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NEGAUNEE, MICH.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

BY MARC ANTOINE DESANGIERS

Mortals, you who curse your lot
(Some who curse it ought to bless)
Come to see me in my cot,
Learn the way to happiness,
Wisely will your time be lent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

In a garret mean and small,
Here I live on fortune's brink;
Hope, my income and my all,
Yet 'tis comfort still to think
Some their very hope have spent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

You who growl and groan, because,
Years speed on and rob your prime,
Comfort take; by nature's laws
We grow bald; but with the time
Ripeness is to claret lent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

Sunshine all the year is sweet;
Does it rain? 'Tis good for crops.
Does it freeze? Then, how we eat!
Does it thaw? The Winter stops,
Spring will come and cold be spent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

Come rheumatics? well—they're vile.
Here I lie upon the bed;
Still, no business for awhile;
No more visits to be paid.
One can breathe although one's bent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

If I had to die to-night,
"Health to Death!" and send it round—
"Me he spares"—so would I write—
"Ills in age so often found,
Wits and health, and fortune spent."
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

DAVID MOSS, ATTORNEY.

I had, after severe struggle with poverty, caught at the skirts of the legal profession. A sign with gilt letters, "David Moss, Attorney at Law," was tacked on my office door in Louisiana avenue. Within a few dusty books, an empty desk, and a dilapidated arm chair proclaimed my legal status. I had waited patiently for criminals and perplexed debtors to rush in and seek my advice, but they did not rush well, and hope deferred had nearly made my heart sick.

On the morning of Dec. 21, 1872, I sat disconsolately in my office, with my overcoat buttoned up to my chin, said overcoat answering in lieu of a fire, and took a prospective glance at my affairs. My finances stood two to five—that is a five cent nickel to a two cent copper. The five cents would buy a glass of beer and the two cents a pretzel. I smiled at my anticipated happiness, and took an inventory of my wardrobe. Like their owner, my coat and pants had evidently seen better days; for, although rusty and threadbare, they showed traces of their original color and texture. I commenced to ruminate on my condition and achieve plans for the future. But all that I could bring to aid were the words of Horace Greeley, "Go West," and "You are a liar." I knew I was a liar, technically speaking, because my sign proclaimed me to be an attorney and solicitor at law, and yet I had not a single case to plead before the bar, although I was nominally a member. To go West was to my fancy a literal of all my "splendid possibilities." I knew I possessed (what young man is there that does not think the same?) genius that would astonish the world, if it could only find an outlet or an inlet.

Just as I arrived at this point in my reflection, the door of my office swung softly on its hinges and a man closely muffled in winter apparel stood by my side.

"Are you a lawyer?" he said, with a questioning glance of his steel gray eyes.

"That is my business," I returned, coolly, straightening myself to the full height of my five feet six.

He smiled at my manner, slipped a five-dollar bill in my hand, and said, blandly:

"I have come for advice."

This was coming to the point. I thawed instantly, and asked my client to be seated. He was a middle-aged man, tall and sinewy, with black hair sparsely mixed with gray. His dress and manner proclaimed him to be a man of wealth. I noticed as he slowly seated himself.

"Suppose," said he, "you have an only daughter, and she was obstinately determined on marrying a man that you despised—a man whom you knew to be a villain, but had no means of proving it?"

"Is your daughter of age?" I asked.

"I did not say she was my daughter, young man; you jump at conclusions; no able lawyer accepts anything without proof."

I felt that I had suddenly changed places with him—that he was an attorney and I was the client; but taking no notice of his words, I repeated the question with a variation.

"Is she of age?"

"Yes," was the reply, "she is of age, and as obstinate as a mule."

"Disinherit her," I suggested.

"Oh," said he, with a shrug of his shoulder, "I have tried everything. I have told her she should not have a penny of my money; I have kept her on bread and water; hired a governess to watch her—in fact, I have left no stone unturned."

"There remain only two methods; incarcerate her in an insane asylum or put detectives on his track, and convict him of some ignoble action," I said.

"Your last suggestion is the best. But even if I should convict him of murder, she would imagine that it was a conspiracy on my part, and marry him at the gallows."

He remained in deep thought for several minutes, and then said:

"Young man, I don't think your business is very lucrative, now would you like to change it for something more profitable?"

Change or starvation was evidently a necessity for me, so of course I had no objections to offer. In fact, any escape from my present condition seemed like a God send to me. I imparted my willingness to make any reasonable change. We soon agreed upon terms which seemed to me more than liberal, and together we concocted some plan to bring the young lady to submission.

I had some compunction of conscience, for two against one, and that one of the weaker sex, seemed hardly fair, but the novelty and the romance, and the solid cash connected with it, reconciled me to the situation.

Just as the sun from the west was gilding the Capitol dome with the last beams of departing day, the train from Baltimore came puffing in. It was Christmas eve, and the busy crowds were hurrying to their homes.

Two days before, David Moss, attorney and solicitor, seedy and threadbare, had left Washington for Baltimore. This evening the train brought back David Moss, elegantly attired, "gentleman." It is astonishing how one's dress increases their self-respect. No doubt Polonius thought of this when he said to his son, "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, for the apparel proclaims the man."

What a change it has made in my feelings. A few days ago so despondent, now buoyed up by hope and my increased good looks. I felt as happy as a king. My mirror had told me the same flattering tale which it tells many a belle. My ambrosial locks were curled in style, my blonde mustache was waxed to perfection, my blue eyes sparkled, and my manly form was immersed in an elegant suit of broadcloth. Beside all this, I had cultivated a becoming pallor, for I was to enact the role of an invalid. A carriage was waiting, I was assisted into it by the obsequious footman, and sank languidly on the cushions. I was driven to an elegant mansion, met by my host, and almost carried to a luxurious chamber. I was too fatigued to go down stairs that evening, but the amount of supper which I contrived to swallow, and wine it took to wash it down, would have astonished a restaurateur.

In the morning my head was so bad that I took my coffee in bed. At dinner time I managed, with some assistance, to get to the dining room; and for the first time met Kate Marston, the young lady whose dearest hopes I had come to overthrow. After the first glance I began to think that perhaps Mrs. Marston had made a great mistake in bringing me there. I never had an ideal; my busy life in college, and my lack of money to live at all afterward had allowed no margin for dreams. But I am sure Kate Marston embodied all the elements which would have composed my ideal if I had possessed one.

She was a small, perfect brunette, with glorious eyes, which might sparkle with love or hate, red lips and cheeks, lustrous black hair, white, shapely teeth, and, in fact, everything which is charming in woman. She treated me very kindly, very gently, because I, her father's friend, was an invalid. If I had been apparently strong and hearty, she would have suspected her father's motives, and met every advance with a rebuff. He had brought several eligible young men to his house, but Kate had sent them about their business in anything but a complimentary style. All the ladies who had been hired as companions she had won over to her cause. They abetted her in her disobedience, and were discharged in disgrace. It was planned that while drawing on her sympathy and seeking kindly offices from her, I should watch over her, keep with her as much as I could, and excite, if possible, the jealousy of her lover, and tempt him to some desperate action.

I felt immediately that it would be a pleasant task, although had I been, as I appeared, a young man of landed estate, I would have entered into it with greater zeal. For a few days everything progressed smoothly. Kate was assiduous in her attentions to my comfort. I would lie on a sofa and she would read to me in her dulcet tones. I enjoyed this heartily, for she was really a good reader, and Tennyson or Byron from her lips was the sweetest music to me.

When my head ached (and I often had severe spells with my head), how tenderly she bathed it with those deft fingers of hers. I would have been content to live and bask in the sunshine of her presence forever, but observation showed me that there was a necessity for action. Sometimes Kate would shut herself up in her room for an hour or two. Meanwhile I, on whom time always hung heavily when she was absent, placed my chair in the window to view passers-by. Invariably I saw a man pacing up and down in front of the house. He was of medium size, light complexion, blue-gray eyes, long side whiskers, a mixture between flaxen and brown; most people would have called him good looking, but a close observer of character would have noticed the strangely-shaped forehead and the gradual sinking of the features at the bridge of the nose. I was not long in finding out that this was Kate's lover, and I took delight in watching him. I caught him looking at me with a malignant scowl. With Kate's reappearance he always disappeared. I was certain that they were keeping up a correspondence, but I never saw him receive any letters. I now began to concoct plans to prevent this. I begged her, as a great favor, to help me in writing some letters which were a necessity for me to write, but which my weakness prevented my doing. I kept her for long hours writing letters about all sorts of things to imaginary people, which, of course, were never mailed. I have some of them yet carefully put away in my writing desk. Then we took long rides, and she believing me to be a stranger in the city, pointed out objects of interest, and answered the numerous questions which I chose to ask. I think at those times she must have thought me very stupid, and possessed of very little information, but she always answered me with the same unwearying kindness.

With all her firmness, and, as her father termed it, obstinacy, there was always in her that gentleness and sweetness which characterizes the true lady. I only sighed that she had not bestowed her love on some worthy object—myself, for instance. Luckily I met no one who knew me as David Moss, attorney and solicitor, but nearly always passed somewhere in our rides her lover, who her father had told me was called Walter Reveaux.

At such times Kate would bow and smile, while he returned a haughty nod, which brought frightened, grieved looks into Kate's fair face. Then an insane desire would seize me to jump out of the carriage and give him the thrashing he deserved; but discretion being the better part of valor, I would, on reflection, remain seated, and by playful badinage endeavor to coax back Kate's smiles.

I had been at Marston's house nearly a month, and had been treated as an honored guest by both master and mistress. The change in my life seemed almost as wonderful as the miracles wrought by the genius of Aladdin's lamp. I came slowly down stairs on this morning, a little earlier than usual, and entered the dining-room. I had expected to find no one there, and was astonished to see Kate kneeling before her pet canary, weeping, "Good-by, sweetheart," for so she called her bird. I entered unobserved, and I slipped out again, closing the door softly after me, determined to closely watch affairs.

I came down late to breakfast, and found Kate and her father already seated. There were no traces of agitation about Kate: there only seemed to be an added sweetness and gentleness in her manner to her father. I complained of having passed a bad night, and of feeling badly. I kept my room most of the day, but within its precincts I raged furiously. To let her escape with that scoundrel it seemed to me would be to let the last of my life depart. No! I was determined to prevent it even at the cost of my life.

The day wore away in slow, interminable length. I did not tell her father what I suspected, but prepared to keep my vigil alone. By 10 o'clock the house was still and silent. I knew that Kate had gone to her room, for I had heard light steps on the stairs some time before. I lowered the gas, opened my door slightly, and prepared to listen to every sound.

The town clock struck 11, 12, and 1 before my patience was rewarded; then the creaking of the stairs drew my attention. Looking out, I saw in the dim light a dark-robed figure stealing down, then a clicking of the locks. In a moment I followed out through the gate, down to the end of the square, where a closely-covered carriage was waiting. I arrived just in time to hear Walter Reveaux's voice saying:

"Kate, darling, I knew you would come," when I took her by the arm and said:

"Kate—Miss Marston, you should not do this mad thing. Return with me to your father."

Then Reveaux's voice, in a passion, cried:

"How dare you interfere! I will teach you better manners!"

Before I could avoid it he raised a pistol and fired.

I felt a dull pain in my side; then came a blank.

When I returned to consciousness, I heard voices faintly whispering:

"He cannot last much longer, poor fellow!"

I had a dim idea that the room was full of people, but I recognized no one; then came another blank.

I had been badly wounded in the side, almost fatally, but careful nursing and a good constitution triumphed. After returning to consciousness the second time, I mended rapidly. I think what helped me most was Kate's sweet face bending over me with such a world of tenderness in it. I convalesced rapidly, and Kate and I soon resumed our rides. One morning Mr. Marston summoned me into the library, and told me I must appear as a witness against Reveaux. This I did not wish to do for fear it might complicate Kate, but Mr. Marston insisted, and the trial resulted in Mr. Reveaux being sent to the Albany Penitentiary for three years.

Kate manifested no feeling. Her love seemed to have yielded to the force of circumstances.

With Mr. Reveaux's sentence my work was done. I had gained the end for which I had been employed. I told Mr. Marston this, and thanked him for his kindness.

"Do you really wish to leave us, my boy?"

"No," I replied; "but I have completed my mission, and now there is nothing left for me to do. In leaving you I leave everything, and I go forth into the world more desolate than I came."

"But why not stay? I have property which needs care. I can find plenty for you to do."

"Can you not see that it is madness for me to stay? I have only relieved you of one trouble to drag you into another. I came here heart-whole; I shall go away leaving my heart behind me. I would not have been presumptuous enough to have told you of this had you not forced me to explain. As it is, you see the only course open to me is to go. You have only escaped one danger to encounter another."

What a kind, benignant expression came into the old gentleman's eyes as he replied:

"If Kate loves you, you can marry her. I only ask in my son-in-law sterling worth, and I believe you possess that. I care not for money, landed estates, or whether blue blood or plebeian flows in your veins,

It is worth makes the man,
The want of it the fellow.

I lost no time in finding Kate and telling her the old, old story, and when I had finished she looked up and said:

"Can you trust me now? I have been very, very wicked!"

Trust her! No angel from heaven would have seemed purer—and so I told her. Anybody looking into my home on to-day and seeing my bonnie, happy children would know that she had not belied that trust.

My sign, "David Moss, Attorney and Solicitor at Law," hangs out once more in view of the Capitol. It is not now merely an empty sign, but a reality, and my practice is not only large, but lucrative. I have a special penchant for unfledged attorneys, and do all that I can do to throw practice in their way, that they may show of what stuff they are made.

The Champion Liar.

One evening last week, when the winter blasts moaned sadly around the street-corners, and the captains of the ferry-boats wore anxious looks, seven or eight vessel owners and "laid up" lake captains sat around a cheerful base-burner in a saloon near the river. After the usual amount of growling about the weather, one of them told a story. There might have been an ounce of truth about it, but the crowd felt certain that the one ounce was offset by twenty-four pounds of the "awfulest kind" of lying. Therefore, a second man told a story to beat it, and then a third man beat the second. When the fourth man started out he said:

"Gentlemen, I have also seen tough times. When I was sailing the schooner Fortune, forty years ago, two of us were swept overboard in a storm on Lake Erie one black night. A hatch cover went with us, and it so happened that we both clutched it. It was not large enough to support two. I was Captain, he a sailor. I had a family—he had none. I shouted to him to quit his hold, and when he would not I reached over, clutched his throat, and held on till his fingers loosened and he went to the bottom of the lake! It was twenty miles off Point Betsey, and with a shrill, wild shriek, which yet lingers in my ears, the poor wretch went to his death! May the Lord forgive me!"

With his chair tilted against the wall, a lanky, sunflowerish chap had been nodding his head right and left, as if sleeping. As the Captain's narrative was concluded, the stranger rose up and solemnly said:

"I am that man!"

The crowd looked at him in astonishment, and he continued:

"I landed on Point Betsey next morning in time for breakfast, and I swore a solemn oath that I'd lick you for choking me, if I had to live a hundred years to do it!"

"You can't be the man," replied the Captain, looking suspiciously at the fellow's big fists; "it was forty years ago."

"I know it was, and for forty years I've been aching to lick you out of your boots!"

The Captain had lied, but he didn't want to own it, and he said:

"The sailor's name was Dick Rice."

"Kerect!" bowed the stranger, "that's my name."

"But he was taller than you."

"Being in the water so long that night I shrunk just a foot!" was the cool rejoinder.

"Well, I know you can't be the man," said the Captain.

"I'm the man, and now I'm going to maul you to pulp! No man can choke me and then brag about it."

He sailed in and upset the Captain, but was then set upon by the whole crowd. He got into the eye of the wind, and hung there for a time, but presently he paid off a little, got the wind on his quarter, and went at it to lick ten times his weight in old liars. He was a very ambitious man, and those who could get out doors got out, and those who couldn't offered him a gallon of whisky to come to anchor. He furled his sails on this understanding, and as he set his glass down for the third drink he wiped his bleeding ear and remarked:

"When a man tries to sacrifice me in order to save himself he don't know who he's fooling with!"

He was the biggest liar of them all, but he made the most out of it.—*M. Quad.*

Responsibility of Rum-Sellers.

A Providence (R. I.) dispatch says: "The Coroner's jury at Westerly, in the case of the child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, have returned the verdict: That the person from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder. The father, Philip Gallagher, was held in $1,000 bail to answer before the Supreme Court."

STATES OF THE UNION.

The Distribution of Wealth and Material Resources—Interesting Census Statistics.

To illustrate the State distribution of manufactures, we present the following statistics of States the annual value of whose manufactured products exceeds $50,000,000:

	Value of Manufactures.		Value of Manufactures.
California	$ 66,594,556	Michigan	$118,394,676
Connecticut	161,065,474	Missouri	206,213,429
Illinois	205,620,672	New Jersey	169,237,732
Indiana	108,617,278	New York	785,194,651
Kentucky	54,625,809	Ohio	269,713,610
Maine	79,497,521	Pennsylvania	711,894,344
Maryland	76,593,613	Rhode Island	111,418,354
Massachusetts	553,912,568	Wisconsin	77,214,326

In respect to agricultural products Iowa produces the largest spring wheat crop of any State, the production of the United States being 112,549,733 bushels, and that of Iowa 28,708,312 bushels, while Wisconsin ranks next with 24,375,435 bushels. Ohio raises the largest winter wheat crop, or 27,625,759 of 175,195,193 bushels produced in the United States. Pennsylvania supplies over one-fifth of the rye produced in this country, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,018,795. Illinois grows a larger quantity of corn than any other State, or 129,921,395 of the 760,944,549 bushels the country produces. Illinois also takes the lead in the oat crop, growing 42,780,581 out of the total of 282,107,157 bushels. California produces the largest barley crop, or 8,783,490 out of a total of 29,761,305 bushels. New York is the largest cultivator of buckwheat, raising 3,904,030 of a total of 9,821,721 bushels. Mississippi takes the lead among the cotton-growing States. Ohio produces more than half the flax of the United States. Kentucky grows more than half the hemp crop of the country. California produces nine-tenths of our native silk cocoons. Ohio contributes one-fifth of all the wool produced in the United States, or twice as much as New York, and nearly twice as much as California. New York produces more than one fifth of the hay crop, or nearly twice as much as Pennsylvania, which furnishes the next largest figures in that line. New York furnishes more than two-thirds of the hop crop of the country. South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in the country. Georgia is next, or 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all the rice comes from these three States. Of the 272,735,341 pounds of tobacco produced in the country, 105,305,869 pounds are grown in Kentucky. Virginia comes next, with 37,086,364 pounds. Louisiana contributes nearly all the sugar and molasses from cane, and Vermont nearly one-third the sugar from maple, while New York produces over one fourth the sugar from maple. Ohio and Indiana (the latter the most) produce each about one-eighth of the sorghum molasses. New York grows one-fifth of the white potato crop. North Carolina produces more sweet potatoes than any other State. New York raises one-fifth of the national supply of peas and beans. California produces more than half of the native wine.

