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NEGAUNEE, MICH.

AWAKE!

Wake, my beloved, the young day is treading,
Blushing and fair, over forest and lake,
Flowering life in its footsteps outspreading—
Wake, my beloved, awake!

Break the dull sleep; while love's spring-time is dawning,
Let us drink deep of its fleeting delight!
Under our feet at this moment is yawning
Dark, the compassionless night.

Love, with its turbulent, mighty pulsation,
Thrills through my veins like a quickening heat,
All my young life with its strong aspiration,
All have I thrown at thy feet.

If the wild vision of glory should blind me,
Reach me thy hand lest I stumble and fall,
Darkness before me and darkness behind me,
Thou art my life and my all.

Sweet 'tis to breathe in the balm of thy presence,
Sweeter to feel the warm gaze of thine eye,
While the fleet moments with bright effervescence
Whisper their gladness and die.

Then in the depths of my soul as in slumber,
Hear I great voices of world-shaking deeds,
And the pale day, with its cares without number,
Far from my vision recedes.

Ere I had seen thee, how tardily flowing
Stole from my breast the faint notes of my song
Now, like spring freshets, their gates overthrowing,
Roll the strong torrents along.

Pale was my life, and the white mists above me
Dimmed to my sight the soft splendor of May;
Now, but a glimpse of the hope that you love me
Lights and illumines my way.

Darkling I stood; and tumultuous fancies
Surged through my soul like black billows of night;
Now the wide future, in sun-lit expanses,
Radiant bursts on my sight.

Dost thou not see the dawn's beckoning finger
How the young light, like a full-swelling tide,
Breaks through its flood-gates? Oh, why dost thou linger?
Wake, my beloved, my bride!
—*Scribner for November.*

THE ADVOCATE'S RIGHT BOWER.

It may be asked what we mean by putting a "right bower" in such connection. It was Judge Lurlington's own expression. Half a dozen young lawyers, fresh from their studies, and just admitted to the bar, were listening to his advice. The old jurist had a bottle of wine at his elbow, and was in a communicative mood.

"Young men," he said, "whatever may be your strait, never take a case before a jury, or before any court, unless you have your right bower for a lead."

If the reader surmises from this that the old Judge was fond of euchre, he will not have surmised amiss.

The young men looked at him inquiringly.

"I mean," he added, that you shall never advocate a cause into the work of which you cannot enter with a clear conscience. You shall never accept a client whose cause you do not believe to be just."

"Can that rule be always adhered to?" asked one of the listeners.

"It can," answered Lurlington, emphatically. "It is the lawyer's firm rock of foundation, and the only sure point of departure to the respect and confidence of his fellows."

"Have you always followed that rule, Judge?"

"I was never tempted from it but once," he replied. "I will tell you the story, if you would like to hear it."

Of course they would like to; and having laid aside his pipe, the old man commenced:

"One day I was waited upon by a man who gave his name as Laban Sarfurt. He was of middle-age, well-dressed, and at first sight appeared to be a gentleman; but the illusion was dispelled when he approached business. He was hard and unfeeling, and naturally a villain. Success in speculation had saved him from becoming a thief or a highwayman. I had heard of him as a heavy dealer in the up-river lands. He asked me if I was willing to undertake a job which would call me to Shireton. I told him I was open to any legitimate business which would pay.

"'Mr. Lurlington,' said he, tapping me with coarse familiarity upon the arm, 'I want to secure your services. You must not be engaged upon the other side.'

"I told him if he would explain to me the case I might be better able to give him an answer. He bit an enormous quid of tobacco from a black plug, and having got it into shape between his square jaws, he went on with his story.

"'The case was one of ejectment. An elderly man, named Philip Acton, had died, leaving a valuable estate. There was nearly a thousand acres of land, with opportunities for developing immense water-power, and ere many years that land would be worth more than a million dollars. At present, upon the estate, and claiming it as son of the deceased, was a man calling himself William Acton.

"'But,' said Sarfurt, 'he is not a legitimate child at all. His mother was Betsey Totwood, at one time a girl in Acton's employ. Acton, I know, was never married. He brought the boy up, and educated him, and now the fellow thinks he will step into his protector's shoes. I can prove that I am the only living relative of Philip Acton. He was my uncle—my mother's brother—and, to a lawyer as smart as yourself, there can be no difficulty in proving my title. I can bring the witnesses to your hand.'

"He told me he would give me five hundred dollars if I would undertake his case, and an additional thousand if I gained. That was a big fee—far more than I had then made in all my pleading. It was tempting. And yet I saw that it was not perfectly clear—not entirely honest. The probability was, that this William Acton was Philip's child; and it was not impossible that Philip had married Betsey Totwood. It struck me that Laban Sarfurt was a villain, and that he fancied he had young Acton so far in his power that he could eject him from the title. But what had I particularly to do with that? If I accepted a client I must serve him. I had no business but to serve his interest. I finally told Mr. Sarfurt that I would think the matter over. I should probably have business in Shireton during the season of the court, and I would call upon him there, and examine more fully. I could not take his retainer until I had further light.

"'But,' said he, 'will you promise not to take up for the other side?'

"I told him I would do nothing without further consultation with him.

"'Because,' he added, 'if you are for me, I am sure to win. Acton can't find a lawyer that can hold a candle to you. I know 'em all.'

"No matter whether I believed him or not—I did not feel flattered.

"Two weeks later I received a letter from Sarfurt, promising me five thousand dollars if I won.

"The five thousand dollars was a strong argument. Was not law really a game of chance, in which the strongest hand and longest purse must win? I told myself, Yes—and I sat down and wrote a reply, saying that I would take the case. But I did not mail it at once. That night I put the letter under my pillow, and slept over it; and on the following morning I threw it into the fire. I would not make up my mind until I had seen other parties—until I had been on the ground. And I wrote to Laban Sarfurt to wait.

"Two weeks later I harnessed my horse to the wagon, and, with my wife and child, started for Shireton. I had been married two years, and our little one, a girl, was a year old, our pride, our pet, and our darling. Shireton was distant thirty miles. We had been having rainy weather for a week or so, but it had now cleared off bright and beautiful. We stopped and took dinner at a wayside inn, four miles beyond which was a stream which must be forded. The innkeeper told me that the stream was somewhat swollen from the late rains, but that if my horse was trusty there could be no danger.

"Arrived at the stream—the Wampatuck river—I found the water indeed risen, and the current strong; but I saw that others had recently gone over, and I resolved to venture. I knew my horse, and had faith in him. My wife was anxious, but she trusted my judgment. A third of the way across the water was over the hubs of the wheels. A little more, and it would reach the body of the wagon. I began to be alarmed. I feared I had left the true track. Presently my horse stumbled and staggered, having evidently stepped upon a moving stone. The wagon swayed and tipped, and the flood poured in upon us. My wife slipped, and in a moment more we were in the water. With one hand I grasped the harness upon the horse, and with the other I held my wife. I was thus struggling when a wild cry from her lips startled the air. Our child was washed away!

"Oh! my soul! I cannot tell you what I suffered during those moments. I could not help our darling! If I left my wife she was lost. I clung to the horse and clung to my shrieking wife—shrieking to God for mercy for her child. The horse was struggling for the shore. In the distance, upon the bosom of the surging flood, I could see our little one, her white dress gleaming in the sun, being borne swiftly away. A moment more, and I saw a man plunge from the bank into the river. I saw him strike out boldly; I saw thus much, and then an intervening point of land shut out the scene. The horse was now rapidly nearing the shore, and ere long my wife and I were upon dry land, with the horse and wagon. As soon as I was sure my wife was safe, I left her to care for the horse, while I posted off down the river's bank in quest of the swimmer and the child.

"You may well understand that all this time I was frantic. I was as a machine being operated upon by a surging and agonizing emotion. How long or how far I had wandered I do not know; but at length I met a man, wet and dripping, with my darling in his arms—my darling safe and sound! He told me he had caught the child within a few rods of the falls, and that in landing he had cleared the fatal abyss by not more than two yards! He was a young man—not more than five and twenty—handsome and stalwart. He said he had seen my wagon tip, and was coming to my assistance when he saw the child washed away. 'I threw my life into the balance, said he, with a genial smile, 'and, thank God! both the lives are saved!'

"I asked him how I should ever repay him. He stopped me with an imploring gesture.

"'If you talk of more pay than I have already received,' he said, 'you will rob me of the only solid reward I can claim. Mercy! if saving the life of such a cherub is not enough of reward in itself, then hard is the heart that can crave more.' And, with moistened eyes, he told me he had a child of his own at home—an only child—of nearly the same age.

"I asked him if he would tell me his name. With another smile, he answered that his name did not matter—he was not sure that he had a name. I then asked him if he knew me. He nodded, and said he thought I might be Mr. Lurlington, of Waldbridge. When I told him he was correct he said that I must excuse him. He was wet, and must hurry home. And with that he turned away. I was too deeply moved to stop him, and when he had disappeared I started to rejoin my wife, with a dawning impression that the man might be slightly deranged. But my darling was safe—her broad, fleecy cloak had floated out and kept her head above water—and I went on my way rejoicing, resolved that the preserver of my child should not be forgotten.

"I will not tell you of the emotions of my wife when she held her child once more in her arms. We reached Shireton before night, and found quarters at a comfortable tavern.

"On the following day Laban Sarfurt called upon me, and was about to spread his evidence for my inspection, when I interrupted him. I told him I could not accept his confidence until I had made up my mind to take his case in hand. Something seemed to whisper to me that there was danger ahead. I did not feel comfortable in that man's presence. I felt as though he was trying to buy me. The court would sit in four days. I told him I would give him a final answer in two days from that.

"That evening I made a confidant of my wife, and asked her what I should do. 'If I take the case,' I said, 'I am sure of five thousand dollars.' She bade me do what was right. 'God has been very kind to us,' she said. 'Let us look to Him for guidance.'

"After this I called on the clergyman of the place, whose son had been my classmate in college, and whom I had once before visited. He received me heartily, and by and by I asked him about William Acton. The result of all he told me may be summed up in his closing sentence. Said he:

"'I am sure William was Philip Acton's child—in fact, I know it—and I think the father and mother were married. Betsey died very soon after her child was born, and we know that Philip always treated the boy as a legitimate child; and that he loved him as such I can confidently affirm.'

"On the following morning, after breakfast, as I sat by a window in the bar room, I saw, coming up the street, the man who had saved my child. He was walking slowly, like one in trouble. I pointed him out to my host, and asked him who he was.

"'That is William Acton. Perhaps you have heard of the trouble he is likely to have with Laban Sarfurt?'

"I said I had heard.

"'I hope he may come out all right,' the host added; but I am fearful. He's got a hard and heartless customer to deal with.'

"I shut my mouth, and held my peace, until Laban Sarfurt called for his final answer. I said to him:

"'Mr. Sarfurt, I have been considering all this time whether I could undertake your case with a clear conscience—whether I should be helping the side of justice and right in helping you. I had concluded that I could not do so before I had seen William Acton to know him by name. I now know him for a man who nobly risked his own life to save the life of my child. For that deed I will reward him if I can. I have as yet accepted not one of your private disclosures. I have gained from you nothing which you could wish to keep from the world. I cannot take your case; but I tell you frankly, that if you prosecute, I will defend William Acton.'

"I did not mind Sarfurt's wrath. He raved, and swore, and stamped; and then he went off and engaged two lawyers from Herkimer to take his case. I called upon Acton, and told him I would defend him if he would accept my services as I had accepted his. He took my hand, and thanked me.

"I have made a great many pleas in my life, but I think I never made a better one than I made to that jury on that occasion. They were out not over five minutes. By their verdict, William Acton was the lawful possessor of the estate his father had left.

"From that day I never hesitated to refuse a case to which I could not give my heart. Such a stand on the part of a lawyer becomes known, and the public feel it; and what the public feel, juries are sure to feel.

"Concerning William Acton, I will only add, that he became my bosom friend. He always felt that he owed his title to his valuable property to me; and I knew that I owed to him not only the life of my child, but that to him I was indebted for the home that was mine for thirty years. He was very delicate in the gift of that piece of property. He deeded it to my wife. The husband of my oldest daughter is his oldest son."

LYNCH LAW.

Graphic Account of the Lynching of the Courtwright Brothers, at Stevens' Point, Wis.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* gives the following particulars of the lynching of Amos and Isaiah Courtwright, at Stevens' Point, Wis., for the murder of Sheriff Baker:

There were forty men, disguised, that formed the lynchers. The two old men were armed to the teeth with revolvers and knives, waiting for the death-struggle which they knew would come some day before they reached the bar of the court which could only slightly punish them for their great crime. The old men expected that an attempt would be made to lynch them, and they had, in some mysterious way, been provided with arms with which to resist assailants to the bitter, bitter death. The two wretches took in the situation at a glance as they beheld their executioners. They made a move to draw their weapons, but old Isaiah was knocked down and kicked almost senseless before he could begin his fight—which he was afterward destined to wage with all the ferocity of a demon, and the strength of fear and despair.

Amos made no resistance just then, but began to beg and pray. He was probably watching his chance, though, with all the cunning of a captured fox. Isaiah was stamped and pounded until it seemed as though nothing was left of him; yet he had the wiry frame of a cat, and all its tenacity to life. When the outside of the jail was reached, suddenly two shots were fired, it is supposed by Amos. One of the bullets cut a lock of hair from a masker's head, while another bullet passed through his shirt-collar.

The Courtwrights were evidently determined to forfeit their lives only at the sacrifice of more valuable ones. When Isaiah had revived somewhat from the awful pounding and kicking he had received, he was placed in position behind one of the wagons in attendance, and the procession started south on one of the two main roads leading to the depot, and, beyond, to Plover. Before the strange cortege had gone 40 rods, and nearly in front of the residence of the Hon. George Hungerford, old Isaiah renewed his fight.

With cat-like quickness he had drawn a knife and began cutting right and left among the men nearest to him. Probably no human being ever made more desperate efforts to fight his way to life and liberty. To the right, to the left, to the front, to the rear, struck the thin and sinewy arm of the crazed wretch. The maskers who were there will never forget the awful picture of that night.

It is an old, old man that is at bay. His form is thin, and wiry, and bent, and shriveled. His white hairs glistened here and there from among the patches of clotted blood that had gathered from the blows and kicks he had received. His clothes are torn and ragged. Words cannot tell the horrid wrinkles in that distorted face, nor the quick breath; they cannot give the look in the sunken eyes; are powerless to describe the writhing, struggling form that is making its last effort to live. The old man is strengthened by his despair. He cuts wildly about him, and one of the avengers receives the knife thrust that may add one more victim to Isaiah Courtwright's murderous list. Then the old man is again overpowered, knocked down, trampled upon, hitched by the neck to the wagon, and his body drags the sandy roadway, along which he had once walked a respectable man. He never lived to be hung. Long before the place where the hanging was to be done was reached the old man's life had gone out of its dishonored body.

Amos adopted a more sensible, but cowardly course. He tried to soften the hearts of the maskers by the most piteous pleadings, accompanied by tears and wails and prayers. But the men who had determined upon doing what they considered a sacred duty were not to be moved. Amos was given a certain length of time to pray, and then the two bodies of the murderers of Joseph Baker swung lifeless in the waning moonlight. A terrible but, according to the general belief, righteous retribution had overtaken Isaiah and Amos Courtwright.

The man who was stabbed by Isaiah in his desperate fight for life was a prominent citizen. He is very badly cut, but it could not be ascertained what his prospects of recovery were.

At one time, after old Isaiah was disarmed, he shouted: "You cowardly ——— ———, give me but a toothpick, and I will fight my way clear of all of you!"

Coffee.

The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go further back than 300 years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gabriel invented coffee for the especial behoof of Mahomet in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth, and be happy in his loves. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case, it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant, and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a pitch. Opium is wonderfully sustaining, but it has bad effects, and it tends too much to dreaminess, with a lack of concentration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know; but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for the time at least, independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate, nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always quite harmless. Brillat Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas of grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hands and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of the people who have become cripples through excessive love of it; other stories of people who have become imbecile.

Nebraska's Big Corn Crop.

Lincoln (Neb.) correspondence of the Chicago *Times*: "The farmers of Nebraska are preparing to pull their coats to gather the heaviest corn crop ever raised in the State. The best of it stands from 10 to 15 feet high, and the ears measure from 12 to 18 inches in length. The yield will be all the way from 40 to 80 bushels per acre. A story, amply vouched for, came to me last week, that a farmer in Johnson county had gathered 108 bushels and 40 pounds from one acre of bottom land. The ground was accurately measured and the corn was accurately weighed by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose. The measurement was made in a contest for a prize offered by an agricultural implement firm in Tecumseh, for the best acre of corn."

Fever Infection.

