The Negaunee Iron Herald.

VOLUME I. NEGAUNEE (L. S.), MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874. NUMBER 27.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN,

As proposed to be amended by the Constitutional Commission of 1873, reviewed by the Legislature, and submitted to the people in the form of a joint resolution; with notations of the changes proposed, prepared by S. B. McCracken, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, and approved by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, including the joint resolution submitting the alternative proposition of extending the elective franchise to women.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Michigan.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows

PREAMBLE

For the purpose of establishing, defining and limiting the powers and duties of the several departments of Government, the People of the State of Michigan do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

BOUNDARIES AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The State of Michigan is bounded as follows, to wit Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, where a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay shall intersect the same said point being the northwest corner of the State of Ohio, as established by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, thence with the said boundary line of the State of Ohio till it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Lake Erie, thence with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit river, Lake St Clair, the St Clair river, Lake Huron, the St Mary's river and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior, thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal river, thence through the middle of the main channel of the said Montreal river to the head waters thereof, as marked upon the survey made by Capt Cramm by authority of the United States, thence in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert, thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule, thence along said southern shore and down the Brule river to the main channel of the Menominee river, thence down the center of the main channel of the same to the center of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the center of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan, thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, thence due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana to the northeast corner thereof, and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

Sec 2. The seat of government shall remain at Lansing.

NOTE.—The first clause of the preamble is new, the last clause is the preamble to the present Constitution

The words, "Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair river," and the words, "as marked upon the survey made by Capt. Cramm, by authority of the United States, where they occur in section 1 of Article 1, are not in the present Constitution. They make no change in the boundary, however, being only intended to make the description more specific.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection They have the right to change or reform the same whenever the public good requires No special privilege or immunity shall be granted that may not be revoked.

Sec 2. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or, against his consent to contribute to the erection or support of, any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates, for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion.

Sec 3. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions or belief concerning matters of religion, nor shall any witness be questioned touching his religious belief

Sec. 4 Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec 5. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

Sec. 6. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it

Sec. 7 The right of trial by jury shall remain, but shall be deemed to be waived in criminal cases in courts other than courts of record, and in civil cases in all courts, unless demanded by one of the parties in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. The Legislature may authorize, in courts not of record, a trial by a jury of a less number than twelve, in all courts, in civil cases, a verdict by not less than two-thirds of the jury, and, in criminal cases, by consent of parties, a discharge of not more than one juror and a verdict by the remainder.

Sec 8. In every criminal prosecution the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense

Sec 9 Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in person or by any attorney or agent of his choice

Sec 10 The person, house, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable search and seizure No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing such place, person or thing, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec 11. No person, after acquittal upon the merits, shall be tried for the same offense All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for murder and treason, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec 12 Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court

Sec. 13 Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, cruel or unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained

Sec 14. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, but if any person shall elect to make a statement in his own behalf, he shall be subject to cross examination relative to the matter of such statement.

Sec 15 No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on contract, express or implied, except in case of fraud, or breach of trust, or for moneys collected by public officers, or in any professional employment No person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace

Sec 16 Every person has a right to bear arms for the defense of himself and of the State

Sec 17 The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power

Sec 18 No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law

Sec 19 The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances

Sec 20 Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

Sec 21 Aliens who are or may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native born citizens

Sec 22 Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation

NOTE —The Constitution of 1835 contained most of the foregoing provisions, grouped together as Article I. In the Constitution of 1850 the arrangement is changed so that the provisions [illegible] as sections in the articles on the legislative and judicial departments, and in the miscellaneous provisions. The proposed amendment [illegible] together again as [illegible] "Bill of Rights." Few changes [illegible] made, only such as seemed [illegible] to improve the language, or render more clear [illegible] the right guaranteed The first [illegible] the present Constitution, but is [illegible] that of 1835 The words, "or against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of," where they occur in section 2, and the words "nor shall any witness be questioned touching his religious belief," in section 3, are new. Section 7, which does not itself make any changes in the jury system, permits some changes to be made by the Legislature. The last clause of section 14 is new

ARTICLE III

DIVISION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1 The powers of government are divided into three departments Legislative, Executive and Judicial

Sec 2 No person belonging to one department shall exercise power properly belonging to another, except in the cases expressly provided in this Constitution.

NOTE —The only change in this article is the verbal one by which the word "power," in section 2 is rendered the singular instead of the plural.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1 The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives

Sec 2 The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members Senate districts shall be arranged by the Legislature, and not less than two shall be formed of the territory known as the Upper Peninsula They shall be numbered consecutively, and each district shall elect one Senator At the first election under this Constitution, Senators in the odd numbered districts shall be chosen for two years, and in the even numbered districts for four years, and thereafter all Senators shall be elected for four years No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to more than one Senator

Sec 3 The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and ten members, to be apportioned among the several counties and districts, according to an equal ratio of population, as near as may be Each county having a ratio of representation, and a fraction over equal to one-third of such ratio, shall be entitled to two Representatives, and above that number, one additional Representative for each additional ratio, but every organized county containing a population of not less than one-third of the ratio of representation, and every two or more contiguous organized counties containing a like population, shall be entitled to a Representative Every unorganized county shall be attached to a Representative district. Representatives shall be chosen for two years and by single districts In every county entitled to more than one Representative, the Board of Supervisors shall assemble at such time and place as may be provided by law, and divide the same into Representative districts equal to the number of Representatives to which such county is entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and Clerk of such county, a description of such Representative districts, specifying the number of each district, and the population thereof according to the last enumeration Such division into Representative districts shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, unless otherwise provided by law

Sec. 4 The Legislature, after each enumeration of inhabitants under the authority of this State, and by the authority of the United States, shall rearrange the Senate districts, and apportion anew the Representatives among the counties and districts according to the number of inhabitants But no rearrangement of Senate districts shall vacate the seat of any Senator. Each apportionment shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration. No ward or township shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial or Representative district Boundaries of municipalities may be changed by law, but if thereby any territory embraced within a Senatorial or Representative district shall be detached therefrom, elections shall be held for Senator or Representative, as the case may be, in the territory so detached, until the return of another enumeration and apportionment, the same as though such change in boundaries had not been made No law heretofore enacted, making a change in the boundaries of any municipality, shall be held void for the reason that the same altered a Senatorial or Representative district, and all such laws are hereby declared to be valid and confirmed

Sec 5. Every Senator and Representative shall be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the district he represents A removal from his district shall be deemed a vacation of his office Senators and Representatives elected to fill vacancies shall hold their office for the residue of the unexpired term

Sec. 6 No person holding any elective State office, and no person holding the office of Probate Judge, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Sheriff, County Superintendent of Schools, Prosecuting Attorney, County Auditor, or any office to which he was appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be allowed to take or hold a seat in either house of the Legislature

Sec 7 Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during sessions of the Legislature They shall not be subject to any civil process during any session, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either house

Sec 8 A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe

Sec 9 Each house, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, and judge of the qualifications, election and return of its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member The reasons for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question No member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause

Sec 10 Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall be taken at the request of one-fifth of the members elected Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act, proceeding or resolution which he may deem injurious to any person or the public, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journal

Sec 11. In all elections by either House, or in joint convention, the votes shall be given viva voce All votes on nominations to the Senate shall be taken by yeas and nays, and published with the journal of its proceedings.

