yoke of ivory yellow lace falling over the bodice and the sleeves, and at each shoulder a succession of loose loops of yellow satin ribbons, the ends thereof falling in front almost to the floor. Best of all colors for brunettes is red. "Any color so long as it's red is good enough for me," as the late Mr. Field announced. But yellow is pretty good, too.

Not Forewarned.

One—Was your wife the conversationalist she is now before you married her?

Two—Yes; but I didn't know it—Bay City Chat.

THE GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

Why the British Could Never Lay New York in Ashes.

New York Society Hot for War—Wonderful Subsidence of the Anglomania of Former Years—Father Time Reaps Another Year.

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The Venezuelan imbroglio has resulted in the most absurd misstatements on the subject of New York. Nothing can exceed the anger of naval officers stationed on the Atlantic coast at the way in which it is taken for granted that the British, in the event of war, could lay New York in ashes. Of course our naval men are not allowed to say a word on the subject, but they keenly feel the

THE LATEST. apparent lack of confidence felt in them by the nation. It is a well-known fact that our navy is one of the very best and most severely trained in the world. The bravery of its personnel has never been impeached. In addition the question of New York's defense in case of war has been most carefully considered. Every possible emergency has been provided for. The navy never betrays its secrets. No one outside of the officers in the secret—and they are few—knows the extent to which the harbor of the metropolis has been secretly defended. The utmost care has been taken to render these defenses effective. Not only that, but the war college has for over five years made a special study of New York topography, and solved the problems of its defense. The very thing upon which the entire navy has prided itself, in fact, has been its ability to protect our metropolis against fearful odds. It is a great blow to these men to find that the country takes no stock in them.

Anyhow, New York above 42d street would be safe. Nor could the British effect a landing at this point. They could not seize a vantage point in the face of our resistance.

The women at any rate believe in our army and navy. A corps of female nurses has been organized, and a regiment of women was formed last year, not with reference to any war, but simply to afford the fair sex a taste of war. Their costume is a bloomer one, and they propose to teach even the regulars a lesson.

Belles Are Bellicose. It might be supposed that New York society belles, with their proverbial love of British lords, would weep at the prospect of war with England. Not so. Our plutocratic girls are loud in supporting the Monroe doctrine. The best evidence of this was had when Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt gave her tea last week, her mother being one of the matrons who received. The flower of the city's beauty was there.

The talk was all for war. Miss Bend, Miss Duer, Miss Edith Morton and Miss Shepard were enthusiastic in supporting the Monroe doctrine, of which few of them had ever heard until THE WAR FLOWER. The reason for this enthusiasm is easily ascertained. The appanage of war appeals to the feminine heart. A military uniform is its pride. Few girls can resist a soldier. Hence the society men in New York have uniformly favored war, believing it a good opportunity to dethrone the British lord. Before the Vanderbilts left for the south, society had come together at various dances and dinners, and the unanimity displayed in support of our bellicose attitude was simply amazing. The chrysanthemum, as the war flower, is seen everywhere.

John Bull Choked Off. A serious division has been occasioned in the Vanderbilt family owing to this Venezuelan business. Cornelius Vanderbilt is heart and soul with the peace party; William K. Vanderbilt wants war. The latter gave out quite a sensational interview on the subject. His position is surprising, seeing that he is father-in-law to a member of the British aristocracy. In case war comes, George W. Vanderbilt will go to the front. He is well versed in military affairs, and would probably raise his own regiment. Cornelius is greatly afraid of hostilities, seeming to think that it would ruin the family.

The women of the Vanderbilt family, as already made known, are disposed to think war called for by events. They have set the tone of society opinion, and hence the universal choking process inflicted upon John Bull in the person of his representatives here. The British consul general, Percy Sanderson, has been dropped from the invitation lists of the great New York families. This is highly significant. But Mr. Sanderson is a blustering

Britisher, and he has perhaps made this snubbing of himself inevitable. No Anglomania. One thing has been made apparent by the war scare. Anglomania has wonderfully diminished in New York society. Such a wild and spontaneous outburst against Great Britain has not been heard of in years, as was made evident during the past ten days in aristocratic circles. The Union club, the Manhattan club, in fact all the exclusive clubs agree that the Monroe doctrine must be upheld. There is hardly a representative society man in New York who has not talked war. Our heaviest swells have manifested a readiness to go to the front and stand upon the field of battle to defy the bombs of the enemy. This feeling is attributed by many to the airs of British snobs over here, who for years have sneered their way through American society, and looked down upon our men of leisure and social position. Hence the formation of a fierce anti-British sentiment. This is certainly rather unexpected. Our society men have generally been thought so utterly Anglicised as to worship the British lion. In one sense, therefore, this war scare has done good by reviving the patriotism of our young men of gilded life.