Men of science speak of epidemic waves, and of scarlet fever being communicated by the few drops of milk which you pour into your tea, or the cream diffused in a dish of strawberries. On a late occasion, at a fashionable dinner party in London, as many as eight or ten guests, and seven members of the household, took scarlet fever. Obviously, the infection must have been caught at the dinner party; but how was the puzzling matter of inquiry, for no one in the family of the host was known to have been affected with the disorder. Was the disease brought to the house by a waiter? Was it conveyed in the table-linen from the washerwoman? Was it somehow, incorporated in the cream that had been used in the dessert? An investigation on these and other points, as we understand, was made, but not with any satisfactory result. The cream was thought to be the most likely vehicle of infection; but how could any one be certain on the point? The cream employed in fashionable dessert in London is possibly made up of half a dozen creams from as many dairies, and inquiry ends only in vague conjecture. Rather a hazardous thing, one would say, going out to dinner where you may run the chance of being killed in a manner so very mysterious. People, in their innocence, are not aware of the manner in which contagious diseases may be communicated by public conveyances, by articles of dress, by dwellings, by the very atmosphere. We have just heard an instance of the communication of scarlet fever by means of a "kist," the name usually given in Scotland to a servant's trunk. A servant girl in Morayshire fell ill with scarlet fever and died. Her kist, a painted wooden box, containing all her worldly goods, her later clothing included, was sent home to her relations, and lay for some weeks at a station on the Speyside railway before an opportunity occurred for removing it by a cart to her mother's cottage among the hills. During this interval the station-master's children, in romping about, conducted their gambols on the kist, which was a repository of contagion, and in due course were struck down with scarlet fever. At length the fatal kist was conveyed to its destination, and the contents were dispersed among friends and neighbors. The donations were kindly meant, but they proved fatal. No precautions had been taken to disinfect the articles, the result being that wherever the clothes of the deceased girl were taken in, scarlet fever found its victims. For several months the fever raged, until the wave of its infection was expended. Now ensued a remarkable event. The outbreak proved to be an opposing barrier to the spread of a more virulent type of scarlatina advancing from another quarter at a later period of the year. On reaching the former scene of the disease, it was arrested for want of material to feed upon, a second attack being very unusual.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Chinese Outrages.

In view of the latest reports from China, one cannot well restrain a certain feeling of regret that the British government had not been compelled, from the force of circumstances and the duty it owed to itself and other civilized communities, to teach the pig-tailed sons of the sun and moon a lesson in manners, if not in international equity. The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily News* reports the behavior of the natives as becoming every day more and more scandalous. Within the last two months the grossest cases of premeditated and unwarranted assault have been committed upon unprotected and inoffensive foreigners. During the month of July last four persons attached to the British Embassy were maltreated in a village about forty miles from Pekin. A few days afterward Dr. Bushel and his wife were stoned by a Chinese mob in the capital itself; and M. Lensey, the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, was stunned by a brick and thrown from his horse while riding along the public street. Mr. and Mrs. Barrowdale, a Protestant clergyman and his wife, were assaulted near Tientsin and bespattered with mud. Upon another occasion 2,000 Chinese troops, on being disembarked at Shanghai, relieved their exuberant feelings by rushing about, in all directions, insulting and threatening all the foreigners they met. During the melee an American gentleman and his wife rode up and endeavored to thread their way through the street, but the soldiers would not let them pass, finishing up their diabolical cowardice by beating them about the head with their pikes. The Chinese population are everywhere being stirred up against foreigners, and hostile placards, approved by the governors, are posted up on the walls every night. These placards invariably denounce foreigners as being the cause of epidemics, inundations, fires, etc., and declare that they are worthy of eternal punishment.

A Hard Ride from Ocean to Ocean.

Wednesday afternoon, as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train was about to pull out from the transfer for the East, an Omaha gentleman observed two men seated on, or rather clinging to, the trucks under the dining car. One of them, apprehensive of being informed on, entreated him, "For God's sake, don't give us away." The gentleman questioned them, and learned that they had ridden in this manner all the way from San Francisco, over 2,000 miles. The train started up and stopped at the depot in Council Bluffs, when the two "beats," supposing that the train had been halted in order to put them off, skipped out. The conductor, when told of the fact, remarked that "that was nothing. He had had six on the trucks and six on the roof at one time." It seems that the amount of stolen riding obtained at so perilous a risk is greater than any one has any idea of, and the wonder is that so few are killed. As a rule, they generally ride on the trucks during the day time and at night crawl up on top of the car. If they are discovered and put off, they wait for the next train and resume their ride, many of them going from ocean to ocean in this manner. The Union and Central Pacific railroads have a monopoly on this sort of travel, as well as on every other kind, to and from the Pacific coast. Many of the persons who thus steal a ride from the Pacific coast went there "well-heeled," in search of a "Big Bonanza," traveling in first-class style in Pullman sleepers, and enjoying three square meals a day, and, becoming busted, they take their chances in getting back home in this way. Such is life. Winter, however, generally puts an end to this, although once in a while a fellow is taken out from the tool-box, under a car, half-frozen to death.—*Omaha Bee.*

A MAN of parts—the hair dresser.—*New York Commercial.* And also the Judge in the divorce courts.—*Rochester Express.* Or an actor! Or, for instance, a joiner.—*Inter Ocean.* Or a compounding druggist.—*Boston Traveler.* Or the man with the wooden leg and a glass eye.—*Lowell Courier.*

All Sorts.

THE estimated cost of the tunnel under the channel from France to England is $30,000,000.

"MUSH and Milk Festivals," and "Apple Butter Parties" are now the rage in Pennsylvania.

THERE are great complaints of adulterated guano among the farmers of Southern New Jersey.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was the only President who went out of office with a Cabinet as originally appointed.

WHEN Wales gets to Lucknow he is to ride an elephant one hundred years old, once used by Warren Hastings.

A CHICAGO dentist says that sugar and candy preserve the teeth, and the children should get a gold medal for him.

A NEW YORK boy, charged with killing an unborn child by kicking its mother, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

THE past summer has been noted by meteorologists as being cooler by five degrees than the average season for more than eighty years past.

A NEW YORK paper has discovered that chocolate drops are composed mostly of clay, but who was fool enough to think they were all sugar.

IT has just been discovered that Quakers invented all the railways and canals. Aye, and two of them they own—Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

IT was a mean trick that nature played on Simon Bartholomew, of Delaware. After living a drunkard's life for forty years he died of water on the chest.

A PETRIFIED plug of tobacco, lately found in Colorado, is thought by some antiquaries to show the habits of primeval man. Others eschew this belief.

THE great water-wheel at Saxey, Isle of Man, said to be the largest in the world, is seventy-two feet six inches in diameter, six feet in breadth, and weighs ten tons.

MR. WYLIE, the noted checker player, has just finished a trial of his powers at Rutland, Vt., where he won 157 games and lost only one. Twenty-four games were drawn.

CHICAGO, the largest grain market in the world, handles 90,000,000 bushels annually, and has now in operation eighteen steam elevators, with a capacity of 15,350,000 bushels.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE Poormaster says: "Folks are making a great fuss just 'cause I broke a pauper's ribs. Waht was I hired for I'd like to know—to sit around and do nothing?"

IN Mower county, Minn., an impudent dog went to sleep under the tumbling-rod of a threshing machine and was caught by the tail and wound up till the tail gave way and came out.

THERE'S a man for you! The editor of the Providence *Press* says that "cough" shall be spelled "koff" as long as he runs that paper. Now let him go for the word "dough."

FRANCE counts up 324 colleges, with 69,500 pupils, beside 657 private and 278 ecclesiastical institutions, with an aggregate of 77,000 students. Each Bishop has at least one training school for priests.

SING SING is a Chinese word (Tsing Sing) imported by an old Dutch Knickerbocker who had been in the China trade. The Penitentiary there was built by convicts from Auburn and occupied in 1828.

MIGUEL CORDOVA, a Spaniard in San Francisco, has a thousand finger rings from all quarters of the globe, representing every nation and age; the most valuable collection in the United States, if not in the world.

M. BOUTIE, who saved the lives of fifty persons at Toulouse, France, during the late inundations, was recently drowned himself in the Seine by the upsetting of a pleasure boat. He was an accomplished swimmer.

DANCING is said to be on the decline in London, and polite society appears to be acting on the hint given by the Shah of Persia when he inquired of the Prince of Wales, at a ball, "Why don't you employ servants to do this for you?"

VERY good kindlings are made in Europe of corn cobs. They are first steeped in hot water containing 2 per cent. of saltpeter, and are saturated with 50 per cent. of resinous matter. These lighters are sold at from $3 to $4 per thousand.

A CANDIDATE for a vacant vicarage in England announces an invention of his own which may prove to be useful. It is a peculiar arrangement of the pulpit, with a clock to give warning. When at the end of the half hour the clock sounds an alarm, if the preacher does not conclude within three minutes, down comes the pulpit, with the parson and the rest of the appendages.

Kentuckians Getting Married in Indiana.

"Stop that boat," was the cry on the Louisville wharf at 10 o'clock Thursday night, but the cry came too late, for the ferry-boat had cut loose from her fastenings, and was steaming proudly up the river, fully a hundred feet from the Kentucky shore. The cry came from two men who had hotly chased a young man and his sweetheart from a back county in the State to the river and there lost them by being about two minutes too late, for they were safe in the boat, sitting side by side each other in a carriage. The horses panted, and the lovers sighed and congratulated themselves on their escape from the dark and bloody ground and their cruel parents. When the boat landed at our wharf the horses were given the reins, the whip applied, and off dashed the bridal party for Charlestown, the county seat. The pursuers were too close to tarry at Jeffersonville. A brisk, rapid drive of an hour and fifteen minutes brought them to Charlestown. County Clerk Ingram was aroused from pleasant dreams, and the marriage license obtained. Next, Elder Howe was awakened from his slumbers, and in less time than it takes to tell it Mr. Okana Owens was the true and lawful husband of Miss L. Jessie Parrent. After spending a pleasant hour the newly married pair left Charlestown, returned through Jeffersonville slower than they went up, much less disturbed in mind, and as happy as a newly-elected country Squire. How those Kentucky lovers do laugh at locksmiths.—*Jeffersonville Ledger.*

A Fatal Game of Croquet.

Mr. Reuben P. Benton and Mr. J. D. Strickland were engaged in a game of croquet on the grounds in the rear of the Warren and Venango passenger depot. Both gentlemen were on the most friendly terms, and they were in the habit of playing on these favorite grounds almost daily. Mr. Strickland made a misplay, and, as commonly occurs on such occasions among the boys, he peevishly attempted to throw his mallet after the ball. By some unforeseen chance the handle of the mallet caught in the sleeve of his coat, and it was hurled in the direction of his companion, striking him on the right temple, and felling him to the ground. The accident was witnessed by a number of bystanders, who, at the time, did not imagine that Mr. Benton was seriously injured. The prolonged insensibility, however, created considerable alarm, and restoratives were ineffectually applied. Mr. Strickland ran in haste for medical aid and a carriage, but before his return the unfortunate Benton was carried to his room in an insensible condition. Drs. Moody and Barr were on hand almost immediately upon his arrival, and made a searching examination of the wound. It appears that the blow, which was struck on the right temple, was not sufficient to cause a fracture of the skull at that point, but as is often the case, produced an effusion of blood at the base of the brain. Such an injury is almost inevitably fatal, and the patient lingered until 6 o'clock p. m., when he expired without recovering consciousness.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald.*

Forgive and Forget.

Even a good sentiment may be abused. Forgiveness is a noble attribute of character, but it does not imply forgetfulness. A man may forgive a wrong, but he cannot well forget it. It is retained on his memory, whether he wills it or not. He may write "forgiven" over it, and show by his conduct that all trace of resentment has been removed, but the memory of the wrong remains, as if the record had been cut by a chisel on the enduring granite. Therefore, to talk of forgiveness and forgetfulness, as if they were synonymous terms, is to confound two distinct traits—forgiveness, which implies nobility of manhood, and forgetfulness, which implies mental imbecility.

Democratic orators are ringing the changes on this expression. They ask Republicans to "forgive and forget," yet they are very careful not to practice what they preach. They neither forgive nor forget. They go over the past, and pick out each fault that a series of years may have developed. They hold it up for inspection; they gloat over it, as a rare piece of good luck to them; they overlook the many virtues, and the mighty achievements of the Republican party, and condemn the granite pillar of justice that has sustained the nation through its fiery troubles, because close inspection has revealed, here and there, a few slight flaws on its polished surface. They hold up public men, who have served their country with distinguished fidelity, to scorn and contempt. They rake over the ashes of a dead past, and exhume anything and everything that can serve their partizan purposes. They arraign loyal men for their patriotic acts, more bitterly than loyal men ever arraigned them; and then, after dealing all the deadly blows they can, and pouring out the vials of wrath and vindictive hate upon the party that has done more for humanity, civilization, and national progress, than any other party known to history, they turn with a bland smile, and ask the followers of this party to "forgive and forget."

Forgive and forget what? Republicans are ready to forgive the wrong-doers of the past, but they cannot forget their deeds. Neither can they forget those who stood bravely at the post of duty in the hour of trial. The effort to destroy the nation will be remembered as long as the heroic services of our citizen soldiery. Who can predict the time when these patriotic services will be forgotten? Out of the remembrance of the past, we profit for the future. From the pages of history we gather wisdom, that should make us better and stronger in the administration of government, than those who have gone before us.

The American people may forgive Democracy for the troubles which it brought upon the nation, but they cannot forget those troubles, nor blot out the memory of their cost, in blood and treasure, nor permit it again to return to power, to plague, anew, a people that have been redeemed from its thralldom.

Republicanism extends forgiveness wherever asked, and tenders it where it it is not. But its mission is not to forget what has been done, but rather to remember it, whether it comes from evil or good, that the republic may avoid in the future, by a clear knowledge of the past, those dangers which threaten its stability.—*The Republic.*

Its Mission Not Ended.

For fourteen years, says a contemporary, the Republican party has governed the nation. Its record has become the most brilliant chapter in American history. No citizen need blush over a single line. Posterity will dwell with admiration over the grand work recorded in so brief a space of time.

Grand as its past achievements are admitted to be, even by its opponents, they will be at least equaled, if not surpassed, by the work of the future.

It has delivered the nation from the hands of its enemies; its future mission will be to conduct it to the highest possible plane of nationality. It has a public debt to pay, the pledged faith of the country to maintain, a currency to redeem in coin, an emancipated race to protect, before it can retire from a work to which it was called by the voice of the people.

It is not idle boasting, but a recognized truth, when we say that the Republican party represents the intelligence, the wisdom, the patriotism, the honor of the nation, as found among all classes, among men of culture, wealth and industry, the true governing elements of nations. Could the two parties pass in review, so that the nation could contrast the material of each, there would be no hesitation among fair minded citizens as to the party most entitled to support.

Democracy has some good men in its ranks, men who desire to do right, and who earnestly seek through their votes and influence to advance the interests of their country. But they are in a hopeless minority, powerless to control the bad elements which exert a controlling influence in the Democratic party. Honor, patriotism, respectability, and intelligence are the exceptions in Democracy, while in the Republican party they are the rule.

Rascals will creep into the best organized society. They will get into the church, the best protected orders, the family circle. They are not invited, but they come under the guise of honor, and are known only when their acts betray them. Such men are discovered from time to time in the Republican party, but as soon as known they receive the lash of indignation, or if criminally guilty, the penalties laid down in the law. They have never been sheltered by the party, and they never will be. Whenever, or wherever discovered, they will have meted out to them the punishment they deserve.

This is all that any human organization can do. We should expect no more from a party; we should be satisfied with no less. To search out and punish the delinquent, to ignore the unworthy, to turn a cold shoulder to those who would use the party to promote their own selfish purposes, should be the object and aim of true Republicans. Our ranks are filled with noble characters, men of public and private virtue, whose names have become household words in the localities where they reside. To bring them to the front, to nominate them for office, to select them as leaders, is to write victory on our party banners. Let this important duty be performed.

Sure Cure for Epilepsy.

The son of a wealthy merchant in a large seaport was troubled with epilepsy, and the father was advised by his physician to send him to sea. He was sent off with many prayers and much baggage—was to be exempt from all labor, and by no means to climb a mast. One day the Captain "heard something drop," and to his horror found the youth had fallen from the masthead, whither, boy-like, he had ventured. On picking him up, they found he had sustained but slight injury, and the strange part of the story is that he never had another attack of his disease.

The Home Doctor.

DYSPEPSIA.

Here are two remedies for dyspepsia, said by those who "have tried them" to be infallible: First, eat onions. Second, take two parts of well dried and pounded pods of red pepper, mixed with one part of ground mustard, and sift it over everything you eat or drink.

MUSTARD PLASTERS.

It is stated that in making a mustard plaster, no water whatever should be used, but the mustard mixed with the white of an egg: the result will be a plaster that will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

TO CURE A WART.

Procure the best quality of sulphuric acid; drop a little on the wart, and let it remain as long as you have leisure to hold your hand still, say a couple of hours. Repeat once or twice, and your wart will never trouble you again. This is a sure cure, and entirely painless.

REMEMBER THIS.

In cases of a sudden jar, knock, or jam of the hand or fingers, immediately after the blow press the injured part with the uninjured hand, say between the thumb and fore finger, and gradually let up on it. It will nearly always remove the pain, and generally any swelling that might occur under the circumstances.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.