Sec 12 The doors of each House shall be open, unless the public welfare requires secrecy Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than where the Legislature may then be in session.

Sec 13 Bills may originate in either House, but no bill or new subject of legislation shall be introduced after the expiration of the first fifty days of the session, except on recommendation of the Governor by special message At extra sessions, legislation shall be confined to the subjects expressly named in the Governor's proclamation, or submitted by special message.

Sec 14 Every bill and joint resolution passed by the Legislature, and every concurrent resolution appropriating money or property, shall be presented to the Governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and reconsider it. On such reconsideration, if two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass such bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered If approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become operative In such case the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against it shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively If any bill or resolution be not returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall become operative in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become operative The Governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after the adjournment of the Legislature, any act passed during the last five days of the session, and the same shall become operative

Sec 15 The compensation of members of the Legislature shall be four dollars a day for actual attendance, and when absent on account of sickness They shall be entitled to ten cents, and no more, for every mile actually traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting, on the usually traveled route, and for stationery and newspapers not exceeding five dollars for each member during any session Each member shall be entitled to one copy of the laws, journals, and documents of the Legislature of which he was a member, but shall not receive, at the expense of the State, books, newspapers, or other perquisites of office not expressly authorized by this Constitution

Sec 16 The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to the same per diem compensation and mileage as members of the Legislature, and no more

Sec 17 No person elected a member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment other than that of notary public, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, from the Legislature, or any other State authority, or be eligible to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased by the Legislature of which he is a member, until the expiration of

[illegible]

IRON HERALD

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

C. G. GRIFFEY, Editor.

Thursday, May 14th, 1874.

How they love Dana and the Sun down in Washington! One of the big organs proposes that he shall be sent to Europe on a French steamer. Another suggests concession.

It is said that Henry Ward Beecher talks of settling another bond, but there is an impression abroad that his flock can was much enough for one century and that he had better take that job mentioned by way to Europe.

To get to the Stickeen gold mines in Alaska one must travel fifteen days on the ice. The diggings are described as very rich, but before the ground can be worked it has to be planed out by building large fires on it. In spite of these drawbacks miners are making from ten to thirty dollars per day.

A correspondent of the Graphic thinks he has an improvement on cremation, as that is not yet developed. He would have all bodies thoroughly embalmed and utilized as wanted for culinary or other purposes of heating. A few fingers or a foot could be used for kindling. How delightful to tell the kitchen maid "bring in some Sally, to cook the dinner with. We're in a hurry, and she always made the sparks fly," or how cheery it would be to sit before a blazing fire in which your mother-in-law formed the backlog.

Something of a revolution is being brought in the agricultural products of Louisiana. Rich culture, first attempt a few years ago, has proved so successful and attained such large proportions as to bid fair to overtop the sugar production of the State. This spring rice planting will be conducted on a scale exceeding all precedent, and the pursuits of New Orleans express themselves as confident that the crop will exceed that of the Carolinas. Further, that the new enterprise will prove much more profitable than the cane plantations, that Louisiana, in the course of a decade, will be in a position to export rice in enormous quantities. Sugar farming has not been remunerative in Louisiana for sometime. The growth of rice, on the other hand, is looked upon by those capable of judging as certain to yield generous pecuniary returns. Certainly rice is so much a staple article of consumption the world over as sugar is.

New Steamer Leo.—To Hudson and Return. The new steamer Leo, *A. B. Ward, Jr.*, will leave Marquette after the opening of navigation every evening, Sunday excepted, at 10 o'clock, arriving at Hudson at 1 A. M. Passengers by taking the evening train to Marquette will not only save money but arrive at Hudson and Ironwood several hours in advance of any other line and carrying a good night's rest. The *A. B. Ward, Jr.*, has been newly refitted expressly for this route and is one of the finest steamers afloat. Freight of all kinds carried at lowest rates.

G. D. VAN PRAY, Manager.

REMEMBERING NEWS

We take the following from the Boston *Day Advertiser* of May 7th:

The final boat from the lower lakes to reach this port this season was the propeller *Equinox*, Capt. Smith, which took here on Thursday afternoon, April 30. About an hundred propellers were waiting on the streets of Buffalo to get through the ice, and the Equinox, with one of them, undertook the Sisyphus labor of a passage, when the ice closed again, leaving the rest "out in the cold." She took on from town a cargo of stores for the Boston Oil Co., Cleveland. The Good tuck has propeller Oneota arrived from Chicago on Friday and Sunday of that day have remained their regular trips.

The C. & Ohio propeller *Pacific*, Capt Nelson, from Buffalo, arrived here on Friday morning. She left Buffalo the previous Saturday, but encountered considerable ice and was detained at the Straits. She had a large quantity of freight for this city and passed some 15 car loads for the O. & Mass. Ry.

The Ship channel Northern Light Hart, from Oconto and Sturgeon Bay, arrived here on Friday morning. She left Oconto to make Sturgeon Bay, but may be passing through the ice.

The tank steamer *W. Paterson* clears today for Chicago with 25 millions of oil, given from L. M. Marshall & Co.—the largest cargo of oil ever shipped from Green Bay.

The first test of the operation of the new railroad law that we have heard of in this vicinity occurred on Saturday last. The distance from Oconto to Fort Howard by C. & N. W. Ry is 28 miles, and the passenger fare at three cents per mile would be 87 cents. The company's tariff is $1.15. J. W. Loomis, Jun., of this city, went to the C. & N. W. ticket office and offered to pay the fare, but was refused unless he made the full fare, which the agent, Mr. Hopkins, refused. He then entered the entrance of the freight and accommodation train and tendered Conductor Fletcher the same amount. Fletcher accepted the tender, telegraphed headquarters at Chicago for orders, and on the arrival of the train he ejected the passenger at the station.

If the tariff by the new law goes into effect, the fares from Fort Howard to some of the prominent points will be as follows:

Scheming,	$0.15	Depere,	18
Kaukauna,	1 20	Appleton,	1 35
Kimmelin,	1 40	Appleton	87
Menominee,	1 25	Oshkosh,	1 42
Oconto,	87	Fond du Lac,	1 98
Pensaukee,	72	Janesville,	4 35
Little Suamico,	49	Chicago,	7.25
Big Suamico,	37		

The *Menominee Herald* says

Frank Fuchs had the misfortune to fall and break his leg on Friday last.

Peter Carter, an employee at the sawmill of the Knife Corporation Co., fell upon the revolving cogs of the rollers and severely gashed his legs.

Our fishermen are getting their nets and fishing tackle in good condition for business, as the fishing season is about at hand.

The city of Appleton has expended $800 in purchasing and overhauling a second-hand engine, giving assurance of their commercial and manufacturing interest to new enterprises. That we should as a paying investment, for any commercial that possesses enterprise and intelligence, has partner making proposed solicitation.

Iron Cliff's Column.

Hallo Friend

Whither bound in such haste?