Col. Cockerill Receives a Curious Present from Japan.

Fiercest Fighters of the East—Both France and Japan Have Found Them Formidable—Carnage, Pillage and Cruelty Follow Their Banner.

Col. John A. Cockerill will reach New York about January 20, returning from the scene of his brilliant and arduous labors in the far east. His friends all over the United States have read with wonder and admiration the continuous stream of news and comment that has poured from his pen throughout the past year. Of his personal adventures, apart from his journalistic achievements, he has kept a few of his New York friends informed. Nor has his intimacy with the great men of Japan, China and Corea prevented him from meeting with unofficial experiences, in some cases thrillingly interesting. One of these was related recently in a letter to Mr. Louis C. Speir, of room No. 1, Astor house.

Col. Cockerill is a born sportsman. A gallop with greyhounds over a Japanese landscape after the small but fleet deer of that country was one of his chief pleasures when he could find

time for it. Feted as he was night after night, week after week, Col. Cockerill could only find time for the pleasures of the chase by an early start, and a canter over the fields while his hosts or guests of the night were woe as yet in the arms of the Japanese god of sleep—or goddess.

On one of his expeditions afield Col. Cockerill was accompanied by Capt. Mitsu, of the Japanese army, who carried a formidable hunting knife of an odd pattern. "I got that down among the savages of Formosa," said Capt. Mitsu. "If I ever go down there again I'll try to get you some of their curious arms and costumes for your collection." The event followed sooner than anybody expected.

The first genuine fighting the Japanese have had to do was in Formosa, not long after Capt. Mitsu's morning canter with the distinguished American journalist, to whom he simply redeemed his promise. It was in Formosa that the Japanese came in conflict with the Black Flags, that famous corps of professional fighters nearly 300 years old. It was the Black Flags, so named not from their piratical character, but on account of the dark blue banner which they have so long followed to victory, who gave the French so much trouble in Tonquin in 1833-4. Their exploits in that campaign put many a French family in mourning and established their reputation as the fighting men par excellence of the east. Their strength has varied, from generation to generation, between the di-

mensions of an army and of a single regiment. In the 17th century they are said to have overrun the whole of Formosa. Wherever floated the dark standard that has given them their name fierce fighting, hand-to-hand carnage, pillage, outrage and conquest ensued. In the great Taeping rebellion the Black Flag preserved its sinister reputation.

In the thick of the stirring war news from Formosa and Corea, which kept himself and his subordinates busy, and not long after his farewell to Capt. Mitsu, who started for the front, Col. Cockerill received one day a packet direct from the scene of action in Formosa. It contained costumes and weapons taken from a Black Flag who fell in hand-to-hand combat with the gallant Mitsu, who redeemed his promise to his friend Cockerill by sending him the fallen warrior's entire equipment—tunic, short cape, creese and hanger, the latter an exact counter-

part of the knife Col. Cockerill had so admired on the hunting field. The return of Col. Cockerill to New York is one of a number of interesting events in metropolitan journalism happening in the very near future. Newspaper connections even more desirable are predicted for him. Few men of his profession have as many friends; no man of any profession is more loyal to them. The opportunity they and the public at large would be glad to see is believed to be opening before him.

JOHN PAUL BOCCO.

A FRENCH SQUIRE.

Some Things About Which the Gentleman Was Particular.

The squire's shoes were of a very plain and solid make, little better than those provided for his laborers; and such was his economy that he bought leather and had them resoled by a cobbler living at the chateau. He was much more particular about his head-gear. Felt hats were brought by sea from Rouen to Cherbourg. Gonberville paid 25f. for his own, while those for his servants were not more than a third of that price. His rich velvet caps cost nearly 40f.

The squire had a peculiar weakness for perfumes, which he distilled on the spot, such as rosewater, Damascus water, "eau a la mode," etc.; and he did not think it beneath his dignity to go

and gather the pinks at a neighboring monastery. He was also very fastidious with regard to his gloves, and would pay 12f. a pair for them.

