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Strictly in Advance.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY MRS. S. T. PERRY.

The springtime has come again, Will,
As in the years of yore,
The maple trees are leafing out
Before the cottage door,
And the glad birds have come again,
Singing their merry glees,
Building their nests, rearing their young,
Up in our maple trees.

The silver brook is dancing, Will,
Along its pebbly way,
And on its rocky islands now
The little children play;
I've watched them at their sport this morn—
The fashions come and go—
But plays are just the same as ours
Were twenty years ago.

The children have their play-house, Will,
Just where ours used to be,
They have their broken bits of ware,
Their acorn cups for tea.
The boys split wood and build the fire,
Just as you did, you know,
When we kept house upon those rocks
Some twenty years ago.

The woodbine climbs the lattice, Will,
And hides the porch from sight,
Do you remember how it stood,
Not much beyond our height?
I marked the place where your head came,
You marked the place of mine—
But you and I have grown some, too,
Since that far-off springtime.

We have never met since then, Will,
As man I know you not;
The black-eyed boy of those glad days,
Has never been forgot,
While sitting in your mansion grand
With your proud wife to-day,
I wonder if there comes a thought
Of "wee wife" Katie Gray.

THE STEAMER ON FIRE.

How Its Lives Were Saved by "The Man Who Didn't Know Much."

[From Rev. Mr. Murray's New Book.]

The Captain stood another instant in profound thought, during which his quick and fearless mind had considered all the contingencies, and, without a word to the three men that were with him, he started for the deck and the pilot-house. He summoned the Chief Engineer and his officers around him, and stated what he had discovered—laid the whole subject in a few terse words before them, and said:

"Gentlemen, in five minutes the saloons will be like an oven, and the windows of this pilot-house will be cracking. Have you anything to suggest?"

The first officer, a sailor from boyhood, whose head and beard were already gray, said promptly:

"Captain, we must beach her." The others looked their assent.

"It's our only course," said the Captain. "Pilot," said he, turning to the man whose eye was on the lookout, "Can you beach her?" The other deliberated a moment, and said:

"Captain, I am ready to take any responsibility that a man in my position should take. I am ready to execute any order you give; but I will not take the responsibility of running this steamer, with 600 passengers aboard, on to a coast that I know nothing of beyond the knowledge I have of the lights, the reefs and the harbors. It would be mere chance if I got within half a mile of the shore."

The Captain actually groaned. He saw and admitted the force of the pilot's assertion. For a moment not a word was spoken, while the ship went tearing on through the water, and the premonitions of rising tumult came to their ears from below, showing that the passengers were already on the move. He looked an instant into each face before him, lifted his hand and wiped the great drops of sweat from his forehead, and said:

"Gentlemen, what shall we do? I feel the floor under my feet heating! The passengers are moving out of the saloon! What we do must be done quickly! We are overloaded. Our boats wouldn't accommodate half, and besides a boat couldn't live in that sea. What shall we do?"

Not a man spoke. They felt as if the horror of death were shutting down around them. They were brave, they were calm. They showed no evidence of fear. They could meet death as men should meet it; but they could not tell how to escape it. Suddenly the Captain's face lighted, with a light which was the reflection of a hope, of a conjecture, of a possibility. He darted out of the pilot-house, swung himself down among the crew, who were busy with the pumps and hose, and shouted, with the concentration of voice that penetrated the roar of the storm like a knife:

"Is there a man here who knows this coast?"

When the Captain dropped among them the men stopped their work and stood staring at him. Only the old trapper and Herbert, each of whom stood above the forward hatch, hose in hand, directing the streams that the pumps sent through the swelling tube, downward, kept their position. The Captain waited a moment, while the light faded from his countenance as no response came, and then, as if in very despair, he shouted:

"Is there a man here who knows this coast?"

Again no reply came, and he was upon the point of turning away when the lad, who had been kneeling under the protection of the bulwark trying to stop a rent which the pressure had made in the hose that the old trapper was tending, rose out of the shadow and approaching the Captain said:

"Yes, sir. I know the coast."

"Who are you," said the Captain, "that claim such knowledge? Are you not the youth I saw with the old hunter at the table to-night? How should you, born in the interior, know anything about this coast?"