In respect to animal wealth Illinois is ahead in horses and swine; Missouri in mules and asses; New York in milch cows; Texas in working oxen and other cattle, and Ohio in sheep. New York is far ahead of any State in dairy products, furnishing one-fifth of the butter of the country, nearly half the cheese and more than half the milk sold. The value of all live stock in New York is greater in the aggregate than in any other State.

In seeds, Pennsylvania furnishes one-third of the clover, Illinois one-third of the grass, and Ohio over one-third of the flax. The aggregate value of farms in New York is greater than any other State, being one-eighth the value of all farms in the country; and the value of farming implements and machinery is also greater, being about one seventh of that returned for the whole country.

The distribution of educational facilities may be inferred from the fact that the largest number of persons in any State over 10 years of age who cannot read are in Virginia; next, North Carolina. Pennsylvania has the largest number of schools, but the schools of New York have by far the largest income from endowment, taxation and tuition fees. Michigan has 6,000 more libraries than New York, which State has 20,000, and comes next in the list; Ohio next, Pennsylvania next, Illinois next. New York has 835 newspapers; Pennsylvania, 540; Illinois, 505; Ohio, 395, and so on.

The greatest valuation of all property is in New York, next Massachusetts, next Ohio, next Pennsylvania. The highest total of taxation is in New York, next Massachusetts, next Pennsylvania, next Ohio. New York, in 1870, had nearly one fifth of the State and local public indebtedness of the country, or $160,000,000; Pennsylvania, $88,000,000; Massachusetts, $69,000,000; Virginia, $55,000,000; Louisiana, $53,000,000; Tennessee, $48,000,000, and so on.

All the above figures are from the census of 1870.—*New York Bulletin.*

Stanley's Revenge.

Do you remember now the New York *Herald's* brave African explorer, H. M. Stanley, was snubbed by the Royal Geographical Society when he first came to England—how they wouldn't credit his statements, and privately didn't believe that he'd ever seen Livingstone? If you don't, I do; and I remember Stanley's indignation. That is about two years ago. Now we have the reverse of the medal, and if Stanley wanted the best sort of revenge he has got it. A few nights ago Africa's most illustrious travelers gathered around the President of the Royal Geographical Society to chant Stanley pæans and to discourse upon the lake which the intrepid American has now definitely placed upon the chart. Col. Grant, the friend and companion of Speke, read a paper founded on Stanley's work; Sir Samuel Baker followed Col. Grant; Capt. Baker followed Sir Samuel Baker, and one and all paid tribute to the man in whom none of them believed. Is it not a triumph, and ought not James Gordon Bennett to feel a glow of pride in thinking that to his brilliant inspiration is due the most important African discoveries that have yet been made? I wish, however, he had not taken any one into partnership in this business. He ought to have had all the glory for himself and America. "Our joint commissioner" is not half as satisfactory a spectacle as "Commissioner for the New York *Herald*" only. I've an idea that Mr. Bennett will not be quite so magnanimous when he next sends forth an explorer to discover the unknown.—*Kate Field, in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Horse with a Silver Throat.

We have heard of people born with a silver spoon in their mouths and all that, but the most unique thing of the kind we ever heard of or saw is a horse with a silver throat. He was a kindly, hard-working beast, belonging to the Cincinnati Omnibus Company, but was "wind-broken," and on that account had grown almost useless. It was a pity, and a loss as well, to turn him out to die—he wouldn't sell—so it was determined by Meyers, the veterinary surgeon, to try an experiment—in short, a "kill-or-cure" remedy. So, two months ago, he made an incision in the animal's throat and inserted a silver tube in the wind-pipe to facilitate breathing, leaving a sort of artificial nostril at the point of insertion. The device works like a charm, the terrible wheezing has ceased, the incision has healed up beautifully, and the horse is doing his full day's work and gets his full allowance. The silver throat can be removed and replaced at will for cleaning, but is so arranged as not to get out of place or cause any inconvenience to the horse. This unique case of equine surgery can be seen almost any day at the omnibus office, on Race street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Husband Kills a Vixenish Wife and then Commits Suicide.

The parties, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter, were a middle aged couple who had long been residents of Flatbush. They were people in comfortable circumstances, and among the most respectable in the locality. Mrs. Ritter was a leading member of the Methodist Church, and an ardent worker in the cause of her society. Her husband was attendant on and a believer in the doctrines of the Reformed Church, although not a communicant. This difference in religious belief was a constant bone of contention between the husband and wife, and led, indirectly, to the double crime of last week. The night previous to the murder and suicide there was a Methodist prayer meeting at the house of a neighbor, and Mrs. Ritter, who had for some time manifested great anxiety for her husband's soul, wanted him to attend the meeting with her. He declined, and she went away alone, highly displeased with him. Ritter spent the evening at the house of another neighbor, a member of the Reformed Church. The Methodist meeting was out, and Mrs. Ritter got home and abed before her husband returned home. When he repaired to his bedroom, he found that his wife had locked the door on the inside, and positively refused to let him in. He found every other bedchamber in the house and every room with a fire in it locked, and he was finally compelled to go into the attic. The night was bitter cold, and he got but little sleep.

Friday morning he came down and found the kitchen unlocked, but his wife not yet out of her room. She presently appeared, and at once assailed him for his persistent refusal to repent of his sins and become a follower of the Lord. Warm words followed, and at last Ritter picked up a hammer that lay near and exclaimed:

"We might better be dead than live this way!"

He then dealt his wife several blows on the head, and she fell screaming to the floor. Her screams were heard by Eli Ephgrave, a neighbor, and he at once rushed into Ritter's apartments. He found the husband standing over the prostrate form of his wife the hammer raised as if to strike again. Ephgrave seized hold of him and threw him aside and carried Mrs. Ritter into her own part of the house. Ritter repeated the above remark as Ephgrave went over with the wounded woman.

He was left alone in his room but a moment, but when Ephgrave returned he found Ritter on his knees before his bed, with his head fallen over upon it and blood streaming from his throat to the floor. Ritter was taken up and laid upon his bed, when it was seen that he had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He died before a physician could be called.

Mrs. Ritter's wounds consisted of several fractures of the skull and bad cuts about the face. She was conscious for a short time, giving the above details, but soon entered a comatose state from which she never recovered.—*New York Herald.*

English "Big Guns.

The second trial of the 81-ton gun after the proof took place on Dec. 10 at the proof butts of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in presence of a distinguished and scientific company. The experiments were under the direction of the Committee of Explosives and the various officers of the Royal Arsenal. The gun was placed at the same distance from the butt as on the previous occasion, the screens through which the shot passed, being in the same position as before. The first round was fired with 220 pounds of powder, the grains of which were cubes 1½ inch in diameter, and a projectile weighing 1,244 pounds. The velocity of this shot at the muzzle was 1,535 feet per second, but the mean results recorded by the crusher gauges showed an expansive force of 24.1 tons to the square inch. In the second round the charge of powder was 220 pounds, 1 inch (1.7) diameter, the weight of the shot being 1,246 pounds. This diminished the velocity to 1,502 feet per second, while the pressure went down to 22.9 tons. Round three consisted of 220 pounds of powder of two cubic inches in size, and a shot weighing 1,242 pounds. This caused a still further decrease in the velocity, which was recorded at 1,485 feet per second, the pressure being 21.7 tons. In the fourth round 230 pounds of powder were employed, the size being 1.7 cubic inch. The velocity was thus increased to 1,543 feet per second, while the pressure had only gone up to 22.7; a similar quantity of two-inch powder, with a 1,248 pound shot was used for the next round, and gave a decrease in the velocity to 1,498 feet, the pressure advancing to 23.4 tons per square inch. The sixth and last round was fired with 240 pounds of two-inch powder, with a 1,247-pound shot, and recorded a velocity in the instrument room of 1,513 feet per second, and a pressure of 23 tons. The scientific manipulation was in many respects in defiance of several recognized laws of gunnery, but with a decided advantage. So far as the new gun has been tried, its success has been greater than was ever anticipated.

A Dreadful Delusion.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* says the most horrible transaction of a man bereft of reason occurred at Marion Township, in that county. About a year ago Mrs. Coub, wife of Joseph Coub, died. Since her death the husband's grief has known no bounds. He has frequently shown evidences of insanity, and his mania seems to be in the belief that no person ever dies, and that his wife, though buried, was not dead.

One night lately he procured a screw-driver by bursting open a neighbor's tool chest with a hatchet. With the screw-driver he rushed to the graveyard where his wife was buried, clawed open the grave, and took the body out of the grave. He then went and asked a neighbor for a cart, in which, he said, he "wanted to bring Hannah to his house, and show her that she was not dead." Hannah was the name of his wife. The cart was refused, and the neighbor started to the graveyard soon after the crazy man had left him, but soon met the latter with the coffin and the corpse on the cart. He had opened the coffin, put hay in around the body, and thrown his vest upon the face. He said he was going to John Studebaker's (a half-brother of the deceased wife), to show the family that "Hannah was not dead."

He resisted, when several men who had gathered took the body from him and reinterred it, he insisting that his wife was not dead. He is now in the jail at Lawrence for safe keeping.

A "JUMPING MAN" target like that used at Creedmoor, so arranged as to remain in sight five seconds at a time, has been procured by the New Haven Rifle Association. Experts with the Winchester rifle can hit the figure five times during the five seconds at a distance of 100 yards.

THE NEW SCHOLAR.

He Knew it All, but Wouldn't Tell.

He made his appearance at one of the union schools the other morning, and, arriving ahead of time, he prevented any loneliness from seizing him by licking three boys and riding the gate off its hinges. He went in with the crowd when the bell rang, and, finding no empty seat, he perched himself on the wood-box. When the children repeated the "Lord's Prayer" in concert, the new boy kept time with his heel, and when they came to sing he argued that variety was the spice of song, and attempted to sing one of his own—one about a gentleman named Daniel Tucker, who dreamed that he was dead, and so forth. The teacher warned him to keep still, and he replied that he wouldn't come to that school if his musical qualifications were to be overlooked. When school finally opened the teacher secured his name and began asking him questions in order to find out how he should be graded.

"Can you spell?" she asked.

"What kind of spelling?" he cautiously asked.

"Spell 'house,' if you please."

"Frame or brick house?" he asked.

"Any kind of a house."

"With a mortgage on it?"

"You may spell 'man,' if you will," she said, giving him a severe look.

"Man?"

"Yes."

"I don't care much about spelling 'man' but I will this afternoon. I've spelled it with my eyes shut."

"Do you know your alphabet?" she asked, changing the subject.

"Never had any," was the prompt reply.

"Do you know anything about reading?"

"I read like lightning!" he answered. She handed him a reader, and said:

"Let me hear you read."

"Read right out loud?"

"Yes."

"I'm afraid it would disturb the children," he whispered.

"Go on, and let me hear you read."

He looked carefully at the page, scowled his brow and read:

"If I was a lame boy and didn't get peanuts in my stocking Christmas, dum my eyes! but I'd make things jump around that house next morning!"

He handed the book back and the teacher asked:

"Richard, how many are three and three?"

"Three and three what?" he inquired.

"Anything."

"It's a good deal according to what it is," he replied, as he settled back. "I know that three and three cats don't make a dog!"

"Did you ever study geography, Richard?"

"Yes, mam."

"What is geography?"

"It's a book."

"Is this world round or flat?"

"Hills and hollers!" he replied.

"Richard, can you write?"

"Write what?"

"Can you write your name?"

"I could, I suppose; but I've got my name without writing it."

"Can you write a letter?"

"Who to?"

"To any one."

"Yes, I could, if I had money to pay the postage."

"Well, Richard," she said, in despair, "You'll have to go into the lower room if you want to come to school here."

"I druther stay here."

"But you can't."

"I'll bet this knife agin ten cents I can."

She took him by the arm to remove him, but he laid his hand on her shoulder and said, in a warning voice:

"Don't get me mad, now, or I'll let myself loose."

She called the principal down, and as he approached the boy he commanded:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"Gitting eddicashon!" replied Richard.

"You go right down stairs now!" continued the principal.

"Well, don't sass me, for I was never here before!" replied Richard, slowly moving his legs as if he meant to get down.

The principal took him by the collar and jerked him around, got kicked on the shin, and bitten in the wrist, and finally landed the young student on the walk.

"Now, you go home!" he shouted, as he tried to recover his breath.

"Am I educated?" inquired Richard.

"You seem to be."

"Gimme a diplomy, then."

"You clear out, or I'll have you arrested."

"Hain't I a scholar in this school no more?"

"No, sir."

"Who owns this school-house?" demanded the boy.

"No matter—you clear out."

"Will you come out into the yard here where you can't hang to anything?" asked the boy.

"Begone, I say!"

"Don't draw no darringer on me!" warned the boy, as he backed off; "nor don't think you can scare me with any of your bowie-knives!"

The principal walked in and shut the door, and after the new boy had stood there long enough to show that he wasn't afraid, he turned and walked off, growling to himself:

"I'll get the foreman of No. 6 to pound that feller afore he's a week older."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Winter Ventilation.

Whatever may be said about the direct effects of winter upon health, there is at least one indirect operation of it that cannot but be regarded as highly detrimental. We mean the want of fresh air, to which so many people are subjected, or to which they subject themselves. We shall not stop to speak of anything in this connection but school-rooms. How many pupils have their health impaired from this cause we do not know; but we are convinced that it would require much less paper and ink to give a list of those who are not thus affected than of those who are. Kind-hearted people, on a windy, stinging day, frequently commiserate those useful members of society who from a lofty position direct the movements of the horses attached to omnibuses or hacks. We have assuredly nothing to say against this feeling; for the work, undoubtedly, is often very hard upon noses and fingers. At the same time, the benevolent individuals in question might sometimes find, in the case of their own children shut up several hours a day in a badly ventilated school-room, a field for their sympathy quite as appropriate as that afforded by those whose business exposes them to the full severity of cold and storm. It is certain, at all events, that any healthful tendencies that may pertain to winter weather must, for the time, be of little value to a child sitting with fifty or a hundred others in a room from which the external air is as carefully excluded as from a hermetically sealed can of tomatoes.—*New York Times.*

A CHICAGO grand jury has refused to indict Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, in charging that Senator Logan pretended to be sick in order to escape an examination that would show his complicity with the whisky ring. The jury declared there was insufficient legal ground for an indictment.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

—The young men of Manchester talk of starting a free reading-room.

—A party of Lapeerites talk of seeking their fortunes in the Black Hills in the spring.

—George P. Sanford, of the Lansing *Journal* has entered the lecture field.

—The Second National Bank of Lansing has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

—Luther McGee, of Sharon, Washtenaw County, is awakened every morning by the crow and cackle of 6,000 chickens.

—The State liquor-tax from forty-eight counties returned to the Auditor-General is $269,822.34.

—Among the sixteen complained of for fast driving in Kalamazoo, are Mrs. Lillie Burleigh and the renowned champion billiardist himself.

—Detroit is giving its able bodied indigents work upon the streets, which is certainly better than supporting them in idleness.

—Prof. Van Loon, formerly of Grand Rapids, goes to The Hague as Minister Birney's interpreter and secretary.

—Mr. C. Bursing and family, living near Coldwater, were made very sick by eating cheese made in a brass kettle where it was allowed to stand some time collecting verdigris.

—At Marine City, one evening last week, the Methodists had a fair and voted a silver ice pitcher to Mrs. B. F. Owen. The votes sold for $1,093. The net proceeds of the fair were $1,400.

—The Mason *News* recently published a 14-column review of the business interests of that city. The showing is very creditable to the enterprise both of the citizens and publisher.

—Mayor Bittorf, of Wyandotte, and three Aldermen, are traveling through the principal cities of the continent in order to pick out a steam fire engine for that city.

—The youth of Ann Arbor prefer playing billiards evenings to studying. Only three applied for admission to the evening school, and the project has been abandoned.

—Mr. John Swartout, of Clay Township, St. Clair County, died Monday last, in the 90th year of his age. He settled on the farm where he died in 1836.

—Gov. Bagley has presented to the Public School at Coldwater the excellent painting of ex-Gov. Baldwin now hanging in the Executive Chamber in the State House.

—The City Attorney of Detroit must be a natural curiosity. A year ago the Council raised his salary from $1,800 to $2,000. He did not ask the increase, and has never taken it.

—The oar-and handle factory of F. P. Wells & Co., about four miles from Lansing, was burned down on Friday night of last week. The loss is about $12,000. Twenty men are thrown out of employment.

—The State Reform School at Lansing is gradually shedding its prison garb and putting on the appearance of an industrial school. The last change was the removal of the iron doors from the boys' sleeping apartments.

—Over sixteen years ago a mass of copper was taken from the Minnesota mine, in Ontonagon County, which cut up 487 tons. This was probably the largest piece of copper ever uncovered on Lake Superior.

—The contract for the new steam boilers for heating the new Capitol was awarded to Brownwell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio. The Michigan bidders were higher by $500 than outsiders. There were twenty bids in all.

—At St. Clair, on Tuesday of last week, a fire originating in the basement of a saloon destroyed Benditt's dry goods store and contents; loss over $20,000, of which fully one-third was insured.

—Last Thursday, Dr. Sherman, of Mason, removed a tumor ten inches long and twenty-six inches in circumference from the arm of Mrs. Owens, of that town. She survived the operation, and will recover.

—Ypsilanti thinks she has the best wrestler, and arrangements are being made to challenge Maj. J. B. McLaughlin. The name of the Ypsilanti man is Jacob H. Martin, "fighting weight" about 250, and he has thrown everything he has had hold of.

—The body of a man in the uniform of a United States soldier floated ashore at Grosse Isle last week, with marks of violence upon it. The pockets of his clothing were empty, which led to the suspicion that he had been murdered and robbed.

