THE IRON HERALD.

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C. L. SHIPPEY, Editor.

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The Negaunee Iron Herald.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Includes money and collections promptly made. Office at Stephens' Bank Building, Second Street, Marq., Mich. 1y

MASONS & SCHOONS,
HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS & VARNISH
Shop on Main, cor. of Baraboo & Main, Negaunee, Mich. 1y

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Dealers in
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TINWARE, GLASS,
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IN ALL THE BRANCHES
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An experienced Tonsorial artist will attend the shop and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1y

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NEGAUNEE, MICH.
Office—Two Doors West of City Hotel.
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IRON STREET.
Open day and night. 1y

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Conveyancing done, and all business of a legal character promptly done.
Office in Dwight's Building, Second Street,
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CENTRAL HOTEL,
STILSON & SUTHERLY, Proprs.
Near the Marquette Depot,
The best fare, the best of every thing furnished, and attention to the traveling public.
Accommodation trains, Marquette to Negaunee.
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FURNITURE,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.
FIFTH DOOR WEST OF THE JACKSON HOTEL,
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CITY BAKERY,
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Opposite the Jackson Church, on Jackson St.
Negaunee, Mich.
Is constantly on hand a good supply of Bakery and Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Etc. Fresh Bread daily. 1y

CHRIS HOUNG,
Practical Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Smith
H. LUMM, Proprietor.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Stoves, Tinware, Lamps, Oils, Etc.
Stoves & Tinware, Cor. Iron & Jackson Sts.
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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Shop on the corner of Jackson & Main Streets.
The Celebrated Brands, Mikado, Magnolia, and Negaunee Cigars, Always on hand.
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Collections promptly attended to. 1y

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HAVILL, STOPPELBEIN & CO.,
Dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Butter, Cheese, Lard,
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
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DR. A. BRIGGS,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
Office over Dr. Cyr's Drug Store, NEGAUNEE, Hours—Forenoon and Afternoon.

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NEGAUNEE, MICH. 1y

HAVILAND, CONSLA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, FLOORING, SIDING,
Shingles, Lath, &c.,
Are prepared to furnish Lumber, Lath and Pickets.
NEGAUNEE, MICH.

MASELLA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS.
Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware,
Cheap and Cheap is special.

W. HODGES,
Agent for Grand Trunk Line of the Dwight Steamers.
M. C. GOODES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office over the Pioneer, Negaunee, Mich.
Every client accounted with after business is finished. Collections and delinquent accounts a specialty. 1y

New Jewelry—Large Stock.
E. GIRZIKOWSKY & CO.
MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTING
Now offer the following
Standard Pianos:
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, SOHMER, WEBER, HAINES BROS., WENZEL & SON, WEBER.
All first-class instruments, and similar in the best qualities to those of the celebrated Steinway Pianos.
Le Cheneau, Alger Co. 1y

PH. FEIBSCH,
Wholesale Dealer in
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
Cigars, Tobacco,
AND
Meerschaum Goods
—ALSO—
SMOKERS' ARTICLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Wholesale Agent of the Western Cigar Co., Detroit.
NEGAUNEE, MICH.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Street, over Jno. Dingley's store,
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LUMBER! LUMBER!
Lumber prepared to furnish all kinds of
LUMBER,
INCLUDING
Flooring, Siding,
AND
Lath and Shingles
Hardwood Lumber
of all kinds, on hand or made to order on short notice. Orders left at the Mill, Office or Yard, Marquette, or at the Office, Negaunee, will be promptly filled. Office at Lake Superior Dock, Marquette. Yard at Marquette Dock. Mill at Marquette. 1y
EDWARD VINCENT.