A word may be added as to the arrangements for the table at the chateau. The flour was ground and the bread made at home, although when there was not time to do so a loaf of 13 pounds would be bought from the baker for 3f. He paid a higher price when he expected friends, and especially the cure of Cherbourg, who was somewhat of an epicure. There is little said about pastry, except the "gâteau des rois," so essential to the festivities of Twelfth Night or Epiphany. The desserts consisted of cheese, honey, fresh and dried fruits, oranges and grenades from the south, with a great variety of wines. Generally the preference was given to solid food. Sometimes oxen and sheep were slaughtered at home, sometimes choice morsels were bought at the town, and wonderfully cheap they were. On one occasion the half of a calf and a pound of candles are purchased for 5f. Kids were much in request for special entertainments. Pork was then, as now, a favorite article of diet among the peasants. One day, when going to the chase, he rose at 4 o'clock, and breakfasted on pork and herrings himself. The fact speaks well for his digestive powers—unless he had reason to repent of the indulgence.

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Colored Men.

Much comment has been occasioned of late by the increase of the colored population of New York. The increase has been due to the importation into the metropolis of negroes from the south by contractors upon great public works. But, strange as it may seem, the experiment has failed because the colored men refuse to accept wages as low as those paid to many white men, and they have insisted on forming a labor union. Serious trouble was caused by an attempt to make them share the quarters of the whites in the camps. The colored men refused to do this. They declared that they would under no circumstances sleep where the white men slept. In fact, the colored wage earners have proved far more difficult to handle than the white ones, being more independent and apparently quite indifferent as to whether they retain their jobs or not. The contractors decided lately that colored labor is not even as cheap as white labor, and the importations have stopped.

The Dead Year. New York is not sorry to see the old year departed. All things considered, it was a better year than had been expected, but there were many features in it which made it a melancholy period to look back upon. The year to come is likely to be memorable for many reasons, not a few of which are connected with the presidential campaign. The war scare gave the old year its financial black eye. But no matter what may come now as a result of war talk, the scenes of a fortnight ago cannot be repeated. The money market is prepared for bellicose alarms. It is well known that we are in excellent condition to stand a heavy war outlay. The wild talk about the laying of New York in ashes by the British has subsided. The government has conveyed a quiet intimation to prominent financiers here that New York's defenses are not so rotten as has been conjectured. Great cities like this metropolis are not laid in ashes in a hurry, and calm deliberation has convinced the bankers of that fact.

He Got the Word Just in Time. "There was once a young Irishman, an officer in the English lancers, who had served with Wellington in the Peninsular war," said the judge. "Upon his return he attended a dinner and was asked by his neighbor, a burly young English officer, if he would have some of the anchovies.

"Indeed, and I will," responded the lancer. "I have seen them growing in Spain."

"Growing," repeated the other, in surprise.

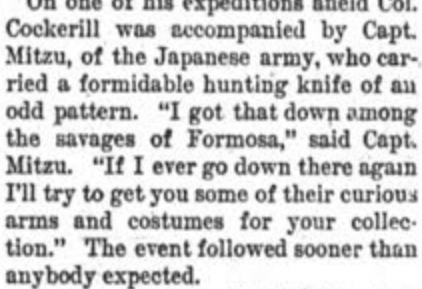
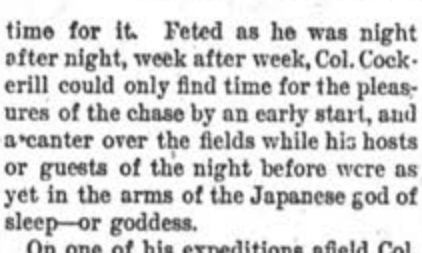
"Yes, growing," returned the Celt, exasperated at the question. "I've seen whole bushes full of 'em, and picked them, too."

"You are crazy, man," ejaculated the Briton. "Anchovies don't grow on bushes; they swim in the sea."