—The State Board of Health has just sent a circular to locate boards relative to prevailing diseases. The questions contained cover ground that if properly answered will make an invaluable record from which the State Board can study the cause and effect of disease.

—During the first few days of the month the farmers in Genesee County were engaged in plowing their fields, the weather being warm and dry. On turning up the soil at the usual depth the ground is found as dry as in June. This is something unknown in the history of that county.

—The semi-annual statement of the Michigan Central Railroad Company shows the receipts up to Dec. 1, 1875, to have been $3,373,218.52; expenses, $3,188,125.50; bonded debt of main line, $10,691,000; the floating debt was reduced, since June, by $542,218.30.

—A fraction over a million dollars of net earnings was shown by the Auditor's report of the business of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for the past six months, which was submitted to the directors recently. A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock was ordered.

—Among Mr. Steere's collections in the University Museum is a handkerchief woven of silk and pine apple fibre. There are also five birds of paradise brought from the southeastern part of Asia, said to surpass anything of the kind in the museum in beauty and splendor of plumage.

—There were thirty homestead entries made at the Traverse City United States Land Office during the month of December, covering 3,828.13 acres; eleven final proofs, covering 1,495.60 acres, twelve soldiers' homestead declarations, covering 1,308 acres. Cash entries to the amount of $312.28, covering 129.90 acres.

—Prominent among the resolutions for the new year is that made by the firemen of Kalamazoo, recently, demanding a higher salary than the $10 per year, which the Common Council offer them. They have resolved to charge $25 per annum, and the Common Council have firmly resolved not to pay it.

—An order has been issued to reduce wages on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in the following ratio. All hands who receive $1.25 per day will be cut 10 cents per day. All men paid by the day more than $1.25, 13 cents. The salaries of men paid by the month will be cut $2.50 per month.

—Monday night Sidney Sweetland, of Otsego, while walking in his sleep, fell from the second story of the hardware store, where he lodged, through the hatchway into a pile of nail kegs and iron, a distance of sixteen feet. Beyond a few slight bruises he was not seriously hurt. People intending to fall would do well to go to sleep beforehand.

—The *Shiawassee County American* says: "Contemporaneously with Corunna the citizens of Allegan built a monstrous car-shop—and now we don't mean to insinuate that 'misery loves company' when we copy the following remarks from the Allegan *Journal*: 'Among the potent arguments for the Michigan ship canal is the fact that the Allegan car works can be used as a wheelbarrow repair shop.'"

—Charles W. Clisbee, of Cassopolis, Cass County has been appointed by the Governor, agent to prosecute to final decision the claims of the State for the 5 per cent. due the State from the United States upon the bonds within this State disposed of by the location of military warrants and land-scrip issued for military service in the wars of the United States.

—Gen. Whipper, elected Judge of the Charleston District, South Carolina, by the Legislature, recently, is a native of Lancaster County, Pa. He removed to Michigan just before the late war and embarked in the lumber business, failing in which he enlisted in the army, and rapidly advanced from a private to a General. At the close of the war he settled in Charleston, studied law, and became quite prominent in politics.

—Maria Ouderkirk, of Ann Arbor, sued Albert Coe for breach of promise six months ago. Trial was had at the last term of the Circuit Court. The jury failed to agree. The case was taken up again at the present term. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, awarding $700. $10,000 was claimed. Coe was sued a short time before this case by Louisa Gooding for breach of promise, who obtained a verdict of $5,000. This young gentleman has no fortune with which to pay these bills but it is understood that his rich father will settle them.

—To prevent persons lying in jail neglected and forgotten, as sometimes happens, the last Legislature passed a law making it the duty of the Sheriff at the opening of every term of the Circuit Court to present to the Judge a calendar giving the name of every person confined in the county jail, the time when committed, and by what process, and the cause of detention. It is then made the duty of the Judge during the term to inquire into the cause of commitment of each person, and unless satisfactory cause for the detention of the person is given he shall be discharged.

—The figures giving a detailed statement of the estimated log crop of Michigan for 1876 have been published by the East Saginaw *Courier*. The available crop for 1876 held over from last season is 424,409,071 feet, which, added to the crop proposed to be put in this winter, aggregates 2,126,129,071 feet. It is probable that the expectations of operators in the woods will fall short, as there is no snow in the woods, and the streams are free of ice. Log-running on some streams is in progress, a state of affairs never before known in the State.

—Superintendent Jerome of the State Fish Commission, has recently deposited 25,000 California salmon in the waters on the east side of the State, about one-half at Presque Isle and the other half at Trenton. The first were hatched at the State hatchery at Pokagon, were from six to seven weeks old, and were in excellent condition. About 300,000 salmon have been deposited in the various lakes and rivers of Michigan, but the 25,000 above-mentioned are the first that have been placed in the waters that wash the eastern shore of the State.

ABOUT nine years ago J. G. Ketchum, of Coldwater, sent $50 by letter to parties in the West. The letter and inclosure was never received, and long since he had charged the matter up to loss account. Recently Mr. Ketchum received a letter from some one in Illinois, saying the writer would return him the amount with interest, that his conscience would no longer allow him to keep the money so unlawfully obtained. The writer gives no particulars as to how he obtained possession of the letter, but says he will very soon return the amount with interest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Moody celebrated their golden wedding at Grandville one afternoon last week. Quite a large company, consisting of their children and the old settlers of that village, were present. They received several valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Moody were married in Harwinton, Conn., in 1825, by the late Rev. Lyman Beecher, and moved to Kent County in November, 1837. The last part of their journey was made with ox teams, two yoke of which were attached to one wagon and they were six days in coming from Gull Prairie to Grandville, a distance of 25 miles.

—At the last regular meeting of Detroit Commandery, No. 1 Knights Templars, Sir Knights Andrew J. Brow and M. H. Godfrey presented the Commandery with a very handsome banner. It is of very heavy silk, and the design is an enlarged copy of the badge worn by the Commandery during the memorable visit to New York last June. On the front is a shield showing the sun, a scarlet cross, and a wounded Templar lying upon his shield with his sword at his side. A palm tree is seen in the distance, and the Knight has his right arm raised toward the cross, over which is a scroll, bearing the motto of the order, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" Between the points of two crossed swords is a plumed helmet. Above and below this device are the words, "Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars."

—Dr. Daniel B. Kellogg, the celebrated clairvoyant physician of Ann Arbor, died in that city a short time since. He had not been well since his wife died, some two months ago, and was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the bowels, with which he finally died. Dr. Kellogg was born in 1834 in the town of Pittsfield, Washtenaw County. At about the age of 19 powers of clairvoyance began to be developed. In 1865 he moved to Ann Arbor, where he remained until January, 1873, when he removed to Detroit. While in Ann Arbor he built up a considerable practice, establishing a printing office to do the great amount of printing required by his rapidly increasing business. He removed to Detroit in 1873, but the climate was so unsuitable to him, and his health being so much shattered by the death of his wife, a year or so afterward, that he was at last obliged to return to Ann Arbor, which he did about two months ago.

—Henry Stiles, one of the oldest men in this State, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Downs, at Acme, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Stiles' father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, and it is claimed that the deceased, whose birth occurred in the fort which had been erected as a protection against the Indians, was the first white child born in the territory now embraced in the limits of that great city. When only 18 years of age he enlisted in the military service, marched with a body of troops through the country from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, cutting their road through the forest and building several forts on the route. He was present at Detroit at Hull's surrender and became a prisoner to the British. After the war he settled near Cincinnati, cleared up and sold his farm; bought another farther from the city, cleared that up and sold it; and after several removals, reached Traverse Bay eighteen years ago. Mr. Stiles was four times married and the father of sixteen children. He was 82 years of age.

—A Ludington correspondent of a Detroit paper writes as follows: "News of the decision of the Ford case by the Supreme Court came this evening, and causes considerable excitement, of a mild type, among those who have for years owned, dwelt, and done business upon land which is now decided not to be theirs at all. George W. Ford lumbered here in early times when lumbering paid poorly, and John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, and James Ludington, of Milwaukee, furnished him with money to keep the business going. Ford was given to drink, and after a time was obliged to cancel his indebtedness to his aforesaid creditors by making his property over to them. Now he comes into court to show that his deed of it was a trust deed, in the nature of a mortgage, but the Supreme Court looked at it in a different light. In his deed, however, he omitted to put in the long list of descriptions a certain 40 acres, and inserted instead a 40 which is out in the lake somewhere. Loomis and Ludington sought to have the alleged error corrected as to this 40 acres, but the Supreme Court say it belongs to Ford. The city has spread over it gradually, and a great many buildings have been erected upon it. The occupants will never give up their property without litigation."

THE IRON HERALD.

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IRON HERALD

Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1876.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

The Michigan salt reports last year yielded 1,000,000 barrels, package sheets more than in any previous year.

The Democratic party has at last found a well-defined "issue" for the campaign of 1876. It is the charge of stealing of Jeff Davis and his crimes.

A manufactory of bogus nickels has just been discovered in the Ohio penitentiary. The convicts were suffering in, and had done a fine business.

John Sherman, who was tired as an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, is teaching school in Maryland, and twenty miles from Washington.

The imports of raw silk for 1875 at New York and San Francisco amounted to 1,132,468 lb., against 868,773 lb. of 1874. The quantity of this article used in all larger than ever before.

Another Black Hill adventurer has turned up in Omaha, after a journey on prospecting. But he doesn't go—not he; he hasn't he got a three-shilling nugget to wear on his watch?

Andersonville, Libby, and Salisbury are states upon the earth's surface whose memories are effaced under such names as Jeff Davis, Hill, Morton and Wade are forever lashed "the land shall" of oblivion.

The yield of bullion in the United States last year is set down at $64,000,000. The yield this year is estimated at $60,000,000—a reduction of enough to pay the interest on bonds of all kinds held abroad.

And now Bill Allen has stepped down and out, and is probably longing for the happy days when he played on the hand-organ and danced upon little bills with the mandolin at "coming man" to game.

"Shoot!" Col. McDermott, editor, while speaking, saying: "Yes, I'm a hyena," and "Blaine, dry up!" and yet this is always had the effrontery to aspire to the Speakership, and even towards the leadership of the House.

The work of co-ordinating the new and collecting distinct throughout the country has been completed, and a counter is released from any to go. The annual army to the Government by this consolidation will be small. Enough, surely, perhaps, to back it against alone.

Bishop Haven admits that his visit with the President was a little late, but not his fault for Judge Lack, the Philadelphia candidate for president, "This being so," says the bishop, "I concluded, it is the very dishonesty of impudence is to be to wait to speak for or advise the Republican party."

The Union Pacific railroad are preparing to resist the demand of the government for five per cent. of their net earnings, as provided for their charters on the ground that they have no net earnings. They are represented in Washington by three attorneys, who have instructions to use every means to evade the payment.

A number of Republicans are preparing to make vigorous opposition to the proposition of the Democrats to reduce the army. The political organs are quietly among members will that it is a device of the Democrats to deplete the army while it is strongly Republican, and to fill it up with the Democratic party the ex-rebellion, mainly from the South.

The President has received official information that the laws of the United States are being obstructed in the oil parishes of Louisiana. Disturbances, doubtless will be intercepted through the Department of Justice, being all illegal combination and unlawful attempts to oust under the enforcement act. President Grant is determined to preserve public order, if his constitutional power is sufficient for that purpose.

There is a new turn in the affairs of Brooklyn Plymouth Church. The Beecher Council has come to an amicably end. Mrs. Moulton proposed to call Rev. Dr. Storrs and Rabbi Jonas, among others, but Mr. Beecher objected to them, they being sectarian only sufficiently broad him. Thereupon Mrs. Moulton withdrew the Plymouth committee that at an end. It is not likely however, the council will be dropped. They will be a new one—that is all, when the next turn will be, is not intimated.

The American ship, Harvest Queen, of the Black Ball Line, on her way from San Francisco, Cal., to Liverpool, Eng., was sunk in the Irish Channel early on the morning of the 21st of December, and her crew numbering some thirty persons, perished. The disaster is believed to have been directly caused by coal worn with the steamship Adriatic shortly, before she went down, although the collision was confined a large rifle on board of the Liverpool. We use on the Harvest Queen, was left to tell the tale.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject of the enlargement scheme to enrich himself by a wholesale appropriation slaughter of characteristic of anything but an American origin. The disproportion between the amount expended and the benefit accrued is considered a [illegible] of [illegible] of such [illegible]

Fox Bayer—The Wood property on Jackson street, suitable for boarding house and store. Lessee of St. Jacob.

Fox Saloon Bayer—The Weaver property on Division street. Lessee of St. Jacob.

FOR RENT—The building on Jackson street formerly occupied by James Lopel as a meat market, room upstairs suitable for family. G. Jacob.

GRAND RAPIDS—Sale Saturday night Jan. 22, 1876, at Grand Rapids, one car load furniture worth $10. Carpets worth $15, $20 and $25 per room, sold for $5 to $8 dropped at $10 per room. Tables and Bedroom suitings for bedds a chance of a lifetime, the 14th, 15th, 16 and 17th inclusive. Chairs.

Mrs. Rosenthal,
Negaunee Jan 19, 1876.

Lower Michigan News

Jackson has only one Mormon, we are sorry. Hon. Pillsa Lawrence will deliver the address of welcome at the reunion on the 29th inst.

Will the coal hoppers of Jackson man objects to it because it would give the lie to coal dealers who claim they have to Twin state.

A few days ago Sir Bagley sent to the state papers school at Coldwater, the free pension of a free Rebbies that has been hanging in the state house for some time past.

Six hundred deer have been killed in Ionia county during the past three weeks hunting.

During the past year 181 buildings have been erected at East Saginaw. Three of these were solid blocks, one of which is the largest in the world. There were 60 dwellings which averaged a cost of $2,000 each, at property.

Within the past three years Lansingville has built five churches. The six which stand of these several churches with three of the school houses, cost the village over $25,000. They averaged by the Pure Marquette lumber company.

Two stray prisoners escaped from Marshall, from Bay City, and J. D. Prescott, from Kalamazoo were retaken Thursday. The former was sent there for grand larceny, and the very last from the reformatory. The latter was convicted of burglary three years ago, but has the reformation when the jail was not very great after all.

J. E. Davidson, Alma, Gra. or county has a sill hook bearing the date of 1817 and containing the autograph of the Michigan Governor Cass. The hook was found in the cellar of which Judge Cass lived in Alma was occupied. It shows that the company had paid for $12,000 per year, paid for $1 per pound, and whiskey or rum per gallon. It is my wonder that John Barleycorn became rich.

Marshall Wheeler, surveyor of Mesaw county, has a potatoe in his commissioner. It is an important invention.

The Bronson Methodist choir will give a concert at Jackson, March 1, under the auspices of the young men's association.

Chas. F. Hooks, a deaf and dumb boy of Coldwater, has finished a number of excellent portraits executed with the cigar stub.

Reduction in Prices!

HENY. NEELY

Would Announce To

MINING COMPANIES,

AND

Consumers

That he is

LIBERLY INCREASING HIS

STOCK.

HARDWARE AND MINING

SUPPLIES.

At Prices which can not fail to Suit.

All Mining Goods at Prime Cost!

He has an extensive stock of

STOVES,

NAILS

GLASS,

COPPAGE,

WOODEN WARE, &c.

A complete assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

Embracing everything in the line usual in this degree.

Every kind of

CARPENTER TOOLS

of which especial attention is called.

AND AN INSTRUMENT TO REPAIR THEM.

Jobbing and Repairing

Promptly done.

Purchasers of Hardware will please accept our stock before going elsewhere.

All goods warranted as represented

Store on street.

BENJ. NEELY.

Negaunee, Mich. Nov. 10, 1875.

N. B.—Good second hand mining machinery wanted. Also, a good second hand mining machine will be made, wrought iron of all sizes.

Lakey Prices, which was once used for entertaining Unions soldiers, has been moved to be a cotton factory and warehouse. The owner that Rev. Hill's concert was a failure or a cheerfulness the contrary, cannot come from there, with weightmaster.

Tuesday, June 14, and the city of Cincinnati, are the time and place appointed by the Republican National Committee, Tuesday, for the meeting of the Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Democratic House has been in session six weeks, and not a single measure has been advanced one step. And yet this is the party party of reform that demands the control of the Governments, "precisely if we can faithfully if we must"—according to General Hill.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

Great Inducements,

We desire to announce that we have just received a stock unsurpassed in the Iron Range and Marquette County.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves & Shoes

Gloves Everything Needed in Business, Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc., Etc.

All of which will be sold at a satisfactory price.

Wholesale Cost.

Call and obtain prices before buying elsewhere.

Mitchell & St. Clair.

Negaunee, Oct. 27 1875.

Miscellaneous.

Reduction in Prices!

HENY. NEELY

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Negaunee, Mich. Nov. 10, 1875.

N. B.—Good second hand mining machinery wanted. Also, a good second hand mining machine will be made, wrought iron of all sizes.

Shingles,

Lath,

Doors,

AND

SA S H.

LUMBeR.

Also

MOULDINGS,

&c

Our yard is well stocked and we also to keep nothing but the

Best Material.

J. W. SPEAR. **W. N. MORSE.**

J. W. SPEAR & CO.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

HAY, CORN, OATS, FEED, MIDDLINGS & BRAN.

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

Anthracite And Bituminous Coal

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Brick, Plaster And Water Lime.

Plastering Hair. Lime For Sale Daily.

Groceries & Provisions.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

We keep the best Brands of Flour. In fact, Anything you may want. We deliver to any part of the City. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

The Best is Always the Cheapest!

Office and Store in Perrillo's building, South of M. H. & O. R.-Depot.

Negaunee, Mich, Jan. 1875. J. W. SPEAR & CO.

RED FRONT

NEGAUNEE.

GANNON & FITCH,

Proprietors. Dealers in

General Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce. Everything

New and Fresh

At Our Store.

The Most Varied, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock of Goods in our Line on Lake Superior! We believe in the old maxim "Small Profits and Quick Returns." Depot of the Celebrated OTTOMAN CARVEY or Turkish Coffee, GOOD BUTTER is a specialty. Try our Chicago Teas. Some very fine Breakfast Bacon just arrived.

GANNON & FITCH.

Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Etc.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

In an Endless Variety,

AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE!

Miscellaneous goods in the

Greatest variety, Fine Gilt Books of English and American Authors. Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries, Miscellaneous Books, &c, &c.