Chicago & Northwestern RAILWAY.
THE SHORT AND DIRECT LINE
BETWEEN
CHICAGO,
Detroit, Cleveland,
Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,
Pittsburgh, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia,
AND
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
And all Points in the New England and Canada States.
Also to Cincinnati, Louisville,
St. Louis, New Orleans,
And all Points South and Southwest.
This is the Shortest Route into CHICAGO to CENTRAL BUFFALO, OMAHA, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,
And all Points in the Western Territories.
Note the superiority of the Western Sleepers, Palace Drawing Room Cars, Day Coaches, and Dining Cars, which are run on all Through Trains. Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest, and at the Principal Ticket Offices in the East.
Ask for Tickets to Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and take no other.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
Lake Superior Division.
Time Table.
Passenger Trains leave Marquette as follows:
Mixed, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 7:00 A. M.
Mixed, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:00 P. M.
Passenger, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 7:00 P. M.
Passenger, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:00 A. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Marquette as follows:
Mixed, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 10:00 A. M.
Mixed, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 6:00 P. M.
Passenger, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 10:00 P. M.
Passenger, Daily, Sundays excepted, at 6:00 A. M.
Connections at Marquette with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all points in the Western Territories.
Connections at Chicago with all Eastern Lines.
Connections at Green Bay with Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railway.
Connections at Menominee with Menominee River Railway.
Connections at Escanaba with Ferry for Escanaba and Lake Superior

IRON HERALD

NEGAUNEE, I. S., MICH.

C. G. GRIFFEY, Editor.

Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1874.

Wages and Tariff.

Some of the opinions arguments used by the reform tariff men, is well into the present or working year. So that if the tariffs are reduced the prices of the necessaries of life must be reduced correspondingly, and that, therefore, the laboring man will be able to live on more out of the use of his wages. But it should be remembered in connection with these reductions, that wages should go down with the general decline of prices, for the reasons that were so prodcent who had to meet the ever increasing demands of the laboring class by world receiver for his productions. If we regard the subject, it is obvious that all that effectively protective tariff is to be adequate a keeping at the price of gold equal to paying rents. If we regard the interest, the employers of the capital, it is certainly as much to his advantage, that the goods he manufactures shall bring a good price as the market, otherwise the value of an hour of his labor must be reduced. The employer cannot pay full price for labor and sell his goods at any less than a corresponding price. Again, if we regard the farmer, is it not equally as much to his advantage that the consumers of the product of the soil shall be able to pay a reasonable price for the same. A laborer who earns but seventy-five cents per day, can not pay eight dollars per barrel for flour, and one dollar per bushel for potatoes. It seems to us then, if we regard the general interest of the whole country, we should advocate a healthy protection tariff on all manufactured articles that can be produced in this country.

Our Protection.

The Mahoneites doctrine that the revenue of the Government should be derived chiefly from duties on imports, will engender a civil war, if attempted to be carried into effect. Our protection system, as it is, is quite bad enough, but if, forsooth, the revenue, the life of Republic is made a source from the people. By this doctrine they are compelled to pay for the privilege of being let been in their own country while foreign competitors are allowed to undersell them in the next door by reason of not being called upon to pay these duties and taxes unless they come into the details of a business. In other words, the foreigner can never have complaint with the domestic producer so long as he is not discriminated the cheap labor and greatly reduced rates of the foreign competitor.

Fortunately we have no such system at present, and we hope that the Lake Superior and Northwestern, but, and we shall be disappointed if we do not receive the greatest amount of patronage, that which pleases the best, and is the most popular and the highest price possible and that which comes in should be received at the highest price possible.

The great necessity of the nation at present seems to be cheap freight. Much of our domestic commerce is subjected to monopoly exorbitant transportation between the southeast and the interior. We feel this evil, in the Lake Superior country, more than it is felt in any other section of the great tempest perhaps. That which we produce and that which we require to obtain this production are alike subjected to exorbitant transportation, and this both diminish our prosperity and burdened with expenses. Therefore, we, more than the rest of other localities, ought to be satisfied with that point in the interest of protection which will relieve us of taxes and exactions.

Difficulties in Partnership.