"I was not born in the woods," responded the lad; "I was born within ten miles of where we are, and I know every rock, reef, and point, for I have fished on them all; and I know every beach, for I used to play on them when a boy."

The Captain looked incredulous. He had associated him with the hunter and and the wilderness, and it seemed incredible that he should have been born when he said he was born, and that he should be on that boat that night, and be discovered by the merest accident at the very instant of supreme peril.

"Captain," said the old trapper, who had drawn nigh; "Cap'n, whatever the lad says ye can sartinly take for gospel truth. And if he says he was born here, he was born here; and if he says he knows this shore, he does know it; and ye can rely on him to do what he says he can do; for his words be truth, and his acts be like his words."

"Young man," said the Captain, "have you any other friend on board beside this hunter?"

"Sartin he has," said the old man, answering the question for the lad; "there be Henry there, who has boated with him and camped with him off and on, and the lad saved his life once, and that's a sarvice that a man isn't apt to forgit. Yis, you may set it down, Cap'n, that Henry and me be the lad's friend's."

"Call him here," said the Captain, hoarsely, "and then follow me to the pilot-house."

It was with the greatest effort that the four were able to reach the point designated, for the gale was blowing with increased violence, and the iron rod and the ropes they grasped to steady themselves were already hot; and, even as they reached the upper deck, the flames broke fiercely out from the hatchway, and the fire began to run in wavering lines along the inner timbers of the bulwarks and the ornamental edgings of the upper deck.

"I have called you here," said the Captain, "to ask you, in the presence of my officers, if there is any safe spot, any cove or bay, into which the steamer can be run along the coast abreast of us."

"Do you mean to beach her, Captain?" asked the lad.

"Yes," he responded, "it is our only chance. We must beach her. Can you do it?"

"I can," said the lad, simply.

"*You can!*" exclaimed the Captain; "do you mean to say, young man, that you can beach this steamer? Gentlemen," he continued, as he turned to his officers, "if this young man can do what he says, every soul can be saved."

"I can do just what I tell you I can do," said the lad; "that is, if the engines work, and we can fetch her around in the sea, and the flames don't get ahead of us; for there is a little bay nearly abreast of us, and the water is deep in it, and the beach is free from rocks and stones, and I can tell the pilot just where to steer to get into it."

"But," said the Captain, and he spoke with hurried utterance, as one who feels there isn't a moment to lose, "you ought to know, and your friends here ought to know, the danger you run, for the flames will break out in a few moments. You can hear them roaring under-deck already. The flames will break out in a moment, I say; this pilot-house will be on fire, and he who stands beside it will stand in the center of flames, and it will be through God's mercy if he comes out with his life. I feel it to be my solemn duty to state these things to you, young man, and in the presence of your friends who are interested in your life. Now, knowing your danger, knowing that you will probably lose your life, I ask you again, will you pilot this steamer to that beach? There are 600 souls on board, and if you do it you will be their savior. Will you do it?"

The lad's face never changed a muscle. The light in his eyes may possibly have darkened a little, and the old trapper noted that his long, awkward fingers shut into their palms with a slightly tightened grip, but his voice was quiet as ever as he said:

"I will help you beach her, Captain."

The Captain hesitated yet a moment. He knew himself that the lad was going to his death—going with the quietness that could have only ignorance or the finest heroism for its cause. It was not to be wondered at, that, accepting as he was the sacrifice of a life, he was touched. He gazed at the singular being before him, observed the simple guilelessness of his countenance, and, dashing a tear from his eye, he turned to the trapper and said:

"Old man, this boy is your companion, and you love him?"

"Yis; the lad and me have slept together, and we've eaten from the same bark, and he and me has done little sarvices for each other that men in the woods don't forgit, and I guess you're about right, Cap'n, when ye say that I love the lad."

"God forbid!" exclaimed the Captain—"God forbid that I take the responsibility of the sacrifice—for that's just what it is, old man. Ought the boy to stay?"