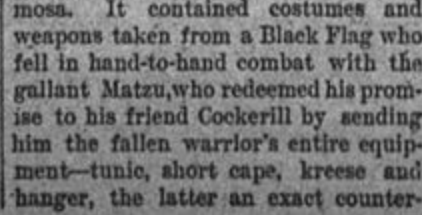
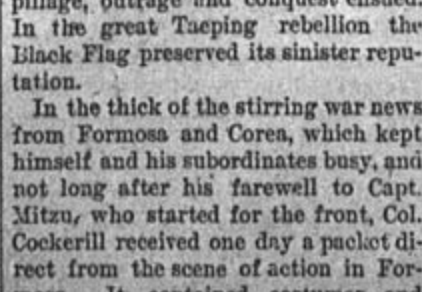
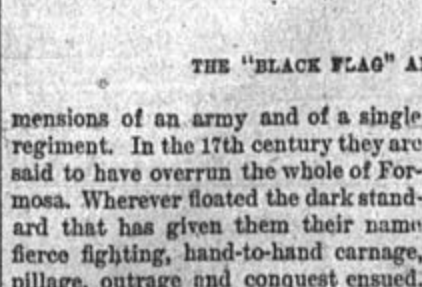
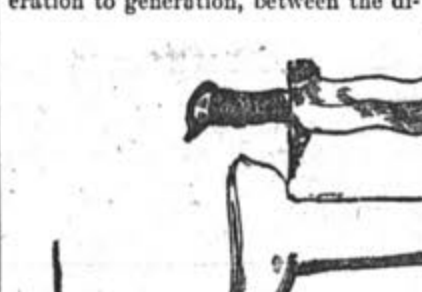
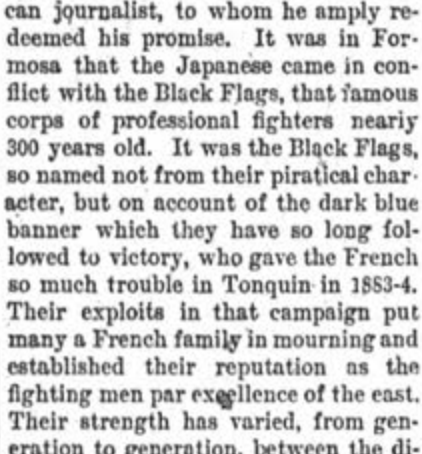
"The Irishman, already hot with wine, gave the other the lie, and the inevitable duel was the result. When the participants were placed next morning the Irishman's second whispered to him: "Shoot low, my boy, and see him cut up capers."

"At that word the Irishman cried out: "Hold, I am wrong. It was capers, not anchovies I saw growing in Spain."—Washington Post.

COL. COCKERILL COURSING WITH JAPANESE GRAYHOUNDS.



THE "BLACK FLAG" AND THE TOOLS HE USES.



part of the knife Col. Cockerill had so admired on the hunting field. The return of Col. Cockerill to New York is one of a number of interesting events in metropolitan journalism happening in the very near future. Newspaper connections even more desirable are predicted for him. Few men of his profession have as many friends; no man of any profession is more loyal to them. The opportunity they and the public at large would be glad to see is believed to be opening before him.

JOHN PAUL BOCCO.

A FRENCH SQUIRE.

Some Things About Which the Gentleman Was Particular.

The squire's shoes were of a very plain and solid make, little better than those provided for his laborers; and such was his economy that he bought leather and had them resoled by a cobbler living at the chateau. He was much more particular about his head-gear. Felt hats were brought by sea from Rouen to Cherbourg. Gonberville paid 25f. for his own, while those for his servants were not more than a third of that price. His rich velvet caps cost nearly 40f.

The squire had a peculiar weakness for perfumes, which he distilled on the spot, such as rosewater, Damascus water, "eau a la mode," etc.; and he did not think it beneath his dignity to go

and gather the pinks at a neighboring monastery. He was also very fastidious with regard to his gloves, and would pay 12f. a pair for them.

A word may be added as to the arrangements for the table at the chateau. The flour was ground and the bread made at home, although when there was not time to do so a loaf of 13 pounds would be bought from the baker for 3f. He paid a higher price when he expected friends, and especially the cure of Cherbourg, who was somewhat of an epicure. There is little said about pastry, except the "gâteau des rois," so essential to the festivities of Twelfth Night or Epiphany. The desserts consisted of cheese, honey, fresh and dried fruits, oranges and grenades from the south, with a great variety of wines. Generally the preference was given to solid food. Sometimes oxen and sheep were slaughtered at home, sometimes choice morsels were bought at the town, and wonderfully cheap they were. On one occasion the half of a calf and a pound of candles are purchased for 5f. Kids were much in request for special entertainments. Pork was then, as now, a favorite article of diet among the peasants. One day, when going to the chase, he rose at 4 o'clock, and breakfasted on pork and herrings himself. The fact speaks well for his digestive powers—unless he had reason to repent of the indulgence.