More difficulties have been encountered by means of partnerships in mining and manufacturing, than from any other business. The evils of partnerships are legion. Debtors, extravagant, dishonest, and lazy, are, and from partnerships, where one finds, a business should be and accomplish nothing but work and accounts. The cause of partnership arises usually from the necessity of combination capital, and the business is conducted by half as early every third he is, the man, and he is regarded as a fool, but nothing is more certain to bring about disaster than to engage in an enterprise with a party of capitalists, whom, and are fools, and freaks most always be confined before a well point can be acted upon. The time spent in consultation is expensive—the delays which provoke discussions on points of material importance are expensive—the whole expenses of an engagement must bear may cost thousands of dollars—in short, there is everything against and nothing for a partnership where the partners are not mentally practical and always at their post. We have seen more of failing dependent, and many engaged, indeed, by discontented partnerships, than from loss of stock alone.

Every business requires the energy and controlling influence of one, and nothing usual, even though there may be dozens of experts engaged in the supervision of the branches, and when a duty is dependent upon two or more parties, unless they act promptly and in perfect concert, they are continually in each other's way, and all of them are a hindrance to the business. Even though a dozen companions of a firm receive upon a plan or policy, it should be left but one man to execute it, even to the minutiae of the details, for as soon as they from themselves into co-operative blunders their different methods of doing the same thing will bring about discord, and perhaps, points of repudiation and certainty. A book, though its directors may be upon a list of discounts, and points each director, to be made in discounts. Such work must be done by the proper officers. A companion having a large amount of business to do, if his members are men of sound business ideas, will not leave one man to do that which another is selected for, nor course if the companion has no account of the consent unreasonably of the managers or stockholders, as the case may be.

Yet, though these experiences are patent among men who have been largely engaged in business, too many are from time and again, and when failure follows are too apt to place the blame where it does not belong. Every man who finds himself involved in such difficulties should withdraw from his partners at once, unless he has his power to bring order out of chaos and unshackle himself, else he is sure to suffer in pocket and reputation.

A Pioneer Retired.

Mr. David Hunnell, well known among our men as a pioneer in the development of the Lake Superior region, and as having been the first man to use a bituminous coal for iron smelting purposes, has left his interests in the Hunnell Furnace Co., at Youngstown, O., to the care of Mr. Cornell, the Secretary, and has sent Henry Hunnell, his son, to take his home, in Water-bury, Pa., to spend the remainder of his life in quiet and ease.

But few men have been identified with the iron interest of the country who have given so much time and labor to its development as Mr. Hunnell. A practical man from the youth, he first engaged with B. B. Thomas, of Troy, Pa., as the manufacturer of iron at that place, from a charcoal iron. They were operating a stack furnace at that place about the year 1845, but it was not found practical and was abandoned. Meanwhile, they were heavily engaged in the manufacture of stoves, being the first firm west of Northern Massachusetts, and, with Mr. Hunnell, taught, to engage in that business, the firm of Hunnell, Cornell, and Whitehead, of Erie and Chicago, was subsequently the firm, in 1849, Thomas & Hunnell built a furnace near Clarks Mills, on the Lake and Vanango, for a McClure circuit stocker at Sharpsville.

In 1850 Mr. Hunnell went to California, but his practical mind did not find, at that time, in that adventurous country, the pursuit which suited him, and he returned, without explorer's laurels, and engaged in the development of the Lake Superior region. His experience at the "old City" of Marquette, the Sharpsville furnace, had led him to observe the fact that the block coals of the Sharpsville region were well adapted to iron making, and it seems to have been his purpose to turn this fact to account in connection with Lake Superior ore. But a suitable fuel had to be built from Marquette to the mines, and the small and isolated South Six Mines, being built by the government, to be completed, and some time would elapse before this purpose could be accomplished.

Mr. Hunnell spent some two years in the mines of Marquette. He returned in 1854 or 1855, and soon afterward organized the Hunnell Furnace Company, which located its business at Youngstown, Ohio, on account of the abundant supply of block coal in that neighborhood, and the furnace went on at blast in 1859.

The Hunnell mine, south of Marquette, is evidently one of Mr. Hunnell's enterprises, and it was opened under the auspices of the Hunnell Furnace Company.

The Treasury Agent on Iron Money.

Wm. A. Gorrell, the internal revenue agent who has been in this district some two weeks, investigating the iron money question, is engaged visiting the fish camps, as near as possible, of the camps mined by the companies of the iron ore, and presents, paid over the counters of the tickets.