"Sartin, sartin," said the old trapper; "if the lad can save the wimmen-folks and the leetle uns, not to speak of the men, by stayin' here, then he sartinly ought to stay, even if he starts on his last trail from the deck of a vessel instead of from the shader of the pine; for death never comes too quick to one who meets it at the post of duty, and it never comes slow enough to one who skirks. Yis, let the lad stay where he is, and an old man who has faced death on many a field where bullets was thick will stand by his side, and the Lord of Marcy shall do with him as He will. I should like to have seed the pups again, but the Lord will take care of the dogs."

While this conversation had been carried on the officers of the steamer had made the arrangements to steer the craft from the stern, for the pilot-house was already so hot as to make it unsafe for the four men stationed at the wheel to remain in it longer. The ropes and blocks had been adjusted, the purchase tested, and the steamer was already being directed from behind. The Captain still stood by the side of the lad, trumpet in hand, ready to give the orders to veer her round.

"Young man," said the Captain, "you are pilot now. When shall we swing about? It's a rough sea; but the flames give us no choice."

The lad looked steadfastly a moment at the beacon they had passed, asked the Captain a question as to her course, and then said:

"We are passing the cove! We mustn't go a rod farther! Quick! Swing her round!"

The Captain lifted the trumpet to his lips, and in tones that rang strong and clear above the roar of the storm and of the flame, shouted: "Hard-a-port with your helm! Hard-a-port, I tell you! Jam her down for your lives!"

The men in control of the helm obeyed with an energy born of the peril of the moment. The mighty fabric swayed for a moment, but tore on as if unwilling to yield. But the next instant the immense pressure of the helm hard-a-port began to tell, and the monstrous bulk swung slowly about, rolled downward into the trough of the sea as if she would never rise, reeled over as she met the mighty wave square amid-ship till her larboard rail lay deep in the hissing water, struggled up, righted herself laboriously, and, as she straightened her course with the gale square astern, and with her steam-gauge standing at seventy-five, shot toward the shore like an arrow from the bow.

"Cap'n," said the trapper, as he lowered the trumpet from his lips, "give us the instrement, and do ye run back there and keep the poor creeturs from throwin' themselves overboard—for they be gettin' wild. I can talk through the horn as well as ye can—and the lad will tell me the words."

"I can't leave you, old man; it shall never be said that Charles Stearns left two brave men to die while he saved his own life."

"Cap'n," returned the trapper, "I know yer feelin's; for I see the stuff ye be made of; but the Lord app'ints duty unto man, and it's not of his choosin'; and it's yer duty to go, and ourn to stay. Don't ye worry about us, for I be old, and a few days more or less on the 'arth don't matter and I can see by the look in the lad's face that he be ready. So give me the horn and you go where you oughter go, and we'll stay where we oughter stay."

The old man uttered these words with such solemn majesty, and the truth they expressed was so evident, that the Captain did as commanded. He passed the trumpet to the trapper and started aft, where his presence and words soon communicated new hope to the terrified throng. In a few moments the shouting and screaming ceased, and not a sound was heard save the roar of the wind, and the waves, and the flames.

"Henry," said the trapper, "it's time ye be goin', for the fire is gettin' hot. It's not likely that me and the lad will come out of this; and there sartinly isn't much time for leave-takin'. Ye'll go, I know, and get the pups, and the rifle, and the fiddle. Ye know where they be. And if there be any other things in the shanty ye would like, remember they are yourn. This sartinly isn't the way I thought things would eend; but the Lord knows when to call, and I dare say it's best as it is. So, boy, just take my hand a minit. Ye needn't disturb the lad, for he is busy. No, jest give me yer hand for a minit, and then go. Ye be faithful and true, and may yer days be happy and yer life long on the 'arth."

"I am not going, John Norton," said the young man.

"It be well said, boy," returned the trapper. "Yis, it be well said; or would be if things was different. But things be as they be, and ye must go."

"I shall not go," said Herbert.

"Henry" exclaimed the old man, earnestly, "this is downright foolishness. Ye can't help us by stayin'; and two'll be enough if wust comes to wust."

"John Norton," returned the young man, solemnly, "say no more. I shall stay with you and the lad. If we live, all will live. If we die, we will die together, for I will not leave you."