O, I Am

Going to the Iron Cliffs Co.'s Store to buy my

Groceries & Provisions

They keep constantly on hand a choice selection and are prepared to sell at

Small Profits

Sugars, Coffees, and Spices, Choice Syrups and Molasses, New Teas, Fresh Roasted Coffee. 100 cases new Canned Fruits, 100 boxes new Layer Raisins, Codfish, Herring and Mackerel, Pork, Hams and Lard, Pickles in Barrels Halves or Kits, Dried Apples Dried Peaches, Dried Raspberries, Dried Blackberries, Dried Cherries, B. T. Bubbitts Best Soaps, French Laundry Soaps, German Evasive Soaps. Kirk's Standard Soaps.

Tobaccos.

Badley's May Flower fine cut chewing, Moss Rose fine cut chewing, Adams' Standard and Peerless Smoking, Harris & Beebe's Best Plugs and Flounder.

Flour, Feed, Hay, Oats and Corn.

In short, they have and aim to keep a full line of every variety of goods to be found in a first-class grocery stock. They buy nothing inferior, and every thing sold is always of the first quality, and prices salow as the lowest.

☞ You, who have any interest in the new State Constitution can peruse the number of the Iron Herald.

☞ There are four schemes of advertisements crowded from this number as only to give room to the new State constitution.

☞ Peace—The worst word on the most awful scene of the Indian Iron Conquest has been found in the sand stone the Dorset summer Depot on Tuesday. It is an ill general sign and is in the hands of Capt. Mercy.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

We have expected to buy a large stock of Brown Dry Goods, consisting of as cotton in all widths, Brown Linen, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also large assortment of lace braids, clasptaps, pompadoors, &c.

MRS. HART & CO.

☞ The great drive at the Iron Cliffs Co's Store seems to be on Dry Goods and Clothing, while Groceries and Sugar and Boots and Shoes seem to reach a considerable amount.

As the so Groceries are concerned, everyone knows it headquarters for good goods at the very lowest prices.

The Grocery stock is replenished every day, and customers can rely upon the best in order, filled promptly. All goods delivered free.

It will be well to remember that the recent fire in Telegraphy destroyed the Business Plans of the Jackwood Bros.

Now therefore all persons who are indebted to the firm will we hope call and settle their accounts without further notice. We want the money now and all those who prefer friendship for us can instantly add us as gone so with our business by paying us a call to day.

Those who can get pay all with cheer a little money will find it to their interest. We are not anxious to press our friends, but necessity compels us to ask.

Thanking one and all for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same and hope to merit it by strict attention to the wants of our customers.

YOURS Respectfully
JACKWOOD & BRO'S

NOW
IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR
SPRING CLOTHING.

The financial panic of the year *Winter* has opened the eyes of the people to the fact of the immense stock of goods of a great sacrifice, consequently the clothing manufactured for the spring trade has been produced at a great loss to Retailers. Prices *Low*. We have now open for inspection the largest and best stock of Clothing ever before shown in Negaunee, and at a great reduction in prices from former prices.

Most of our stock has been made expressly for us, and can be relied upon as being strictly first class.

We also have on hand a large stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, right from head quarters, bought for cash, and will be sold low.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.

Have been received during the past week, and are ready to be

MAX CLIFFE CO.'S STORE.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE JACK ROSE SCHOOL.

For the week ending May 8th, 1874:

Frank Pearce	Joseph Cox
Daniel Gibson	Joseph Cox
Medical O'Leary	Thomas Carmichael
Edward Pearce	Steven Martin
Willie Shaw	Samuel Hatfield
Willie Shaw	Thomas Carmichael
Mark Hudson	Thomas Carmichael
Sydney Lanyon	Hans Tempersteen
Sydney Lanyon	Hans Tempersteen
Orlando Nelson	Hans Tempersteen
Orlando Nelson	Hans Tempersteen
Kylie Newman	Hattie Jones
Kylie Newman	Hattie Jones
Nellie McPhee	Katie Chilford
Minnie Brown	Katie Chilford

K. D. CORNIN, Pres.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF NEGAUNEE,

At the close of business, Friday, May 1st, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$62,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand (United States stock)	1,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,500 00
Due from banks	1,240 00
Due from reserve agents	7,000 00
Internal revenue stamps	1,000 00
Fixtures	2,000 00
Other real estate owned	1,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,000 00
Premiums paid	1,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,000 00
Bills other than those of National Banks	10,000 00
Fractional currency including nickels	700 00
Specie	1,000 00
Legal tender notes	1,000 00
	$159,500 97

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits	10,000 00
National Bank circulation outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits	49,500 00
United States deposits	1,000 00
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	1,000 00
	$159,500 97

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

I, H. B. Hatch, President of the First National Bank of Negaunee, do solemnly swear that the above statement, so far as it relates to our business and condition, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. B. HATCH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1874.

FRED STAFFORD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
H. B. HATCH,
T. STAFFORD,
Directors.

THOMAS TAYLOR. V. R. GOODMAN.

City Drug Store!

NEGAUNEE.

TAYLOR & COCHRAN,

Inform the people of Negaunee and vicinity that they have opened a

DRUG STORE,

IRON STREET, between Silver and Gold streets, next to the First National Bank.

We will make a specialty of

FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

STATIONERY,

TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, WINES AND LIQUORS, &c.

Full line of Base Ball Patent Medicines. Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Particular attention paid to compounding physicians' prescriptions.

Our stock is all NEW and FRESH, and comprises every thing, one or two of each article, which we do not keep we can procure on hands. The Public is invited to call and see us.

TAYLOR & COCHRAN.

Negaunee, Nov. 13, '73.

Mining Supplies, &c.

NEELY & EDDY

Would Announce To

MINING COMPANIES,

AND

Consumers

That they will

LARGELY INCREASING THEIR STOCK.

prepared to all all *orders for*

HARDWARE AND MINING

SUPPLIES,

At Prices which cannot fail to Suit.

They have an extensive stock o

STOVES,
TINWARE,
NAILS
GLASS,
COBLGGE,
WOODEN WARE, &c.

A complete assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

Embracing everything in the line usel to former years

Most of our stock has been made expressly for us, and can be relied upon as being strictly first class.

We also have on hand a large stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, right from head quarters, bought for cash, and will be sold low.

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Orlando Nelson	Hans Tempersteen
Orlando Nelson	Hans Tempersteen
Kylie Newman	Hattie Jones
Kylie Newman	Hattie Jones
Nellie McPhee	Katie Chilford
Minnie Brown	Katie Chilford

K. D. CORNIN, Pres.

Clothing, &c.

GREAT

Attractions!

AT

"THE BIG WAROBOE"

CLOTHING

STORE.

We have an extensive stock of

WINTER

CLOTHING

Which we sell at Bottom Prices. We are determined not to be

Undersold

by any Clothing House in the Northwest

I have a large stock, which been bought in the Eastern Cities, consisting of gold lace and Cloths for sale for presents.

A. J. STERLING

Negaunee, Mich. 4 tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF

Negaunee, Michigan.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

An account is solicited.

PRIME and FAT MEATS,

SAUSAGES, SIDES, DRIED AND SMOKED HAMS, POULTRY, BOLOGNA,

PORK, BEEF,

LARD, BUTTER,

EGGS, VEGETABLES,

FLOUR, FEED,

CORN and POTATOES.

At the bottom of the market always.

Our extensive trade together with the fact that we sell the best goods we keep enables us at all times to furnish the very choicest and choicest of articles both in the meat and vegetable line. We have extraordinary facilities for buying and propose to give our customers the full benefit thereof.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed to our customers and we solicit a trial.