A simple and harmless application, said unfailingly to cure this troublesome eruption, is found by washing with a solution made from the root of the common narrow-leafed dock, which belongs to the botanical genus Rumex. Use vinegar as the solvent.

CURING CHILBLAINS.

A writer in the *Household* recommends taking muriatic acid and diluting it with water. Try it on your nails; if it does not turn the nail yellow it is not too strong. Apply repeatedly with a small swab. It is a sure and safe remedy, and the writer has tried it on himself and others with marked success. Be sure not to apply too strong, but dilute it just enough not to turn the nail yellow.

WORTH KNOWING.

Every little while we read of one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences attending them. The remedy is simple—it is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound we ever saw.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.

"One who has tried it" communicates the following sensible item about curing sore throat: Let each one of your half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents worth of chloride of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly; then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

One of the London journals contains a statement by Dr. Berry of his successful treatment of uncomplicated whooping cough with dilute nitric acid, in doses of from five to fifteen minims, according to age, with simple sirup, given every three or four hours, alleviating the cough and spasm, and apparently cutting short the disease. During an epidemic of the disorder he prescribed this frequently, and with very satisfactory results. He offers no suggestion as to the operation of the remedy, but he believes its action to be that of a tonic, but its refrigerating properties are not to be lost sight of. In all the cases treated, he has, of course, paid attention to the state of the digestive organs, and in such cases as have required it, he has given an aperient combined with an alterative.

Higher Railroad Freights.

During the past week a dark and threatening storm cloud has risen over the business and the financial interests of the West. On its black surface, drawn in the suggestive colors in which Mephisto delights to dwell, appears the form of Commodore Vanderbilt, his foot on the neck of poor John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and his long, skinny fingers grasping at the splendid crop of the West. Avarice, ghastly and insatiable, gleams out in every feature; and yet a sardonic grin may be detected over the millions he hopes to extort from the hard earnings of the West by exorbitant freights on her products to the seaboard. It may be well to hint to this remorseless pirate, in the course of his life levying a more grinding tribute upon the commerce of the country than ever Lafitte did upon that of the Gulf of Mexico, that in the end his grasping avarice will be sure to defeat itself. For the last two years, through the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, the people of the West have had reasonable freights. Under its healthy influence the Grangers went to sleep; but they are not dead, as Vanderbilt and his confederate sharks fondly hope. This proposed oppression will wake them into stronger and more desperate life than ever before. Five years ago they burnt corn within less than 200 miles of Chicago, because extortionate freights made it cheaper than coal. These railway magnates may as well know that the people will find a way to break through vested rights, backed even by a hundred Dartmouth College decisions, when exaction has reached the limit of endurance. Let them be wise while they may; be content with reasonable profits, and all will be well.

As these extortionate freights must virtually come in part out of every man's pocket at the West, be he banker, merchant, manufacturer, and even down to the hod carrier—a multitude too numerous and too powerful to be successfully resisted—it is hoped the warning here given may have some effect even upon the selfish greed of Eastern railway managers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Eggs for Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. It is in general use among the colonists of Southern Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A RAPID TALKER.—Mr. Moody is the most rapid speaker the New York stenographers have ever had to encounter. The *Tribune's* swiftest stenographer took down from his lips 2,200 words in ten minutes by the watch. This is at a rate four times as rapid as that of Mr. Evarts, and a third faster than that of Mr Beecher, two of the most difficult speakers to report.

THE IRON HERALD.

JOB PRINTING
Of Every Description, such as
Posters, Circulars,
Bill Heads, Ball Tickets,
Business, Wedding, and
Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Tags,
Note & Letter Paper,
Envelopes, Etc.,
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED
AT REASONABLE PRICES

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

—The Muskegon Gas Company has made a reduction of twenty cents in the price of gas.

—Harbeck's saw mill, near Pinconning, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $15,000.

The State Census of 1874.

The volume containing the results of the census of the State, taken in the spring of 1874, says the Detroit *Tribune*, has just been published. From the mass of valuable and interesting statistical matter presented in this volume, we have space only for a statement of a few general results:

I. *Population*—The total population of the State amounts to 1 334 031, exclusive of Manitou and Fox Islands, in Manitou county, and of the sparsely-settled Township No. 23 north of ranges 3 and 4 east, in Ogemaw county, the only territory in the State from which no returns have been received. The Secretary of State estimates the population of these combined districts at 269, making an aggregate of 1 334,300. This falls somewhat behind the expectations based upon the average annual increase from 1860 to 1870, which was 4 60 per cent., whereas, from 1870 to 1874 it has been but 3.02 per cent. The total per cent. of increase during the last decade, however, is 65 99, against 58 35 in the decade previous.

The first census of the territory now included in the State of Michigan, in 1800, showed a population of 551. This must have been a very imperfect return, even if it included only the white settlers. In 1810 the population had increased to 4,762, and kept on increasing until, in 1840, the first census taken after Michigan was admitted to the Union, the total reached 212,267. In 1864, it was 803,661, and in 1870, 1,184,282.

It appears, from a further classification by sex and age, that there are 60,377 more men than women in the State. Michigan thus very nearly offsets Massachusetts, which shows an excess of women to just about a corresponding amount. The total number of males in the State is 697,181, of females, 636 847. It is rather disheartening to discover that this disparity of numbers has steadily increased during the last decade, and that the percentage of males to the total population is now fully 1 per cent. larger than it was in 1863. The total number of males aged 21 and over is 362 026, being something more than half the total number of males. Of these, 87,047 have never been married, 259 180 are now married, and 15 636 are either widowers or divorced. The census statistics amalgamate these two widely different classes and we are unable to give any statistics which bear upon the divorce question. Of the women over 18 there are 58,064 who were never married, 256,320 are now married, and 32,674 are widows or divorced. There are 803 married males under 21, and 133 who are widowers or divorced, whereas, of the girls under 18 no less than 2,121 are married, and 544 widows or divorced. The percentage of married to the total population is 38 86. The percentage of males over 21 who are married is 71 62, and of females over 18 is 78 85.

An interesting class of statistics is that which gives the population of the State by ages. It appears that the number of males under 5 years is 92,372, females, 89 473, males 5 and under 10, 86,518, females, 83 981, males 10 and under 21, 156,268, females 10 and under 18, 116,235, males 21 and under 45, 249,820, females 18 and under 40, 231,325, males 45 and under 75, 107,107, females 40 and under 75, 11,017, males between 75 and 90, 4,868, between 90 and 100, 147, and 100 and over, 18, females 75 and over, 4 772. The proportion of males between 75 and 90 has steadily increased since 1854, and the proportion between 90 and 100 remains about the same, as also those over 100 years of age. There has been a steady decrease of the proportion of females under 5 years of age since 1854; also, with a slight exception of those aged 5 and under 10. The proportion of females under 10 years of age has steadily decreased since 1830, as shown by the United States census.

The total number of colored persons in the State is 11,032, a decrease of over 700 since the census of 1870.

The total number of blind persons is 548, deaf and dumb, 615, idiotic, 648, insane, 1,058.

The census also gives an interesting list of the males in the State over 100 years of age—the law does not require any returns of female centenarians. They are eighteen in number, two of whom, Walter Holmes and John Smith, reside in this city. The oldest man named in the list, Bazil Harrison, of Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo, whose age is stated at 110, is since dead. The next oldest whose age is given is Richard Sopenas, an Indian, of Menominee county, whose alleged age of 107 years cannot be verified.

II. *Occupations*—Of the 358,280 persons classified, 166,614 are devoted to agriculture, 83,886 to professional or personal service 28,973 to trade and transportation, 70,581 to manufacturing, 5 782 to mining, and 2,444 miscellaneous. The most numerous avocations noted are farmers, 146,300, laborers, 56,024, carpenters, 12 625, miners, 5,385, blacksmiths, 5,016, and lumbermen, 4,027.

III. *Land*—The taxable land has increased 14,443,504 acres, or 119¼ per cent., since 1864. The increase from 1854 to 1864 was 4 165,103 acres, or 52½ per cent. There are 451,882 acres, or nearly 9 per cent. more improved land reported than in 1870, and 1,863,194 acres, or 56½ per cent. more than in 1864. The totals now are 26,530,168 acres of taxable land, 5,540 840 acres improved, 1,009,699 exempt, valued (with improvements) at $30,505,727; and there are 113,413 farms, containing 10,213,692 acres, averaging 90 acres each.

IV. *Agricultural Products*—The following is a summary of the principal agricultural products of the State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873

Wheat, acres harvested	1,134,484
Wheat, bushels raised	15 486,202
Corn, acres harvested	641,829
Corn, bushels raised	20 792 911
Other grain, bushels raised	13 209,758
Potatoes, bushels raised	5 618 863
Hay, tons	1,124,077
Wool, lbs	7,725,011
Pork, lbs marketed	48 431 106
Cheese, lbs made	4,101,912
Butter, lbs made	27 972 110
Fruit, lbs dried for market	2 564,769
Cider, brls made	182,347
Wine, gallons made	50,801
Maple sugar, lbs made in 1874	4,210,793
Horses, No. 1 year old and over	231,394
Mules, No. of	3,906
Work oxen, No. of	38 901
Milch cows, No. of	321,732
Other neat cattle, one year old and over, No. of	307,554
Swine over six months old, No of	401,749
Sheep over six months old, No. of	1,651,899
Sheep, sheared	1,676,176

The value of the wheat raised in 1873 was $23 416,146, corn, $10 500,420, potatoes, $4-682 386, pork marketed, $2 554 826, butter, $6,713,303, cheese $501 358, wool sheared, $3,511,179, and fruit and vegetables, $3,486,866.

V. *Products of Industry*—The total number of manufactories in the State is 4,292, against 2,025 in 1863. Of these, 2 425 are run by steam. They employ 59,346 persons, against 16,929 in 1863. The amount of capital invested is $73,893,428, and the total annual produce is $122,901,252—each of these being five times the corresponding figures of 1863. The total feet of lumber sawed was 3,231 470,894, barrels of flour made, 2 612,070, gallons of liquor distilled, 280,000.

The total number of mines in the State is 103, employing 10,361 men, with a capital of $13,898,556, and a product for the year of $12 350,779. The total pounds of iron ore mined are 2,381,307,610, of copper, 31 560 114, of coal, 25,782,000. We have $324,091 invested in fisheries, and in 1873 the number of barrels of fish caught was 107,710.

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Nov 18th, 1875.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

A daughter of Jefferson Davis is now to be married to Christopher Lasher.

Vermont. English gold fever is at last abated. Nine years is the dead century ago.

A Swedish silver horse, for exhibition at the centennial, has been shipped from that country to Philadelphia.

Four hundred applications for space in the Centennial Exposition have been made by Indiana merchants and manufacturers.

The lower extremities of the past year has been abated exclusively by Californ. The Pacific Coast has pouted at 1000,000 good presidents.

Ten hundred and sixty-four new cases of small pox are reported to be by Cincinnati health office during 11, nine days ending on Tuesday.

Another mission of Comodore Perry's cruise on Lake Erie appears to be the rescuing of Jim Harris of Bloomington Kansas, he had a gold medal presented him by Congress.

It is intimated that Rose Terner's books and stories are the work of some one else—he receiving pay for the use of her name in advertising and puffery.

They have had a real tidal wave in England, a sea one, which swept up a tour in Sunderland, raising vessels from their moorings and sinking them and carrying general destruction in its course.

The president, it is expected, will commence the preparation of his annual message about November 20. By the time the reports of the Cabinet officers will have been all completed.

The test which called together the Virginia convention of 1776 to Richmond what Patrick Henry stood his stirring sentiment, "Give me liberty or give me death," is still in use in Monmouth in that State.

It is now believed certain that Gen. Sherman's mission to Mexico (Republican) for Governor of Warren is a dead gone, and Gen. so regards the other State officers voted for at the recent election, the Democratic candidates are elected.

A recent census of Charleston county S. C. shows that the colored population is increasing at a more rapid rate than the white. In 1870 the whites numbered 29,879 and the blacks 62,754, while the whites number 33,666 and the blacks 63,188.

The women in Ohio are rolling strips to guidance in surgeons since the adoption by act of that State's number in entering of the leg of her drawers. Indeed with a sunbonnet. Cleveland was the theater of this philanthropic deed.

A woman has been discovered in Ohio who was born on the 4th of July, 1776 in sight of the Lexington Declaration. Her name is Tremont, and we are informed by way of comparison, incredibly, that her mother flung to to two years old, and that her second grandfather reached the patriarchal age of ninety.

The handiwork are complaining loud in all the New York Hills, gold engravers for hard gold in paying quantities on the subject of Spring, Rapid and Cooke creeks. The diggings in the Black Hills gold region are enough to pay for working. The report that traces of the general agricultural and mineral resources will be continued in his treatment of the of the geological and topographical features.

The British gum Brazilian Arnold is passing on to be had on contraction to assist him, the same nation is a monument to the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and now the Mississippi Valley Society, of London, can guess Jeff Davis, chance to earn his board and lodging, by appearing on the Presidency and Dependency.

Colorado miners have been pulling out gold and silver at the rate of from $10,000 per minute, and mining has not yet fairly commenced.

The father of S. M. Hood Sons & Co., of New York, was a great sinner. The home under control of Hood has been in one over many, the, on an average, of the Hood Sons, business in tea, coffee, spices, etc., The founder of the house made a large fortune. A couple of years ago the firm, known as Hood & Co. (strange) failed for a considerable amount, but getting out of business on Sixty cent dollars, indicated, and lessons.

Lower Michigan News.

Detroit needs a Patent Telegraph company.

The jail at Adrian, Mich., is so rotten that the prisoners have shamed to set with pickaxes.

The Grand Haven *Mere* says that the fish tank from which the trout, white fish, and lake trout are being rapidly replaced.

The death of Mrs Thomas Pitchel, aged 70 years, probably the oldest lady in Ottawa county, occurred from Spring Lake.

CP The Marshall Statesman says the mortgaged of that city reports that more than they have engaged before for a long time.

CP The apple crop of Michigan is by far the most valuable one of the kind ever raised. Large quantities of apples are being shipped to Europe, but there are not enough handy cider are to meet the supply of energy. Upto about the middle of October, 18,000 barrels had been shipped from Adrian alone, and 20,000 barrels had been purchased in Ann Arbor, and 10,000 barrels in Ypsilanti.

CP The second lot of the sons of Cornelius Kingsley, or Thomas G. Anthony, for breach contract of marriage, was compromised, and not damages. The jury having two and for almost four hours, failed to agree, and were dismissed, standing eight for defendant and four for plaintiff. It will be remembered that on the 1st ult. of this case, in Detroit, the jury gave Miss Kate Kingsley $5,000 damages for the breach of promise. It was so stated the newly discovered evidence, which the defendant's counsel.

Tax Review Transcript — The balance of cash in the treasury Nov. 1 was $689,711 98, receipts during the week making Nov 10 were $13,787 93, payments during the same time were $18,488 90, and balance on hand Nov. 10, $685,010 81.

CP E. S. Fairbrother, of Battle Creek, has been appointed by Secretary Chandler, head Manager for Michigan and Indiana in place of James Kennedy, resigned.

The average British wool weight to gem as great as anybody, and if anyone gift can only be said absolutely yes and yet a few and not less to defer his friends and publishers—Detroit Free Press.

The general officers of the Citizens Rifle Guard Battalion and Lake Shore Rifles, of Detroit, have been ordered to Mich., in the place of the Detroit Light Infantry, Mich., this month, where the position of Sergeant Major has had his hands overtaxed for the past year.

The Detroit Post expected to investigate into the causes of the death of the child of the Scotch, have returned a verdict of suicide with intent to regard murder against Mr. C. Davis. A number of other things that came was make up and him a hundred and, and was not found to be several. Cause to be in the Detroit, and yet not yet to be to that country, and will probably remain there until he is captured and brought back to the scene where murder has been committed.

It is rumored that the Pullman Palace Car Company is about to commence work upon the Wagner and Michigan Central to remove the latter from using the lacomotives at the Depot.

Cars in capacity of Detroit women to say tempts desired? A couple put into a fight the other day and it took a squad of mounted policemen to separate them.

CP For baby and children's fare go to Brown's.

Miscellaneous.

Reduction in Prices!

BENJ. NEELY

Would Announce To

MINING COMPANIES,

AND

Consumers

That he is

LARGELY INCREASING HIS

STOCK.

HARDWARE AND MINING

SUPPLIES

At Prices which car.

not fail to Suit.

All Mining Goods at Prices that Will Please!

He is an extensive stock of

POWDER,

TINWARE,

NAILS

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

WOODEN WARE, Etc.

A complete assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

Embracing everything in the line used in the Region

Every kind of

CARPENTERS TOOLS

Business Cards.

GREEN BAY

BILLIARD ROOM,

Dan Kiefer.

WM. CALHOUN, Prop'r

Cold Lunches from 11 to 2. The best of wines, liquors and cigars always on hand. Corner Dakota & Main Streets, Negaunee.