"Be it as you say, then, boy; yis, let it be as ye say. This is no time for words; and I can understand yer feelin's; and it may be ye be right. The lad and we met at the pond of the beavers, and it may be best we both go with him to the eend of the trail."

In a moment the old man said, suddenly, "Henry, if ye could git one of them water-pipes, and the pumps are still a-goin', it may be ye could save our lives. But be careful where ye go, boy, it's hot there ahead."

Lightning is scarce quicker than was the motion of Herbert, as he darted forward into the smoke, which was rolling up in great volumes from the front part of the boat.

By this time the forward half of the vessel was almost one sheet of flame. A column of fire rose out of the forward hatch fifty feet into the air, but was mercifully blown onward by the force of the gale. From this the trapper and the lad were at least safe, but the flames were now breaking over all restraint. The deck itself was being burnt through, and sections were falling into the hole. The stanchions and the timbers of the bulwarks were already in full blaze. The outer edges of the upper deck were girdled with fire. The roof of the pilot-house had begun to kindle. The flames were already eating their way toward the stern, and would soon be in the rear of the two men who were standing half hidden in the smoke at a point which would soon be the very center of the conflagration. But they never flinched. They stood in the exact position where they were when Henry left them—the trapper still holding the trumpet in his hand, and the lad still gazing steadfastly ahead.

"Tell them to port two points," said the lad, quietly.

The old man placed the trumpet to his lips, and through the brazen tube his voice poured steady and strong:

"The boy says, 'Tell 'em to port two pints.'"

The vessel swayed suddenly to port; and, as she leapt away, the lad said:

"Tell them to hold her steady as she is."

Again the old man lifted the trumpet, and called:

"The boy says, 'Tell them to hold her steady as she is.'"

For a minute not a word was spoken. The steamer tore on through the gloom, lighting her path with the flames. The roof of the pilot-house dropped in, and the smoke and cinders hid the two men from the sight of those who, with prayers on their lips and with agonized faces, were gazing at them from behind.

Suddenly out of the smoke and fire came the tones of the trumpet:

"The lad says, 'Tell 'em I hear the surf on the beach.'"

Then the smoke suddenly lifted, split by a gust that tore through the air, and those behind saw three men instead of two standing on the deck. The trapper and the lad still at their station, and thirty feet farther aft Herbert, hose in hand, flooding with water the blazing deck on which they stood. But what could the power of man do against the rush of such flames? The young man did his best. With hands blistered by the awful heat, he stood heroically at his post; but the garments of the lad were on fire, and the hair of the trapper was burnt to the scalp.

Suddenly the starboard half of the upper-deck fell with a crash. As it fell, those behind saw the lad turn to the trapper—saw him totter—saw him steady himself—saw his companion catch him by the arm—saw the old hero, with the sleeve of his coat, that was itself smoking, wipe the cinders from his lips as he lifted the trumpet to his mouth; and out of the black, eddying smoke, as it swept over the three and hid them from sight, bellowed the words, strong as trumpet could send them:

"The lad says, 'Tell them I see the surf on the beach! Hold her steady as she is!' God—"

The sentence was never completed. The flat bottom of the vessel touched the sand—slid along it—and was driven by the momentum of her movement half her length up the beach. Then she rolled over with a great lurch; her smoke-stacks went down with a crash, carrying the upper deck on which they stood with them, and the three men sank from sight in the smoke and fire.

Adrianople.

Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Tundja, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles distant from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians.

Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall, and contains a citadel; but these are now useless as defenses. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of a field, or at the most of a provisional type.

In the opinion of Von Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches, and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defense, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not less than thirty thousand or forty thousand men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and, consequently, it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, baths, and caravansaries rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and broad tops of the plane trees.

The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently, but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit trees, and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

Kellogg.

Parties bearing the above name will be interested to learn that a work is now in preparation giving the genealogy of the family in this country from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present time. All interested will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher, Rufus B. Kellogg, Green Bay, Wisconsin, who will send, to any, circulars with the outline of information desired. Persons of other names, with Kellogg ancestry, are particularly requested to write.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNE.

Its Great Underlying Principle and Object—All Property to be Owned by the Government—How this Great Revolution is to be Consummated.