H. B. HATCH, President.
F. E. SHOW, Assistant Cashier.

FRED STAFFORD, Cashier.

Mann & Kremer—Millinery.

SPRING GOODS

SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS

We open to-day all the New Styles of

Hats, Flowers, Ribbons,

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

NECK WEAR AND ORNAMENTS.

Latest Styles in

DRESS GOODS,

SUITINGS,

Nicest Assortment ever brought here.

Ladies are invited to call and see our Hamburg Edgings, &c., &c.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

Great Inducements.

HEYN & CO.

Having purchased the entire stock, or bulk of H. LAPOINTE, are now offering goods of all kinds to the public at lower prices than has ever been made in the Iron Range.

The cash without doubt is all powerful

Staple Dry Goods,

Ladies Fancy Goods,

Yankee Notions,

Trunks, Valises, &c.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

(The largest stock in Marquette county)

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FRESH INVOICES OF GOODS

being daily received.

Thankfully the people for the liberal patronage, already received, we ask a continuance of the same.

Call and see our stock. No trouble to show goods.

HEYN & CO.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES.

THE ENTIRE Stock of PETTIBONE'S GOODS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT ABSOLUTE

New York Cost

OR REMOVED FROM NEGAUNEE WITHIN THE NEXT

TWENTY DAYS.

Come One and All,

Merchants, Tradesmen and Citizens, and avail yourselves of the

BARGAINS OFFERED.

The entire stock will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. less than ever offered in this city.

All Iron Money Taker at Par.

Miscellaneous.

PANIC PRICES

AT

Heyn & Cos.

CLOTHING STORE,

IRON STREET.

Having a stock to select a variety of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Gents, we will sell at cheap prices.

REDUCED PRICES

Pay for cash for days.

Short repeats the Eighth Times.

The very highest market price will be paid for Hides, Furs, Medicine and Ginseng at Mrs.

Negaunee, Nov. 20, 1873. HEYN & CO.

MINER'S BANK,

Negaunee, Mich.,

D. G. STONE, Prop'r.

Dentist and Time Repeater received Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

Watches and Jewelry repaired warranted for one year.

Fine Watches and Jewelry of the differ ent countries embraced.

Clocks repaired day or night at reasonable rates.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted for a year.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States or Europe.

Local Collections made and exchange for sale.

Office hours from 8 o'clock in morning and at the Bank, 10 to 12 noon, and 1 to 4.

CORRESPONDENTS:

NATIONAL PARK BANK, New York
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, St. Louis
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK, Grand Rapids
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Marquette

HARTMAN, CONOLLY & CO,

DEALERS IN

Lumber

LUMBER

NETT PRICES

Ordinary Bills without dimension

Boards, - $13 per M

Without dimension, $14

Fencing Boards, - 13

Shecting or Roof b'ds, $11 per M

FLORING, SIDING,

SHINGLES,

LATH,

DOORS, SASH, DOORS, SASH,

AND

MOULDINGS.

PAUDARE

TIMMER,

Colwbreden,

Bredfoding, Takspon,

OCK

Dorrar, Fonsterbogar,

Negaunee, Michigan.

Medicines, &c.

The Old Reliable

DRUG STORE!

OF

DR. L. D. CYR,

IRON STREET.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Perfumery,
Brushes,
Toilet Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Soaps,
Paints, Oils,

VARNISH,
BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,

ENVELOPES, INK ETC,

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded day or night at uniform and very reasonable rates.

Physicians supplied with medicines, and any article by calling at the Drug Store, or by sending a written order, which will receive prompt attention.

Local Collections made and exchange for sale.

SPECIAL TO PURCHASERS.

Having bought in cash of, in consequence of the panic, I am enabled to offer goods at prices that will bear a comparison with those of any other house in the Iron Range. Call and see for yourselves.

L. D. CYR.

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, May 14th, 1874.

☞ Why can't we have a spittoon on Iron Street?

☞ Spare, Morse & Co. have a quantity of cinder for sale.

For your hay and grain go to Spare Morse & Co.

☞ Rent the small as well as the large advertisements.

☞ The Marquette County jail now contains 17 prisoners.

☞ Save your money by going to Hoyt & Co's for dry goods.

☞ The clock at the Africa mine was burned one day last week.

☞ And still there are patches of snow on some of the hills surrounding the city.

Curtain—the curtain well in the Marquette Opera house is painted on Monday.

Mr. I. D. Gregory has gone to Green Bay to take charge of the First National Hotel.

☞ Cucumbers, lettuce and "radish" is displayed in front of some of the best grocery groceries.

☞ The engines were out on Friday last and gave a thoroughly trial, which we submit satisfactory.

☞ Now is the time when the old ladies raise their dresses in the gutter and show the ben cages the harness.

☞ The services on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week presented an unusually healthy appearance.

☞ Anything you need, either in or out of doors, may be found at the store of Spear, Morse and Co. One and two.

The water courses of Saturday and Sunday afternoon were for a well over as their very bank and settle a high log.

☞ Enthusiastic lovers of nature in the gents and females in their shoes, and are drawing a delicious bouquet from it.

☞ Call at the store of Spear, Morse & Co., just south of the Marquette depot, and examine the bargains they offered.

Hibernia.—Work on the First National Bank building was resumed on Tuesday and it is now proposed to push it to early completion.

☞ Cut this out & use next year Ink "No man was ever known to be found drunkard with a pocket-book full of money in his pocket."

☞ This is the time that tone nerves, nails. It is the annual house-cleaning time. Work stimulants are commended in good elections.

☞ Henry Rowe has visited Northern Illinois within the past few days. A decaying rain is this season would be of vast benefit, at this time.

☞ Hoyt & Co. have been receiving dry goods, notions, and clothing—they have large stocks of them, and are bound to sell them at the lowest figure.

☞ Go to Hoyt & Co. for your dry goods and notions. They have made a clean sweep of their entire well assorted stock in every department of the goods.

☞ A shower on Sunday night and after the autumn warm days previous, had a tendency to cool the atmosphere and cause the air to be more bracing than usual.

Hot Weather.—A lady of middle age and who can furnish good references, desiring to leave the city for a while will be a situation by applying at Stockwhey's this city.

☞ The price light between Red Hand of Mine and Jim Taylors—and to be engaged—a process of the money being up. The stake is 100 yards on the 16th of July near Bonneville.

☞ Parties always waiting to purchase something at prices cost, now every body knows that Hoyt & Co. are Charley Morse's. He has a lot of new potatoes which cost him nearly $15.00.

☞ A few days more we were confined to our sanctum by the rain, and the mud by the backs of chairs—but these still remains our complaint, and we hope to be able to work all winter.

☞ Look at the prices of lumber rising in Hartman, Cassidy & Co's advertisement. Lumber is rising, and if it is ever dry, lumbermen are determined to move it out to go on the list pile of Marquette street

[Continued from First Page.]

color of any authority which may be given by law to any individual or corporation to improve such stream and charge toll for the use of such improvement.

Sec. 7. No navigable stream in this State shall be either bridged or dammed without authority from the board of supervisors of the proper county, under the provisions of law. No such law shall prejudice the right of individuals to the free navigation of such streams, or preclude the State from the further improvement of the navigation of such streams.

Sec. 8. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the Legislature.