It seems that the law relating to the revenue to be collected from wine and liquors differs somewhat from that governing the barks, and it is possible may be so construed as to be in violation of the companies of the iron. It is thought not be the case and the agent has not complied to pay 1 cent per ton of iron ore, on either money, or tickets, issued, and, if, it will be effect their business as to compile from the 1 cent case their expenses.

But why an Act of March, 1863, and an Act of December, 1873, should be applied to the collection of a tax on business done prior to these Acts does not appear. We think the spirit of the law was not enforced from prior to the date of the Acts then existing, that no application could be made of the amendatory Acts, and that there is no ground for the present action can only be regarded as preliminary to a general investigation which should follow when, and to what extent the law should be applied.

The coming commissioner Johnson, Mr. Gorrell has special charge with reference to Washington, but directs him to call for 1 cent per ton, and the obligation in accordance of currency and gold.

Now it seems to us that this whole matter is a "special case," and we do not believe it can be remedied except by special Act of Congress—at least not consistent with the prosperity to that distinct war of the interests of the country at large.

FOREIGN BOOKKEEPERS.—The Chicago *Railway Review* says: "German investors are beginning to file their authorization all American ore for cross ships. So many of our readers is doubtful that the failure to meet advices is seriously felt them. The bonds are held by all classes of society, rich and poor, and to some they are the sole source of income. Frankfort bankers bought them at low rates and sold them at advanced rates to customers, who were induced to buy by specious representations, and the consequences have been ruinous to many. The credit of our country has been greatly impaired, and is advised still further by such bankrupt tactics. European enterprises of the kind known are taking a new start and are calling for money. Rates of interest as high as the average prevailing here are offered, and, as a consequence, capital will stay at home, and we must now rely more upon our own resources."

The finest specimen of silver ore ever produced in Colorado, is being carefully detached from its position in one of the Caribou mines. It is flat long, a foot wide, and 15 inches thick. Its weight is estimated at four tons at least, and it is covered with ragged and scales of pure native silver, some of which, so says an eye witness, can be fingered, raised to explore the properties mined to exhibit three specimens at the coming centennial time, after which they will ship it to New York, where it will remain until 1876, when it will be taken to Philadelphia, to be exhibited at the Centennial.

A correspondent announces to the London *Iron* what he calls a simple and efficacious plan of converting steel, which has more been burned, in usual valuable qualities, claiming that this can be accomplished by the use of a fluid which leaves scarcely more than 10 per cent. of the weight of chargeons. The process consists in the use of a mixture of lime, which intimately mixed about one-fourth of the weight of powdered graphite stiffs. Chlorine that have this become useless, may be thus restored and made of a salable article. The turnings steel must be heated red-hot, then plunged into the mixture for a few seconds, then removed and cooled in the ordinary way, when the steel is made to be restored.

IMPORTING BRIDGE IRON.—With all the learning made by a certain party that they are champions of "home protection," it turns out that in the city of Philadelphia, power well remembered solely by the party, the commission appointed to erect three new bridges for the Schuylkill River Region over by the hundreds of tons to place thereon. This is the first of so much duties among iron manufactures and workmen was genuine, and, of course, the hypocrisy of these pretended friends of the American workmen—*Ex.*

THE CHURCH IN SAN FRANCISCO, who teaches about 30,000, with about 10,000 scattered over other portions of California, have at last become to be Americanized as to have established a newspaper, published in their language. The first of "The San one Francisco News." It is a sixteen of the hieroglyphics usually to be found in this country only on tea boxes. They are arranged in lines, to be read from the bottom upward. The Chinese have a feature also and the plays are usually a month long, beginning every night where they left off the night before.

Iowans must be born stuck, this year, but it is pleasant to know that one hundred. Leaders of Mennonites are in Berlin, are on their way to this country. Nearly two centuries ago members of that sentire worship assembled in Pennsylvania, added to the development of this and other States. These now coming will doubtless be attracted to the west, where they can settle under more favorable circumstances than their early predecessors.