JOHN REBER,

Box, Sign and Ornamental

Carriages, Wagons and

CUTTERS!

Painting and Repairing of all kinds done to order.

HORSESHOEING PROMPTLY DONE.

Negaunee, Mich.

Negaunee, Mich. Nov. 18, 1875.

Drug, Medicines, Etc., Etc.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE!

FreshStock of Confectionery

EMBRACING

Caromel's Fancy and Mixed Candies

of all Kinds. A Large Stock of Nuts, etc.

A beautiful line of Toys

Gift Books, Albums, &c

A complete list of all standard Poetical Works, bound in new and elegant styles, which will be sold at unusual low prices.

These volumes are especially designed for presents.

These Goods are all New, Just Received, and will be sold at very slight advance from wholesale prices

Also, Agents For the

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION Company

TAYLOR & COCHRAN.

ISAAC JOHNSON,

JACKSON STREET,

NEGAUNEE,

Is prepared to furnish the public generally with

Flooring, Siding,

LUMBER.

Also

MOULDINGS,

&c

Our prices will well stocked and we claim to keep nothing but the

Best Material.

Shingles,

Lath,

Doors,

—AND—

SASH,

LUMBER.

Cal and

Examine PRICES,

Which will be found

REASONABLE.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Address

L. H. STANLEY, Ag't.

NEGAUNEE, MICH.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. W. KIMBALL

ESTABLISHED (Chicago Illinois.) 18 YEARS.

FINEST MUSIC HOUSE ON THIS CONTINENT.

Stock consists of a large variety of the following makes:

Hallet, Davis & Co., Great Union Co's and

W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.

Smith's American And W. W. Kimball Organs.

Instruments Sold On The Installment Plan.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT!

All purchasing will do well to examine and the advantage of their goods purchased, and by inquiring of the agent in their vicinity.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE

Wholesale and retail agents for Iron Mountain, Marquette and Ontonagon Counties.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,

OR NO SALE

E. S. CONWAY, W. W. KIMBALL,

Sole Agent for Marquette. Sole Agent for Northwestern, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. UPTON,

Sole Agent For Negaunee.

1875. Season Arrangement. 1876.

THE "NEW HALLETT" DERBY PIANOS ARE MADE AT ERIE, PENN.

Send to the Stock Organ Company, Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

LINE!

FOR MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

The New Upper Lakes Express

DEPERE

WILL LEAVE PRAZANDS EVERY

Friday & Monday,

On arrival of train from Negaunee.

For Washington Harbor, Sturgeon Bay, Sturgeon, Menominee, Port Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago.

AT CHICAGO

Connecting with Boats leaving at FAIRTIE

Connecting with Cars Wednesday and Friday at Menominee, Northwestern Railway, and at Port Washington, Chicago, Milwaukee, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Pacific Railroads.

Freight and Passenger Rates as low as any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply on board the Boats or to

G. PERSON, Agent, Milwaukee.

A. E. GOODRICH, Pres't, Chicago.

A. M. BENNETT, Agent, Detroit.

LOW:

LOWER

LOWEST!

IRON CLIFFS STORE

$50,000

Stock on Hand.

Every Department Full!

To The People of

Marquette

Ishpeming,

Michigamme,

Iron City,

And surrounding country, together with the inhabitants of the

CITY OF NEGAUNEE

You are Respectfully invited to an examination of our

Large and Varied Assortment

—OF—

NEW GOODS,

Which have been selected With great care from the best jobbing houses in the Eastern Markets, and purchased at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Our Customers shall have the Benifit

Of These

LOW PRICES.

Goods of all kinds have not been so low for the past ten yers,

We propose to inform every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD of this fact and request that before making their purchases they

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

As satisfy themselves that there is an actual saving of

30 PER CENT!

To every Customer at the

IRON CLIFFS STORE,

NEGAUNEE,

Miscellaneous.

Wheelock & Winter,

DEALERS IN

CORNER OF IRON AND SILVER STREETS,

Negaunee,

Announce to the Public generally that they are together with a full and complete stock of the merchandise of the

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BALTIMORE, BOSTON, CHICAGO AND MONTREAL

PORK, BEEF,

LARD, BUTTER,

EGGS, VEGETABLES,

FLOUR, FEED,

OATS and POTATOES.

At the bottom of the market prices.

Our extensive trade together with the facilities now for the best goods on hand enables us to sell at lower figures than any Dealers and, choice of articles both in groceries and provisions. We have extraordinary facilities for buying low, and propose to give our customers the benefit thereof.

WM NAST,

Wholesale Dealer in

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WINES and

LIQUORS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Meerschaum

Goods and

Smokers' Articles of Every Description.

Negaunee, Mich.

Wholesale Agent of the Western Cigar Co., Detroit.

INSURE

IN THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

The Oldest, Largest and Best

Life Insurance Co. in the U. S.

ASSETS OVER $22,000,000.

F. E. SNOW, Agent,

1st Nat'l Bank, Negaunee, Mich.

F URNITURE,

FURNITURE.

J. FNGELS,

Ngaunee, Michigan,

Has the largest and best selected assortment of furniture ever seen in this place.

LOWER PRICES

Than ever. Assortment stock will be found the

PARLOR SEATS AND CHAIRS,

BEST SETS, in Great Variety

Black Walnut Furniture

Marble-Top Chamber Sets.

Also Parlor Mirrors, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cheap Bureaus, Cheap Tables, Cheap Bedsteads, Cheap Lounges, Cheap Everything.

UNDERTAKER.

Will attend to all calls in this line on reasonable terms.

J. FNGELS.

CHICAGO

AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Passenger Depots: CHICAGO, Kinzie Street, Corner Wells Street; MILWAUKEE, Station, Corner Chestnut and Second Streets; Ticket Offices, Sherman House, Chicago, Chicago Union Depot, Tuttle House, Milwaukee, Depot, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington Territory, Japan, China, Australia, Europe, Africa, Asia, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Mississippi River, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Shore, Lake Michigan Southern

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1875.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TIME TABLE.

	Arrives		Departs
Passenger	7 20 P. M.	Passenger	8 45 A. M.
Freight & pass	11 45 A. M.	Freight & pass	1 10 P. M.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

From Escanaba and South (Monday ex.)	7 20 p m
" Ishpeming and West	7 20 p m
" Marquette and Morgan	8 40 a m

MAIL CLOSES.

For Escanaba and South	8 20 a m
" Ishpeming and West (Sunday ex.)	8 20 a m
" Marquette and Morgan	7 00 p m
" Cass de Mine	8 00 a m

Post Office will be open on Sunday one hour at time of arrival of mail from south. Closed each evening at 8 30. Letters going out by Sunday morning mail must be posted on Saturday evening.

WM. ROWLAND, P. M.

I. O. O. F.

NEGAUNEE, - - MICHIGAN.

Iron Mountain Lodge No. 1?? I. O. O. F. Regular meeting every Thursday evening.

Wm. Carmichael, N. G. Joel Williams, V. G. F. M. Moore, R. S. Norman McLeod, T.

K. OF P.

NEGAUNEE - - MICHIGAN.

Pioneer Lodge No. 24 K. of P., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in their castle hall opposite Iron Cliffs office.

M. H. Crocker, P. C. Jno. Herman, C. C. Ed. C. Anthony, V. C. P. R. Kirkwood, P.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society,

OF NEGAUNEE, MICH.

No. 179 Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States.

OFFICERS.

Timothy Donohue President. Geo. Gordon Vice President. Michael McKenna Secretary. Nicholas Laughlin, Treasurer; James Burns Marshal. The regular monthly meetings of the Society will be held at the Town Hall on the second Sunday of each month at 3 o'clock P. M.

Put your snow shoes in training.

Our Republic notes came too late for this issue.

The sleighing is in excellent trim—never was better.

Bear in mind the New England supper at Winter's Hall, on Friday evening.

Local items are uncommonly scarce these days. Nothing of importance occurs.

The Glycerine Company are in receipt of large invoices of coal, vitriol and the "raw" these days.

Fashion may be a foolish and even sinful goddess, but we notice she delights in attendence upon the Sanctuary.

Another dangerous hole at the corner of Cyr and Jackson streets was caused by the wet weather. It should be fixed without delay.

The standard of examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, has been raised.

A Pennsylvania paper strongly intimates that church deacons down there occasionally go chestnutting on Sunday. As if there was any grave wrong in it?

In these days of expensive funerals it would be money in many a man's pocket (as poor Artemus says) did he never die.

NEW SAFE.—The postoffice has lately been supplied with a commodious fire and burglar proof safe, large enough for the safe keeping of all valuables that may pass through the office.

The new drain is having good effect in reducing the stage of water in the swamp north of Jackson street, and really seems a step towards disposing of that unsightly and unhealthy pool of nastiness.

Bessie Turner's novel is entitled "A Woman in the case." Wonder if it means that Bessie was in the pillow case that Tilton was carrying around on that memorable night when he was looking for a soft spot?

Fine specimens of speckled trout inhabit Partridge creek. A school of these beauties were frolicking about the end of the new ditch the other day. There ought to be no law against catching them within the city limits.

A drunken bully, lately from the *Red River* country, assaulted a peaceable citizen in a brutal way, on Sunday night at the corner of Iron street and Pioneer Avenue. A repetition of this, or a similar act, will evoke the attention of the city marshal.

Anna Dickinson is going on the stage "for sure" this time. She would have gone before but the newspapers had so much to say about her spindle——well it's no use to revive the painful subject. She has been fattening her calves since then, we are informed.

In accordance with a law passed in 1874, but not circulated until lately, the rule for taking out the first papers or declaration of intention by foreign citizens must now be made in open court, and all declarations filled before the clerks of the court, since the passage of this law, are invalid.

By a recent letter J. J. Voelker estimates his loss in the late Virginia City fire at $1,000. He had in his possession a large lot of goods on commission he was selling at auction which were entirely destroyed. He reports the last as the fourth time he has packed his stock on account of fire, during his stay—less than a year there.

Wood fires, with the old-style brass andirons, shovel and tongs, are becoming fashionable once more. Every one who has yielded to the dreamy influences of smoky, snapping hickory logs will commend this fancy, except, perhaps, the man who has to lug in wood, and the woman who has to polish the brass-work.

CHANGE OF TIME.—A new time card—the Fall arrangement on the M. H. & O. R. R.—went into effect on Sunday morning. The ore trains and local freight have been abondoned, and trains will hereafter leave Negaunee as follows.

GOING WEST.—Mixed No. 1, mail, passenger and express, 9 o'clock A. M. Mixed No. 3, 4 10 P. M.

GOING EAST.—Mixed train No. 4, 10 10 A. M. Mixed No. 2, passenger, express and mail, 7 20 P. M.

Under the present arrangment but one train each day will be run to L'Anse arriving at that point at 1 10 P. M. and leaving at 2 50 P. M.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The regular election of officers of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society took place at the City Hall on Sunday afternoon last with the following result:

President—Timothy Donohue.
Vice President—George Gordon.
Secretary—Michael Curley.
Treasurer—Nicholas Laughlin.
Marshal—James Burns.

The meeting of the society on this occasion was the largest ever yet held, and an investigation found the affairs in an entire healthy condition, and prosperous beyond any former period since its organization. The rolls show a membership of 130 which is being increased at a rapid rate. In the treasury there is a surplus fund of between $600 and $700. At this meeting a resolution was introduced by John Mulvey, looking to the organization and equipment of a Cornet Band for the society.

Winter has fairly set in.

A Good Dentist will find a profitable field for business in this city.

There are eighty-one national banks in Michigan.

The next party of the Excelsior Club will be given on Thanksgiving night—Nov 25th.

"Nature has given the horse a coat of hair to keep him warm, and I'll have no more of this 'clipping'" says Bergh.

But for the Post Office the small boys and the big dogs would be less of a nuisance.

The jurors in the Ward will case failed to agree and were discharged on Friday night. Compromises now talked of.

"Old Sport" wishes to announce that Jo Nelson, last week, killed two large deer and an otter, the otter measuring five feet, six inches from tip to tip. Pretty good for Joseph.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society are taking steps to organize a Cornet Band among its members, which we hope may prove successful. Already we learn that $100 has been set aside for this purpose, which will be added to sufficiently for the purchase of the instruments.

MUSICAL.—Mrs. Wheeler, of Ishpeming, begs leave to inform the citizens of Negaunee, that she will hereafter be at the Jackson House on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week where she will give instructions, to a class, on the piano and organ. She will be glad to wait upon all who may desire to take lessons. Terms easy. Particulars may be had at any time by application at the Jackson House office.

NOT DEAD.—The announcement of the death of C. M. W. Earle, formerly of this county, at Spanish Peak, Colorado seems to have been premature as Mr. T. Ryan reports having seen him at Pueblo, Col., about the 1st of the present month, alive and well indeed, Mr. R., who has known him for many years says he never saw him looking as well. Mr. Earle has since gone to Lower Michigan.

MAN KILLED.—Richard Martin, better known as Peter Mattin, a former employe at the Saginaw mine was struck on the head with a club by the landlord of the Golden House at Madoc, Canada, on the 5th inst and died in about three hours. The affair was the culmination of a dispute about change at the bar. Golden was arrested and now awaits trial in the jail at Belleville. Martin was a single man age about 27 years, and was in the employ of Messrs. Maas, Lonstorf and Mitchell, at that place. He had been absent from this Region something over one year.

MAN INJURED.—John McGuk a miner at the Cascade, was severely if not fatally injured in the West End mine at that place on Saturday afternoon last by the falling of a rock, which struck him on the neck, just below the head. His left arm was badly broken above the elbow and one of his legs badly bruised. In addition to this internal injury was inflicted which it is thought by his physician Dr. Cochran, will prove fatal. At present writing Wednesday morning the unfortunate man is in great distress, with little or no chance of recovery. McGuk has a wife and seven children at the Morgan, in destitute circumstances.

THE NEW ENGLAND SUPPER.—The New England Supper to come off at Winter's Hall, on Friday night of this week, under the auspices of the M. E. Society, promises to be an occasion of unusual enjoyment. The programme embraces a number of entertaining features, such as old tableaux, the reading of poems etc., etc. The price of admission has been fixed at the low price of 50 cents in order that all may participate. An elegant supper is to be served without extra charge. As the object for which the entertainment is given is a commendable one, it is to be hoped a liberal patronage may be conferred. Tickets for sale at the Cliffs store, Marsell's, and the City Drug store.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week Nicholas Laughlin of this city came near losing his life in Ishpeming by being thrown from a wagon. The team started from the M. H. & O., depot and ran to the Methodist Church where a wheel struck the sidewalk throwing Mr. Laughlin out with such violence as to knock him senseless. He was picked up and taken to the residence of J. Nolan where medical aid was administered. For several hours his life was dispaired of and not until within the last day or two has he been considered out of danger. We are glad now to announce that he is recovering rapidly and will doubtless soon be about. Nick is one of the best citizens, and has been waited by a host of friends during the period of danger, who will now sigh the sigh of relief.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The following is the result of the election held by the Negaunee Musical Association, on Tuesday evening of last week.

President—N. Campbell.
Vice President—A. T. Jones.
Secretary—W. S. Calhoun.
Treasurer—A. J. Maas.
Musical Director—J. N. Fohrman.
Leader Cornet Band—S. P. Kline.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of the active members have lately withdrawn, by reason of their departure from the place, the association is still in good condition and promises to be stronger than ever within a short time. The old members are bound to maintain the organization and keep alive the interest manifested in this direction, in the past. The financial condition is good—doubtless better than before, as the piano and instruments of the Cornet Band are paid for. The entire debt now resting upon the association is less than $100. The rooms recently occupied by the Messrs. Brodeur, have been leased by the association.

PERSONAL.—James E. Clarke well known to most of our business people as the genial captain of the Emma (Cascade) mine, is now at or near Alexandria, Va., following the pursuit of the soil.

T. W. Hartman, the former proprietor of the Negaunee lumber yard is flourishing in Pittsburg, as a member of a hardware firm.

Hon. Peter White was in town on Friday last looking over the hematite interest in this vicinity.

T. Ryan, Esq., after an absence of several weeks in Pueblo, Colorado, returned on Thursday evening, looking somewhat improved physically, and we presume financially, as he has established a business in the above named place. He reports times as reasonably good in that section.

David Sang, who has been engaged in wrecking about Grand Island during the past season has returned to this place for the winter.

Capt. J. P. Mitchell and J. N. Armstrong returned from Hastings county, Canada, on Saturday evening, where they have been engaged in establishing lines, exploring and sinking test pits on the extensive mining lands of Messrs. Maas, Lonstof & Mitchell. They report the existence of large bodies of different kinds of ore, and only await the return of an improved market before commencing operations on a large scale.

The remains of John E. Earle who died some months ago passed through here to Marquette Sunday Evening.

INJURED.—John Schwartz, foreman in pit No. 7, of the Jackson Company, had his foot quite severely jammed on Thursday last while the skip was being lowered.

The can-can troupe after contributing one or two of its beauties to the region, left on Sunday morning for parts below.