Sec. 9. No mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the State Prison of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or countries.

Sec. 10. Any woman above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a resident of this State, and of the proper county, township, city, or ward, and who is a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Register of Deeds, Notary Public, offices connected with schools and libraries, and to such other offices as may be designated by law.

Sec. 11. No lease or grant hereafter of agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

NOTE.—This article stands as article XVIII. of the present Constitution. Sections 3, 6, and 10, are new. Section 5 is compounded from sections 2 and 11 of article XVIII., and section 15 of article XV. of the present Constitution. That part of section 4 after the words "private roads," is new, the first part of the section being taken from section 14 of article XVIII. Section 15 article XVIII., of present Constitution, prohibiting a general revision of the laws, is omitted from the amended article. Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and the first clause of section 14, are transferred to the Bill of Rights.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives. If the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals respectively, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the same shall be submitted to the electors at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe. And if a majority of the electors, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting on the amendment or amendments proposed, shall ratify and approve such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and take effect at the commencement of the year following its adoption.

Sec. 2. At any time after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, the Legislature may provide for a convention, to be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, or for a commission to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention, to revise or amend this Constitution. Such revised or amended Constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, at such time and in such manner as said convention or commission may provide. If a majority of the electors voting on such revised or amended Constitution shall decide in favor thereof, the same shall take effect at the commencement of the year following its adoption.

NOTE.—This article stands in the present Constitution as article XX. The only essential change in the first section is the one providing that amendments may be submitted "at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe," instead of at the "next general election." Section 2 is so far changed that the corresponding section of the present Constitution is appended entire, for convenience of comparison, as follows:

"SEC. 2. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in each sixteenth year thereafter, and also at such other times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question of the general revision of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the Legislature at the next session shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.—All the amendments shall take effect at the commencement of the year after their adoption."

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into operation, it is hereby declared:

Section 1. The common law, and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State and all charter of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments and informations which shall have been found or filed, or which may hereafter be found or filed, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this Constitution may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction, both at law and equity, as if this Constitution had not been adopted, and until the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State under the present Constitution and laws, shall accrue to the use of the State under this Constitution.

Sec. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the people of this State or to any county or township, or to any public officer or public body, or which may be entered into or executed under existing laws, to the people of this State or to any such officer or public body, before the complete organization of the departments of government under this Constitution, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and may be prosecuted as provided by law. And all crimes and misdemeanors and penal actions shall be prosecuted, tried and punished as though no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding any office or appointment, shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by competent authority, until superseded under the laws now in force, or under this Constitution.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to adapt the present laws to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 7. Any territory attached, or that may be attached, to any county for judicial purposes, if not otherwise represented, shall be considered as forming a part of such county, so far as regards elections, for the purpose of representation.

Sec. 8. The terms of office of all State and county officers, of the Circuit Judges, members of the Board of Education, and members of the Legislature, shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election.

And be it further resolved, That said constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties in this State, in the same manner that he is now required to do in case of an election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and the inspectors of election in the several townships and cities in this State, shall prepare a suitable box for the reception of ballots cast for or against such amendments. Each person voting for said amendments to the Constitution of this State, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on his ballot the words "Constitutional Amendments—Yes;" and each person voting against them shall have on his ballot, in like manner, the words "Constitutional Amendments—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in elections of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. In case a majority of the votes cast at said election, as above provided, shall have on them the words "Constitutional Amendments—Yes," then the foregoing proposed articles and sections, and each and all of them, shall stand as the Constitution of the State of Michigan, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and each and every other pre existing provision of the Constitution of the State of Michigan shall be superseded thereby, and be absolutely null and of no effect.

Approved March 26, 1874.

NOTE.—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13 and 15 of the schedule of the present Constitution, are reproduced with some verbal changes, as the first seven sections of the schedule to the amended Constitution. The remaining sections are omitted as inapplicable, although the provisions of section 8 are found in portions of omitted sections.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to section one of article seven of the Constitution, in relation to the qualification of electors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That at the election when the amended Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection there shall be submitted to such electors the following propositions, to be substituted in case of adoption for so much of section 1 of article VII. as precedes the proviso therein in the present constitution of this State as it now stands, and substituted for section 1, article VII in said amended constitution, if the latter is adopted, to wit:

Section 1. In all elections, every person of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in this State three months, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote, ten days next preceding an election, belonging to either of the classes, shall be an elector and entitled to vote:

First, Every citizen of the United States;

Second, Every inhabitant of this State who shall have resided in the United States two years and six months, and declared his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election;

Third, Every inhabitant residing in this State on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Said proposition shall be separately submitted to the electors of the State, for their adoption or rejection in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every person having the right to vote, to be deposited in a separate box.

Upon the ballots given for said proposition shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, "Woman suffrage—Yes;" and upon the ballots given against the adoption thereof, in like manner, the words "Woman suffrage—No."

If, at said election, a majority of the votes given upon said proposition shall contain the words "Woman suffrage—Yes," then said proposition shall be substituted for so much of section 1 of article VII. as precedes the proviso therein in the present Constitution of this State as it now stands, or substituted for section 1 of article VII. in said amended Constitution, if the latter is adopted.

Approved March 23, 1874.

COMPILER'S CIRCULAR.

Accompanying the document as transmitted to the press is a circular from Mr McCracken, which is as follows:

LANSING, April 23, 1874.

TO THE PUBLISHER: In preparing the notations of changes, while it was necessary to make them as clear and specific as possible, it was also necessary to consult the convenience of the newspaper press. To have made them too long, would have excluded both the Constitution and notes from many of the newspapers. The analysis which I prepared of the changes as proposed by the Constitutional Commission was with more especial reference to their critical examination by the Legislature. For this purpose the use of italics to designate new matter, the foot notes referring to specific provisions, and the marginal references, were valuable, if not indispensable, aids. For newspaper publication this plan would be impracticable, for the reason that the amount of italic would greatly exceed the proportion of italic types in newspaper offices, while the notes and references that are practicable in the pamphlet page would be unadapted to newspaper columns.

As a compliance with the terms of the resolution by which I was appointed to do the work, I have appended to each article a note stating briefly the changes proposed by such article. This will come within the resolution authorizing the publication by newspapers. For the pamphlet edition, however, I have prepared a prefatory statement referring more in detail to some of the principal changes, and in some cases showing wherein the instrument as submitted by the Legislature differs from the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission. It would of course be most desirable to have all of the newspapers publish this prefatory statement, but it is not imperative.

With a view of getting the Constitution and notes into the hands of the press at the earliest time practicable, they are printed in the form in which you receive them, in advance of the pamphlet edition, which will be delayed for a few days on account of the additional matter, and the index which is required to be published with it.

It would be desirable, in your publication of the Constitution and notes, if you would give also the substance of the foregoing explanations.

Very truly yours,
S. B. McCRACKEN.