Dr. Dio Lewis announces to the world, that his temperance lectures have reduced drinking sensibility in Boston 80 per cent. How was the Doctor able to arrive at so exact a result? In his case that is easy not be correct to say 50 per cent. or 65 per cent.? Or if put up on a cross-examination under oath would the Doctor be able to swear that his lectures had reduced "drinking sensibility" at all? Statistics are not facts.

Audacious are not received from Lake Superior, that, in the office of the firm, signed heavily in the woods of Lake Superior, and, in, of well as the well are therefore required to pay, and, if, it case their expenses.

A notice last two horses, and great damage was done to the timber. Heavy fires also raged west of Ashland.

The fees of this year have cut up an enormous amount of wealth, many lessons all they possessed.

By any Clothing Store in the Northwest.

I have a large variety, so can have brought to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Call and see for yourself.

A. J. SPERLING.

Negaunee, Mich. 4 tf

Miscellaneous.

GOODS

40 Per Cent

Below Cost.

30 to 40 per cent.

BELOW ACTUAL COST.

Look at the following prices (on and cents to the one hundredth), for yourselves.

Best Duck Overalls, 60c a pair.

Men's Calf Boots, $4, $4 25, $5.

Miners' Boots, $6.50 a pair.

Coats and Clothes Thread, 50c per dozen.

White Lilly and Gillet's Baking Powder, 40c.

Candles 15c.

Plug Tobacco, 30 and 40c.

Ground Coffee, 20c.

Old Government Java Coffee, 30c.

Best Soap 7c a pound.

Chewing 10 cents

Indian Head Sheeting, 15 cents.

Officers Oil Cloth Coats, $275.

Common Oil Cloth Coats, $2.25.

And all other goods in proportion.

A large stock of Crockery and of Tin and Wooden Ware

VERY LOW.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a share of the patronage of the Public. A Member of the Firm will be always in the store.

FOR

MILWAUKEE

—AND—

CHICAGO.

THE STEAMERS, ALTERNATELY

ALPENA

WILL LEAVE

ESCANABA

Every Wednesday and Saturday

For Washington Harbor, Ahnepee, Kewaunee, Manitowoc,

Sheboygan, Port Washington, MILWAUKEE, Racine, and

CHICAGO.

Saturday's Boat will touch at Fayette.

RETURNING.

Leave Chicago Monday and Thursday mornings at 9 o'clock.

Leave Milwaukee same evening at 7 o'clock, connecting with the Milwaukee & Lake Superior R. R. for Negaunee, Marquette, Ontonagon, Bergland, Ironwood, and the Gogebic Range.

Settle Up.

LETTERS remained at my store stock of cases, and, if, the Hunnell Furnace Co., and, if, the Hunnell Furnace Co., and, if, the Hunnell Furnace Co.,

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1874

Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Going East.		Going West.	
Leave Marquette	1 P. M.	Leave Ontonagon	8 A. M.
Change at Negaunee	3 P. M.	Change at Negaunee	10 A. M.
Ontonagon	8 P. M.	Marquette	12 M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Arrive	Departs	Arrive	Departs
Negaunee.....7 P. M.	7 A. M.	Marquette.....7 P. M.	7 A. M.

Post Office Time Table.

MAIL MATTER.

For the East	7 P. M.
For Marquette, Ontonagon	7 A. M.
For Menominee, Escanaba, Green Bay	7 A. M.
	7 P. M.
From the East	7 P. M.
From Marquette, Ontonagon	7 A. M.
From Menominee, Escanaba, Green Bay	7 A. M.
	7 P. M.

I. O. O. F.

NEGAUNEE, — MERIDIAN.

Iron Mountain Lodge, No. 9, Regular Meetings, Every Tuesday Evening.

Robert Mitchell, N. G. W. H. Brown, V. G.
Jno. A. Phillips, Rec. Secy. Geo. Tonkin, Per. Secy.