A private letter, written by a gentleman who is vouched for by the Springfield *Republican* as a "practical, able and honest socialist," gives the following statement of the ideas and purposes of Communism in America:

I will at once turn to your question. First, you ask "whether we propose to allow the institution of 'private property' at all, and, if so, where the line is to run which limits the possession of the individuals." This I will answer more definitely under your specific questions, but may say now, in regard to the general principle which seems to me to govern that part of the subject, that *to protect* "private property" is the chief object we have in view. We designate all wealth used as capital, social wealth. Social wealth also includes the wealth used for such public purposes as the national defense, the administration of justice, education, etc. Private or individual wealth we define as each man's share of the net aggregate proceeds of the national industry after the social wealth has been provided for; his proportionate share being equivalent to the value of his public services, and this share will be ascertained by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. (How this law will be applied I cannot attempt to explain and illustrate in this letter, but I think I am able to explain it satisfactorily.) *Natural wealth* we define as consisting of land, air, water, and all those natural resources, agencies, and powers which can be utilized to meet men's necessities and capacities of enjoyment, and which, until thus utilized, or vitalized, cannot be considered *property* at all, either public or private. (I think, but am not sure, that a man's own capabilities, physical or mental, do not come within this class, but are within the class of private wealth, of which he is entitled to the individual advantage, except that he must not use his superiority to the injury of others.) We think that the use of natural wealth must be controlled by the collective authority of the whole people, and for the common benefit.

To come down, now, to particulars: You say, "If you mean that all the railroads and telegraphs ought to belong to the Government, say so." We do mean that not only all the railroads and telegraphs, ships, but all the canals, barges, lighters, horse-cars, omnibuses, public carriages, express wagons, and—I was going to say wheel-barrows!—should belong to the Government, and should be controlled and operated by it. We mean by "the Government," of course, the whole people collectively; not something outside of, distinct from, and superior to the people. You say, again, "If you mean that all the land, and all that grows upon it, and all that is dug out of it—all the farms and all the mines—should be owned and operated by the State, say that." I answer, yes, we mean just that, except, perhaps, that many persons may (as I hope that every person or family will) require for their private use, not only a house in which to live, and for the use of which each will pay to the State, but also a piece of ground for fruit, vegetables and flowers that he will cultivate with his own hands for his own use and pleasure, and, also, without any mercenary object. (The house and land may be held by a tenure that will afford him all reasonable security of permanent occupation without allowing him to use it as merchandise.) Again, you say: "If you mean that all the mills, factories, furnaces and shops should belong to the Government and be managed by the Government, say that." I answer emphatically, *yes*, to this question. But your next I must modify; it now reads: "If you mean that no individual will be permitted to own any more food or clothing, any more wheat, or pork, or sugar; or any more calico, or satinet, or silk, or broadcloth than, in the judgment of a Government inspector, he needs for his own personal use, by all means, say that." Change the form of your question to this: "If you mean that no individual shall be permitted to use as capital, or to apply to any other than private purposes any food, clothing, wheat, pork, sugar, calico, satinet, silk, broadcloth, etc.," I answer, yes, we mean that, but he may own just as much of any of these things as he pleases subject entirely to his own discretion and not to the judgment of a Government inspector. He will not be allowed to trade or speculate it then, that is all. Next you say, "If the ownership of the state is to be limited at all, tell us where it is to be limited." It is limited just where private wealth becomes public wealth by being used as capital—that is, by being used by one man to make profit from another man. The next question is, "If we are to have anything more than our rations of food and clothing, fixed by the State, and distributed to us by officers of the State, tell us just what and how much we are to have?" This question, I think, I have answered so that you all understand what we mean.

Then you ask me to "show exactly how this thing is going to work when we get it, and also how we are to get it." This is your last question, and this I feel unable to answer. It would require a pretty large volume to attempt to answer it. There is nothing I like better than imagining the whole system in operation and the people accustomed to it. I foresee no difficulty in the operation, but immense advantage in every direction. As to the "how we are to get it," time alone will show. I look forward with hope and fear. The thing to be done is to change the ownership of all the national wealth used as capital, and I believe this might be done as Great Britain did with her slave property and as this country might have done with its slave property—by purchase. But probably our capitalists will be as blind and obstinate as the slaveholders were; and, by some means or other, when they find that by the action of the people at the polls their privileges are doomed or endangered, they will precipitate a conflict with the object of destroying democratic government and making "capital" the corner stone of the Government! What we propose as means are simply our ballots, which we intend to oppose to the rich man's dollars. We stand upon equal terms in the matter of ballots, and we are in the majority. It is only a question of time, and the collapse of our present system is a powerful agent of change.