Vanderbilt.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family has been variously estimated, and the reticence of the Commodore himself has admitted of little else than mere conjecture on this point. There is a general opinion, however, among those who are in a position to judge most correctly that the wealth vested in Commodore Vanderbilt exceeds one hundred millions of dollars, and a prominent member of the family recently said that the "old man" was worth more than that sum. This vast fortune was acquired by Cornelius Vanderbilt through his own efforts, starting early in life without capital or influence. His parents were poor, and his first money was earned in conveying people to and fro in a row-boat between New York and Staten Island. He made a large amount of money in steamboating, but the great bulk of his wealth has been acquired in railroad combinations and in the manipulation of railroad stocks. He is and has been all his life a very remarkable man. His self-reliance and pluck are as natural with him as drawing breath, and his will and purpose indomitable. A man of such tremendous mental force has he been that he has moved forward to the accomplishment of his objects with a power as irresistible as one of his steamboats. His one purpose in life has been the acquisition of money. To this end he has trained his mental and physical resources with the greatest care. He has made of himself a machine that has always obeyed the requirements of his intellect, and wherever he has struck it has been with telling force and effect. He has had very few vices. He has always drank moderately and lived regularly, taking just the requisite amount of exercise always. Smoking and whist playing are the only indulgences which he has permitted himself to any considerable degree. Every day he is to be seen driving on the road, with the stump of a cigar between his teeth, and until within a year past he has had every evening some of his cronies in for a rubber at whist and to talk horse, a subject at which he never tires. Latterly, however, his evenings have been passed very quietly. He has always been a strict man of business, kept his own counsel, and admitted or known no partners. He never allows the plea of affection or charity to interfere with his business matters. Appeals to his sympathy have about as much effect as a straw forced under the wheels of a locomotive. He has been well, active, and in the harness all his life, and has never tired or weakened. He will be 80 years of age in May, and his 60 odd years of constant hard work show that he has had one of the strongest physical constitutions ever given to a man.—*New York Graphic.*

"Country Cousins," Etc.

We do not know whether the present publishers of the Chicago *Tribune* can recollect so far back in the history of that enterprising paper, but *we* can, when it and other Chicago papers, were regarded as "country cousins" by the great Eastern papers. We cannot imagine but that the conductors of these pioneer Northwestern sheets believed they filled their own exclusive, and then narrow field, quite as respectably, proportionably to the area of population, etc., as did publishers of larger papers in the old fields of the East. We do not know that they were ever sneered at as "country cousins" by their wealthier contemporaries, nor the intimation thrown out that they received their home support "from a stern sense of duty" on the part of the people whose interest they represented. But things have changed. Chicago papers are now metropolitan, and their "country cousins" in the newspaper line, are to them as Chicago papers only two decades ago were to Eastern metropolitan papers. But no other Chicago paper than the *Tribune* has attempted to *grind in* this idea on the typographical brains of its "country cousins." In alluding to the passage in the House, of a bill restoring to the press certain privileges it had long enjoyed and which never should have been taken away, the *Tribune* says:

"A sop to the newspapers was thrown out by the Lower House of Congress yesterday, in the shape of a bill providing for free exchanges and for free circulation in the county of publication. Persons receiving county newspapers by carrier are required to pay the usual postage. Doubtless this measure, if it should pass the Senate, will secure the present Congress the gratitude of the religious newspapers and of that part of the country press which is taken by the people from a stern sense of duty."

The close of the above paragraph is a gratuitous insult to the country press. *All* the "country press" desire the very things rightfully proffered or restored by this bill. It is a paper unworthy of local support, "which is taken by the people from a stern sense of duty," and not from its own merits as a paper, and as an earnest laborer for the interests of its locality. We do not know of any such papers in Iowa and Illinois. Does the *Tribune*?—*Davenport Gazette.*

PICTURESQUE VENICE.—A correspondent, writing from Venice, says: "While we note the strongly individualized characteristics of the city, we are struck by the almost entire absence of animals; the love for brilliant colors among the female population of all grades, the striking beauty of the humbler female classes, far more noticeable than elsewhere in Italy; and the prevalence of the Jewish type among the people. The daily scene is pleasantly diversified by the numerous gayly dressed gondoliers; the picturesque water-carriers, always women, and dressed in a style quite traditional and exclusive; the marvelous uniforms of the police, each one caparisoned like a military major-general, cocked hat, gold lace, sword and all; the turbaned Turks, sipping their coffee and smoking their chibouques, in the *cafes* under the arcade; and the deep red fez upon the heads of handsome Greeks from the lower Adriatic."

The Folly of Writing Love-Letters.

A tired husband went home from his work last night, and, taking off his coat, requested his wife to mend a rent in the sleeve, then sank upon the sofa behind the evening paper. Wife-like, she took up the coat, woman-like, she dived into the pockets. From the inside pocket she drew forth a letter, directed, in delicate chirography, to her husband. With darkening brow, she quickly took the suspicious-looking missive from the envelope, and, without noticing the date, began to read:

"DEAR GEORGE: I am lonely, oh, so lonely, since you left me last Thursday night."

"Ah, ha! that was the lodge night, he told me," said the now thoroughly interested woman, as she glanced viciously over at her husband, who appeared to be just falling asleep. "Oh, how can you sleep, with the weight of this deep sin upon you? But I'll see what more the brazen huzzy has to say, if it kills me." With one hand pressed to her throbbing heart, she read on:

"I know I am foolish, darling, but when you are away there seems to be a barrier between me and all that is bright and lovely. The sun does not shine half so bright; the moon is but a white spot in the sky, and the stars stare coldly down when you are not with me, lord of my life and heart."

"Was it for this? was it for this?" moaned the unhappy wife.

"Fortune speed the day when we may be united in those indissoluble bonds that are sacred in the eyes of heaven and earth—"

"What mockery! Does he or she consider that his vows made to me are sacred? What are they going to do with me, anyway, I wonder? Poison, perhaps. Oh, false, false, perfidious man! Oh, wicked, hellish, designing wanton!" Still the suffering woman read the letter, though each word burned to ashes a thousand hopes and joys:

"When we need meet no more clandestinely and tremble in each other's embrace—"

"I'd make you tremble if I had you in my embrace a minute!"

"When my head may be pillowed in safety upon your breast—"

"The fiendess!"

"And your arms twine in loving pressure about me—"

"Furies!"

"And our lips smother the tender words that would escape them."

"Oh, the unemic she-devil!" hissed the woman, as she tried to keep down the boiling rage within her. She crushed the letter in her hands; then threw it upon the floor and sprang upon it with her heels, as though it were a snake, and ground it into the carpet. Then with clenched hands and impressed lips, she strode rapidly back and forth across the room, ever and anon making a move as if to spring like a fury upon her husband, who, with a paper over his face, was apparently sound asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of the wicked temptress that had come between him and his fond wife. Presently a reaction took place, and the wretched woman sank into a chair and found relief in that blessed panacea for female ills—a flood of tears.

Grown calmer after a while, she picked up the rumpled letter, smoothed out the creases, and with an air of mingled despair and resignation, looked for the signature.

"Your ever loving and devoted, but poor, apprehensive—"

"What's this! Flut—flut—tering birdie. A-d-a—Ada. Why bless me! this is one of my own old letters to George. What a fool I—"

A sound from the sofa, first like escaping steam, and then like a car rattling o'er the stony street, assured her that her ridiculous actions had been witnessed by her husband. Burning with shame, the foolish woman flew to her room, and locked herself in, and she is almost as miserable now as when she felt that she was a wronged and deceived wife.—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

An Extraordinary Meal.

A dinner was given to Miss Neilson at a private house in San Francisco, and, according to the report, was rather more gorgeously poetical than anything gastronomic which has yet dawned upon this Western hemisphere.