A fine bed of peat was developed in digging the city eastern last week. Judges claim the quality to be the best of any found in the district.

Several changes have taken place of late on the M., H. & O. R. R. One of which will be a god send to the traveling public and a paying one for the company.

A likeness of the late Governor Crapo, painted in oil and costing $300, has just been presented to the state library by Wm. W. Crapo, lately elected to congress from Massachusetts.

There is only one man meaner than the person who borrows ten dollars from a friend and "forgets" to pay it back, and that is the fellow who borrows ten cents in the same way.

Some of the boys, who profess to know, claim that a couple of young women in Negaunee attired themselves in male apparel, and attended the can-can at Ishpeming on Saturday night.

FIRE.—The roof of the dry-house and blacksmithshop at the McComber mine was discovered to be on fire at an early hour on Saturday morning. Its timely discovery saved the building, although damaged to a considerable extent. The fire is supposed to have caught in some clothes hung near a stove pipe.

A Croll of this place, and Charles Merllitz, a trapper at Little Lake, succeeded in killing a monstrous wolf near the latter place on Friday last. His wolfship is now suspended by the heels at the door of No. 1, Iron street. He has the appearance of being an old inhabitant.

Michigan Cities and Villages.

The following table, compiled from the volume of census statistics for 1874, contains a list of the 38 cities of this state, with their dates of incorporation, the counties in which they are located, and their population. The smallest city is Corunna, with 1 345 inhabitants, which would perhaps never have sought that distinction but for its being a countyseat, and the next smallest one is Mason, with about 1,785 inhabitants, incorporated this year, which is not given below because at the time the census was taken it formed a part of Vevay township. It will be seen that the total population of the cities (adding Mason as above estimated on the basis of her vote at the April election as compared with the the whole vote of Ingham county) is 326,556, or 24½ per cent of the total population of the state, which in May 1874, was 1,334,031.

Incorporated. Name.	County.	Population.
1871—Alpena	Alpena	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Adrian	Lenawee	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Battle Creek	Calhoun	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Bay City	Bay	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Big Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Cold Water	Branch	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Port Huron	St Clair	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Wyandotte	Wayne	[illegible]
18[illegible]—Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Furnace and Mining Items.

Notwithstanding the delay occasioned by accident and unfavorable weather Capt. Gray will this week complete his contract of mining 10,000 tons at the McComber mine. At the close of work on Saturday 9,500 tons had been weighed out and it is expected to complete the full amount of the contract to-morrow. In this connection we are pleased to announce that Capt. Grey has closed a contract for working the mine the ensuing year and will continue operations through the winter with a force of about 30 men. Work will be confined to stripping and putting the mine in shape for an active season's business. Pit No. 2 which has been idle for the past two years will be worked in the future. The present condition of the mine, and its productions during the season just closed, together with the fact that Capt. Grey has secured a continuation of his contract reflects credit upon that gentleman's ability as a captain. The scale of wages adopted on the 1st of Nov., is as follows: No. 1 Pit $1-7, No. 3 Pit $1 60, No. 4 Pit $1 50.

J. F. Foley and E. C. Anthony have effected a lease of the property of what was formerly known as the Jefferson Iron Company in the vicinity of the Rolling Mill, and have for some weeks past been sinking test pits, making surveys, etc.

The Lake Superior Iron Company are repairing the old town hall, Ishpeming, for the occupancy of the resident managers as an office. The shipments of ore from this mine have closed for the season.

An extensive bed of No. 1 hematite has lately been developed in Pit No. 7 of the Jackson company. A few hundred tons were taken out and shipped during the past three or four weeks, and a face of clean ore is left from 30 to 40 feet in hight by some 50 feet in length. The ore seems to be entirely free from deleterious substance of any sort.

The Morgan Furnace is doing good work—turning out a daily average of about 30 tons of the very best brands of iron.

Mining operations at the Keystone are to be continued through the winter. The shipments of the mine for the season closed last week, were 3,300 tons which leaves a few hundred tons in stock. The mine we understand is looking well and will be in shape another season for a largely increased product.

G. S. Terry, Secretary of the proposed Knickbocker Iron Company, which was to control and operate the Green Bay mine was in town a few days since, and submitted to a forfeiture of the interests of that organization in the property, having as he claimed lost some $60,000 in the transaction. Since that Sam'l and Geo. Mitchell two as skillful miners as the district affords, have leased the mine and will soon commence work with a view to active mining the comming season. At the begining of the panic mining was suspended and the mine left in a bad condition and considerable stopping, repairing etc., will be required before advantageous mining can be commenced. We learn that it is the intention to employ a force of about 100 men during the coming season.

Ishpeming Items.

The Barnum House has been crowded with guests the past week.

Ropes & Co's aquariums are attracting considerable attention.—Go buy one.

The can can drew an over-crowded house on Saturday evening.

Pocms, choice pocms, are the order of the day.

The average Ishpeming man will dine on two fish balls and a ginger snap on the 25th, inst.

Our merchants report business as gradually reviving, and returning to its former sound basis.

Those delicious Florida oranges for sale at J. Ropes & Co's store makes one's mouth water for a taste.

Paul Haspill, an old resident of the place, died last week after a lingering illness of many months.

Now that King has one what will become of those—that is—on the bill you know.

Larry Gentis below purchasing cows. He proposes to run a milk sleigh during the winter.

Henrietta & Co and Austin & Co are making preprations for a grand display of Christmas beeves on the 25th, prox.

The Barnum House has received a new floor composed of Black walnut and maple giving quite a pleasant look to the place.

The inside of the Rock store has been somewhat beautified lately by the appearance of new chandeliers spread around at diferent places.

Where, oh where is that Iron Center man he should be interviewed with an instrument resembling a double barreled shot gun.

A cow belonging to Charles Smith, was transformed into jerked beef by a M., H. & O., locomotive a few days since for which Smith sued the com, any on Monday.

Dr. Townsend Heaton, of this city, received a missive from his home in the South a few days ago announcing the illness of his sister. It is hoped that nothing serious will ensue.

The M. H. & O. R. R., Co are actually repairing the road leading from the foot of the hill up to the depot in this city. Let it be recorded.

T. Tracey, formerly baggagemaster on the L'Anse train has been changed to the Marquette train and will hereafter sling baggage under the supervision of Matt McConnell.

King, formerly of the *Home* has gone to take part in resurrecting the dead *L'Anse Age*. He is joined by a man named Kenny. The new firm expect to issue a paper within two or three weeks under a new name.

Thanksgiving day will be observed on the 25th inst. To observe it in a becomming manner there should be a good supply of roast turkey and other eatables on the tables especially more of the former.

F. W. Anthony of Hancock, was in town last week purchasing horses to put on a stage line being superintended by him and which will shortly run from L'Anse to Houghton. Passengers favoring him with their patronage will be sure to find his stages always on time.

The school children and teacher were transferred to a photographer's plate one day last week. The picture will be on the market in a few days for sale, and those who have no *fac simile* of the "marms" can buy one and gaze long and ardently on the beautiful faces of the children.

Those who failed to attend the evening services at the Methodist church last Sunday missed a grand treat. The Sunday school children gave a concert and the pastor, Mr. Wilkinson, gave the lecture, which was very interesting to the older portion of the congregation as I of much good to the younger. We hope all were benefited.

"Gayke," at his post always, arouses his customers by personafing the mewing of cats, crying of babies, wailing of wolves and other choice music from a fiddle almost every day, after hearing music from a fiddle we would see a pig try to crawl under a gate and hear the dulcet pour out.

The Deer Lake Road bagnio was pretty well ventilated on Saturday night by a couple of Cornishmen. After completing the demolition of the proprietoress and furniture they set fire to the house and decamped. They were arrested and examined on Monday.

Some mischievous boys at Centerville (C. & N. W. R. R.) amused themselves by throwing stones through the windows of the passenger train one night last week, hitting and injuring a passenger not seriously out it might have been fatal. Such sinful cusses should be brought to justice and made to answer for their cowardly amusement.

Trains on the M., H. & O. R. R., run now as follows:

Going West 9 35, A. M. and 4 31 P. M.
Going East, 9 35, A. M. and 7 00 P. M.

All mixed trains. The freight train has e n l and d o the company not deem ing it necessary or expedient to run it this winter.

The story of the explosion reported some time since as occurring in the house of Napoleon Le Plant from a lamp accidently dopped into the stove seems to be taken with considerable allowance. It is vaguely hinted that an experimental neigh bor had been putting gun powder in exposed portions of his wood "[sic.]" but whether this had anything to do with portions of LePlant's stove going through the roof of the house is yet to be ascertained.

PERSONAL.—Mr. L. E. Osborne of the Superior Iron Co., this city, returned home last Tuesday evening from a trip to Cleveland, and elsewhere in Ohio.

E. F. Dasker formerly of Eagle Mills, this county, now of Appleton, Wis., was in town for a few days the past week and of course stopped at the Barnum last Wednesday.

Oscar Anderson will occupy the new building being built by Gylling on the 15th prox.

A. J. Scott of Hancock tarried over night in this burg last week.

M. Jenks of furniture and "bed room sets" fame returned from a visit to his home in New York state last Thursday looking much improved after his relaxation from business, which you know is so confining.

Hy. Smith he of the Barnum House, took a trip last week down to Appleton Wis., for his health, which has been somewhat impaired by late arrivals—as it were—

Bronson who lives on Eluclid avenue, this city being slightly intoxicated last Sunday evening was heard to say in the P. O., "Don't see (hic) how in thunder (hic) twont fit "He was trying to open the drawer with his store key.

Messrs Swift and Curry are in Colorado looking over their interests there in the silver mines.

A. A. Anderson, the enterprising jeweler is in Chicago, purchasing an additional stock of jewelry.

Marquette Items.

The particular improvement now going on is the re-macadamizing of Superior street from Front to Third. This is the widest street in the city except Washington. The material used is fine rock from Taylors' crushers and the work is being done in an excellent manner.

The law firm of Dalton & Mapes is dissolved—by consent. That is what each partner says.

Our lumber interests are certainly well looked after and the supply equal the demand. In addition to the Marquette lumber-company's mill which is run and controlled by Wetmore brother and Jno. H. Gillette Esq. A. R. Harlow has a gang of men at work getting out logs for his mill at Picket lake, ten miles above here under the immediate charge of John Finlapon, and Ald. Edward Fraser is running his Cherry Creek mills to their full capacity. Mr. Fraser will probably give employment through the winter to some sixty men. His establishment is quite an extensive one and he uses a large portion of his lumber himself. Mr. Fraser has built and sold something like thirty houses the past season and will be ready as soon as spring comes to go on again.

The Odd Fellows turned out in full ranks on Sunday to attend the funeral ceremonies of their deceased brother, John E. Eatle, whose remains were brought from Colorado for interment here. The funeral sermon was preached at the Methodist church.

The propellor Peerless, on her last trip, brought the largest load of miscellaneous freight to Lake Superior, that was ever locked through the Sault canal—Capt. McIntyre states that when the boat left Milwaukee there was hardly room to turn around in. By far the greater portion of the cargo was for points above.

The St. John the Baptist Society is the name of an organization in full working order in the city, the members of which are among the French population of which, as you are aware we have a large and respectable portion. The officers are, Joseph H. Primeau, Pres't, Joseph Bolduc, Vice Pres't, Peter Primea, Recording Secretary, H. L. Broulx, corresponding secretary. It is organized as a literary and benevolent society, and the character of its members and officers are a sufficient guaranty of its success. They propose giving a series of dances and entertainments, during the winter.

John L. Evans is the leader of a dancing school. Lessons at Schweitzer's Hall, twice a week.

Monday afternoon was taken up by Justice O'Keeffe and jury, in the trial of an assault and battery case, the parties being from the Dutch settlement in Chocolay township. It was a case of considerable interest to the contestants and the tallest kind of swearing and high toned legal eloquence was indulged in on both sides. Somehow or other the public manifested about the same feeling the woman had for her husband and the beat, and it was perhaps natural enough as the parties are notoriously quarrelsome. The accused who by testimony shown, and by his own admission whaled the complaint like blazes, was made happy by a verdict of "not guilty." Thereupon the defeated party commenced hunting around for materials for another suit which will be sure to come off the first time he comes down.

In your last weeks issue mention was made of a party of men going to look at the *Siberia* lead veins, north of Dead River. I wrote it Silver lead veins. My chorography is none of the best at times and especially when I am pressed for time as I almost always am, having lots of it on my hand. Taking the cue from this or some other word that has been dropped, the *Journal* here has it that parties have gone out to prospect on the old Holyoke property. My information was to the effect that a party were going to open out a transverse vein of silver lead some three miles east of Holyoke. This vein was discovered by A. A. McLeod, Esq., (now living in Duluth) some ten years since. It is on land owned by the Marquette and Houghton Mining Company—not the M. H. & O. R. R. Co.,—and the assays made of the mineral at that time showed a larger average percentage of silver than should be obtained from any of the mining properties that were then being worked in the district. If I am not mistaken Julius Ropes made one of the assays. The property is the west half of Section four, Town 48, N. of range 25 west.

Nearly all the merchants have pretty well in store their annual supply of winter goods and many of them have laid in heavily in the grocery line. Murray and Robins, August Machts and John T. McGregor, on Front street, J. P. Penfeld, on Superior, A. C. Shaw & son, and Hoton, on Washington, have each put in full stocks. Watson, Wetmore & Brothers, and Westlake & Bronson, all on Front. General merchandise: I. Newberger and S. M. Levy & Co. Front, clothing and gents furnishing good. J. S. Whiting, R. H. Rogers, and Sam'l Risdon—Pontiy Gance, confectionery, oysters &c. Reeding's—Coles and Halpins butchers. Dempley and John Pasker fish. F. H. Spear & Co., hay grain coal and provisions. The Marquette Coal Co., J. Pickands & Co. agts. Anthracite and bituminous coal. J. Peck ands heavy and shelf hardware, iron and steel, wire rope axes, mining tools, paints oils and cordage. B. Neidhart, tinware, hardware, tools, guns, cutlery &c. Hopkins stoves and hardware, and Scoville & Johnson hardware, cutlery, arms and ammunition stoves gas-fitters and plumbers. H. H. Stafford, and Jno. Crowley, drug and stationery and Thos. Meads with full line of clothing, toys, stationery school books and a full line of fancy goods and curiosities and a store full of goods. J. S. Brown and W. R. Wright, bakers and confectioners. Jacob Free baker and confectionery store and boots and shoes, Levy & Toobe boots and shoes, Rothschild & Bending, and Bardie & Heyn wines, liquors, tobacco and cigars. H. W. Jackson millinery and ladies turnishing goods. C. J. Jenkins and Hagor and Wallaster, furniture and upholstering in first-class style are amongst our leading firms and all seem to have plenty of business. Many of the concerns are running from early dawn until late in the evening busy all the time. Despite the cry of hard times it seems at least that trade was fully as good as usual. At a future time perhaps a full writing up of the several establishments will be in order.

The Marquette Brownstone Company will work a force of fifteen men through the winter. They will be engaged in stripping entirely. The past seasons operations have been satisfactory to all concerned and interested and the prospects of the company are now more favorable than ever. With constantly increasing demand, comes increasing facilities for quarrying and shipment, and the good quality of the stone is now so firmly established that it meets with the quickest sale of almost any put upon the market.

There has been another disappearance. This time the man left numerous mourners in the shape of unpaid workmen.

The Journal reported a former resident of the city as dead some weeks since—The individual writes to Marquette that he is still alive and would be kicking if he knew who it was that started the story.

Who stole the beer keg? That is the question now agitating the minds of the members of the common council. The "faucet" is also missing.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather was what might be called mixed, half rain and half snow. Friday was cast wind, south wind and west wind and all the other kinds including that blown off by the lawyers in the Chocolay granger assault and battery case. In the last instance it was not dead wind by any means.

Messrs. Culbert & Reed are making a lot of inside improvements on their boat and lay-by stable, preparatory for the coming winter's operations. They will in connection with their regular trade make occasional trips to Grand Island, Onota and Munising. Both are working hard and certainly are worthy of the success that seems, so far, to have been accorded to them.

If I take you to task again for improper reading of proof or rendering of words, perhaps you will deserve a full pardon on one. In a small sized item relating to the operations of an agent of the so called Iron Center who has been working in Green Bay, I wrote as plainly as usual "swandlers." Your comp has it "iron stilkirs." There may possibly be an intimate relationship.

Sam'l Risdon has leased the store in Harley's Block, formerly occupied by R. Toomey & Co. and opened out with a full line of poultry, eggs, butter, apples etc. Sam is a good boy and intends to enlarge his business at the earliest convenience. We wish him well.

If you want any beef, mutton, veal, or anything in the line of a first class meat market go to Norton's, where you can buy a pound as cheap as a side else Where. Meat by the quarter very cheap.

Sixteen and eighteen cents is too much to pay for meat while you can get the best surloin steak for 12 cents, roast, 10 cts, boiling 8 cts, at Norton's next door north of the Ogden House.