How the Czar Travels.

Even as the Russians are surpassing the Turks in the field, so does the Czar excel the Sultan in Oriental magnificence. Whenever he travels by railway he makes use of his own private train of seventeen carriages, fitted up in the most luxuriant style. Every journey of the Czar from Plojesti to Bucharest (sixty kilometres) costs 6,000 francs ($1,400) for railway expenses. At the imperial table no less than 4,000 bottles of champagne are drunk every month. The proprietor of the Hotel Brofft at Bucharest has undertaken the canteen of the imperial headquarters. For this purpose he has provided four especial conveyances, each drawn by four horses, although he is only bound to supply cold viands—preserves, caviare, anchovies, etc., etc. A bottle of Bordeaux costs 15 francs; of Rhine wine 20 francs; and of champagne, 25 francs. A sandwich of bread and butter and Swiss cheese costs 3 francs. Some idea of the difficulties of a commissariat may be gathered from the fact that M. Brofft has just received a consignment of preserved vegetables from Paris, of the value of 127,000 francs. And yet we are told that the luxury of the imperial mess is nothing compared to that of the English reporters!—*London Examiner.*

THE NORTH POLE.

Capt. Howgate's Polar Expedition.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

Incredible as the fact may seem, there still lives a man who expresses an apparently sincere belief that he will be able to do that in which so many other intrepid explorers have failed, namely, reach that extremity of the earth's axis—the North pole. This man is Capt. H. W. Howgate, an officer of the United States regular army, through whose effort and expedition has recently been organize and is at this moment en route northward from New London, Ct.—having just sailed—pointing toward Cumberland island to the northeast of British America.

Being unsuccessful in obtaining an asked-for appropriation of $50,000 during the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Capt. Howgate and the friends of his Arctic project stirred about among commercial and scientific associations until they received sufficient pecuniary encouragement to start the first boat afloat—the schooner Florence—which is now headed by Capt. G. E. Tyson, a life-long whaler, and one of the officers of the ill-fated Polaris expedition, and manned by a crew of ten picked seamen, all hopeful of a favorable termination of their venture.

Upon reaching the Cumberland island, or a point a little beyond, the Florence and her crew will go into winter quarters, and establish what will be known as the Howgate Polar Colony. This colonization plan is the hobby of the present exploration party, the design being to conquer the climate of the Arctic country by the acclimation of the men from actual residence in the cold and dark of those regions. It will be a slow process, but is looked upon as the rational method to pursue, in order to avoid a recurrence of the sufferings and failures of previous adventurers in the same quarter. The work of the colony the coming winter will be to engage the services of a company of Esquimaux, secure sledges, dogs, clothing used by the natives, oil and other necessaries of existence in the far north. Early in the summer following the voyage will be resumed to the west of Greenland, where another vessel of colonists will be ready to take the supplies referred to, and establish colony No. 2 in Lady Franklin bay. In this progressive manner, fitting up colonies within communication of each other, and gradually nearer as the pole is approached, it is hoped that the polar question can be solved.

Accompanying the colony already started are two scientific gentlemen, whose duties will be to observe and collect full data in regard to all natural objects in geology, botany, meteorology and correlative science, they being amply provided with necessary facilities. These men are selected at the recommendation of the Yale College faculty, and are Mr. Orray T. Sherman, of Providence, R. I.—a graduate of Yale and an enthusiast in his chosen profession of scientist—and Prof. Loomis, the meteorologist of Yale College for many years. Mr. Ludwig Kumlein is another member of the party, he being a man of some considerable fame as a naturalist.

The present adventurers in Arctic research are heartily indorsed by many men of education and standing in the East, and every reading man will watch with interest the career and issue of this latest effort to unlock the secrets of the icy boundaries which clog the world's axis.