All the vast resources of the coast in fish, game, meats, vegetables, and fruits were exhausted in supplying the table. The sparkling wines of Champagne, the aristocratic liquid from Madeira's cellars, the ruby nectar which only the warm hills of Burgundy can produce, brandies older than America's history, sherry richer than the Bank of California, port with more body than Cutter McAllister, graced the board, adding roses to those which bloomed on the cheeks of the ladies, and imparting brilliancy to the conversation of the boarded guests. Glorious was the grand salmon stuffed with brook trout and baked in rose leaves; superbly majestic the pyramid of skewered frogs *a la mode Huguenots;* entrancing delicious the baked maccaroni, each stick of which had been stuffed with anchovies and Madagascar peas; but these were as nothing beside the grand course, the dish by which Monsieur le Chef (graduate of the kitchen of Dumas) has made himself an undying name. It was composite. The center was a humming bird surrounded by a spring-linnet, which in turn was enveloped by an English snipe. These the carcass of a stuffed grouse surrounded, covering which were two canvas-back ducks, raised in a celery garden, the whole placed within the bosom of a Chicago goose. Soaked in raisin wine for six days, then larded and smoked three weeks over burning sandal wood, it was at last placed on the spit and roasted with pig-pork drippings. The sauce was of truffles stewed in Private Cuve; the garnish, moss rose buds. No wonder the fair artiste was delighted.

Comfort for the Poor.

One of the pleasantest features of Liverpool is the great number of really neat and very comfortable houses for the working class. In some parts of the city, especially toward and in the environ known as Bootle, there are hundreds of small, two story brick cottages "all in a row," cheap, convenient, and attractive. In walking through the city one finds street after street lined with small houses about sixteen feet wide by thirty five feet deep, built in Gothic style. These houses are similar in design, a narrow hall with stairs leading to the upper story. A parlor, or front room, perhaps twelve feet square. A dining-room of similar size back of the parlor, and then a leanto—or kitchen, from two to four bed-rooms up stairs. Thus are arranged the homes of thousands of people in Liverpool, who for a yearly rental ranging from twenty to twenty five pounds, or from a hundred to a hundred and twenty five dollars a year, have *homes* instead of tenement house rooms in which to live. As a general thing, the houses of the working class are very neat, well-furnished and pleasant. The little yard in front of the house is kept clean; the little window over the door enables one to see that on the ledge inside has been placed some ornament—usually a plaster cast of a horse, a cow, Christ on the cross, a jolly tailor, Mary and her little lamb, or something of that kind. In some instances the wife takes one or two boarders of her own order to eke out a carefully spent income. The English working-man lives on less food than does the working-man in America. He buys closer and wastes less. He drinks beer instead of whisky, and takes more time for his meals. In England people are more careful to buy what they need, a very sensible plan worthy of universal adoption.

DR. RADCLIFFE, in a recent lecture, gave some very excellent advice upon the subject of brain exhaustion, so common at the present day. The symptoms are loss of memory, depression of spirits, increased or lessened sleepiness, irritability, epilepti-form condition of the nerves, and sometimes transitory coma. He recommends a moderate but not stinted diet, and a reasonable amount of work. If there is sleeplessness the head should be low, if undue sleepiness, high upon the pillow.

Popular Weather Signs.

Would it not serve a useful purpose if some scientific meteorologist were to gather into a mass the various weather signs—whether valuable or not—treasured by the farmers and other common-sense people of the country, and then sift them, so that those of real value may have their proper influence, and those which are merely fanciful may cease to mislead?

That there are weather signs of abundance, everybody knows. That the greater part of these signs are utterly valueless, every person of intelligence can testify. Yet that they do practically influence the time and mode of the planting of crops, and of their after culture, will be acknowledged by many who would not be suspected of the folly, and who can give no other reason for it than the force of habit.

"We are going to have a dry month," said a farmer the other day.

"How do you know?" he was asked.

"By the Indian sign of the new moon," he replied. "Its horns hung so sloping that they could hold no water."

His companion laughed. "Why, that's my Injin sign for wet moon. The horns slope so that they loose all the water."

The sign in the one case was no doubt as prophetic as in the other.

"Always plant your potatoes in the dark of the moon, if you wish to have a full crop," I heard my neighbor say. "But never kill your pork nor boil your soap at such a time, unless you are willing to have them shrink to nothing."

"What is your authority for this?"

"I have always so heard," he answered with some hesitation, "and always so practiced. Potatoes, you know, being roots, naturally love darkness. And soap and bacon—I suppose they take their cue from the state of the moon. The fact is, I only know that this is the old time rule."

"We are to have frost on the 19th of May," said a farmer to me on the 5th of April.

I was shocked, for he looked wise and lugubrious, and a frost at that time in our latitude would have cost millions of dollars. I asked: "How do you know."

"Because we had a fog on the 10th of March."

He saw me smiling and added, "I have heard this rule ever since I was a boy, and it has never failed yet."

"The surest rule I know for foretelling the weather throughout the year," said a planter possessed of at least a semi collegiate education, "is to note the twelve days between new Christmas (from Dec. 25 to Jan. 6). The months of the ensuing year are apt to be wet or dry, cool or warm, according to the days corresponding." He seriously declared that for many years he had "pitched his crop" and ordered his plantation work under the guidance of this rule, and found that it served well. No doubt, for that amount of time in advance, it was quite as good as any other rule in ordinary use.—*F. R. G., in Hearth and Home.*

Behind the Scenes.

Sothern, according to an interviewer in *After Dinner,* says: "Does acting tell on me? Yes, indeed, it does. Until within the last two years, I have never given myself more than four weeks' rest in a year. I have noticed the wear and tear on my constitution because my labors are heavier than the public know anything about. I will give the work of one day, when there is a matinee. I perhaps have a scene and property rehearsal at 9 o'clock; a company rehearsal at 10 o'clock, and this rehearsal lasts until 1 o'clock; I have half an hour for lunch, go on the stage at 2 o'clock, and act till half-past four; I dine at 5; from six to seven rest; at 8 o'clock on the stage again; the performance is over at half-past ten or a quarter to eleven; and then I am so weary that after a light supper I am compelled to go at once to bed. In my early days, when the star actor had to write out his own part, instead of buying printed books, I have frequently written and studied twelve long parts a week, and each of those were seven lengths, making an aggregate of twelve times 308 lines of fresh matter per week. This was to arrive at the mere question of getting the words into my head; the analyzation of the character being another thing to do afterward. I have had to study all day when I was not rehearsing or eating and to go straight home from the theater at night and stay up till three and four and five in the morning, I have been obliged to get up at eight o'clock the same morning, read my parts over again and go to a rehearsal at 10 o'clock. I got my memory so well cultivated that I at last would get my wife to read through a long farce, just repeating the speeches twice, without ever having seen the words myself, and get through it actually every word.

Curious Story of a Bullfinch.

A musician employed at one of the London theaters possessed an ebony flute with silver keys. He seldom used it, in consequence of the imperfect upper notes. The musician had a lodger, a tailor, who worked for the theater. A strong friendship sprung up between the two. One night while the musician was at the theater the flute was stolen, and suspicion fell upon an old woman who used to do housework.