Our stock of Toys is simply

Immense, With Prices that cannot fail to Suit.

Fancy Goods

Of all kinds. Toilet Sets, Gilt Shaker & Sets, Cut Glass, Bottles, Card Receivers, Writing Desks, &c.

A Fresh Stock of Candies and Nuts, Including Gunther's Caramels, Marshmallow Drops, &c.

A Large Stock of Albums,

min and Morocco for Cabinet and card size Pictures, also Albums of all sizes.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Fancy Stationery, Bankers and Fancy Ink Stands, Russia and Morocco Pocket Books and Card cases, &c.

In fact our Stock

Is so extensive that Customers cannot fail to suit themselves in selection, and we guarantee satisfaction in prices.

TAYLOR & COCHRAN.

Negaunee, Dec. 1st; 1875.

ISAAC JOHNSON,

JACKSON STREET,

NEGAUNEE,

is prepared to furnish the public generally with

Flooring,

Siding,

LUMBeR.

Call and

Examine PRICES,

Which will be found

REASONABLE.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Address

L. H. STANLEY, Agt.

NEGAUNEE, MICH.

LOW!

LOWER

LOWEST!

IRON CLIFFS STORE

New Fall and Winter Goods.

$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 h not been so low for the past ten years,

We propose to inform every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD of this fact and request their further judging by personally

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

An unlay themselves that there is an actual saving of

30 PER CENT!

To every Customer at the

IRON CLIFFS STORE,

NEGAUNEE.

Miscellaneous.

Wheelock & Winter,

COFFEE OF TOO AND SILTER STREETS,

Negaunee,

Announce to the Public generally that they are supplied by mail to supply every body with the choicest of "Oil."

An extensive stock

FOUND AND ALLY BRIGS.

BACONS, SHAM, CLUB AND SPICED HAMS, POTATOES, ON BBL.

PORK, BEEF,

LARD, BUTTER,

EGGS, VEGETABLES,

FLOUR, FEED,

CORN and POTATOES.

Also bottom of the market always.

Our extensive trade together with the fact that we not the best prices enable us at all times to furnish the very freshest and choicest of articles in the meat and vegetable line. We have extensive facilities for buying low, and propose to give our customers the benefit of the same.

Jan 20

Business Cards.

GREEN BAY

BILLIARD ROOM,

Iron Street.

WM. CALHOUN, Prop'r

Cold Lake Lager Beer 10 cts. The best of every variety of wine, liquor and cigars constantly on hand. Call and see us.

CHN RE BER

Dealer in

Carriages, Wagons and

CUTTERS.

Painting and Repairing of all kinds done to order.

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Negaunee, Mich.

F RNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. FNCELS,

Ngaunee, Michigan,

The largest and best selected assortment of Furniture ever in this market.

LOWER PRICES

Than ever. Goods for cash will be found the best and most suitable.

PARLOR SUITS IN CHAMBER SETS, Cane Seat Chairs

Black Walnut Furniture

Marble-Top C ber Sets

Also Black Walnut Bureaus, with Wooden Top Bureaus, Wash Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cradles, Etc.

UNDERTAKER.

Will attend to all orders with any article in this province.

J. ENGEL.

CHICAGO

AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Depots of all the above accounts and connections are at the foot of Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ticket Offices, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Passenger Office, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago & North Western Railway.

Trains leave Chicago as follows: Leave Chicago for Milwaukee, Madison, Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Dubuque, Winona, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Fort Dodge, Fort Sidney, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Virginia City, Carson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Ogden, Denver, Cheyenne, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1876.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

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 30 a. m.
" Ishpeming and West (Sunday ex) ... 8 30 a. m.
" Marquette and Morgan ... 7 00 p. m.
" Cascade Mine ... 8 00 a. m

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

WM. ROWLAND, P. M.

Marquette Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Going East		Going West	
Passenger	10 29 A. M.	Mail and ex	9 60 A. M.
Mail and ex	7 20 P. M.	Passenger	4 00 P. M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

TIME TABLE.

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

I. O. O. F.

NEGAUNEE, - - MICHIGAN.

Iron Mountain Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Thursday evening.
Joel Williams, N. G., John Carmichael, V. G., E Moyle, R. S., Norman McLeod, T.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society,

OF NEGAUNEE, MICH.

No. 199 Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States,

OFFICERS:

Timothy Donohue, President; Geo. Gordon, Vice President; Michael Curley, Secretary; Nicholas Langlois, Treasurer, James Barns, 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.

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.
E. C. Anthony, C. C., F. E. Snow, V. C., Geo. L. Hutchinson, P.; Neil Campbell, K. of R. and S.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Order of services in the Catholic Church every Sunday Low Mass at eight o'clock A M High Mass at half past 10 o'clock A. M. Catechical instruction at 2 o'clock P M Vespers at three o'clock P. M. In Lent, every Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Devotion, at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock P. M.

J. B. VERTIN, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

Services at the Methodist Episcopal Church—Sabbath—at 10 30 A. M. and 6 45 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Thursday—Prayer Meeting at 7 30 P. M. All are invited.

J MILTON JOHNSTON, Pastor.

☞ The M. E Social will be held at the residence of E. S. Green, this, Wednesday evening.

☞ The Cardiff giant has bobbed around to Albion, where he is now exposing his lank form at 25 cents an expose

☞ Coldwater with a population of about 4,000, has seventeen regular practising physicians.

☞ Wanted to know—if a good view is to be had from the top of the morning; if the man who did not know what to do ever got a job.

☞ The boys of Michigan are "figgering" on how long it will be before those California salmon, lately planted in the streams and lakes of the state, will begin to hanker after angle worm.

☞ It is no wonder that people sigh for the good old times when it is known that courtships now average three tons of coal, whereas in the good old times aforesaid they used to bundle.

☞ A statistician says there are 900,000 women in the United Kingdom who stand no chance at all of getting married, but as he don't pretend to state who they are there are no suicides in consequence.

☞ A fresh invoice of choice staple groceries has just been received at the Red Front. The firm are bound to sell at prices that will induce trade. None but the very best goods are bought by them

"Only a lock of golden hair"
The lover wrote, "Perchance to-night
It formeth on her pillow fair,
A halo bright"
"Only a look of golden hair,"
The maiden, smiling, sweetly said,
As she hung it over the back of a chair
And went to bed.

Ex hange.

☞ The man who agreed on the first of December to give his boys a stated sum per week to keep the snow off the sidewalk during the winter, begins to feel that he has been over reached in some way, and is trying to find an excuse to get up a quarrel with the boys and cut off the stipend

☞ Thomas Wallace, a former resident of this city, put latterly proprietor of the Washington House at Humboldt, paid the debt of nature on Friday night last, after a long and severe illness. Mr. Wallace lived to a ripe old age and was well and favorably known throughout the district.

WOODEN WEDDING.—The residence of F E Snow, Cashier of the First National Bank, was taken possession of on Monday night by a number of admiring friends and the 5th anniversary of his married life celebrated with considerable eclat The presents, which were all of wood, were of practical value, and will long serve as a remembrance of the happy occasion.

☞ The Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroads are collecting (through their respective Land Offices having in charge the land grants to each road), specimens of Michigan lumber, to be exhibited at Philadelphia this year. Some of the fine qualities of walnut and maple are sent to Europe for veneering—a commerce that has been maintained in the lower counties for years, but is now nearly exhausted.

FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon between three and four o'clock a fire occurred in a shed in the rear of a house owned and occupied by Thomas Tracy, on Jackson street. The fire when discovered had just been kindled in a pile of rubbish and was rapidly assuming the proportions of a first class conflagration. Its timely discovery however saved a heavy loss of property which would have certainly followed a half hour later. The shed was torn down and the fire extinguished with only a trifling loss.

PESONAL.—H. H Hunt formerly proprietor of the St James Hotel in this city but latterly of the First National Hotel at Green Bay has unfolded his tent in Janesville, Wis,

Norman McLeod left town the first of the week for Montreal and intermediate points. He expects to be absent some four or five weeks

J. Frost, the general utility man—a sort of "head pusher" about the establishment of Wheelock & Winter, who has industriously applied himself for many months about the concern, doing anything from sorting rotten apples to balancing the cash, now proposes to take a recess of a few days He leaves this morning for Grand Rapids, as a representative of the Masonic order of this city. Now, Frost—slow.

J. T Whiting, of Detroit, agent of the Union Steamboat Line, is in town closing contracts for the season of 1876. The line is first class in all respects and offers the best facility to travelers and ship ers.

Chas Thorpe left town on Tuesday for Racine, Wis, where he attends the last term of his college course.

☞ Richard Lameton is now agent for the Monitor Fire Kindler. Patronize him.

☞ There is daylight enough for out-of-door work at 7 o'clock. Run the clock slow.

NEW HOSE.—The steamer company are agitating the necessity of procuring a quanity of new hose—sufficient to reach Cyr street from the engine house reservoir.

☞ The Northwestern Railway company has issued orders concerning news agents, book pedlers, prize candy dealers, etc, which will give decided relief to the traveling public

THE LEAP YEAR PARTY.—The Leap Year party given at Winter's Hall on Friday evening last was a pecuniary and social success The committee of arrangements acquitted themselves meritoriously.

☞ The new cornet band organized under the auspicies of St. Patricks Society is now in course of training and making rapid strides towards future fame and notoriety.

☞ The regular semi-monthly ball of the Excelsior Club will be given at Winter's Hall on Friday night of this week. Good music will be employed, and arrangements made which cannot fail to ensure a pleasant time to those who may attend.

EAGLE MILLS.—The yards at Eagle Mills are being rapidly filled with a number one quality of pine logs. Mr Reed, the proprietor, thinks he will get in from 750,000 to 1,000,000 feet before the spring break up. He will manufacture lumber of different grades, which he proposes to sell at prices to suit the people.

VIC. WOODHULL.—Victoria Woodhull, appeared before the Senate Committee on Claims, in Washington on Wednesday morning last, and presented her claim for damages for false imprisonment by the United States authorities, in New York, some months since. This committee listened attentively, and will consider her claim

Pig Iron.

Within the past few days a feeling of encouragement seems to have dawned upon the iron masters of the country. While there is no noticeable improvement in the market, the impression that prices have touched the bottom is quite general and is strenghtened by the fact that even taking the reduced manufacture into consideration current rates do not cover the cost of production. The stock of charcoal iron is said to be down lower than before during a year or more, and some of the brokers report that they have closed out entirely, consequently creating a firmer feeling without any quotable increase in prices. In addition to these facts a material improvement in the English markets of Bessemer pig has taken place within the past few days, which tends to strengthen hope on this side It seems to us at present, the general tone of the market and the conditions regulating it warrants the expectation of a material increase in price and demand In reviewing the market the American Manufacturer of last week makes the following hopeful comments respecting the trade Trade has commenced to pick up somewhat, and while it cannot be termed active by any means, the volume of business during the past week was considerably larger than it has been for some time past, and included in the reported sales were several lots ranging from 100 to 500 tons. There has been an increased inquiry within the past few days, indicating a disposition to anticipate future wants, and while there has been no improvement in prices the undertone of the market is firmer Holders generally of good mill irons, in view of the light stock and reduced production, and in expectation of a largely increased consumption, are indifferent about selling at current rates It is but proper to remark in this connection, however, that while some of our oldest and most conservative operators are expecting an increased business, they do not expect any immediate or material advance in prices. The raw article cannot be advanced much until after prices for the products have been pushed up, as the former for some time past has been and is still higher relatively than the latter, the two interests are so closely allied that the one must sympathize with the other. It appears to be pretty generally conceded on all hands that hard pan has certainly been reached, hence, as already intimated, the inquiry is increasing, buyers generally, especially those having light stocks, are disposed to anticipate future wants, and while no immediate advance is probable the indications point to an increased business from this time forward, and we feel warranted in predicting that there will be at least an average business during the first half of the year.

RELIEF FOR THE IRON TRADE.—So far as we are able to judge from conversation with a large number, the ironmasters of the country have settled down to the belief that it is useless to look for relief for the iron industry in an advance in prices but in stimulating consumption, and in the strictest economy in manufacture. One determining reason of this belief is the fact that the productive capacities of our furnaces and mills is far in excess of our present consumptive demand, and to bring this demand up to the capacity, iron must remain low. It is a well established fact in economics, that low prices not only stimulate consumption in the line of uses which have already been established, but lead to the establishment of other uses, and a consequent increase in demand. Take Bessemer as an example of this. At the high prices ruling four or five years ago, the only use made of this product, was for rails. With the low prices of to day, the number of forms into which it is being worked are innumerable. Now, if the production of crop ends at the Edgar Thomas Steel works were three times what it is they would find a ready market at home for them all. In veiw of the present cheap prices of iron and steel, we may look to an increased demand springing from these new uses, a demand that will not be lessened should there be somewhat of an advance in price, for when the use is once established and the superiority of the material demonstrated slight changes in price will not affect the demand

But the action of this method of relief is slow, and what we need is something that is immediate, and this is to be found in a strict economy in manufacture, reducing the cost to the lowest point, not by using inferior stock, but by carefully watching expenses, by making labor more effective by reducing waste, and by the many ways that the experienced ironmaster will readily think of. During the era of high prices, now happily past, these minor economies were of but little account as the margin on iron was so large that a dollar or two more or less in cost made but little differance, but when the dollar or two is the profit then it is to be looked after.

We believe another thing, that there is no need of the present low prices of iron. We are confident that as much iron would be if the price was nearer the card than it is. At the present time but little iron is used except from necessity, and if the manufacturers would but be firm they could get 2-10 of a cent more than they do now —*American Man*,

Circuit Court Proceedings.

The following are the proceedings of the Circuit Court up to this, Wednesday morning

People vs. Degrosse Townsend, cruelty to animals. Respondent arraigned—plea of not guilty. Jury trial—verdict of acquitted

Charles W. Robertson vs. Antoine Voglein and Bernard Weber. Assumpsit. Continued by consent, without costs.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, plaintiff and appellant, vs Henry Preibe, defendant and appellee, trover; discontinued by consent, without costs.

Thomas Ormond and Patrick Duggan vs. Jacob Dolf and Werner Dolf, trover, discontinued by consent, without costs.

George Rublein vs. James P. Pendill and Joseph S, Beatty, trespass on the case discontinued by consent, without costs.

Norwestern Furniture company vs. William Mahon, Fayette Wyckoff and Jason McGregor assumpsit, Egbert J Mapes substituted as attorney for defendant McGregor, instead of Cochran & Cochran.

The people vs. Joe Fish, George loss and Isamire Longtine, Larceny. Personal recognizances of defendants Fish and Longtime taking in sum of $500 each, and cause continued to next term.

George C. Mansfield and William B. Harvey vs. Charles Muck and Peter Swink, assumpsit, continued on application of defendants upon payment of attorney fee of $10.

Frank Hammond vs. the Silas C Smith Iron Mining company, assumpsit, discontinued by consent, without costs.

Edwin C. Ferry, plaintiff and appellee, vs. Hiram H. Hunt, defendant and appellant, assumpsit, discontinued, by consent, without costs.

Antoine Voglein and Bernard Weber, plaintiffs and appellees, vs. Prosper Roberts, defendant and appellant; assumpsit, continued by consent, without costs.

John Barry, plaintiff and appellee, vs. Eusebe Reau, defendant and appellant, assumpsit, continued by consent.

Samuel Schott, Nathan Schott and Max Schott, plaintiffs and appellants, vs Jason McGregor, defendant and appellee, assumpsit, continued by consent.

The People vs. William Astrup. Murder. Jury trial—verdict of acquittal,

John Alston, et al., vs. Hampson Gregory, et al. Assumpsit. Judgment under rule 99 for $121.87.

Lester Curtiss vs. Frederick O Clark, et al. Assumpsit. Judgement under rule 99 for $732.50.

William R. Robertson vs. Washington Iron Co. Assumpsit. Judgement under rule 99 for $412.86;

Eugene G. St. Clair, et al., Republic Iron Co. Ejectment to recover three-fourths of the Republic mine and $500,000 damages. Order entered for a special struck jury.

Edwin Parsons vs. Jeremiah B. Mars. Trespass, Verdict for plaintiff for $1,753,75.

Nathaniel S. Simpkins vs James Daley, Ejectment. Continued by consent, without costs.

Dennis Ryan, plaintiff and appellee vs. Iron Cliffs Co. defendant and appellant. Assumpsit Voluntary non suit.

Amos R Harlow vs. Lake Superior Iron Co Ejectment—to recover one fourth of Lake Superior mine and $500,000 damages. Order entered for a special struck jury.

Philip Schwendeman, plaintiff and appellant, vs Peter Walden, et al., defendants and appellees. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff for $62.44.

Joseph H. Primeau admitted to citizenship.

Thomas Wallace, Plaintiff and Appellee vs., Otto Burstenbinder, Defendant Appellant. Assumpsit. Continued by consent without costs.

Lake Superior Building Company vs B F. Childs. Trespass on the case. Continued by consent without costs.

E. G. St. Clair et al. vs. Republic Iron Company. Ejectment to recover ¼ of Republic Mine and $500,000 damages. Continued without costs.

John Deasy, Plaintiff and Appellee vs John O Harra, Defendant and Appellant. Assumpsit. Discontinued on filing stipulation of counsel

Mark T. Dunn vs Herman O. Peck Replevin Jury trial pending.

Iron Cliffs Company vs John Shonidice Replevin. Discontinued on filing stipulation of counsel.

Charles Crowley, Plaintiff and Appellee vs. Owen Carney and Patrick Carney Defendants and Appellant. Assumpsit. Discontinued on filing stipulation of counsel

George C. Sheldon, plaintiff and appellee vs John Densel, defendant and appellant. Assumpsit Verdict for plaintiff for $150

Catherine Flynn, plaintiff and appellee, vs. Florence McCarthy, defendant and appellant. Forceable entry and detainer. Discontinued by consent, without costs.

Citizens Bank of Marquette vs. Cannon Iron Co, Assumpsit Judgment for plaintiff in default for $1,219.92. Damages and costs to be taxed

Patrick Lyons vs New York mine. Trespass on the case. Voluntary nonsuit, on part of plaintiff during trial

William W. Kimball vs Maggie F. Grace Replevin Plaintiff submits to voluntary non suit.