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RAPID RIVER NOTES

The township is not badly supplied with all kinds of business stands. First of all are ten places, two being at the furnace, where all our "spiritual" needs may be promptly attended to. We say "first" in consideration of such of The Iron Port's home readers as have reason to make occasional trips here. There are three general merchandise company stores—Nangle, Holcomb & Co., Gray & Co. and the Garth Lumber Co.—none of which have ever used the coupon system, although each does most of its business with the employees of the company. Then we have two large general merchandise establishments, Young & Merrill and A. P. Waldo, and three smaller ones, J. A. Baker, Wm. Ackley and Jane Reynolds, who take no back seat as to sales. Then come Darrow & Hill's extensive groceries and meats, H. W. Cole's not the least important one, and the two really pushing hardware firms of D. C. Dillabough and B. B. Baker, both of whom have astonished the natives at the amount of business in that line that could be done here. Two jewelry shops, Fred Darling and Chas. Dillabough, keep us having a splendid time, and the general shoe store and repair shops of Dumour Bros. clad our feet in the way they still grow. The tailor shop of Schuman & Horwitz and the merchant tailors, Kotska & Boedcher, "make the men." The drug stores of J. C. Brooks and Chas. Hamilton never take more than the proverbial profits. Mrs. Jos. Sennette superintends the only restaurant and Boyer & Ackley are proprietors of the only harness shop. Caswell & Jerome operate two good livery stables. Three barber shops, two that change hands often and the old stand-by, Esau Richey, attend the tonsorial arts. The three dressmaking establishments operated by Mrs. Sandy Marchie, Mrs. Henry Boyer and Rose Olson, the millinery stores of Mrs. Henry Boyer and Mrs. Fred Darling and the dry goods stores of Buchman Bros. and D. Glaser bring us down to the blacksmith shops of Peter Cole and Dan. Johnston. Five regular hotels, the Cole house, the Hibbard house, the Michigan house by A. Rushford, the Commercial by L. Jerome, and the Standard hotel by Jesse Thompson, satisfy the inner man and complete the list. In order to explain the "blessings of liberty" we enjoy we might add that all, from top to bottom, do business seven days in the week with none to molest or make afraid.

The Methodist Episcopal church society, which is the largest protestant society of communicants in the township, has been until recently holding services in what is known as the old store building near the Masonville dock, but have now secured another building, moved it on a lot donated by Senator Richard Mason, and expect to finish it off to make a commodious church edifice. The society, among whom are such workers as Mrs. Chas. Reynolds and Mrs. Joe. Nangle, belongs entirely to the Masonville quarter of the township, and is yet less than two years old. It is presided over by Rev. Johns, of Gladstone.

Friday, the 3d inst., being the birthday of Moses Buchman, Jr., his sisters, Sarah and Gertie, had arranged for him a very agreeable and elaborate birthday party in which most of our young people participated, including the full corps of the band, of which he is a member. Dancing and feasting was the order of the evening and when at a late hour all departed, it was agreed that the afore-mentioned young ladies were experts in the management of such entertainments.

It will be pleasant news to her many friends abroad to learn that Mrs. William Young, whose health was so poor for more than a year that her life was constantly despaired of, has at last grown so strong that with the aid of an improved tricycle for the longer trips she is able to make her complement of calls among her neighbors and get her full share of the enjoyments of life.

As it has not previously been recorded in these columns the many acquaintances of the bride, in Escanaba and Menominee, will desire to read that some time ago Miss Winnie Angullim and Joseph Cornelia were united in matrimony and are now at home in Mrs. John Angullim's house in the southern part of the village.

Max Glaser, who made an assignment at Rapid River a few months ago, has recovered from his financial embarrassment, and is increasing his stock for his spring trade. He will go to market in a day or two.

Mrs. A. Lozo made a brief trip here last week and then returned to her relatives in Menominee county where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

The Iron Port is the most extensively read newspaper in this township. It may be found on the news stand at Hamilton's drug store each week.

Caswell & Jerome have purchased the livery stable and stock of Mr. Lozo, and will hereafter conduct two livery stables. They do a good business.