Nothing, however, tended to show her guilt, and the matter was at last dismissed and forgotten. In a few months the tailor left the town, but their friendship lasted. About a year afterward the musician paid the tailor a visit, and found him in possession of a beautiful bullfinch that could distinctly whistle three tunes.

The performance was perfect, with this exception; whenever he came to a certain note, he invariably skipped it and went on to the next. A little reflection convinced the musician that the note in which the bullfinch was imperfect was the very one which was imperfect on the ebony flute. So convinced was he, that he sharply questioned the tailor, who confessed having stolen the flute and that all the bird knew was learned from the same instrument.

AS MEN go from Newcastle to hunt for coals, so miners depart from California in quest of gold. A few days ago there sailed out of the Golden Gate the schooner Nautilus, bound for the northern seas, and freighted with hopeful adventurers. The cause for their departure is as follows: Last year some California gentlemen made a fishing excursion to the coast of Asiatic Russia. On their return they landed on one of the smaller of the more northern islands of the Japanese group. Being all experienced miners, they recognized signs of gold, silver and other metals. They prospected for some time, and, by the use of a hatchet, they broke off specimens which they took home to California. On being examined, they proved to be of great richness. A company was soon formed of gentlemen miners, each agreeing to go to the new gold fields in person. They purchased their vessel and outfit, and started out with the determination to return with fortunes. The reason why these metals had not been discovered before is doubtless owing to the fact that the island was so far away from those inhabited by the more intelligent Japs.

A Modern Hero.

Joaquin Miller has conquered the pride of Englishmen by showing them even a greater pride than theirs, and his attractiveness in English society is said to be in exact proportion to his contempt for it. And if Americans are at all like Britons, they, too, will become great admirers of Mr. Miller, for they seem to be greatly scorned by him. Recently, as he himself relates, being in Geneva, he found the town too full of his countrymen; and to relieve himself of their presence he drove to the nearest boat and went on board. Soon the clerk came by and asked him where he would be pleased to go. The poet replied, "Monsieur, take me to some little place where there are no Americans." The clerk looked at him for a moment, then hopelessly up and down the lake, and away across toward Mont Blanc, and at last shook his head. Suddenly a new idea seemed to strike him, and he lifted his eyes toward heaven!—*Christian Union.*

Authorship and Journalism.

If a poet, or aspiring author, must labor for the daily subsistence of a family, it is as well for his art that he should follow some other calling than journalism; for I can testify that after the day's work is over—when the brain is exhausted and vagrant, and the lungs pant for air, and body and soul cry for recreation—the intellect has done enough, and there is neither strength nor passion left for imaginative composition. I have known a writer who deliberately left the editorial profession, for which he was adapted both by taste and vocation, and took up a pursuit which bore no relation to letters; hoping that authorship would proffer him thenceforth the freshness of variety, that upon occasion of loss or trouble it might be his solace and recompense, and that, with a less-jaded brain, what writing he could accomplish would be of a more enduring kind. It is so true, however, that one nail drives out another! As an editor, this person was unable to do anything beyond newspaper work; as a business man, with not the soundest health, and with his heart, of course, not fully in his occupation, he found himself neither at ease in his means, nor able to gain sturdier hours for literature than vigorous journalist-authors filch from recreation and sleep. Fortunate in every way is the æsthetic writer who has sufficient income to support him altogether, or at least, when added to the stipend earned by first-class work, to enable him to follow art without harrassment. For want of such a recourse, poets, with their delicate temperaments, may struggle along from year to year, composing at intervals which other men devote to social enjoyment, rarely doing their best; possibly with masterpieces stifled in their brains till the creative period is ended, misjudged by those whom they most respect, and vexed with thoughts of what they *could* perform, if sacred common duties were not so incumbent upon them.—*Edmund Stedman.*

How to Get Rich

How to get rich—has been a question beyond the conception of the finite mind. If air castles were visible to the seeing eye, we apprehend the space between us and the sky would be so thick with them that the glaring orb of day could not be seen. Those of us who do not build such castles, are glad they are not real, but only imaginary; for were they true, we would be deprived of that which is most beneficial to man—namely, light. We can count over in our mind, many who are contemplating doing wonders before life ends. They are ever talking of what they are going to do, and how they are going to do, yet they seem to be making no more advancement toward the object of their imagination than a turtle does in climbing a sycamore tree. Whenever you see a man who delights to tell what he is intending to do, you may raise your sail and let your vessel drive, for these persons will never gain enough of your riches to raise a ripple on the sea of your prosperity. We often see persons who would be called by the name of gentlemen, strutting up and down in the world, as if they knew more than any Professor, and owned a farm in the gold region; when at the same time, they have to borrow money to buy the tobacco that makes the fumes from their nasty, stinking pipes. If a man *would* become rich, and at the same time a gentleman, he must act equal to his abilities, and keep himself so that he will be agreeable to all whom he may meet.

THE result of the great Tichborne case is a sad commentary on going to law. It is simply a magnified view of the cats who employed Chief Justice Monkey to divide the piece of cheese they had stolen. The persons who invested in the claimant's bonds, to the extent of about a quarter of a million of dollars, have, of course, lost all. They might as well have put their money in North Pacific bonds. As to the claimant, he is sent into penal servitude for a term of years, so long that it will be most likely terminated by his death. As to the contestants in this remarkable case, they have gained the property, but the costs of the legal prosecution are said to be greater than the worth of the principal estate in litigation. The managers of one of the estates refuse to contribute their proportion of the costs, as they were not parties to the suit. So it is reported a new suit is to be commenced to make them pay their proportionate share. It is thought that the expenses of the suit swallow up all the property. Every one else has lost, but the lawyers have made a good thing out of the case.

AN ANCIENT HOTEL.—California holds the most singular hotel in the world. It is situated between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are hotels—neat, breezy and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet around, and contains a sitting-room and that bureau of Bacchus, wherefrom is distributed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing-room is a bower made from redwood, evergreens and madona branches. For bed-chambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed "the library." If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that the guests of this forest establishment would feel like nothing so much as dryads.

A WONDERFUL ECHO IN COLORADO CANON.—Echo Park, where we remained one week, lies at the junction of Green and Bear rivers, and takes its name from the remarkable echo that may be heard there. When a gun is discharged, total silence follows the report for a moment; then, with a startling suddenness, the echo is heard seeming at a great distance—say five miles to the south—whence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberations, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound until apparently directly opposite, when a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a cap, far to the eastward.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "*They are the best and most popular preparation in the market.*" They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz.: the *stimulant* that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease or Physical Debility in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a *constitutional specific,* and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. 41

COUGHING VOLITIONAL.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, who ought to be the best of authorities, thinks that two thirds of the world's coughing might be prevented by a strong effort of the will. He tells us of a French soldier-nurse, who, upon entering a ward of his hospital, used to say, "The first patient who coughs here shall go without food today;" and very seldom heard a cough after that. Doubtless, indeed, much coughing is of nervous impulse, to which the will yields too readily; and many diseases are needlessly and perilously aggravated thereby.

VICTIMS of consumption seeking relief and restored health should use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of Tar.

RAGGED stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents, remember this—they last twice as long.

"THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull heavy headache obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid offensive, etc. In others a dryness dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

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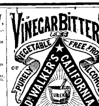

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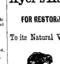

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