A characteristic feature of Wettstein's work is that when he undertakes to clean and overhaul your watches or clocks, you can see at a glance that it has been done and will labor under the impression that somehow or other you have come into the possession of a brand-new timer.

The ladies are beginning to realize that, though in a social point of view, Wettstein may be "below zero," as a repairer of jewelry he is simply immutable and without a peer.

Over 500 of the best watches of Marquette Co. have been given a new lease of life by Wettstein, during the past year and all doing their level best to regulate the sun, moon and stars.

"My son, deal only with men who advertise, you will never lose by it," said Ben Franklin, and those fully endorse him, who bring their work to Wettstein, the jeweler who has given his life to the study of his art, as they comprehend that only those so inclined to advertise and claim competition who have good cause to believe in the superiority of their work or their wares.

THE AUTHORS OF THE "SPELLING MANIA."—And now it is said that the publishers of Webster's Dictionaries are responsible for the recent "Spelling Bee" excitement. Whether this is true or not the spelling mania was a good thing, and it undoubtedly had a very excellent influence. Of all educational accomplishments, proper knowledge of the orthography of our own language is certainly the most desirable, and of all the deficiencies in our educational methods, that relating to this study is the most marked. And we were therefore glad to see that whether the excitement came about through the advertising efforts of the Webster publishers or not, one thing is quite clear, and that is that there is nothing that has helped to stimulate the wide-spread interest in the subject, or that is so neatly a Speller's *Vade Mecum* as Webster's Pocket Dictionary, sold for one dollar and to be of almost any dealer in books. It is a marvel of compactness, containing about three hundred illustrations, over eighteen thousand words, brief but comprehensive rules for spelling, a large number of words of Foreign languages, phrases proverbs, etc., in common use. It is neatly bound in Morocco, with tucks and gilt edges. If not otherwise obtainable it may be had by mail from the publishers Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York, by enclosing the price one dollar.

For 1 week only. One hundred more vests at 75 cents each, at Heyn's.

One week more will close those fine hats and caps at 50 cents on Heyn's cheap counter.

Still the rush continues at Heyn's cheap counter.

Mackinaw overcoats at cost at Heyn & Co's.

Mackinaw overcoats at cost at Heyn & Co's.

Clothing.

We shall open on Thursday a.m. an other invoice of those cheap suits and can offer a good suit for $10 00

" " "	12 00
" " "	15 00
"Fine"	18 00
"Nice"	20 00

Good suits of Boys clothing for $ 50 at the Iron Cliffs Co. Store.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of ready made clothing at Heyn & Co.

Mackinaw overcoats at cost at Heyn & Co's.

Mackinaw overcoats at cost at Heyn & Co's.

Leggings, nubias, shawls childrens' mits etc at Mitchell & St. Clair's.

Shirts of all kinds at Mitchell & St. Clair's.

Ladies if you want a warm pair of winter boots or shoes go to Mitchell & St. Clair's where you can get the worth of your money.

Mitchell & St. Clair are selling double grey blankets at $1 30 and first class white blankets at $400 and $4 50.

"Save your dollars" by going to Heyn & Co. to purchase goods is now the popular motto.

Can't do it—nohow—get prices lower than Heyn's.

Anything you want in the way of wearing apparel men or women—little or big children—may be had at the store of Heyn & Co.,—at prices too, that will make you ashamed to ask for a reduction.

REDUCTION.—From and after this date, until further notice, I will sell fresh beef of as good quality as can be found in the market, at my market on west Iron street (opposite Laughlin's) at the following rates:

Boiling pieces	8 cents
Roast........	12½ "
Steak (beef)........	15 "

Other meats will be sold at proportional reduced prices. Also different kinds of vegetables.

SAM'L COLLINS.

Negaunee, Oct. 13, 1875.

Give Heyn & Co a call and see if you cannot better your fortune and personal comfort by the investment of a few dollars in something to wear on your body head or feet.

Go to Heyn & Co., the "boss" clothiers for the best clothing at the most reasonable prices.

For men's and boy's clothing Go to Heyn's.

Go and see the goods displayed on Heyn's cheap counters.

We call special attention to Heyn & Co's great stock of [illegible]. They have on hand 100 sets consisting of mink, marten, fitches etc., all of which were made of [illegible] through the above-mentioned [illegible] price, at [illegible] by calling.

The Miner's Store

For Cash Only.

I wish to inform the public that since the adoption of a cash business, I can sell all kinds of groceries and provisions at a great reduction from former prices, and to lend much to sell at ordinary [illegible] the [illegible] Among the [illegible] are [illegible].

Flour, warranted	$6 ??
Pickels per dozen	12½ cents
Soap 13 and 14 bars for	$1 00
Butter in tubs	27 cents
Fresh roll butter, per pound	27 cents
Good syrup, per gal	80 cents
Syrup, No 1, per gal	$1 00

and all other articles in proportion. Give me a call. You can save from 10 to 20 per cent of your living expense.

C. KIRBIN,

Miner's store Case street.

A FEW FACTS

That you may depend upon if you trade at the

Red Front.

The Best and Freshest Goods may always be found there.

A Complete Stock of Groceries and Provisions always in Stock.

One Price to all—Rich or Poor.

The Store is now run by a firm who appreciate dull times, and are determined to figure as Low as Anyone.

Quality is never Sacrificed for Low Prices.

Call and Satisfy Yourself of THESE TRUTHS.

Probate Notice.

AT A COURT OF PROBATE HELD IN and for the County of Marquette [illegible]

[illegible]

By the Court, EDWARD ?. HARDY, Probate Judge.

Attorney, Filed E. S. B[illegible]

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Dean, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license and authority to me granted by the Hon. Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate in and for Marquette county, Michigan, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, [illegible]

ALEXANDER W. MAITLAND, Administrator.

Dated October 26th, 1875.

Execution Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of [illegible]

Dated October 5, 1875.

TIMOTHY DONOHUE, Under Sheriff.

W. P. HEALY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Rent.

THE JACKSON HOUSE centrally located in the [illegible]

GEORGE HIRSE.

Negaunee, Mich. Oct. 6, 1875.

For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE [illegible]

PATRICK CARNEY.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the County of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered [illegible]

Dated November 1, 1875.

CHARLES CROWLEY, Sheriff.

By TIMOTHY DONOHUE, Under Sheriff.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

Great Inducements.

We desire to announce that we have just opened a store next door to the Green Bay saloon, where we are offering all kinds of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, Gents Furnishing Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Etc., Etc.

All of which will be sold at a sacrifice from

Wholesale Cost.

Call and obtain prices before buying elsewhere.

Mitchell & St. Clair.

Negaunee, Oct. 27 1875.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SALOON FIXTURES & FURNITURE CO. [illegible]

R. BLACKLOSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Republic, - Mich.

Collections promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER McKAY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes.

[illegible]

J. W. SPEAR & CO

DEALER IN

Hard and Soft Coal,

GRAIN,

FEED,

FLOUR,

HAY,

OATS,

CORN

BRAN

MIDDLINGS,

LIME,

BRICK,

PLASTER

AND PLASTERING HAIR

[illegible]

ALSO

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND A

General Assortment

OF

MERCHANDISE GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices.

[illegible]

J. W. SPEAR & CO.

Negaunee, June 23d, 1871.

Negaunee and Ishpeming Stage Line.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE UNTIL further notice, [illegible]

Merchant Tailor!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

H. M. WOLLNER,

Having removed his stock to the store next to the Jackson House, Iron street, has there opened one of the finest stocks of

FRENCH,

ENGLISH, and

AMERICAN CLOTHS

Ever shown in the place.

Keeping posted in the styles I am ready at all times to manufacture fashionable garments on the shortest notice.

Prices Always Reasonable.

Call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. M. WOLLNER.

Negaunee, Mich., Aug. 1st, 1875.

New Boot & Shoe Shop,

R. M. GREENFIELD,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS and SHOES.

All work done in the neatest and most durable manner.

REPAIRING

of all kinds neatly and promptly done. Shop on Iron street. [illegible]

Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

OF THE [illegible]

[illegible]

KEMP'S

Fever and Ague Pills.

[illegible]

1875. 1875.

Lake Superior

PEOPLE'S LINE

of Steamers.

Peerless, Capt. Alex McIntyre,

J. L. Hurd, Capt. [illegible]

Norman, Capt. John McLeod.

The above named steamers will [illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & Duluth,

[illegible]

Leopold & Austrian.

[illegible]

F. B. SPEAR & Co.,

[illegible]

Go and See The Elegant

New Stock of

SILVER WARE

—at—

ED. GIRZIKOWSKI'S.

It embraces all the latest and best styles in the line.

He has also just received a full line of all kinds of the Celebrated

American Sewing Machines,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

HENDERSON & [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible]

THE OLD

Rock Store!

Ishpeming.

FULL NEW STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

In many lines we have ESPECIAL BARGAINS, and assure customers of very favorable bargains in Everything.

We can do you good in Dress Goods, [illegible], Underwear, Cloths, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths, [illegible], Furnishing Goods, Fur, Buck Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Crockery and Glassware, [illegible] WINTER APPLES! [illegible] Lunch and Market Baskets, Overcoats, Trunks and Satchels, Groceries, Provisions, [illegible], Etc.

MYRES & BIGELOW.

THE NEWS.

Personal.

Gen. Schenck, in a letter to the London *Times* exposes the sale of honorary degrees by fictitious universities in America.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, ex-M. C. from Rhode Island, and originator of the civil service reform, died at his residence, Cumberland Hill R. I., last week.

The names of Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West were recently dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church, on the ground of continual absence, to which the lady, through her attorney, Roger A. Pryor, entered a protest, stating that she stood ready to discharge all the duties of a member, consistent with her knowledge of the adultery of the pastor—which she knew to be a fact through Mr. Beecher's confession to her and his false swearing with regard to it.

Weston of New York, and O'Leary, of Chicago, have agreed to walk for six days in the latter city. No wager has been made, but a purse of a large amount will be given to whoever walks the greatest number of miles.

The President has removed ex-Senator H. R. Pease as Postmaster at Vicksburg Miss., and appointed John B. Raymond in his stead.

Ben Butler and Dan Voorhees have been retained as counsel by some of the alleged fraudulent whisky distillers in Missouri.

Patrick J. Walsh has been condemned to death by the United Irishmen Redivivi, at New York. He is the third of these "tried and convicted traitors."

General.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office calls attention to the fact that some of the extreme Western railroads have succeeded in selling in the aggregate many thousand acres of worthless lands to immigrants under the representation that the soil was very productive, when they knew that the land was unfit for farming purposes.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, importations of hides and cattle from England are prohibited for the present, in consequence of the cattle disease prevailing in that country.

It is alleged that a committee of the Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers will examine into the charges against Mr. Beecher, and report whether the association ought to retain that gentleman in its membership.

Interest in the great revival at Brooklyn is gradually dying out, and the efforts of Brothers Moody and Sankey have not resulted in much good to the cause of religion. The worldly-minded are deserting the Tabernacle, and the number of attendants is decreasing daily.

All persons engaged in "ageing" spirits—that is, making whisky older than it ought to be—have been decided to be rectifiers, and subject to taxation as such.

Seventeen unauthorized persons found in the Black Hills were recently brought into Fort Laramie by Capt. Pollock, of the U. S. army.

A resume of the operations of the government against the whisky ring at St. Louis shows that during the last three years about $3,000,000 has been stolen by the guilty parties. The property seized will bring $500,000, which, together with the forfeited bonds of distillers and gaugers, brings the Treasury Department about $1,550,000. Chicago and Milwaukee will realize like amounts, making the government $3,500,000 richer than it would be had there been no prosecutions. There will probably be 100 convictions in all.

The brig Palo Alto recently arrived at New York, bringing four of the crew of the brig Helen G. Rich, which was lost on the Damos Key, off the coast of Cuba, Sept. 25. The Key is an uninhabited rock, and the sailors in exploring it found the sunken hull of an iron vessel and the bodies of four seamen, evidently starved to death.

Recruiting for the Spanish army in Cuba is being carried on in New York. Fifty acres of land and $100 in gold is the bounty offered.

Crime and Criminals.

The firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, will be compelled to stand trial upon an indictment charging complicity in enormous frauds on the Revenue Department in the matter of silk smuggling.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has signed the death warrants of six men who are to be executed this month. Two of the criminals are white, and four colored.

A new issue has been raised in the Tweed $6,000,000 case, which will have the effect of throwing the case over until next term.

Burglars effected an entrance into the First National Bank of Pittston Pa., one night last week, and robbed the vault of $40,000 in bonds and money.

Near Greentown, Howard county, Ind., was perpetrated a shocking murder last week. A man named David Robinson, in a fit of insanity, it is supposed, attempted the killing of his entire family, and succeeded in butchering a young son and daughter, and badly wounding his eldest, a boy of eight, who was shot in the face. He fired at his wife, but fortunately missed her. Next morning Robinson's body was found on a railroad track near Jackson station, where he had either fallen or jumped from a freight train.

United States troops at Camp Contentment, on the Sweetwater river, I. T., recently captured and broke up a band of cut-throats and horse-thieves operating in that vicinity. The gang had stolen fifty government mules, and were on their way to New Mexico.

The widow of Chas. Jagaw, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was recently killed by a railroad accident, at Morrison, Ill., claims that her husband was foully dealt with, in order to prevent his disclosing some damaging facts concerning the whisky frauds in Missouri.

A dozen or more of the students of Dartmouth College have been arrested at Plymouth, N. H., for disorderly conduct in breaking the windows of J. B. Parker's book auction store. They were arrested while in bed, and in the morning an effort was made to rescue them by 400 yelling collegians, who were unsuccessful, however.

A five-dollar counterfeit National Bank note, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Galena, Ill., was recently discovered by one of the lady counters at the Treasury Department. It is quite a good counterfeit, and seems to have been considerably used, but there is no such bank in existence.

Henry R. Mann, Treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., for the last fifteen years, has proved a defaulter; $140,000 is the amount stolen.

The watchman in the Tecumseh Mill, at Fall River, Mass., found an unknown man secreted in the building the other night, with some inflammable matter strewn about, evidently preparing for an incendiary fire. After a struggle the man escaped, carrying off the watchman's revolver.

Joseph Lick, husband of Ulrica Lick, who was murdered at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1, 1874, has been arrested on complaint of Theo. Hayes, son of the murdered woman, charging him with the murder of two infants, twins, born three days after Lick's marriage to Mrs. Hayes, in May, 1874. Mr. Lick asserts his innocence, and claims that the charge against him is made through animosity. He says the children were born dead.

A half-breed citizen of the Indian Territory demanded payment for the accidental burning of a part of a fence from Mr. Jacob Satterling, near Chicote Station, twenty miles from Muskogee, one day last week, and because Mr. Satterling was unable to comply at the time, the half-breed killed him and another white man named Casey.

Fires and Casualties.

The Realsberg arsenal, in Prussia, was nearly destroyed by fire a few days ago. The total loss is estimated at over $5,000,000. Forty thousand rifles were rendered useless.

Fallen Goodbar, a leading merchant of Memphis was shot and severely wounded in the face by J. A. Omberg, a bank teller, one night last week. Omberg thought Mr. Goodbar was a garroter and very much regrets the occurrence.

In a recent fire among some frame shanties at Washington three colored children were burned to death.

The village of Whitehall N. Y., was almost totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. Neighboring towns in New York and Vermont were telegraphed to for aid.

Accounts are received from San Francisco of a terrible steamship disaster on the Pacific coast. The steamer Pacific, bound from Victoria to San Francisco, foundered forty miles south of Cape Flattery, and the passengers and crew, numbering 108 persons, with but one exception, were lost. The solitary survivor floated on the pilot-house for thirty-eight hours, and was finally rescued by a sailing vessel.

The steamer City of Waco, running between New York and Galveston, was burned to the water's edge on Monday night, Nov. 8, while anchored off the latter port. There was a storm raging at the time, and a heavy rolling sea. The passengers and crew took to the boats in the darkness, and it is supposed were blown out to sea or swamped, as nothing has since been learned of their fate. The steamer carried a crew of thirty men and her passenger list numbered twenty, of whom not a soul is known to have reached shore. The sea was running so high at the time of the disaster that no assistance could be rendered by the vessels lying near by. There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the origin of the fire. Some think the ship was struck by lightning, and, having a considerable quantity of oil on board, the flames could not be extinguished.

Financial and Industrial.

Internal revenue collections since July 1 have been at the rate of $117,000,000. As this period covers a dull portion of the year, it is estimated at the Department that on this basis the receipts for the year will be $125,000,000.

This year's crops in Russia were a failure Never before, it is asserted, has the failure of harvesting been so general in that empire, and there are serious apprehensions of a famine.

The failure of Dr. Strousberg, the great German railroad contractor, seriously threatens Russian commercial credit. Many failures have already occurred. The banks are in a state of fear, which reacts on the London money-market.

One of the largest cap and fur manufacturing firms in New York city, that of Lewis J. Phillips & Co., failed last week. During the months of September and October Mr. Phillips transferred property worth $1,560,000 to his mother.