A. M. Mathews, J. A. W. Sears and Clayton Voorhis, of Gladstone, were in town Wednesday, as was also Lew A. Cates, of The Iron Port.

Mrs. William Hibbard is spending the winter with relatives at Egg Harbor, Wis., while her husband is completing his studies at college.

Dr. Foreman has removed to the southwestern part of the village, into the house owned by John Darrow.

Chas. Hamilton and wife, who was formerly Miss Buddinger, occupy Archie Bodean's house for the winter.

Wells Frazer and wife, nee Jennie Monosso, are at home in the house owned by William Hibbard.

Mrs. Archie Bodean is down from camp, spending a few days in the village.

Willie Miller, of Masonville village, is attending school in Rapid River.

Read the "ad" of Schuman & Horwitz in this issue of the paper.

Miss Essie Sangle, who has been attending school in Chicago, is home on a short visit.

Ernest Rusford, who is attending the

Green Bay Commercial school, writes that the studies come right to his hand and that he is delighted with the school. James Gokoy has purchased the John Guerrero house, which he will thoroughly rent and use as his family residence.

F. W. Gray & Co. shipped 80,000,000 shingles, 255,000 ties and 200,000 posts the past season.

Jesse Thompson has leased hostelry of the Standard hotel and will operate that department.

Kotska & Boedcher, the tailors, want pants-maker.

Second of the Series.

The 2d entertainment of the Slayten Bureau course under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church will be given in the church on Saturday evening, the 11th inst, at eight o'clock. The previous concert was first-class and so will the others be. Professor Loising is a first-class entertainer, and will satisfy the most fastidious, amuse the most stolid, and make the gayest shed tears. Following are some of the Chicago press notices:

From the Richmond Gazette: Mr. Loising is an incomparable entertainer; in one programme appealing to all passions.

Merchant Tailors.

Schuman & Horwitz,

Merchant Tailors.

-Imported-
and
-Domestic Goods-
.....Kept in Stock.

...A Good Fit Warranted...

...All Work Done on Short Notice...

Repairing and Cleaning
Neatly Done.

RAPID RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Holiday Goods.

F. H. ATKINS & CO.,
GROCERIES & CROCKERY

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF.....

**Decorated Dinnerware,
China, Glassware,
and Lamp Goods,**

Which are Especially Suitable for the Holiday Trade.

WE HANDLE VERY EXTENSIVELY

Homer Laughlin's White Granite, the best made.
Henry Alcock's Cyprus Semi Porcelain.
Henry Alcock's White and Gold Porcelain.
Haviland & Co's White China and 7 Open Stock Patterns in Decorated Dinnerware, Hotel China and Porcelain.
Jardiniers, large variety, Umbrella Stands,
Pudding Sets, Salad and Berry Bowls, Meat Sets,
Cracker Jars, Sugar and Cream Sets, Stoneware, Etc.

Special Attention Given to Our Mail Order Department.

FRANK H. ATKINS & CO.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Holland, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Bert Ellsworth, druggist.

Jac. Buchholz is improving his saloon building.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, druggist.

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Young's bakery, 606 Ludington St.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. D. H. ROWELLS,
DENTIST.
Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
Office in Masonic block.
Attention given to Crown and Bridge work.

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

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office 110 South Georgia Street.
Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

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

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

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

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Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue.
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ESCANABA DENTAL PARLORS
Drs. Fraser & Thibault, Dentists.
Office at corner of Ludington and Georgia.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

Our January Clearing Sales are always largely attended and are deservedly popular with buyers of Delta and adjacent counties, because there are bargains unequaled by any other house in this section, every article mentioned being good value for the money before the discount was made.

1/2 OFF

Cloaks, Fur Capes, Shawls,
Children's Worsteds and Silk Hoods,
Ladies' Hoods and Fascinators,
Ice-Wool Shawls, Muffs,
Embroidered and Stamped Art Linens,
Silk Table Spreads, Pillow Covers,
Throws, Etc., Etc.

ONE-FOURTH OFF

On all Fine Table Linens and Napkins,
Ladies' Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen and Silk Mitts,
Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes,
Hosiery and Underwear, Etc.

250 Children's Suits and Overcoats, worth \$5 to \$8 will be included in this sale at

\$2.50

TERMS OF THIS SALE: CASH!

ED. ERICKSON