[illegible] lock on Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, in a shed belonging to our friend Patrick O. A. Mc Donald, Esq., adjoining the brick block occupied by T. F. Pethwell and Dr. Pond, National Bank, Iron street. The alarm brought out the fire department and nearly all the peoples, who, had it not, happened in the north of Republic Street. (We may as well say this, as we have to, that the boys ought to have better manners to the women.) Fire is almost as dangerous to property as engine tender and it must accompany the unveiling of the Dance, and a hand on guard brought upon the premises and commanded to play. The reasons had not current enough for a free draft, and she was a little slow, but soon the composed throwing water in quantity sufficient to discourage almost any ordinary fire.

The hand engine plays somewhat under disadvantages and did good service. But the steam water tender, we feel sure, will, at a fair wheel, ordinarily, would have commanded a vitalic block of buildings.

The circumstances were fortunate. We need a good substantial brick building, embracing the First National Bank, the Post Office, Lowder, Stephens and other offices, made a fire-fit on the east. The Post Office and Lowder occupied the upper story of the Brown and Hayden Block, on the west, and also accommodated the best as private accommodation of the 4th Shirley's new building, on the opposite side of the street.

Therefore let us, all hail, the steam fire engine.

Now regarding the house of a fire which was quenched within an hour.

A. D. Mazell owned the building which was occupied by Mr. Lowder, and was the first occupant. It is occupied by Brown & Pryor, dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. The upper, or second story, by the photographic establishment of Mr. Lowder. All this was insured and the building left in order—and a building adjoining, belonging to Henry Brown, or his successors, occupied by a Lowder, and a school, was left adjacent, the fire having gone through the roof, and the water running through the lots. The stock of goods belonging to Brown and Pryor, and the personal effects of Mr. Lowder, were saved, or the greater portion thereof, and stored in the Lodge Hall.

The loss, we understand, is as follows:

Mr. Mazell, building	$1,500
Mr. Lowder, stock and fixtures	1,000
Brown and Pryor, stock	1,500
Total	$4,000

Insurance, $2,000.

Mr. Mazell's loss falls on Mr. Lowder, in the Shirley Block, $2,000, making $7,000 in all.

It appears that the fire originated in the adjoining premises.

The loss is $1,000, fairly insured, mainly to the work of the department.

Fire! We are upon solid ground when we say that the fire of the 4th of August occupied by the Jackson Company. On the morning of the 4th, about between 2 and 3 o'clock, the alarm was sounded and rush to the No. 2, Jackson valve, gave way, leaving beneath a 20. Hose Reel, on one of the trucks must, as well the pile of hose. We, with the other spectators, so stood to us by Capt Shurp.

The men were starting for a stage, the time of the engine, of the Jackson men,—somewhat over 1000 yards—or near the house of Capt. It appears that they were wanted of their danger, and the hose reel, and the hose, and rushed for the reservoir in the rear, where they usually come and wait, while, in, stacked for a fire. In the meantime, the hose, when it was laid out. It is supposed that in, coming, after, hoses ability of running by this way, turned for the worst end, and, when it was, the reel of hose, by the wheels and the hose, by a piece of iron and strong hatchet.

The men, considerably unguarded by the loss of the hose reel, ran to the Hose and the reel, ran to cart, running the man of and on each. They appeared to be, and, the men, and the men announced from the place they were at work in hatchet, but finding the body, they went back and announced to see the effect of the hatchet to the wood. They labored all day yesterday, and on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, as we, the man is so engaged, it seems that we, the man, and the men, and the men, and the body, in a hatchet, the foot of the man, and they published in the morning, difficulty. It was discovered, very soon, that the corpse, that he was then struck upon the head by the man, and, and fell over, being covered with but a few inches deep. It is said, from known, for a certainly where the man fell, it would and have taken two months after the place

THE WRITER'S POEMS.

PART I.

BY DR. W. T. WHITTIER.

Know ye hard to bear Life's stormy passage and yet
Hope to reach the haven, are there anxious pains
Thou art ready to endure, and art thinking
Thou art strong enough to buffet and yet hopeful
Thou art?

And when I find a piece of lead with bases and
Thou art ready to endure, and art thinking
Thou art strong, and yet hopeful, and art
Thou art?