Lake Superior Building Co plaintiff in error vs. John Johnson et al. Defendants in error Certiorari. Judgment below affirmed with costs.

THE CANAL.—An intense interest is manifested by all the granges in Calhoun and adjoining counties in the proposed ship canal. Several of them have tendered their hearty co operation in their desire for cheap transportation. The committee to raise the necessary funds for the survey of the proposed route are succeeding finely Already quite a large amount has been subscribed by the citizens of Battle Creek toward this object. Mr Henry Willis, its principal projector, is now in Detroit circulating the following petition in behalf of the ditch:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states, in Congress assembled.

Your petitioners, citizens of Michigan, would most respectfully represent to your honorable body that the time has arrived when a ship canal across this state should be constructed that the annual loss of life and property in the transit of the enormous products of the west on lakes Michigan, Huron and St Clair, demands the consideration of congress, that the annual loss in revenue alone to the government is far greater than the interest on the amount that it will cost to make and complete a ship canal from the mouth of the Kalamazoo river to Detroit, a distance of 180 miles. Your petitioners would say the prosperity of the great west is greatly retarded by the high freights to the seaboard and European markets, that the cause of humanity demands a more safe and expeditious means of transporting the vast surplus products of the west, increasing with every year that by the aid of this improvement and that of Welland canal, wheat and corn can be delivered in Liverpool for 15 cents per bushel We believe that less than $6,000,000 will complete this work, and that it is feasible, that the route proposed is through the great wheat growing region of Michigan that untold blessings to the human family will be the result of this great channel through the state of Michigan Your petitioners would, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to aid, in making a survey of the route proposed by an appropriation of $15,000 for that purpose.

MONEY WANTED.—The state centennial board of managers have issued a circular to postmasters throughout the state (where subscription books have not been sent) asking the several postmasters to sollcit subscriptions and forward amount collected to the secretary, F. W Noble, Detroit, to be used as a building fund under the direction of the board, to defray the necessary expenses in the erection of the state building for head quarters for Michigan people This building is a representative building of Michigan, built of Michigan material and by Michigan labor as far as possible. Material is contributed and some portions of the labor, but some parts of it must be paid for. Freight and transportation, the erection in Philadelphia and the completion must be paid for and by contribution. The appropriation made by the legislature is to provide for the exhibition of the products of the soil, forest and mines, and will hardly be sufficient for that. If the postmasters will respond to the circulars, any sum from one dollar to $100 will be duly credited to the postoffice sending it This seems to be the only way money is to be raised to make our exhibition of Michigan complete. Let postmasters make an effort and forward at once.

Michigan is one of the lucky states. Detroit and Lake Superior are local points named in the route of European excursionists to this country this season. Of 50,000 persons already booked for this country in 1876, mostly excursionists, a route is mapped out, taking Niagra Falls, Detroit, Lake Superior, Chicago, &c., in its northern route.

"Hang out your banners on the outer walls."

MORAL COURAGE.—There is in attendance at one of our city Schools, as a regular student, a man well advanced in years, one whose hair is gray and who can only study his lessons by the aid of spectacles His education was neglected in his youth, and during late years disease has come upon him and he is physically incapacitated for hard labor,—His limited education did not fit him for the pursuit of any higher avocation. In his emergency he did not sit supinely down and surrender tamely to the conditions that circumstances had thrust upon him. But actuated by a true spirit of manliness he defied ridicule, set aside the mandates of custom and fashion by recognizing and acting on the truth that it is never to late to learn, he entered the public school, and became a deligent, obedient and intelligent scholar. All honor to him for his manly course and truly dignified action. He is giving to some others in this community an example that they would do well to emulate. Some whose physical vigor is undermined and whose education is so limited as to unfit them for anything higher than manual labor, yet who are too proud to a useful lessons from others, thereby providing against possible future charity. The spirit that actuates this man is precisely the same that took Burritt and Ryder from the blacksmith's anvil and made one the of greatest Linquist, and of the other one of the most eloquent speakers of the age. The same that elevated one man from the cabinet shop, one from the farm, and one from the taylor shop to the presidency of the United States. Again we say all Honor to him and may he live many years to enjoy the benefit of his late schooling —*Ozonto Reporter.*

Furnace and Mining Items.

Work at Pit No 7 of the Jackson company was temporarily suspended on Monday on account of the warm weather which rendered it unsafe for men in portions of the mine.

The Cleveland company are working 310 men in the mines, the present season, and raising from 1,000 to 12,000 tons of ore per month. At present they have slightly above 15,000 tons stocked, an amount comparatively small from the fact that a good deal of the dead work of the mine has been performed since the closing of navigation. The rumor that there was a reduction in the wages of teamsters by this company is without foundation, and arose from a question of increase of pay on the part of three or four men who were discharged. The blacksmith and carpenter shops have been moved from their former position to the eastern end of Cleveland avenue, at the line of the swamp, mining operations underneath the former site of these buildings having rendered their insecurity.

The Empire Iron Company are working a force of about 60 men, at this time the dead work of the mine is nearly completed for the present, and the opportunity for a large and profitable production greatly enhanced.

Operations at the Bessemer Iron Company's mine are moving along smoothly. About 50 tons are being daily stocked on the line of the C. & N. W R R by a small force of men. The mine is looking well and developments are constantly being made which greatly enhance the value of the property.

The Cliffs Company have lately completed the job of timbering the Salisbury Mine and otherwise putting it in good condition for another season's work in case there shall be a demand for the product.

Some important improvements are being made in the mining facility at Harriman & McDonald's mine (Teal Lake). A new hoisting derrick is being erected and some other apparatus added to facilitate the production. The mine is looking well and the proprietors have every reason to believe that they will soon be in possession of as profitable a mine as there is in the district.

FURNACE.—The Menominee Iron Co, is making 18 to 20 tons of iron per day. It is at present drawing coal to Depere, Brookside, the home kilns, and Sec. 18 and 22, on the railroad. Not receiving much wood at the furnace just now because of the roads. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 cut ready for delivery, as soon as sufficient snow comes. This company finds employment, in connection with the business, for 250 men. Most of these men are married and many of them residents of this place They don't run a Boarding house, thank God! But for the furnace, Menominee would be a dry old place these days. She furnishes more employment to actual residents of this county, five times over than all the saw mills in it. The trade of the store is flattering. The stock, large and well selected. We call attention to their advertisement —*Menominee Journal.*

Stack No. 2 of the Fox River Iron Co's furnace went into blast Thursday. Everything there is going off smoothly, and a very successful run is anticipated.

The Morgan Furnace went out of blast on Tuesday Morning to await an improvement in the iron markets

Silver News.

The following from the pen of a resident of Silver City who may be accounted as reliable, was received on Saturday evening.

Thursday the Ontonagon and Superior silver mines both shut down and discharged all the men, Immediately on Capt. Johnson's return. Yesterday the above orders were issued. The mill, it is supposed, will continue running until all the rock now mined is used, when the Scranton Silver Company will take it and mill the rock that was mined at the mine last summer.

The Cleveland and Collins will continue mining operations at least until spring, when it is hoped an easier money market will loosen all things in this region.

The Nonesuch Copper Company will increase its force of miners immediately New machinery will be put in, in the spring and a tram road built to the Cuyahoga Landing, where it is proposed to build a reducing mill for the salvation of the finer grades of rock which stamp work will not touch.

The Miner of Saturday last has the following concerning the interest.

CLEVELAND MINE.

Capt Mellen came down on Thursday and brings good news from the Cleveland mine. The miners this week have attacked the vein over which they have been sinking in the incline shaft. The rock taken out is very rich indeed, being well filled with native silver. They expect by to-day to have it all taken up. From what we can learn from those that have visited the mine and seen the rock there is no doubt that it is very rich, equal to anything that has been mined in the district. In this shaft the force has been reduced to one party of men, which is an unfortunate step, as the shaft should be put down with all possible speed, Laving to be sunk depth of 300 feet before drifting can be commenced to connect it with the downright shaft. In the No. 2 or downright shaft a double force is employed so as to push it as fast as possible, Great interest is manifested by the friends of the district to know the appearance of the vein when found at the bottom of this shaft It is expected they will be able to strike it about the first of March.

COLLINS MINE.

We are glad to learn from the president that the Collins will work right along, at all events for the present, until the value of the property is proven. Work at the mine is progressing favorably, with nothing of special importance to report.

ONTONAGON AND SUPERIOR.

We are sorry to record that orders have been received to suspend all work at these two mines, pay off and discharge all men. This is owing to the great stringency in the money market, making it almost impossible to procure the large amount of money that will be necessary to open and equip the mine as should be. For this reason the board thought best to suspend work at once while they had the means It is from no lack of confidence in the value of the mines, on the contrary they are the more firmly convinced of the richness of the vein as to make a renewed effort to procure sfficient means to fully open the mine. The results obtained for the past two weeks, since the mill has been roconstructed, has been very satisfactory indeed. The result of work at the mill for the four days up to Thursday, was 865 ounces of amalgam estimated to contain about 300 ounces of pure silver, a result, we should think, that would satisfy any one of the value of the vein. The great difficulty they have had to contend with has been the want of dry wood to make steam, in order to work the mill to advantage and to its full capacity They have nothing but green hemlock to use Although the suspension of work at these two mines is unfortunate and locally disastrous, still we believe under the circumstances it was much the wisest and best step to take and have no doubt that with the opening of spring and a better appreciation of the value of the property among capitalists money can be easily obtained to start the mines to work again under more favorable auspices. We understand Capt Johnson will pay off all indebtness at the mine and in town, settling everything before he leaves

☞ In the central part of the state the new regulation of the Northwestern road forbidding many of the freight trains from carrying passengers, is spoken of as a hardship on the traveling public.

☞ The friends of the order are advocating the organization of Knights of Pythias in this city The project, however, is yet in its infancy

☞ There is a perceptible improvement in daylight—as regards quantity.

☞ H. B Claflin paid $650 for the first choice of seats in Beechers' church The poor can go to heaven by some other route, or to the d——l, just as they please.

BROKEN.—A pane of glass in the rear of Haydon's bank building has a hole in it large enough to admitt a very large-sized boy. From the appearance of the furniture and fixtures inside there has already been much of hasty and careless examination.

☞ Don't be backward about handing in those amounts due for your subscription to this paper. We need them now and propose to have them or break friendship.

☞ The ice in Teal Lake is from 20 to 24 inches in thickness, clear and solid Now is the time to store the years supply.

☞ Sam S. Fifield, editor of the Ashland *Press* was elected speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representative last week.

☞ You would not think from the way that some people strut and lord it over others, that all men have sprung from one or the other of the three brothers who "climbed down" out of the ark.

☞ A man in Chicago having been lately indicted for having ten barrels of unstamped whiskey in his possession, moved that a pet woodchuck had scratched the stamps off and he was discharged.

☞ A French chemist asserts that salt alone answers all purposes for packing pork, provided all animal heat has left it before salting No saltpetre should be used, as it induces scurvy. The brine should be strong as possible, and cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.

☞ The London *Builder* recommends people who transplant trees to mark the north side of each tree with red chalk before it is taken up, and replace it in its natural position. A larger proportion will then live, as in ignoring this law of Nature transplanted trees generally perish

☞ A literary lady is mentioned who does housework all the forenoon, and writes all the afternoon It is the only way she has of raising money to pay for printing her composition.

☞ There has been a great deal of dispute as to the authorship of "Mary had a little lamb," but it has never occurred to any one to question the historical accuracy of the statement until recently But there is a sceptical old rascal in Philadelphia who has written an eighty page pamphlet, in which he endeavors to prove, in spite of the overwhelming testimony to the contrary, that it is a physical impossibility. Thus, one by one, are the heroes and heroesses of our literature knocked into a cocked hat by modern iconoclasts

LOGGING.—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather that has prevailed during the past month, and the general apprehension that logs would necessarily be a short stock on the Menominee next spring, reports from the pineries indicate a much better condition of things than is generally supposed With the exception of camps within 25 or 30 miles there has been a good deal of snow, and logging has been going forward successfully and rapidly as in previous seasons at the time of year A large amount of logs have been cut, and although the roads may not enabled them to be taken to the landings in all cases, future snows (which must come) will help to move every log, and without any doubt the coming spring will show as good a record as the most hopeful lumberman can expect or wish for The oldest inhabitant is yet to be found who ever saw a winter pass upon the Menominee without snow or a spring without rains. That this season will be an exception no sane individual can for a moment believe.—*Menominee Herald.*

STAMPED ENVELOPS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—One of the interesting features of the Centennial will be an exhibition of the process of manufacturing stamped envelopes, and arrangements for the work have been completed by the contractors, the Plimpton manufacturing company, of Hartford in a conference held in New York between the superintendent and Dr. McDonald, Centennial commissioner for the postoffice department, and A. D Hazen, chief of the stamp division. A full complement of special machinery will be set up in a building on the grounds, and the envelopes will be manufactured in large numbers by workmen selected from the best skilled operatives in the employment of the contractors. The paper used will be pure white, with water mark, and the envelopes will be of the ordinary letter, in No 3 size, bearing a stamp especially designed and appropriate to the occasion. Several designs of stamps were submitted, and it is anticipated that a three-cent stamp by Mr Chapman will be accepted, as it meets all the requirements. These envelopes will be sold during the entire period of the exhibition at the rate, probably, of twenty-five for one dollar, and will undoubtedly be in great demand by visitors in Philadelphia.—*Har fo. 1 Po t.*

THE OLD OLD STORY.—Says Jim to Sue—By all the snakes that squirm among the brush and brakes, I like you better'n buckwheat cakes. "Says Sue to Jim—"Since you've begun it, and been and come and gone and done it, I like you be t to a new bonnet." Says Jim to Sue—"My heart you've busted, but I have always g... mistrusted, for many wights they've badly wasted." Says Sue to Jim—"I will be true, if you love I as I love you, no knife can cut our love in to." Jim leaned to Sue, Sue leaned to him, his nose just touched her jokey brim, four lips went—went—ahem! ahem! And then, and *then*, and THEN, and THEN! they went to Wettstein's shop again, and two pure golden circles plain, ordered to make one of twain.

THE magnificent structure built by the merchants of St. Louis, and dedicated as a chamber of commerce is among the largest buildings of the kind in the world ranking fifth in size, and the hall is said to be the most elegant and commodious for the purpose of any now in use. The dedication celebration was on a scale commensurate with the beauty and splendor of the temple.

If we are to believe the London correspondent of the New York *Times* the iron business in this country is brisk compared to what is in the North of England. The pig iron manufacturers have inaugurated a bitter competition that cannot but result disastrously, while the railmill are entirely without orders and have virtually ceased operations, no shipments have been made in November or December,

Happy Chicago! Its ring has turned out to be bigger than that of St. Louis, its thieves to be more numerous.

☞ Fully 1,000 men are now sitting round stick fires in the Black Hills, watching for Indians and talking of tipping the mountains over when the frost gets out of the ground.

The grangers of Wisconsin propose to prevent the repeal of the Potter railroad law.

The cotton crop of seed cotton amounts to 4,400,000 bales this year, with the usual proportion of "lint."

Ishpeming Items.

☞ Recollect the concert to be given at Austin's Hall on Saturday night Jan, 29.

PERSONAL.—Hon S S Curry left for Grand Rapids, Mich, this morning as a delegate from the Masonic order of this place

DIED.—James Flemming, the unfortunate man mentioned last week as having exposed himself to the cold while laboring under an unsound state of mind, died at the hospital on Friday night and was buried on Sunday. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. His death was the result of exposure

CONCERT.—A concert is to be given at Austin's Hall on Saturday evening, January 29th, for the benefit of the M. E. Church of this city. The vocal and instrumental features of it will be rendered by the party who excited the admiration of the people of Negaunee, during the holidays, with a programme of sacred music On this occasion they will be assisted by some of finest talent in the county, and a musical feast of rare merit may be expected by all who may attend As the entertainment is being given for a worthy object, it is to be hoped that a liberal patronage may be bestowed.

FREE FIGHT.—A couple of women named Knowlen and McCue, neighboring in a neighborhood in the vicinity of the Lake Superior mine settled a neighborly quarrel concerning their children in a free fight on Saturday last. After the melee each of the participants bore evidences of a hotly contested battle Pulling hair biting and considerable scratching was done during the engagement. The disgraceful affair had an end in the justice's court on Monday.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The printing fraternity of the county, joined by several of the leading citizens of Ishpeming, commemorated Franklin's birthday in a befitting way, at Gilmore's Restaurant in this city, on Monday—it being the 170th birthday of the father of the art, as it were. The proceedings of the meeting were confined to speech making, eating drinking and merry making generally Not being able to be present we only speak on the authority of those who joined in the proceedings, each of whom agree that the celebration was one eminently befitting the occasion. Gilmore supplied the tables in a way highly creditable to himself, there being nothing left from the bill of fare that would in the least gratify epicurian taste.

To the Public.

For Cash Only.

I wish to announce to the consuming public, especially the laboring classes, that, I will furnish groceries & provisions from 15 to 20 per cent below the ruling prices. My intention being to give a practical benefit to all cash paying customers Read the following prices

Burning oil fire test 175—25ct,	
Flour, warranted, at ...	$6 25.
Pickels, per dozen ...	12½ cents
Soap 13 and 14 bars for ...	$1 00
Butter in tubs ...	25 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 expenses.

C KIEREN,
Miner's store Case street.

Mitchell & St Clair are selling sheeting at cost

Notice.

I WILL SELL on Saturday, January 29th 1876, at 10 o clock A M at my office, the following described personal property, for taxes due and unpaid 1 Brick building on North side of Iron street, known as Haydon's Bank. 1 dwelling house on West side of Cyr street, known as Haydon's house 2 houses on South side of Iron street, property of W. Behr & Co

E C ANTHONY, City Treas.
Negaunee, Jan. 18th 1876.

Probate Order.

State of Michigan, County of Marquette. } ss.

AT a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Marquette, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Hon Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Morris Merrill, deceased On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Lucy Merrill representing among other things, that Morris Merrill, late of the city of Negaunee, in said County, on the sixth day of August A D. 1873, died intestate, leaving goods, Chattels and estate to be administered within this County, and praying that administration of said Estate may be granted to John P. Mitchell, of Negaunee

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the fifteenth day of February, at 2 o clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be Holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Marquette, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD S HARDY,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) Attest E S Hardy. 12.4

For Sale,

I OFFER FOR SALE an undivided half of the Livery establishment doing business under the firm name of Carney Bro's. Price and terms furnished on application to me at Negaunee, Mich.
45 tf PATRICK CARNEY.