It is estimated by special agents of the Treasury that the government is defrauded of $2,000,000 annually by bogus pensioners, chiefly in the West. There is no way to punish such swindlers except by dropping them from the rolls.

Owing to the late competition between the cable companies the charge of seventy-five cents per word in gold has been agreed upon.

The firm of Haight, Hoyt & Co., engaged in the manufacture of hats and caps, at New York, failed last week, with liabilities at $750,000.

Egyptian finances are in a badly muddled condition, and the Khedive has sent to England for a brace of experts to help him straighten out money matters.

Railroad Intelligence.

The Kansas and Missouri bridge that spans the river at Leavenworth, Kan., has been placed in the hands of receivers.

Political.

The result of the State elections held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, may be briefly summed up as follows. In Massachusetts the Republican State ticket, headed by Alexander H. Rice for Governor, is elected by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority. In Pennsylvania, Gov. Hartranft, Republican, is re-elected by upwards of 20,000 majority. In New York, the Democratic State ticket is elected by a majority of 10,000 or 12,000. The Legislature is Republican. In New York city the Tammany ticket was slaughtered, nearly all the local anti-Tammany candidates being elected. The notorious Brooklyn ring, headed by "Boss" McLaughlin, was also routed, thousands of Democrats uniting with the Republicans to accomplish this result. The contest in Wisconsin was very close. Ludington, Republican, is elected Governor by a very small majority. The vote on minor State offices is almost evenly balanced, and it will probably require the official count to determine who are elected. In New Jersey the election was for members of the Legislature, and resulted favorably to the Republicans. The new Legislature stands Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats; the House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats. In Maryland, John Lee Carroll, Democrat, is elected Governor by a large majority. Mississippi was carried by the Democracy by a small majority, both Houses of the Legislature being Democratic by a decided majority. Lamar, Singleton, Hooker and Money, all Democrats, are elected to Congress. In Minnesota, Pillsbury, Republican, is elected Governor by about 5,000 majority. In Kansas the balloting was for members of the Legislature. The Republicans have a majority of two-thirds on joint ballot in that body. Virginia also elected a Legislature which is Democratic by about the usual majority. In Illinois the election was for municipal and county officers, and only a local interest was taken in the contest. The Republicans carried Chicago and Cook county by a small majority, defeating what was known as the "Hesing ring," under the name of "Opposition." Many Democrats voted with the Republicans.

Upon the meeting of the Mississippi Legislature in January, it is reported, the Democrats will proceed to impeach Gov. Ames and the Lieutenant-Governor. Among the charges to be preferred against the colored Lieutenant-Governor is one that he pardoned a murderer before he was tried. Should these officers be removed the Democratic President of the State Senate will become Governor.

Mr. Pinchback is making another effort to be admitted to the Senate on the reassembling of Congress. When the Louisiana Legislature meets in January it will proceed to elect a Senator, and as this body has been recognized as legal, the new Senator's claims will be stronger than Pinchback's. The place is a desirable one, as the back pay due since 1873 will amount to over $20,000.

Foreign.

It is reported that the Northern Powers of Europe will interfere in the Eastern question, and insist upon Turkey according needed reforms to the insurgent States. Count Andrassy, the Austrian Prime Minister, will draw up and present to the Sublime Porte the propositions agreed upon.

The loss of property by the fire at Iquique, Peru last month, will exceed $5,000,000.

The British Admiralty, it is said, will withdraw its fugitive-slave circular, and issue new instructions to the navy officers.

Russia threatens intervention in behalf of the Turkish Christians.

The proprietors of the London *Times* have been sued for libel because they denounced the operations of the Co-operative Credit Bank as a swindle on the public.

The port of Boulogne, France, was recently closed by a sunken steamer, causing a loss to the fishermen of $8,000 daily.

The Prince of Wales has arrived safely at Bombay.

The native chiefs have resisted the authority of the British officials in the Straits settlement of the Malay peninsula, about Perak and Penang, Singapore, India. Mr. Birch, the Minister Resident was killed there some time since, and the Malay Princes are striving to drive the British out of the country.

Late news received at Boston is to the effect that two brigs and four schooners were lost with all on board during the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage at Jacmel, Navassa, Jamaica, and St. Iago.

More letters have been received from Stanley, the African explorer, describing his examination of the shores of the Victoria Niyanza. They confirm Speke's view that the great lake is one body of water, and not a series of small lakes, as held by Dr. Livingstone.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

Five years of age is the dividing line between the junior and the elder dead. Half the yearly deaths in New York are of children under 5. There are 120,000 children in New York; of these as many die as of the 1,000,000 grown inhabitants. The mortality of one tenth the whole populace, and that the helpless tenth, is equal to the nine-tenths remaining. Well does the physician say that if such mortality existed among sheep the country would be alarmed. It is not so with the little children, of whom three-fourths of the one-half we have cited die under 1 year old. The nursery, therefore, and the mother must be at fault.—*Sanitarian Magazine.*

Nearly 660,000 persons were employed during last year in and about the coal, fire clay, iron stone, and shale mines of Great Britain and Ireland, about four-fifths of whom were occupied under ground.

DEVOURED BY CANNIBALS.

The Crews of Three Ships Killed and Eaten by Natives of the Auckland Islands—A Horrible Story.

A year ago last February the bark Jewess, of Boston, sailed from New South Wales in the direction of the Auckland Islands, a group which lies in the South Pacific Ocean near New Zealand. A few days later the Boston bark Delia M. Long and an English bark, name unknown, followed on the same course. No tidings of the two Boston vessels were received till recently, when Capt. Bremer, of Biddeford, Me., of the bark Marathon, New York, returning from a voyage around the world, brought back a terrible story in regard to them. At one of the ports at which he stopped he had fallen in with a sailor, or some one who knew him, who purported to be the sole survivor of the three crews. The vessels, he said, had become becalmed in the vicinity of the Auckland Islands, and laid there together several days. They were boarded at night by cannibals, who came in large numbers, overpowered the crews, plundered the ships, and scuttled them. The men were carried prisoners to the shore and furnished food for the horrible feast of their captors. No particulars of the fight or of the survivors' escape were obtained, but the facts are pretty well authenticated, and the long absence of the vessels furnishes good ground for believing that the story may be true. The survivor was one of the crew of the Jewess, and he is said to have related that the surprise was complete—the vessels being some distance from land, and no signs of enemies having been seen. The usual precaution taken when a ship is becalmed in the vicinity of land inhabited by savages is to drive sharp nails, placed closely together, through boards, which are placed over the decks, and fastened firmly down, leaving the sharp iron points sticking up. It is then impossible for the barefooted savages to step upon the deck, and they are shot off at leisure. This precaution was not taken on board the Jewess, the survivor said, because no danger was suspected. It is understood that no ship of the United States Navy is now stationed in the South Seas, or within reasonable distance of the vicinity where the terrible tragedy is credited as having been enacted. The Jewess was nearly 500 tons burden. Capt. Mayo, of Chelsea, was the managing owner, and Mark Googins, of East Boston, Caleb Eaton, and Frank Lane were part owners. Frank Lewis, of East Boston, was one of the mates on the three vessels. There were probably thirty men, but the names of any cannot be ascertained, most of them having been shipped in foreign ports. Time will probably bring to light fuller particulars of their horrible fate.

Something for Everybody.

Every stone for grinding tools should be provided with a rest, and apprentices should be taught how to use it.

New Indication of Death.—A medical practitioner proposes, as a method to ascertain death, to inject a drop of ammonia beneath the skin, when, if there be life, a red spot appears, but if death, no effect is produced.

Light as a Mechanical Motor.—Wm. Crookes. F. R. S., has recently performed several experiments with an apparatus called the "radiometer," which prove that light, apart from heat, may be employed as a mechanical motor.

A Paper Substitute for Leather.—An Australian chemist subjects the so-called parchment paper to a process which renders it pliable and supple, and exactly similar to leather in color and gloss. It may be used as a substitute for, and is especially appropriate for book-binding, as it resists wear, does not soil, and is impervious to wet.

To Restore Gold on Silver Lace.—When gold or silver lace happens to be tarnished, the best liquor that can be used for restoring its luster is spirits of wine; it should be warmed before it is applied to the tarnished spot. This application will preserve the color of the silk or embroidery.

Stamping Ink.—An excellent stamping ink that dries rapidly and is free from grease may be cheaply prepared, according to Muller, by dissolving one part of crystallized, so-called, red aniline violet in 30 parts of alcohol, and adding 30 parts of glycerine to the solution. This colored liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

How to Make Safes Safe.—The following hints for the use of safes, and of what should be put in them, are vouched for by good authority. Avoid fancy colored inks, as they are more liable to be obliterated by heat when the safe is under fire. The black inks are better. Lead pencil will stand the heat better than either, even when the paper is black. Do not put the most valuable account books at the sides of the safe, as the heat coming from the outside will affect them first. Crowd the books from the sides to the center of the safe for the purpose of making them tight together, as in this condition they will stand the heat much longer. Wood drawers are preferable to iron for cash boxes, and for small valuable papers, as wood is a non-conductor of heat and iron a good conductor. Never use in a safe a leather wallet as a receptacle for valuable papers, as boiling water, heated 212 degrees, will crisp and curl it, convert it into a gluey substance and destroy the papers. When a safe has been under fire send for an expert to open it.

A Plea for Late Suppers.

A Paris correspondent, who has fallen, doubtless, into the European practice of eating late suppers, says it is a mistake to suppose the medical faculty hostile to sleep following supper. He discussed the question recently with an able physician, who said to him:

There is nothing more absurd than to pretend 'tis unhealthy to sleep immediately after the day's last meal. Is not man an animal? Do not animals, without exception, sleep immediately after eating? Do we not feel like sleeping after each day's last meal? and is it not by an effort that we shake off sleep? Evidently the body yearns for sleep. Exercise immediately after every meal is pernicious. Rest is healthful. What rest can compare with sleep, which reposes the mind, the lungs, the heart? See the peasants. No persons enjoy better health than they do. Supper is the best meal of their day. No sooner have they supped than they go to bed. Look at the actors. There was Rubini. He dined at three, went to his dressing-room in the Italian Opera-House, and slept till the theater opened its doors. At midnight he supped heartily, and straight to bed he went. He died of sheer old age. You know Mons. Thiers' habits? The moment dinner ends he stretches himself out to sleep, and sleeps an hour. The truth is, if you look about you there will be found that the great majority of men go to sleep immediately after making their best meal. You certainly never saw anywhere in the world healthier or stronger women than those of the great markets. What is their rule of life? Dinner and to bed. Take another, the very opposite class—astronomers. They keep late hours. Their best meal is taken when the stars say good-night. Then they go to sleep. Did you ever hear of an astronomer dying under 100? The great majority of servants and mechanics go to sleep immediately after taking their best meal. They are right. They obey Nature's voice, which always gives judicial counsel.

An "Honorable" Forger.

Mr. Lucius W. Pond, of Worcester, Mass., who prefixed Honorable to his name, has been lamented for some weeks past as a prominent addition to the list of unaccountable disappearances. His absence is now regretted by the large number of persons whom he swindled. His custom was to remove by some chemical preparation all the writing on notes in his possession except the signatures, and fill them up with increased amounts. The microscope has now revealed the trickery that was perpetrated, suspicion having been previously excited by people finding their names affixed to notes which they were certain they never engaged to pay. Out of notes to the amount of $30,000, only one genuine one has been found. One, curiously enough, had been altered from $1,000 to $500. It is now known that two or three years ago a man visited Worcester for the sake of selling an acid to remove blots and wrong figures from account books. Bank men at once felt that it might be used for nefarious purposes. It also proved to be so exceedingly volatile that it was not deemed profitable to keep it on sale. It is conjectured that Pond must have bought some of the stuff. It has been supposed that he jumped, or was thrown from a Long Island Sound steamer, and some still think that such was his fate. There are rumors, however, that he is at Hamilton, Ont., and is insane.

Mr. Pond was a prominent man in Worcester, and was something of a politician, having served at least one term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was an extensive manufacturer, and had been esteemed as a man of integrity.

Wonderful Memories.

Pliny says that Cyrus had a memory so prodigious that he could name every officer and soldier in his armies; and that Lucius Scipio knew every Roman citizen by name when that city contained more than 200,000 capable of bearing arms. Seneca speaks of a friend, Pontius Latro, who could repeat verbatim all the speeches he had heard declaimed by the Roman orators. It is said that Joseph Scaliger committed to memory both the Iliad and the Odyssey in twenty-one days. Sir William Hamilton tells us of a young Corsican of good family who had gone to Padua to study civil law, in which he soon distinguished himself. "He was a frequent visitor at the house and gardens of Muretus, who, having heard that he possessed a remarkable art or faculty of memory, though incredulous in regard to reports, took occasion to request from him a specimen of his power. He at once agreed; and, having adjourned with a considerable party of distinguished auditors into a saloon, Muretus began to dictate words, Latin, Greek, barbarous, significant and non-significant, disjointed and connected, until he wearied himself, the young man who wrote them down, and the audience who were present; 'we were all,' he says, 'marvelously tired.' The Corsican alone was the one of the whole company alert and fresh, and continually desired Muretus for more words, who declared he would be more than satisfied if he could repeat the half of what he had taken down, and at length he ceased. The young man, with his gaze fixed upon the ground, stood silent for a brief season; and then says Muretus, 'Vidi facinus mirificissimum.' Having begun to speak, he absolutely repeated the whole words in the same order in which they had been delivered, without the slightest hesitation; then, commencing from the last, he repeated them backward till he came to the first. Then, again, so that he spoke the first, the third, the fifth, and so on; did this in any order that was asked, and all without the slightest error. Having subsequently become familiarly acquainted with him, I have had other and frequent experience of his power. He assured me (and he had nothing of the boaster in him) that he could recite in the manner I have mentioned to the amount of 36,000 words. And what is more wonderful, they all so adhered to the mind, that after a year's interval he could repeat them without trouble. I know, from having tried him, he could do so after considerable time."—*Scribner for November.*

The Williamson County (Ill.) Ku-Klux.

A letter from Marion, Williamson county, Ill., says: "The Circuit Court term, which commenced Oct. 14 and terminated the 21st, was the most important in its results ever held in this section of the country. A synopsis of what has been accomplished in the land of the vendetta is herewith appended. A nolle-pros. was entered in the case of Fielding Henderson, charged with the killing of Vincent Hinchecliffe, for lack of evidence. P. Henderson, convicted of malicious mischief, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Three charges of assault to kill Capt. George W. Sisney against Timothy Coyle were dismissed, the confession of Marshall Crain having exonerated him. Milton Baxter, charged with murdering Vincent Hinchecliffe, gave bail in the sum of $3,000, and had his case continued. In the case of the State vs. William J. Crain, alias "Big Jeff Crain," alias "Black Bill Crain," and Nash W. Crain, alias "Yellow Bill Crain," for the murder of William Spence, the first was granted a change of venue to Alexander county, and will be tried in January. "Yellow Bill" was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Marshall Crain, who pleaded guilty to the murder of William Spence, and is now under sentence of death, has been very penitent, and his cries are constantly heard by those in proximity to his cell. He now entertains the hope that he can purify his soul by embracing religion. He held up with remarkable courage until Friday last, when he broke down completely, and confessed he was not only the assassin of William Spence but also of Capt. Sisney, and that he swore against Baker to save his own life. On the day mentioned he had George Sisney, Jr., called to his cell, and told him that he was the murderer of his father. He prostrated himself before the young man, and asked his forgiveness. Sisney replied that he could not forgive the murderer of his father, as forgiveness for such a crime would be unnatural. Crain remarked that he was not in his right mind when he committed the deed."

National Finances.

The annual report of Treasurer New will contain the following statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year 1875:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$157,167,722 35
Internal revenue	110,007,493 58
Lands	1,413,640 17
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195 00
Total net revenues	$288,000,051 10
Public debt funded, 1881	96,305,700 00
United States notes	103,907,956 00
Fractional currency	36,612,800 00
Gold certificates	70,250,100 00
Gold certificates of deposit, United States notes	80,695,000 00
Total net receipts	$675,971,607 10
EXPENDITURES.	
Customs	$19,713,797 36
Internal revenue	5,168,613 31
Interior and civil	4,357,535 35
Treasury proper	33,643,262 42
Diplomatic	3,199,220 84
Quarterly salaries	564,517 65
Judiciary	3,893,945 99
Net civil and miscellaneous expenditures	71,070,702 98
War Department	41,120,645 28
Navy Department	21,497,626 27
Interior Department	37,840,873 64
Public debt interest	10,309,544 57
Total net expenditures	$274,623,392 34
PUBLIC DEBT.	
Redemption of bonds	$101,550,920 00
Redemption of United States notes	410,143,001 00
Redemption of national currency	40,364,671 48
Redemption of gold certificates	71,278,900 00
Redemption of certificates of deposit, United States notes	81,040,000 00
Total, including items on account of public debt	$682,000,885 32
Balance of covered money June 30, 1875	144,702,416 4

An Unpleasant Predicament.