NEGAUNEE

Harness Shop

All kinds of Buggy and Wagon Harness kept constantly on hand, and for sale at Chicago prices

TEAMSTERS

Will find it to their advantage to call on me, as I can supply them with

Warranted Articles,

And at as Low Prices as anywhere in the West.

Whipps Saddles Blankets Bells, and all other articles of the trade. Shop on Iron street.
Repairing promptly attended to
F C ANTHONY.
Negaunee, Mich, No . 10th, 1875.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superiority as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of the Throat and Lungs A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a Sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by Taylor & Cochran.

Special Notice.

ALL the creditors of the late firm of Mann & Kremer are requested to call at the old stand and settle the account prior to the 1st of February next, and thus save costs After that date the bills will be left with an officer for collection.

Negaunee, Jan 12 1876 H E MANN & CO 11t4

ALEXANDER McKAY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes.

Opposite Post Office, Negaunee, Mich Having the best workmen, all the work done will be of the best, and satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly done
Negaunee, Mich, Jan. 10, 1876.

Stockholder's Meeting.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 3, 1876

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Iron Cliffs Company for the purpose of electing a board of seven Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be presented, will be held at the business office of the Company, No. 211 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, February 9th, 1876, at eleven o'clock A M.

By order of the Board of Directors
CHARLES J CANDA, Secretary

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, given by Bertram M Holm and Mary Holm, his wife, mortgagors to John Wicklem, mortgagee, for the payment of certain moneys therein provided to be paid, which mortgage bears date the 29th day of June A D [illegible] and was duly recorded at 10 o'clock A M on the 7th day of July, A D [illegible] in Liber [illegible] of mortgages on page 46, in the office of Register of Deeds of said county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, and by which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained, has become operative, that there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty four cents, as principal and interest, together with an Attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount now due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Marquette in the county of Marquette, State of Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 22d day of April, A D 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the aforesaid claims, interest thereon and expenses of foreclosure, which premises are described as follows: The northwest quarter of the [illegible] quarter of section number twenty-five (25) in township forty four (44) north of range twenty four (24) west containing forty acres more or less and situated in the County of Marquette in State of Michigan.

Dated Negaunee, January 16, 1876.
JOHN WICKLEM, Mortgagee
JOHN Q ADAMS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice.

THERE will be a joint meeting of stockholders of the York and Lake Mining Company at the office of John Q. Adams, in Negaunee, Mich, on the 1st day of January 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers and Board of Directors

W F SWIFT,
A H WHEAT,
H B BACON.
Negaunee, Jan 1st 1876—10t.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on or about December 7th, a short horned red cow, with white spot on her left flank The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away

THOMAS McKENNA.
Negaunee, Mich, Dec. 15, 1875. 7w4

Notice of Dissolution.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between Washington L. Mann and Jacob Kremer, under the firm name of Mann & Kremer is hereby dissolved by mutual consent Washington L. Mann retiring from the business and Henry E Mann and said Jacob Kremer succeeding under the firm name of Henry E. Mann & Co

Dated Negaunee, Dec 4 1875

Estrayed.

ESTRAYED from the premises of the subscriber at Little Lake, on or about the first [illegible] of October, a dark red cow, ton, body and with short horns A [illegible] reward will be paid to any person [illegible] word in [illegible] with I H Smiley at the Negaunee lumber yard, or with the subscriber at Little Lake

ISAAC JONES
Little Lake, Dec. 1st 1875.

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Negaunee, Michigan, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business that may be presented, will be held at its banking room on the day January 18th 1876, between the hours of ten o clock a m and four o'clock p m.

F E SNOW Cashier.
Negaunee Mich Dec 13th, 1875—9t1.

Execution Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Marquette, in favor of John Bellis, Plaintiff and against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of John E Morrison, Defendant, for the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty seven cents ($611 67) damage and twenty seven dollars and eighty nine cents ($27 89) costs of suit I have levied upon the Real Estate of said defendant hereinafter described, and shall sell the same or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said *fieri facias* with interest, costs and expenses of sale, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Marquette, in the County of Marquette State of Michigan that being the place of holding the Circuit court for the County of Marquette, in which said Real Estate is situated, on Friday the seventh day of January A D 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day Said Real Estate is situated in said County of Marquette and State of Michigan and is described as follows, viz: Lot one (1) two (2) eleven (11) and twelve (12) block seven (7) in the Iron Cliffs Company's addition to the village (now city) of Ishpeming, in the County of Marquette, State of Michigan

Dated November 22, 1875.
CHARLES CROWLEY,
4t7 Sheriff of Marquette Co.

The above sale is adjourned until Friday, January 14th, 1876, at 2 o clock in the afternoon, Jan 7, 1876

CHARLES CROWLEY, Sheriff

The above sale is adjourned until Friday, January 28th, 1876, at 2 o clock in the afternoon,
CHARLES CROWLEY, Sheriff
January 14th, 1876.

Execution Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Marquette, in favor of the Silas C Smith Iron Mining Company, Plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John E Morrison, Defendant, for the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars and sixty four cents ($456 64) damages and twenty dollars and fifty cents ($20 50) costs of suit I have levied upon the Real Estate of said defendant hereinafter described, and shall sell the same or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said *fieri facias* with interest, costs and expenses of sale, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Marquette, in the County of Marquette and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Marquette, in which said Real Estate is situated, on Friday the seventh day of January A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day Said Real Estate is situated in said county of Marquette, State of Michigan, and is described as follows, viz: Lot one, (1) two, (2) eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in block No seven (7) in the Iron Cliffs Company's addition to the village (now city) of Ishpeming, in the County of Marquette, State of Michigan.

Dated November 22, 1875
CHARLES CROWLEY,
4t7 Sheriff of Marquette Co

The above sale is adjourned until Friday, January 14th, 1876 at 2 o clock in the afternoon Jan uary 7th, 1876

CHARLES CROWLEY, Sheriff

The above sale is adjourned until Friday January 28th, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon
CHARLES CROWLEY, Sheriff
January 14th, 1876.

McDonald's New Story!

St. George and St. Michael.

A Romance of Cavalier and Roundhead.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "Wilfred Cumbermede," etc

1 vol Illustrated 12mo Cloth, $1 75

"The works of no novelist of the present day have had a wider sale or been more universally admired than the stories of this wonderfully gifted author 'St George and St Michael' is his last and crowning effort."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

"It is one of Mr. Macdonald's most enjoyable productions, and will win him hosts of new friends and admirers"—*Hartford Post*

"There is a good portrait of the author, and a number of illustrations which are above the ordinary run."—*Publisher's Weekly*

To be had of any Bookseller, or will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of price by
J. B. FORD & CO., PUBLISHERS,
27 Park Place, New York.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SALOON FIXTURES & FURNITURE CONsisting of mirrors chairs, tables, stoves, bar trimmings, cooking utensils, etc now that with house (house now as Bon Ton) Iron street, Negaunee, for one or more years Apply to
7tf M H GROCKER

R BERT ROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Republic, - Mich.

Collections promptly attended to.

SUNDBERG!

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS

Grand Reduction in the prices of

Jewelry,

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Silver-Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Read the following price list Goods cheaper than ever before in Marquette county, at Chas. Sundberg's Store.

Mulvey's Block.

Rogers & Bro. plated tea spoons $1 75@2 00 per set
Rogers & Bro. plated table spoons $2 50@4 00
Rogers & Bro. plated table forks, $2 50@4 00

And all other Silver Plated Ware in proportion

Solid 14 Carat Gold Watch Chain $1 70 per pwt
Solid 18 Carat Gold Watch Chains 2 10 per pwt
Ladies' Lion Watches, 18 Carat Cases warranted $30 00
Gents' Gold Watches, Howard movement, 3oz cases, warranted $115 00
Silver Watches, warranted 8 00
Solid 18 Carat Gold Rings 1 15 per pwt
Clocks at $2 00 and upwards.

I have just returned from below with an immense stock of goods purchased for Cash I can sell goods at a profit for LESS than other firms can buy them on credit. Having secured the service of a First class Watchmaker and Jeweler, I am prepared to do Job Work of all kinds cheaply and warranted

CHARLES SUNDBERG
Negaunee, Dec 28, 1875 9—tf.

Probate Order.

State of Michigan, County of Marquette } ss.

AT a session of the Probate Court for the County of Marquette holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette on Friday the thirty first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five

Present, Hon Edward S. Hardy Judge of Probate In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Ireland, deceased On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Joan Ireland representing among other things, that Thomas Ireland, late of the city of Negaunee in said county, on the twenty first day of October A. D. 1875, at Negaunee in the county of Marquette, State of Michigan, died intestate, leaving real estate and personal estate within this county to be administered, and praying, that administration of said estate may be granted to Norman McLeod, of Negaunee

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the thirty first day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Marquette three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing

EDWARD S HARDY Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) Attest E. S. Hardy 10t4

STATE OF MICHIGAN—
Suit [illegible] } The Circuit Court for the County of Marquette
Catherine Rees } [illegible] Chancery.

[illegible] W D Sutherland, Circuit Court Commissioner for the County of Marquette, that the defendant Catherine Rees is [illegible] a resident of the State of Wisconsin, on the motion of Mr John Q. Adams, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant Catherine Rees cause her appearance in this cause to be entered within four months from the date of this order, and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty (20) days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD a paper published in said county of Marquette and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant Catherine Rees, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance

W D SUTHERLAND,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Marquette Co, Mich.
Negaunee, Mich Dec. 20, 1875. 8t7

Negaunee and Ishpeming Stage Line.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE UNTIL further notice, trips will be made regularly as follows

Leaving Negaunee at 10 30 a. m., 1 p. m and 3 30 p. m.
Leaving Ishpeming at 11 30 a. m., 1 45 p m and 4 30 p m.

Fare, 25 cents. Passengers will be kind enough to make their own change All parcels and errands entrusted to me will be promptly attended to

Negaunee Dec 1st, 1875. A PIERCE
v2n5 f Proprietor

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 have there opened one of the finest stocks of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN CLOTHS

Ever brought to 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 sending orders abroad H M WOLLNER
Negaunee, Mich, Aug. 1st, 1875 1tf

New Boot & Shoe Shop,

R M, GREENFIELD,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CUSTOM-MADE

BTOOS, land SHOES.

All work done in the neatest and most durable manner.

REPAIRING

of all kinds neatly and promptly done Shop on West Iron street, Negaunee Mich Rooms formerly occupied by Schwartz work done about 20 per cent cheaper than formerly

Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber at the Windfall kilns, Iron Cliffs on or about Oct 30th 1875 a red heifer, between two and three years old The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away

JOHN WELCH,
Tilden, Nov. 1w6

DISEASES

OF THE KIDNEYS.

Painful affections of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied by gravelly deposits irritation of the neck of the bladder, with dribbling of holding the urine in stricture, in seminal weakness, and in all conditions of the parts accompanied by debility, weakness or painful irregularities in male or female

JULIAN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND

will be found a most efficacious remedy.
PRICE $1 00 per Bottle, $5 00 per half Dozen
Prepared by
B. KEITH & CO.,
41 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

KEITH'S

Fever and Ague Pills.

A Specific for all cases of Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever, &c.

This preparation is purely vegetable and prepared from the recipe of Dr. Keith, who has been in the treatment of above diseases for many years, with invariable success

Put up in boxes containing 50 Pills
Price, $1 00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00,
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Prepared only by
B. KEITH & CO.,
41 LIBERTY ST., N. Y

A. A. ANDERSON

Has a large stock of

Fine Solid Silverware

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FINE GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY

Of all kinds.

Gold and Silver Watches

Both American and Foreign.

Albums, Musical Albums, Gold Pens, Spectacles,

All kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And Fancy Goods Generally.

These goods are especially appropriate for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

And will be sold at PANIC PRICES.

Great Bargains for Cash.

Go and See The Elegant

ew Stock of

SILVER WARE

—AT—

ED. GIRZIKOWSKY'S.

It embraces all the late and nobby 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 & VERRAN,

Manufacturers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Iron Street, NEGAUNEE.

Not claiming to do better work than other good workmen we do our work upon honor and guarantee satisfaction. 36

WM E Remington.

IRON STREET.

—Dealer in—

LIQUORS

Wines, Cigars and

TOBACCO

NEGAUNEE, - MICH

The very best Brands, and the Cheapest Liquor Store in the Iron Region.
W. E. REMINGTON,

Berlin Marble Works,

Established in 1863.

Foreign and American Marbles

Scotch Granite

MONUMENTS.

Tablets, Tombstones, Etc.

Furnished on short notice and at

LOW PRICES

N B All communications should be addressed to

R. G. CAMPBEL,

THE NEWS.

Personal.

A. M. Holbrook, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died at Bladon Springs, Ala., recently, aged 68.

A memorial statue in honor of Henry Grattan, the celebrated Irish orator and patriot, was recently unveiled in front of the old Parliament House in Dublin.

John Chamberlain, the New York gambler, has opened a stylish tiger's lair in Washington in the handsome villa formerly occupied by the English Minister. He expects to reap a rich harvest this winter, but his prospects are poor.

Lord Carrington, one of the Prince of Wales' party in India, had his collar-bone broken while boar hunting recently.

Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, who in his time has played many parts, and who recently abandoned the practice of law to become an actor, has now bid farewell to the stage and reassumed the legal harness.

James Hammill, of Pittsburgh, at one time the champion oarsman of this country, died recently, after a short illness.

Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati, died recently, leaving an estate worth about $3,000,000 to be divided among his heirs, among whom are Don Piatt, the journalist, and Congressman Banning.

Among the noteworthy people who have recently died are to be mentioned the names of Wm. Butler, of Springfield, Ill., formerly State Treasurer; Gen. Gordon Granger, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Hon. John Wilson, formerly U. S. General Land Commissioner and Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington.

W. W. Embry, who shot Col. Anthony at Leavenworth some time since, and who sold a half interest in the *Daily Appeal* of that city, has been sued by the purchaser for falsely representing the state of affairs in that office. The appointment of a receiver has been asked.

General.

The Appropriations Committee of the House will propose cutting down the pay of the West Point professors and cadets from ten to twenty per cent., the total saving effected in that institution being about $80,000. The cadets will receive $450 per year, instead of $500.

Secretary Chandler states that no further change is contemplated in the Interior Department, and that applications for appointment will be useless.

The steamboat owners of the country are in favor of a mixed commission of seven members to have charge of all improvements of harbors and rivers—the commission to be composed of army and civil engineer officers with a steamboat captain and a practical pilot added; but to this Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the Army, is opposed, as he is desirous that his department should have sole control of the appropriations for this purpose.

An important bill has been introduced in the National House of Representatives by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. The purpose of the measure is to facilitate the administration of justice in the Federal Courts. The business of the Supreme Court is fully two years in arrears, and is constantly increasing. Mr. McCrary proposes a plan by which both the Circuit and Supreme Courts can be relieved without creating new offices, and yet the right of appeal be preserved.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, proposes that all the work done at the navy yards next year be done at two or three yards, and Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, favors the abolition of all the navy yards in New England.

Port Royal, S. C., is to be made the headquarters of the North Atlantic squadron. It possesses a good harbor, and from it Cuba can be reached in forty-eight hours.

Ex-Commissioner Smith, in a communication to the Senate relative to the Indians, takes positive ground against the transfer of the case of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department. He says if we want war the Indian Bureau should be in the War Department, if peace, in the Interior Department.

Sitting Bull and his hostile Sioux braves on the Yellowstone, have been notified by the proper authorities that unless they break up their camp and behave themselves peaceably, a military force will be sent against them.

The Mormon women of Utah to the number of 26,360 have signed a petition, 117 yards long, praying Congress to give to the Territory a State Government, and asking the repeal of the Poland law in relation to polygamy. The petition will be presented by George Q. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah.

Dr. Scudder's church, of Brooklyn, refuses to participate in the mutual council to solve the question of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, which, it says, is impracticable of solution in the world.

A dispatch from Laramie announces the discovery of what is claimed to be the richest gold mine on the continent. It is situated about twenty-six miles west of Laramie. Naturally there is much excitement, and but for the deep snow in the mountains that city would soon be depopulated.

Crimes and Criminals.

Capt. Sawyer, of the ship Orpheus, which sank the steamer Pacific some months since, is to be tried at San Francisco for wilfully wrecking his ship.

Mr. Babbitt, the great American soap manufacturer, of New York, is trying, through the courts, to get back about $250,000, and possibly $700,000, which he alleges he has lost through the fast living of his confidential clerk and his head purchaser—Messrs. Beckwith and Lewis.

Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer of Buffalo, has given himself up to the officials. He claims to be able to pay all the city claims upon him.

Two murderers named Murray and Myers were executed at Pittsburgh on Thursday of last week. The crime for which they suffered was one of the most cold-blooded on record—the murder of a farmer on his way home from the city with a small sum of money.

Three murderers were executed in Tennessee on Friday of last week. Everything was done decently and in order. One of the culprits at Memphis complained that the cords were cutting his arms, and suggested to the Sheriff that he hurry up.

Gov. Tilden will not restore Stokes, the murderer, to citizenship, or recognize his claim to count time spent in jail as part of his sentence by giving him a pardon.

The Grand Jury of Cumberland County, N. J., brought in an indictment of murder in the first degree against Chas. K. Landis, who shot Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland *Independent*.

The jury in the case of Davis, the murderer of Whyland, at Chicago, were unable to agree and have been discharged. A new trial will be had, the date of which has not been fixed. Six of the jury were for hanging and two for acquittal.

Missouri can boast eight doomed murderers who are soon to pass through the hangman's hands into eternity.

Finney, the defaulting Paymaster's clerk of San Francisco, has gone to South America with his treasure.

P. C. Gregory, keeper of a store near New Richmond, Wis., fired at two burglars running from his store the other night, killing one, whom he discovered at daylight to be his brother-in-law, A. M. Beach, never before suspected of dishonesty.

The attorneys of the Pacific Mail Company have been instructed to push the suits against Bill King for the recovery of $125,000 paid to Minnesota politicians. At the next trial of this case at Minneapolis depositions will be read from Rufus Hatch, Trenor W. Park, Congressman Schumaker, Irwin, and other lobbyists.

Fires and Casualties.

The Supervising Inspector of Steamboats has reported that the firm of Mallory & Co., of New York, are liable under the law for shipping petroleum, and for the destruction of the steamer Waco off Galveston in November last.

By the explosion of the boiler of a saw-mill in West Virginia, recently, two men were killed and two injured.

Five persons were killed last week by an explosion in a coal mine in Staffordshire, England.

Two Welshmen were killed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., one day last week, by mining accidents.

News has been received in Paris of a disastrous land-slide on the Isle Reunion about the middle of last month, resulting in the death of sixty-two persons. A number of buildings and plantations were destroyed.

The Belgrave cotton mills near Oldham, Lancashire, containing 50,000 spindles, have been burned. Loss computed at $250,000.

A terrible railroad accident is reported from Russia. Near Odessa a train ran down an embankment, setting the cars on fire and causing the death of sixty-eight persons by burning or otherwise.

Railroad Intelligence.

Monday, Jan 10th, was what is known as "Railroad Day" in Philadelphia, it being the occasion of the annual meetings of no less than twenty-four companies which are owned or controlled there. The Reading Company admitted a decline of $1,189 in their profits from those of last year, and estimate that the six months' strike of last spring and summer cost them $4,000,000. The cost to the 30,000 strikers was as great in wages alone. The profits of the Company last year were $4,500,000.

A new railroad, the London, Huron and Bruce, a branch of the Great Western, has been formally opened in Canada for the transaction of business. It extends from London to Kincardine, on Lake Huron.

Financial and Industrial.

Dr. Linderman recommends St. Louis and Indianapolis as desirable sites for Western branch mints.

Packing statistics in this country this season show a shortage in the hog crop, and the price of bacon in Liverpool has advanced one shilling.

Chas. Oldham, a cotton spinner of Lancashire, England, has failed for $1,000,000.

The banking house of Easton & Milne, at Fall River, Mass., has suspended, causing some excitement.

It is regarded as certain that the stamp tax on bank checks, matches, etc., will not be repealed. The Committee on Ways and Means have divided the work before them, but the bills relating to this matter were not given out. The Secretary of the Treasury insists that he needs the revenue, and the committee consider those imposts as reasonable as any that could be suggested.

The Agricultural Commissioner has figured the cotton crop of the year down to a minimum of 4,050,000 bales, worth, at present rates, not far from $200,000,000 to the producers.

Political.

Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, has been nominated for Governor by the New Hampshire Republicans.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, our present Minister to France, has written a letter to a leading Republican member of Congress, in which he states he does not consider himself a candidate for the Presidency.

In the convention of the Louisiana Democracy, at New Orleans, resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress for relief from the government of Kellogg, whom they denounce as a usurper that they will never recognize as their lawful Governor. They are also in favor of gold and silver as the legal currency of the country and a speedy return to specie payments.

Lamar, Congressman from Mississippi, has just been elected U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Alcorn. His term as Senator does not begin until 1877, until which time he will remain in his present position.

The Texas Democracy met at Galveston recently and nominated State officers and appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Richard Coke is the nominee for Governor.

Foreign.

The French press does not favor American intervention in Cuban affairs.

Austria proposes foreign occupation of the Turkish provinces as a means of protecting the Christians there from a threatened general massacre.

It is stated that during the Franco-Prussian war the German War Department was offered infernal machines for the destruction of the French fleet, but they were refused. The machines were similar to those used by Dynamite Thomas.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are to be represented at the Centennial.

The Turks are reported to have gained an important victory over the insurgents recently, in which 600 of the latter were killed and many wounded.

Freedom of the press does not yet prevail in Paris. Journalists there are apt to have their licenses revoked any time they become too enterprising.

The war in the East is being carried on too long to suit the European governments, and the latter are getting ready to interfere. Austria, France and Italy will co-operate in this movement, and the troops of Austria and Italy have been ordered to be put in readiness. England, as usual, asked for time to consider.

Mount Vesuvius has ceased to erupt. The recent agitations have proved to be false alarms.

The Spanish Government has given permission to several Generals in exile to return.

The London *Times* insists that either Spain or England assume a police of the Spanish coast. English mariners are cautioned not to approach the coast near Bilbao for fear of danger from Carlist batteries, and the *Times* claims the right of English merchants to trade anywhere, and to be protected in so doing. If Spain is unable to do this, she must pay all damages. The same article advises the United States to no longer allow Cuba to be the plague instead of the "Pearl of the Antilles."

Six of Krupp's largest breech-loading steel cannon have been ordered by Spain for service against the Cuban patriots.

Serious complications have arisen in the French Cabinet. M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, was a candidate for the Senate on a ticket that McMahon considered hostile to the Government, and the former was asked to resign his portfolio, which he did. Two other Ministers have resigned or threatened to do so.

Disturbances have broken out among the miners at Charleroi, Belgium, calling for the interference of the military. A number of persons were killed and wounded.

The present crew of the American schooner Jefferson Borden, now in England, complain of the bad condition of the vessel and of the captain's cruelty, which doubtless drove the former crew to mutiny.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.—*Senate*.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Morrill (Vt.), to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes; by Allison, to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts; by Harvey, to provide for an investigation of the habits of the grasshoppers. The Chair (Ferry) and Christiancy presented various memorials of citizens of Michigan in favor of a law giving $200 bounty to each Union soldier and sailor in lieu of a homestead donation without actual settlement; for an amendment to the Pension law so as to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who served five days and were honorably discharged; and that the Homestead law be so amended that soldiers and sailors, who, by the loss of a limb or equivalent disability, are prevented from making settlement, shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement. All of which were referred.

House.—A large number of bills were introduced. Among the more prominent ones were the following: By Frye, to provide for an early payment of the Geneva award; by Milliken, authorizing tobacco producers to retail tobacco in the leaf; by Whitthorne, fixing the rate of postage on written local matter. Several investigating resolutions were introduced and adopted. Cason offered a resolution declaring that in all cases of public employment (all other things being equal) the soldier shall have preference over the civilian. Adopted, 142 to 9. Fort offered a resolution declaring that the officers of the House, in filling positions under them, ought to give preference to Union soldiers. Wood (N. Y.) moved its reference to the Centennial Committee—agreed to, 121 to 91. Harrison offered a resolution declaring that in the distribution of patronage those who have the appointment of subordinates should only regard the Jeffersonian test, Is he honest, faithful, and capable? Adopted. Caulfield introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the construction of the Chicago Custom House. Adopted.

Thursday, Jan. 6.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported on the question of the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, that, as this officer was chosen by the Senate, he could be removed or changed at will. The minority of the committee (the Democrats) dissented, and took the view that as Mr. Ferry was President *pro tem* when the Vice-President died, he cannot now be divested of that office. Sherman presented 596 petitions, signed by 29,896 persons, praying for the abolition of the bank-check stamp tax. Morton presented several petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the alcoholic liquor traffic. Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Morrill addressed the Senate in support of his bill for the redemption of legal-tenders. An animated debate followed, Senators Thurman, Sherman, Edmunds, Bogy and Bayard taking part in the discussion. Dorsey introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas.

House.—Bills introduced. By Hopkins, appropriating $1,500,000 to complete the Centennial buildings; by W. B. Williams (Mich.), for the survey of a ship-canal across the State of Michigan; also, for the improvement of the harbors of White River, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Black Lake, and Saugatuck; by Durand, a resolution condemning the practice of making assessments on Government employes for political purposes, (adopted); by A. S. Williams (Mich.), for the improvement of Thunder Bay, and for a range of lights at the mouth of the Cheboygan River; by McCrary, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and to establish a Bureau of Commerce; by Oliver, an amendment to the Constitution to elect a President, Vice President and Senators by a direct vote of the people; by Maginnis, for the sale of timber lands in the Territories, also, to promote education in the Territories. A resolution was adopted authorizing a select committee to inquire into the Mexican outrages along the Rio Grande in Texas. New offered a resolution declaring that the fraternal feeling and good will now existing in all sections of the country, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men who battled against each other in the late civil war to join hands as one people in future, is a most auspicious ushering in of the Centennial year, and that while the people are thus making an honest effort to live together in peace, and to uphold the same flag of an undivided country, their representatives in Congress should do no act which would unnecessarily disturb the patriotic concord now existing and increasing, nor wantonly revive the bitter memories of the past. Unanimously adopted. Several new investigations were ordered by resolution; among them one to ascertain whether the pay of army officers can be reduced; one to learn what custom houses do not pay expenses and can be abolished; one inquiring into the management of the War Department; one into the character of the obligations of the District of Columbia; and one into the present condition of the Indian service. Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10.

Friday, Jan. 7.—*Senate*.—Allison introduced a bill for the sale of certain Shawnee Indian lands. . . Wright introduced a bill granting pensions to officers of the war of 1812. An effort was made to get up for action the resolution to proceed to the election of a President pro tem of the Senate, but it failed. . . Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10.

House.—The House was not in session.

Monday, Jan. 10.—*Senate*.—Sargent presented the petition of 26,016 women of Utah, asking for the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State into the Union. Thurman presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for the repeal of the resumption act. Conover submitted a resolution declaring that the President be requested to maintain strict neutrality between Spain and Cuba. Ordered printed. Morton submitted a resolution declaring "that the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, who was elected President pro tempore of the Senate at the last session, is now President pro tempore by virtue of said election." Ordered printed and laid on the table.

House.—Wood (N. Y.) introduced a bill to "facilitate resumption of specie payment without contraction." After considerable parliamentary sparring between Blaine and Randall, a vote was reached on the bill granting full amnesty to all who took part in the rebellion, including Jeff Davis. The bill was rejected—yeas, 172; nays, 97; not the requisite two-thirds in the majority. After the vote had been recorded, Blaine secured the floor and delivered what Cox termed "a red and fiery speech." He said that "of the 18,000 disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment, but 750 still remained under the disability of their treason, and he declared himself ready to enfranchise these, save only Jeff Davis, and he would exempt him, not because he was the conspicuous and inefficient chief of the Confederacy, but because his murderous crimes at Andersonville had placed him beyond the recognition of humanity, and had made him the rival in barbarous atrocities of the Duke of Alva, or the instigators of St. Bartholomew, and of the authors of the Spanish Inquisition." Cox replied to Blaine, characterizing the latter's speech as ill-tempered, unstatesmanlike, and a demagogical bid for the Presidency.

Tuesday, January 11.—*Senate*.—Paddock introduced a bill to enable New Mexico to come into the Union as a State. Bogy introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at St. Louis. . Dorsey offered a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis. . . The death of Andrew Johnson was announced, and the usual eulogies pronounced.

House.—The debate on the Amnesty bill was continued, Ben Hill (Ga.) replying to Blaine's speech of yesterday. Morrison introduced a bill to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. The Pension Appropriation bill was reported from the committee. It appropriates $25,533,500.

The Great Appletonian Enterprise.

[New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

The Appletons advertise their new edition of the Cyclopedia as an appropriate holiday gift. It certainly is a most valuable and extraordinary work—undoubtedly the greatest literary enterprise ever undertaken in the United States. A little information concerning it may not be out of place. The work has now reached its fourteenth volume, and the two remaining volumes are in press, and will be issued within a few months. From the beginning of the first volume to the end of the last, the matter is almost entirely new. To call it a revision and elaboration of the first Cyclopedia, published fifteen years ago, would hardly be correct, the labor upon this one being almost as great as the preparation of a completely original work of the same kind would be. Since it was taken in hand, three years ago, a very large literary force, comprising the foremost writers and scholars in the country, and working under the general direction of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, has been steadily employed upon it. Pretty much every page of the old work has been re-written and the amount of new matter added would make a very respectable cyclopedia of itself. Moreover, there is scarcely a line in the whole sixteen volumes that has not been "boiled down," so to speak, half a dozen times after leaving the hands of the specialist who prepared it, so careful are the chief editors to have the work absolutely perfect in every respect. Among the writers engaged in the various departments are Robert Carter, Dr. A. H. Guernsey, Rossiter Johnson, Judge Cooley, Prof. J. C. Dalton, Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Prof. Youmans, Prof. T. S. Hunt, Prof. Kneeland, Prof. Drown, Prof. Joy, Count Pourtales, the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, Mr. H. C. Baird, Dr. Hogeboom, Mr. Bing, Mr. Van Rhyn, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Heilprin, the latter a scholar of wonderful erudition, who examines every article after it is supposed to have received the finishing touches from half a dozen other hands. It is needless to say that the cost of the work must be enormous. Each volume stands the publishers in $30,000 before a copy is sold. Thus the outlay on the complete work is close on half a million dollars. The expenditure for wood engravings alone is about $80,000. All the paper that is used is made expressly for the Cyclopedia, and from type to binding it is special and new in every sense. It certainly far surpasses any other literary enterprise ever attempted in the United States, and is creditable in every way to the respectable house that has invested what might be considered a colossal fortune in it.

To Tea-Drinkers.

Green tea is nothing more nor less than a poisonous humbug, manufactured to meet the demands of a vitiated taste. Black tea is the leaf in its natural state. Most of the varieties are, however, too mild to satisfy a palate used to pickles and mustard, and pepper-sauces and like condiments. The dealers, therefore, kindly poison the leaf and produce what they are pleased to advertise as "a superior quality of green tea." At one time ten pounds of green tea were sold in the American market for every pound imported. The process of adulteration was performed at the seaboard. A long cylinder, turning slowly over a fire, was half filled with black tea. Then handfuls of turmeric, indigo and other poisonous matters, were thrown in. After the whole had been cooked together the stuff came out as green tea. Each leaf was perhaps coated with copper. Since then "Chinese cheap labor" has supplanted Caucasian cunning. The Mongolian ships the tea already greened, and so saves the importer trouble. Unfortunately for us, the almond-eyed Mongolian, who surpasses his Christian brethren in so many things, excels in the art of adulteration; the coloring matter used by him is a filthy compound of silicate of magnesium, Prussian blue and other dirt, and the leaves colored are faded and old, and mixed with the leaves of a plant bearing the suggestive name of "lie tea." The "lie tea," we may add, flourishes in New Jersey, and is carefully cultivated there—it is not difficult to surmise why. There is such a thing as pure green tea, but it is much weaker than the artificial stuff, and has to be prepared by a process of drying that is long and costly. It is rarely exported from China. No wonder that excessive tea drinking does almost as much harm as excessive liquor drinking. People are not apt to thrive on poisons.

Terrible Death by a Furious Bull.

Mr. Jabez Hodson, a farmer living near Knightstown, Ind., recently met his death in the following shocking manner: He had just recovered from a broken leg so as to be able to go about by the use of one crutch, and had gone to the cattle sheds to lead the bull to the pump for water. It is supposed the bull attacked him from the rear, and knocked him down before he was aware of any danger. His back was broken in two places, his ribs broken from the spinal column and his breast bone crushed, and although there was evidence that he had been pushed and dragged about, and his clothing was almost entirely stripped from his person, he was not gored. He was entirely alone at the time, but was found by his son in about twenty minutes after it had occurred, thrown up against the fence, where the bull had left him and gone to the field. Mr. Hodson lived about four hours after they found him.

The bull was one of a lot of blooded stock that Mr. H. had bought at the sale of the late Gen. Sol. Meridith, at Cambridge, Ind., and is considered a very valuable animal.

The descendants of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged in Salem, Mass., in 1692, as a witch, have formed an association to erect a monument to her memory.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The President's Desire to Bring the Strife to an End and Prevent Further Devastation in the Island.

[Washington Telegram to New York Herald.]

A report has been very quietly circulating for several days among people not unfrequently well informed, that the object of a proposed intervention in Cuban affairs was to save the cultivated part of the island from greater devastation and to prevent further demoralization of the sugar-producing industry; that with this object the President had consulted with the British, French, and German Governments, offering to join them in such a meditation as would produce a cessation of hostilities and leave time for an arrangement to be perfected between the Cubans and Spain. Rumor added that these negotiations had gone to some length, and that they were not likely to succeed, but that the President would probably send in a Cuban message soon after the reassembling of Congress. It is not possible to trace these rumors to any authentic source. It can be stated, however, that negotiations with Spain are continually going on, that the Cuban question is still open and the subject of an animated discussion at Madrid, and that unless Spain, who appears to have acted in her intercourse with Mr. Cushing with remarkable moderation and self-possession, should now lose her temper and take an offensive initiative, there is not any immediate prospect of action on this side. So far as can be ascertained, the President does not intend to send a special message on Cuban affairs to Congress very soon after it reassembles. He is not at present engaged upon such a document. At the same time, there is no doubt that Cuba engages a good deal of his attention, and that he has been led to complain of the destruction of valuable plantations in Cuba. Thirty-nine are said to have been laid waste during the present year. He has been persuaded that we get less sugar from the island than formerly, and are forced to pay a higher price for what we get. He is extremely anxious for some way to put a stop to hostilities.

The impoverished condition of Spain is watched here, and it has become known that her finances are in such disorder that she has lately borrowed some millions in London and Paris at 15 cents on the dollar. A nation reduced to such extremities, it is said, cannot long avert entire prostration and utter helplessness, and it is possible that the President waits for some expected climax in the Spanish affairs, or, possibly, for such a removal of the Spanish ruling family to Cuba as would be a parallel to the removal of the Braganzas from Portugal to Brazil. It is believed here that, with the exception of the Havana volunteers, who are old Spaniards, the Spanish population of Cuba is ready to welcome peace on almost any terms, and that the property owners of the island, though apparently faithful to Spain, would rejoice at any event which brought them peace and relief from exactions, which are ruinous to them, and security from misgovernment and spoliation in the future. Spain, it is said, lives now by robbing Cuba. She would lose the greater part of her revenue if she lost the island. But she has shown herself incapable of giving it peace and an economical administration, and the question is asked, Are we obliged to suffer the ruin her rule works to continue any longer? There is reason to believe that such representations as the above have been very freely made to the Spanish Government quite recently, and that Government has no doubt been forced by its weakness to receive them patiently. Whether Mr. Cushing has any recent orders to "push Spain," is not known; but for the present at least, no trouble is expected. How long the expectant policy will continue no one knows.

Finally, what is absolutely certain at this moment concerning our relations with Spain is, that the Cuban question is very much alive, but that unless Spain takes the offensive no immediate crisis is apprehended. That the President, however, will appeal to Congress on Cuba in the next three months is regarded as certain.

Lost His Bride.