James Hewson and Raymond Hunter, of Watervliet Centre, N. Y., were digging a well recently. They drilled a hole through the rock 12 inches in depth, crammed the powder in, applied the torch to the fuse, and shouted to the boy above at the windlass to haul them up. But that youth was not at his post; they cried louder, but there was no response. They became desperate, and one of them thought to draw the fuse out of the hole, but it was too late. They now saw that their only hope of escape was to get out of the hole, and they must do it in less than a minute, as the fuse would be nearly burned up by that time. They once again shouted at the top of their voices, and were rewarded by seeing the boy at the windlass, and he began to haul them up as fast as he could. Before they were half way up the blast went off, knocking them out of the bucket, and they fell insensible. The windlass was also knocked off by a rock, and fell, striking the insensible body of Hewson. A man was lowered and found the two men at the bottom of the well, with nearly 18 inches of water over them. Hunter's skull was fractured. Hewson was not much hurt.

Dickens, in his "American Notes," published thirty years ago, described a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, whose solitary confinement the great novelist lamented. This person, Charles Landheimer, still lives, at the age of 75. He has just been sent back to his old headquarters for the sixth time, for the offense of stealing—a passion which has kept him in jail for more than half of his life.

A TEMPERANCE TRACT.

Some years ago a story, supposed to be one of those convenient, made-up stories which help to fill out the bottom of a newspaper column, went the rounds of the press, and died away at last in the extreme rural districts, about the spontaneous burning up of an old Tennessee toper. It was said that he put a coal of fire upon his pipe to light it, and while in the act of blowing the coal to ignite the tobacco his breath took fire, a kind of blue flame and dense smoke curled up, and in a minute or two the smoke cleared away, and all that was left of toper, pipe, breath and all was a heap of ashes.

Nobody seriously believed the story of the Tennessee toper, and yet when one comes to look into the matter he will find that in different parts of the civilized world cases of spontaneous combustion of the living human body are on record which are as well authenticated as the battle of Bunker Hill. Medical men have been acquainted with such facts for years. Moreover, cases in which persons have thus anticipated purgatory, and at the same time disposed of their bodies by involuntary self cremation, are by no means so uncommon as one might suppose. Various medical books mention numbers and numbers of them, about which there can be no shadow of doubt.

The cause of such an extraordinary phenomenon as the spontaneous burning up of a live human being was at first an impenetrable mystery. Juries summoned in these cases readily arrived at the nearest and easiest way out of the difficulty, and decided that it came by a "visitation of God;" and even now, when visitations of God are not supposed to be so frequent as they used to be, the mystery of spontaneous combustion is not yet wholly solved by science. This much is certain, however: it occurs in elderly persons of intemperate habits. Both very lean and very fat drunkards are liable to be burnt up. Thirdly, women particularly are apt to be taken out of the world in this awful manner.

Death from spontaneous combustion, or, as it used to be called, "preternatural combustion by visitation of God," is almost instantaneous. One moment the unfortunate individual is a live human being; the next moment he is a heap of ashes and a bad smell, with perhaps an item or two of a half-consumed head or foot left to tell what had been. There is but one well-established instance in which the spontaneously consumed person lived long enough to narrate how he was attacked. That individual was a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bertholi.

Father Bertholi retired to bed one evening in the house of a relative. A few moments after, "a strange noise, mingled with cries, was heard from the room." The people of the house rushed in, and beheld Father Bertholi standing on the floor, surrounded by a strange, flickering flame, which receded as they came near, like a will-o'-the-wisp. A surgeon was called, who found the skin of the right arm and of the back loosened and hanging down.

The patient lived four days, and died in a most horrible manner, too horrible to describe. The only account he could give of the attack was that he had suddenly felt a blow upon the right arm, as if he had suddenly been struck with a club. On looking at his arm he saw a spark of fire hanging to his sleeve, which instantly was burnt off his arm. His cap was also burnt off, while his hair was not even scorched. In this case there was no fire or light in the room.

One case of "preternatural combustion," which occurred something over sixty years ago, served an excellent purpose to our good friends the Methodists, who printed it far and wide and made a truly awful example of it. The medical man who records this case is at pains to state in the beginning that he does not depend solely for his facts upon the *Methodist Magazine*, or even upon the Wesleyan minister who first told the story, but that it was confirmed from other sources. The story of this truly awful example is about thus:

Near 2 o'clock one night the keeper of an alms-house in Limerick was awakened by one of the inmates in great alarm. There was something fearful going on in his room, the person said. The keeper, Mr. O'Neil, hastened to the spot, and found lying in the middle of the floor a burning human body, which was all over of the color of a red hot coal. In the ceiling just above was a large hole, on fire around the edges, through which it appeared that the fiery red-hot body had burned its way and dropped down into the room of the inmate below. The person occupying the room above was an old woman named Mrs. Peacocke, who was not only a hardened sinner, but an inveterate drunkard besides. Mr. O'Neil rushed up stairs and burst open this hardened old sinner's door. In this room he found to his consternation no Mrs. Peacocke, but only a hole in the floor through which Mrs. Peacocke had burned her way to the nether regions.

What only added to this horror was that in Mrs. Peacocke's room there was found no sign of candle, candlestick or fire, except a few coals which had been raked together and covered with ashes, to keep in through the night, and which remained undisturbed and uncovered in the grate. It was clear as daylight that the fire could not have been communicated from these coals. What was it then? There was but one explanation. In the morning the Mayor of the city, several ministers and other honorable-standing and veracious gentlemen visited the scene and decided to the complete satisfaction of all parties that since there was no sign of her having caught fire from anything in her room, and "the extraordinary circumstance of no part of the room being burned except the center of it, through which she had fallen, added to the well authenticated circumstance of her recent diabolical imprecations and lies, obliged every observer to resolve so awful an event into the visitation of God's judgment in the punishment of a daring and persevering sinner."

When any flame is observed about these spontaneously burning human bodies, it appears like the flame of alcohol, blue, flickering, very difficult to extinguish by water, and not readily communicated to other bodies, even when they are inflammable. Often, indeed, extraordinary to relate, the person's clothing has been found wholly uninjured, while the person inside the clothing was burnt to a cinder. The body itself is usually entirely consumed, while the head and portions of the limbs are sometimes left untouched. The maid of Cornelia Bandi, an elderly Italian Countess, went into her mistress' room to wake her up, one morning. She found no mistress, but upon the floor, a little distance from the bed, lay a heap of ashes, and in this dreadful heap of ashes some little parts of the head, eyes and arms of the unhappy Countess. This lady had been constantly in the habit of bathing her body with camphorated spirit of wine.

All over the room and furniture where the Countess had been consumed, there was a greasy, sooty deposit. This moist, disagreeable deposit of soot, and an offensive odor of burnt meat, always attend and result from the spontaneous combustion of a human body. An examination of the blood of these unfortunates—that is, where there is any blood left to examine—shows that a considerable quantity is mingled with the watery part of the blood.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Dublin, relates that in the family of one of his parishioners, resided an old woman who, with her daughter, was in the habit of going to bed in a state of intoxication every night. The two slept in the same bed. The old woman, for some days, had been drinking more ardent spirits than usual, when one morning the family were awakened by a horrible smelling smoke. They hastened to the apartment of the two women, and found the body of the old woman black as a cinder, and smoking all over. She was quite dead when they reached her, and almost entirely consumed, while neither her daughter, who was beside her, nor any of the bed clothing was injured in the slightest degree.

One poor lady was awfully overtaken in the midst of a matrimonial squabble. One night her husband came home late from a party, and the two quarreled violently, both being in a state of intoxication. The wife insisted upon sitting up, the husband upon going to bed. She persisted in her determination, whereupon her husband vowed that if she would sit up, she should sit up in the dark, and so took her candle away and left her.

Next morning the maid-servant, opening the windows of the back parlor, perceived something in her mistress' arm chair. She thought at first it had been put there by her mistress' son, as a scare-crow to frighten her. Going nearer, however, she was suddenly horror-struck to find that this awful "something" was the remains of her hapless mistress. The trunk of her body was entirely consumed, while her upper and lower extremities were not injured. The trunkless head, with the hair in curl papers, was still leaning upon the right hand and against the wall. The face was slightly scorched; but neither the hair nor the curl papers were burnt in the least. The room was full of the offensive burnt odor before mentioned. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the medical profession were able to reach the facts of this case, since the family of the dead woman used every means in their power to hush the affair up. No wonder!

When a human being takes fire inside and burns up of himself, how does he do it? The world, especially the medical part of it, having outgrown the theory of the visitation of God on this subject, it became necessary to account for spontaneous combustion on rational principles. This theory and that have been held by different persons, but the most plausible one seems to be that the combustion is caused by the explosion of inflammable gases generated in a diseased and depraved organization. The body of a patient who died in a hospital in France was examined, and when perforations were made in various parts of it, a gas issued therefrom which took fire from the flames of a candle.

The body of a living human being sometimes becomes so diseased that its natural secretions are depraved and perverted. In this state it is supposed that certain inflammable gases are generated, which, mingling with air and oxygen, form explosive mixtures inside the human body. The generation of these is attended with heat, and off your drunkard goes, pop! and nothing is left of him but a greasy smoke and a heap of ashes.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SAVED BY A DOG.

Thrilling Encounter Between a Bank Watchman and a Gang of Burglars.

Oxford (N. J.) correspondence of the New York *Herald*: A thrilling affair took place here this morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, in the office of the Oxford Iron Company, which was entered by a gang of burglars during the temporary absence of the night-watchman, William H. Searing, who had gone into the basement of the building, as was his custom, to see that all was right. On returning to the office he was startled to see crouching behind the safe a human figure peering intently in his direction through a mask, and apparently making ready to spring upon him. It was an awful moment. He was alone, and at once the thought flashed across his mind that a gang of burglars must be hidden around the office. He determined to sell his life dearly, if he must, and, drawing his revolver, he discharged it at the burglar beside the safe, and sent a ball whistling through his heart. A stifling cry of pain, and the thief, with a bound, leaped from his stooping posture and fell heavily on the floor, never to rise again. His three companions, seeing the tragic occurrence, leaped from their hiding-places, their faces being disguised by masks, and one of them, drawing a club, struck the brave watchman with it and knocked him down. Searing struggled with them for dear life, and twice again discharged his pistol, but the desperadoes at length disarmed him and got him completely in their power. Just as they were about to place a pair of manacles upon his wrists, a large dog, named Major, came bounding up the stairs, and seeing the situation leaped into the fray and fought furiously for his master. The struggle was a most desperate and sanguinary one; it was life for life, and for nearly a mortal hour it lasted, the men and the dog Major rolling up and down the office floor. The faithful dog did noble service, slashing about him with a will, and giving the burglars no quarter, until at length, feeling they had sufficient of his fangs, they fled in the most abject terror, leaving behind them the dead body of their miserable companion lying in his blood upon the floor. As may well be supposed, the watchman and dog were fairly fatigued, but, fearful lest another attack might be made before daybreak, they stood on guard. The thieves did not return, however. Later in the day, as soon as the community were astir, an alarm was given, and the route the thieves took was traced by a heavy trail of blood, which one of them, doubtless mortally wounded, marked in making his escape. About half a mile distant an old suit of clothes was discovered beside a pool of blood at the foot of a tree, where the bleeding burglar must have changed his apparel. On the railroad a valise was picked up containing a complete set of burglars' tools. The watchman did not identify any of the ruffians.

A Human Monster.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "LePage, the suspected murderer of Josie Langmaid, made another desperate effort to escape from the Concord Jail Saturday, and has been placed in irons. The accumulating evidence against him indicates that he is not only the guilty man, but is one of the most besotted monsters in the criminal record. According to his wife's account he used a mask when he attacked and outraged her sister in Canada five years ago. He was arrested, but escaped by desperate fighting while the officers were binding his legs, and for some time lived in the woods. Some two years ago he traveled fifty miles to the house of his cousin, and foully outraged her person, escaping with her horse. His wife says that he has made attempts to ravish his own daughter, fifteen years old, and that they have been afraid of their lives on account of his brutality. The murderer of the Ball girl is proved to have worn moccasins at the time of the crime, and it is known that LePage wore them that day, while it has been learned that a short time before the murder he inquired of a girl what road Miss Ball took in returning from school on Friday nights. The mask found near the body of Miss Ball has recently been examined, and proves to be fastened with birch withes, and withes were also found near the body of Miss Ball, while a birch withe was found tied around a pine tree close to where the body of the Langmaid girl lay. LePage is known to be an expert in making withes, even mending harness with them. A piece of cloth which looks as though bloody hands had been wiped on it has been found at LePage's house, and his wife says a shirt he wore on that day is missing. Three young girls have stated that they were chased in the woods by LePage previous to the Pembroke murder.

England's Rulers.

Commit the following to memory, and you will have at your "tongue's end" the names of the monarchs of England, from the time of the conquest down to the present date:

First, William the Norman then Henry, his son,
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John
Next, Henry the Third, Edwards, one, two and three,
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary and Bess,
Then Jamie, the Scot; then Charles whom they slew;
Then followed Cromwell, another Charles, too,
Next, James, called the second, ascended the throne,
Then William and Mary, together came on,
Till Anne, Georges four and fourth William all past,
God sent them Victoria, the youngest and last

Troops Withdrawn from the Black Hills.

The military station at the Curtis Gulch, in the Black Hills, intended to keep the miners out, has been withdrawn. There is now neither let nor hindrance to those who are waiting to enter the hills. Daily it is reported there are parties leaving Cheyenne for the north, their destination the gold gulches. It would appear that now since the Indians would not accept a reasonable price for the Black Hills, they are liable to lose their hunting grounds and receive no compensation for them either.

Death of a Noted Darkey.

Jack Campbell, a famous negro, has just died at Madison, Ga., aged 80 years. His reputation as a broad humorist extended throughout the State of Georgia, and lasted for many years. He was a slave owned by an inn-keeper in Madison, and brought great prosperity to the establishment with which he was connected. His name appears in the "Statistics of Georgia" and "Major Jones' Courtship," and many of his jokes and witty sayings have appeared in the publications of the Harpers. It is reported that at one time Barnum offered the owner of Jack the sum of $10,000 for him.

Comparative Value of Foods.

Taking timothy hay as the standard of comparison, it requires 100 pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment. It is estimated by careful experiment that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of other food: Clover hay, 95 lbs; rye straw, 355 lbs; oat straw, 220 lbs; potatoes, 195 lbs; carrots, 280 lbs; beets, 346 lbs; ruta bagas, 262 lbs; wheat, 43 lbs; peas, 44 lbs; beans, 46 lbs; rye, 49 lbs; barley, 51 lbs; corn, 56 lbs; oats, 59 lbs; buckwheat, 64 lbs; and oil cake, 64 lbs.

Meeting of the National Grange.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, at the Galt House, Louisville, Nov. 16. The members who expect to attend are requested to bring samples of leading products from this year's crop, minerals and other interesting specimens from their respective sections of the country.

Important Improvement in Treating Rupture.—The Elastic Truss Company have produced a great revolution in the treatment of hernia. Their new Truss is worn easy night and day, adapts itself to every motion of the body, never displaced by hardest exercise, retaining rupture comfortably, till soon permanently cured. Sold at the office of the company, No. 683 Broadway, New York city. Trusses sent by mail. Send for circular.

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parson's Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

Vegetine, instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

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The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure

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The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus create a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in

Dr Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice may be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9	@ 12
Hogs—Dressed	9	@ 10
Cotton	13	@ 14
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 26
Corn	73	@ 74
Oats	48	@ 52
Rye	88	@ 89
Pork—New Mess	23 25	@ 23 60
Lard—Steam	13	@ 14
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 00	@ 5 80
Good to Prime Steers	4 60	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50	@ 3 00
Hogs—Live	7 50	@ 8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@ 7 75
Red Winter	5 50	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 2 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	91	@ 92
Corn—No. 2	52	@ 53
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	64	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	84	@ 86
Butter—Fancy	32	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	24	@ 25
Pork—Mess	21 25	@ 21 50
Lard	12¾	@ 13
ST. LOUIS		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 60	@ 1 62
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 48
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
Pork—Mess	22 50	@ 23 00
Lard	12	@ 13
Hogs	7 50	@ 8 10
Cattle	5 90	@ 6 10
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 16
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	56	@ 58
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 33
Rye	68	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 08
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—New	1 15	@ 1 25
Corn	58	@ 60
Oats	38	@ 42
Rye	78	@ 80
Pork—Mess	22 00	@ 22 50
Lard	12¾	@ 13¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 34	@ 1 36
Amber	1 17	@ 1 19
Corn	59	@ 60
Oats	34	@ 36
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	1 31	@ 1 34
No. 1 White	1 23	@ 1 25
No. 2 White	1 17	@ 1 18
Amber	1 18	@ 1 20
Corn	65	@ 66
Oats	36	@ 38
Barley—No. 2	1 90	@ 1 95
Pork—Mess	22 50	@ 23 00
CLEVELAND		
Wheat—No. 1 Red		@ 1 40
No. 2 Red		@ 1 20
Corn	63	@ 68
Oats	38	@ 40

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