The way a Virginia gentleman lost his bride by a flank movement skillfully executed by her, is told by the Petersburgh *Index* of Wednesday. Thus runs the story: "A gentleman who lives in Henrico County was engaged to be married to a fair and accomplished lady of the county, and yesterday morning was the day fixed for the happy event. Accompanied by his brother, the gentleman came over to this city on Monday and went down to Wakefield on the evening train. Remaining over night with a friend in the neighborhood, the expectant groom yesterday morning, at the appointed hour, accompanied by his attendants, went to the residence of the lady's parents to claim his bride. To his utter amazement he discovered that she was not there. In her stead he found a letter addressed to him, stating that she had decided to share her fortunes with another whom she loved more than she could love him. It was ascertained that the lady and her affianced (now husband), accompanied by friends, had taken private conveyances to North Carolina on Monday night while the company at her house were enjoying themselves in the parlor. Fourteen couples had been engaged to wait at the marriage, and a brilliant reception awaited the gentleman from Henrico on his arrival home, with his bride. He is philosophical enough to take the reception all to himself when he gets back."

A Remarkable Meeting.

Seventeen years ago William Lester, a poor carpenter, died at Boston. Three of his children were taken West by a friend, and the fourth, a little girl, was placed in a Boston asylum. Last September the only survivor of the Western members of the family came East in search of his sister, having himself become very wealthy. He found that the girl had been adopted by John Wheeler, a dry-goods merchant, but he had been dead a dozen years, and there was no trace of the girl's whereabouts since. Being discouraged, he started West again, but on the train, a little way out of Boston, he noticed among a bevy of girls who entered the cars one who remarkably resembled his mother. He left the train when they did, and soon found that it was indeed his sister, who was living with her poor adopted mother. She had never been told that she was an adopted child, and it was long before she realized her situation. The young lady could not be prevailed upon to accompany her brother West, but as she looks upon the luxuries with which she and her adopted mother have been surrounded by her brother, she enjoys the pleasure of a real romance.—*Boston Traveller*.

An Old Couple.

We find the following credited to a paper in Illinois: "Dr. Wilkins, of Fairmount, recently visited a man and woman in Montgomery County, Ind., whose ages are respectively 113 and 111 years, and who have lived together in the marriage state 85 years. The name of this ancient couple is Fruits, and they are the parents of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Carlin Township. The old man stands up as straight as a ramrod, and does quite a good deal of work every day. He has always been a moderate liver, and uses no tobacco, which is an argument against tobacco users. But his wife has been a steady smoker for sixty years, which is an argument in favor of tobacco. The old lady is afflicted with a cancer, which made its appearance upon her forehead forty years ago, and which she is now doctoring with coal. At one time in her life she weighed 225 pounds, but gradually shrunk away till she now tips the beam at 125.

Foolish Litigation.

Six years ago Messrs. Wolcott, Johnson & Co., of Freehold, N. J., sold to Lewis D. Mount, a farmer, a twenty-five-cent package of what they represented as seed that would produce excellent early turnips. The seed brought forth late turnips and of such poor quality that Mr. Mount was compelled to feed them to his cattle. Mr. Mount sued for damages before a Justice of the Peace, and was granted a judgment of $99 damages. The plea of the defendants was that they had purchased the seed under the impression that it was first-class, and having paid the ordinary price no fraud was intended. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and then to the Court of Appeals, and these all affirmed the original decision of the Justice of the Peace. In the suit, $10,000 damages in legal expenses have been paid.

All Sorts.

The Stillwater lumbermen expect to get out on the St. Croix 235,000,000 feet of logs.

Do you want a good story and sketch paper at half the usual rate? See advertisement of Chicago Ledger.

The Virginia City Relief Committee have received the 500 army overcoats promised by Gen. Sheridan.

Mrs. Hannah Miller, of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, aged 80 years, walked 10 miles recently in three hours.

William Alston Hayne, son of Hayne, Webster's antagonist, sits in the California Legislature for Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Dr. L. K. Lippincott, the husband of "Grace Greenwood," has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Land Office, in Washington.

Gen. Lane, candidate for Vice President in 1860, is now a farmer in Oregon. His son is a Representative in Congress from the same State.

It is said that Chicago ladies faint away in church in order that other ladies may have a chance to inspect their jewelry and make sure that it did not come from the dollar store.

Two sisters in Brownsville, Ala.,—one married and the other single, but engaged—had a dispute the other day upon the personal beauty of husband and lover, when one gouged out the other's eye [illegible] pair of stove tongs.

The Boston *Transcript* has come to the conclusion that "we find so many things that have been left loose-ended by the founders of our Government that the only wonder is getting to be that we have had only one civil war in a hundred years."

The Chicago and St. Louis newspapers have begun to quarrel about the place of holding the National Convention next year. St. Louis thinks it has the best hall in the country for the purpose, and Chicago is amazed that any other city than itself should be thought of for a moment.

A good deal of excitement has been created in New York among pianoforte dealers by a decision of Judge Daly that a leased or hired piano may be seized for a debt. The pianoforte dealers may not like it but the next door neighbors and the creditors are happy.

Ralph Waldo Emerson says boldly in his new book: "I have heard with admiring submission the experience of the lady who declared that the sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquility which religion is powerless to bestow."

Alanson Palmer, who, a few years ago, owned some of the finest steamers on the great lakes, and whose great wealth made him one of the powerful citizens of Buffalo, died the other day in an asylum, penniless, at the age of 81. He lost his wealth in reckless speculation.

SOME TIME.

"Some time," we say, and turn our eyes
Toward the fair hills of Paradise.
Some day, some time, a sweet new rest
Shall blossom, flower-like, in each breast.
Some time, some day, our eyes shall see
The faces kept in memory.
Some day their hands shall clasp our hands,
Just over in the morning lands.
Some day our ears shall hear the song
Of triumph over sin and wrong.
Some time, some time, but ah! not yet,
Still we will wait and not forget,
That "some time" all these things shall be,
And rest be given to you and me.
So let us wait, though years move slow,
That glad "some time" will come, we know.

The city of New York contains 1,046,037 inhabitants, and Kings County, including Brooklyn, 509,216. The voters in New York and Brooklyn are as follows:

	Native.	Foreign.
New York	89,907	141,202
Brooklyn	54,410	60,572

Thus there are over 50,000 more foreign voters in New York than there are native born, and among these latter must be many who are the sons of foreigners. In the last ten years the number of naturalized foreign voters has about doubled, while that of native born has only increased from 51,500 to 89,907.

A man in Lancaster, N. H., who had made application for a life insurance policy, in answer to a question in reference to his ancestors, replied that his grandfather, on his father's side, died at the age of 110, and his grandmother at 95; on his mother's side his grandfather was 100 and his grandmother 98. His mother is living, aged 105 years, and the father died at 103 years. He has eight brothers and sisters living, whose ages range from 45 to 70 years.

The eldest son of the Prince of Wales, a lad of about ten years, showed what stuff he is made of in crossing, with his brothers and sisters, the Solent not long ago. He noticed that the usual flag indicative of royalty on board was not flying. On inquiring the reason he was told that the dirty smoke would spoil the flag, which was of silk. He replied that, notwithstanding the weather, when he was on board ship that flag must be hoisted, and it was hoisted.

The working population of France numbers 8,400,000, including women, children, and old men. The effective workers are 3,200,000, comprising 800,000 masters and 2,400,000 workmen (three men to one master). Extractive industries employ 14,717 masters and 1,112,006 men—six men to one master; workshops, 506,776 masters and 163,819 workmen—eleven men to one master; factories, 183,227 masters and 1,060,444 men—less than two to one master. In France the average salary of workmen (without board or lodging) is 68 cents; in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, 38 cents; in England, 83 cents, living being 30 per cent. dearer than in France.

Revaccination.

Dr. William B. Davis read a paper before the Cincinnati Medical Society, at a recent meeting, giving observations on revaccination during the present epidemic in Cincinnati. His observations, he said, were based on 200 private cases and 600 cases of revaccination in the work-house. His conclusions were as follows:

1. That exposure to infection and intense epidemic influence largely increase the susceptibility of the system to the influence of vaccine virus, and accounts for the unusual number of successful revaccinations during the existence of an epidemic.
2. Small-pox and varioloid give no more immunity from a recurrence of small-pox than vaccination.
3. The cicatrix (or mark) is not a safe criterion of the degree of protection given by the previous vaccination. A number of persons were vaccinated having pits of small-pox on their persons, and seventy-five per cent. of the cases took.
4. It is advisable to vaccinate upon every exposure to contagion, unless it has been recently done with success.
5. Those who are successfully revaccinated were, to some extent, susceptible to the small pox influence.

The Longest Tramp on Record.

Ephraim Lincoln, colored, passed through Moorhead the other day on his way to Manitoba. There is nothing remarkable in this save that he has walked from Louisiana to Virginia, and from that State to Boston, through Maine to Nova Scotia, from there through Canada to Illinois, Wisconsin, St. Paul, and Duluth, overland to Moorhead. His journey has been of one year and nine months' duration, and he contemplates traveling nine months longer, when he hopes to bring up in Washington, D. C. He was headed for Manitoba, and will go to the head waters of the Mississippi, the Black Hills, and—if the Indians do not interrupt his longevity—east to Washington.

In England the movement, of which something has been heard here of late, to obtain for shop girls the privilege of sitting down when not engaged, is under way, and has taken the name of the Shop Seat Movement.

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

Interesting Chat Anent Our Great Judicial Fountain-Head—Judicial Dignity—Court Costume, etc.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gossips as follows about the United States Supreme Court and the Judges composing it:

Those who traverse the great thoroughfare which runs north and south through the Capitol, connecting the two Houses of Congress, pass a doorway about midway between the Senate-Chamber and the Rotunda. Over it is a gilded shield, on which are the armorial bearings of the United States; and at its side sits an elderly dignified darkey, evidently impressed with the importance of his occupation. This door leads into the Supreme Court room, which was the Senate Chamber until the Senators moved into their present quarters, in 1860. It is a semi-circular hall, of fine proportions—the massive mahogany "bench" occupying the chord of the arc, while the "bar" rails off a broad strip around the exterior, for the public. At one end of the bench, and at right angles with it, is the desk of the Clerk; and opposite to him sits the Marshal of the Court. Before the bench are tables and chairs for the counsel and for members of the bar.

Around the walls, on brackets, are busts of the deceased Chief-Justices, except Taney and Chase. Senator Sumner, who could not forget the "Dred Scott decision," prevented the purchase of a bust of Taney, until just prior to his death, when an appropriation was smuggled through in his absence; and commissions to execute it, and also a bust of Chase, were given.

The judicial dignity of the Supreme Court is ponderous and awe inspiring to those who have their bumps of reverence largely developed. Generally speaking, there are not, when the Court is opened at 11 o'clock, over half a dozen lawyers within the Bar, and as many spectators within that inclosure. A side door is opened, and in marches Marshal Nicolay (formerly Private Secretary to President Lincoln), followed by the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices, wearing their silk gowns, and following in Indian file. As the Chief Justice enters, Marshal Nicolay wheels out, like a band of music at a military review, and announces, loudly and with dignity: "The Supreme Court of the United States!" The members of the Bar rise and "stand at ease," while the Chief Justice strides onward and upward to his chair in the centre of the Bench, and his Associates stand before their respective chairs on either side, as if waiting for some one to say grace. When they are all in position, the members of the Bar look at each other, and then, gazing reverentially at the Court, they bow. Their Honors the Court, looking benignantly at the lawyers, return the bow, and then take their seats. My friend, the Minister from the Grand Duchy of Pumpernickel, says that this exhibition of dignity and of deportment is not surpassed at his home Court.

The ancient retainers of the Supreme Court narrate, in sad tones, the glories of past days, when their Honors used never to appear in Court unless arrayed in a full-dress suit of black under their silk robes. Knee-breeches, black silk stockings, shoes with buckles, ruffles at the wrists and on the bosom of the shirts, and hair powdered, with queues, were regarded as obligatory. As the Court dressed, so the members of the Bar who appeared before it were expected to dress, with the exception of the robes; and a lawyer who had the audacity to appear in colored clothing, or with a moustache, or wearing a black cravat, would have been summarily committed for contempt.

Chief-Justice Taney was the first member of the Court who appeared on the Bench in pantaloons; and since then the other antique portions of the dress have gradually disappeared, until the Court now appear in plain black clothes, over which they wear their robes. As for the lawyers, they wear whatever they please, but generally appear in solemn, undertakerlike suits.

GRASSHOPPER WISDOM.

What Shall be Done with the 'Hopper in 1876.

Although the people of Kansas, Nebraska, and adjacent Western States possess many virtues indispensable to success in agricultural life, the gift of foresight does not appear on the list of their endowments. Though foreknowledge is beyond their reach, precalculation is not, or should not be, and the severe lessons of the past two or three years from the various forms of insect pests should have been enough to render the people thoughtful for the future as long as they lived. But it seems this has not been the case, and thinking men of the sections overrun last year and the year before by the grasshoppers are surveying the prospect for 1876 with anxiety, at least, not to say alarm.

In brief, the case is this: Good authorities, who have had opportunities for extended observation in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as other Western States, declare that in all this section the crops of last summer and fall were very good. Though in some districts the grasshoppers destroyed almost half the crop, yet the farmers were able safely to come through their difficulties, and are tolerably well prepared for next year. Before the insects died they deposited untold millions of eggs in the ground along the course of their march. Persons, whose experience in such matters entitles their opinions to respectful consideration, declare that the summer of 1876 will hatch such swarms of grasshoppers in the West as have never before been seen, and that the tract of country in which they will prevail will be wider than ever before, reaching from a long distance west of the Black Hills to the center of Missouri and Iowa.

In view of this probable visitation next year, Brigham Young, after due conference with the leading saints, has promulgated from the Mormon pulpit a scheme for allaying the prospective danger of inconvenience or suffering, by ordering his people to retain their grain in store, and not, on any account, to sell or barter it. The common sense of this requirement is so manifest that the only wonder is some one did not see it before and place the credit with Kansas or Nebraska farmers, where we might have been proud of it. But as a good idea should be acted upon, regardless of the source whence it comes, we must hail the lucky notion of Brigham and his saints as the true solution of the grasshopper difficulty, and one which our Western people must accept and put in practice, if they would be free from the great danger of outright starvation, to which for some years they have been, at intervals, exposed. Though the policy is not novel among the Mormons, it is new to our people, and, in certain bounds, will prove the perfect solution to the absorbing grasshopper question.

At present the Kansas and Nebraska farmers are selling their grain at the highest rates, for cash, and as rapidly as possible spending the money. If this policy be continued, next summer will find them with little money, with less credit, and with barely enough seed for sowing their farms in the spring. If the "hoppers" come, the growing crops will be destroyed, and again the farmers will be calling for seed grain and enough provision to last them until another crop can be raised. There is no necessity for this. Precautions are much better than any possible means of mending evil already done, and when the danger is so imminent as this is stated to be, no means of averting the foreboding famine should be neglected. The farmers of Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other threatened districts should hoard either all or enough of their grain and provisions to last their families a year, so that, if the crops really fail from the ravages of the insects next year, entire communities may not be reduced to starvation, as was the case last summer.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Keeping the Hands Smooth.

A writer in the *American Grocer* says that glycerine is not used in the right way. She says that to preserve the smoothness and softness of the hands, you should keep a small bottle of glycerine near the place where you habitually wash them, and whenever you have finished washing them, and before wiping them, put one or two drops of the glycerine on the wet palm, and rub the hands thoroughly with it, as if it were soap, then dry lightly with a towel. Household work and bad weather will not prevent your skin from being smooth and soft, if this plan of using glycerine is followed.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of It." We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great nauseating pills. These little Pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great blood purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor, and acquaintance, "Try it, it has cured me."

Cheapest, best family paper in the world—Chicago Ledger. See advertisement.

The *Catholic World*, New York, declares its concurrence in President Grant's opposition to the appropriation of any portion of the public-school money for sectarian schools, but takes the ground that our public schools, as now generally taught, are already "sectarian," because Protestant, and this, it says, is what the Catholics complain of.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Chicago Ledger—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 @ [illegible]
Hogs—Dressed	9 @ [illegible]
Cotton	13¼ @ [illegible]
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10 @ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 20 @ [illegible]
Corn	67 @ [illegible]
Oats	47 @ [illegible]
Rye	95 @ [illegible]
Pork—New Mess	20 75 @ [illegible]
Lard—Steam	13 @ [illegible]
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75 @ [illegible]
Choice Natives	5 00 @ [illegible]
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @ [illegible]
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ [illegible]
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Hogs—Live	6 25 @ 6 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 50
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2 Spring	96 @ 97
No. 3 Spring	79 @ 80
Corn—No. 2	44 @ 45
Oats—No. 2	31 @ 32
Rye—No. 2	67 @ 68
Barley—No. 2	80 @ 89
Butter—Fancy	25 @ 31
Eggs—Fresh	22 @ 23
Pork—Mess	19 25 @ 19 50
Lard	12¾ @ 12½
DETROIT.	
Flour—White Winter	6 25 @ 6 70
Ambers	5 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—Extra	1 35 @ 1 36
No. 1 White	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 2 White	1 15 @ 1 16
Amber	1 21 @ 1 22
Corn	64 @ 65
Oats	38 @ 40
Rye	70 @ 75
Barley—No. 2	1 80 @ 1 85
Butter	19 @ 21
Eggs	23 @ 24
Pork—Mess	19 50 @ 21 00
Lard	12½ @ 13½
Cattle—Fair to Good Steers	10 00 @ 11 00
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Hogs	7 50 @ 7 60
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Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 50 @ 1 52
Corn—No. 2	38 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	35 @ 36
Rye—No. 2	65 @ 66
Pork—Mess	19 60 @ 19 75
Lard	12½ @ 12½
Hogs	6 50 @ 7 00
Cattle	4 50 @ 4 59
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 08 @ 1 10
No. 2	1 00 @ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	46 @ 48
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Rye	81 @ 82
Barley No. 2	96 @ 98
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—New	1 28 @ 1 30
Corn	45 @ 46
Oats	35 @ 45
Rye	78 @ 80
Pork—Mess	20 00 @ 20 25
Lard	12½ @ 13¼
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Wheat—Extra	1 34 @ 1 36
Amber	1 21 @ 1 22
Corn	48 @ 50
Oats	36 @ 38
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