Besides the Howgate expedition from the United States, several others are now contemplating research in the Arctic regions, among them the English Capt. Nares, who will go via the Greenland coast the present year; an outfit from Holland, which proposes to sail beyond Norway, Spitzbergen and Behring's straits very soon; a party from Sweden, which will enter upon the same route in 1878; one from Germany, which will try the Siberian course, and still another which will be sent out from Russia.

Slightly Familiar With Wales.

Those who remember how Maj. Tom Ochiltree was appointed United States Marshal for the State of Texas—persuading President Grant that he, Maj. Tom, was seriously injured in the defense of the President's good name against a crowd of Texas ruffians—will not be prejudiced against the truth of this other story anent him as told by a New Mexico newspaper: "On one occasion he was in England, a guest of a nobleman who had come in contact with him during a visit to this country, and who had fallen an easy victim to Tom's unsurpassed impudence and powers of fascination. The Englishman had taken Tom to London, and was exhibiting him to his friends as a genuine American lion. Tom was plentifully supplied with funds by his noble friend, and was cutting a grand figure. One day Tom and his friend met the Prince of Wales at a club. The nobleman asked permission of the Prince to introduce his American friend. Leave having been obtained, Tom was formally introduced to the heir apparent. He grasped the royal hand and shook it heartily, and then burst out: 'Wales, old fellow, I'm devilish glad to know you; let's take a drink!' The horror of the nobleman was changed to amazement when the Prince gave Tom's hand a hearty shake and replied, 'Don't care if I do.' Cheek carried the day."

A Parallel to the Present Russian Campaign.

Although the Russians and the Turks were constantly at war during the eighteenth century, only one campaign offers a parallel to the present military operations. The seat of war lay north of the Danube, in the Crimea and Bessarabia, and the Danube was seldom crossed. In the campaign of 1773–'74, however, Romanzoff bridged the Danube near Braila about the middle of June, defeated the Turks in the vicinity of Silistria, and invested the fortress. The advance of a large force from Shumla compelled him to raise the siege, and he retreated across the Danube early in July. In October he reopened the siege, and sent a column in the direction of Varna. His forces were again compelled to withdraw, owing to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry. In the next year the Russians crossed the Danube at Turtokai, which Suwarrow had captured during the previous summer. The Turks made no attempt to defend the line of the Danube, but concentrated their forces at Shumla, leaving strong garrisons at Rustchuk and Silistria. Kamiski and Suwarrow defeated the Turks in the field, and the Grand Vizier, almost deserted by his army, shut himself up in Shumla and sued for peace. Constantinople was saved by the plague then, just as it was in 1829.

At the recent celebration of the 200th anniversary of the King's Grenadier Regiment of the Prussian army, the chief burgomaster of Stettin, in presenting to the officers of the regiment, on behalf of the citizens of the town, a silver table-service, mentioned that the regiment had been constantly quartered in Stettin ever since 1715, or for more than 160 years.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

—Some of the young gentlemen and ladies of Grand Rapids talk of forming an archery club.

—John C. Waterman, of Alpine, has received the appointment of cadet to West Point from Congressman Stone.

—The forty-second annual session of the Michigan Conference of the M. E. church will commence at Grand Rapids Sept 5.

—William Hoey went from Detroit to Springwells the other day on a hunting tour, and accidentally shot himself dead while loading his gun.

—The house of Joseph Lawrence, near East Saginaw, was burned with all its contents a few days ago. Loss, over $5,000; partly insured.

—Harry McArthur, Supervisor of the town of Oakfield, Kent county, fell dead the other day, of heart disease. He was one of the oldest residents of the State.

—The inner scaffolding on the dome of the new Capitol has reached the height of about 190 feet from the ground. The full height of the dome will be 265 feet.

—W. F. Stillman, a member of the firm of D. Hardin & Co., of Saginaw City, died the other day from the effects of a fracture of the skull from a falling plank.

—The Western Amateur Press Association, of Detroit, elected William A. Fisk, of Coldwater, President, and located the next year's convention at Chicago.

—The Ionia *Sentinel* says Senator Freeman and Alderman Sibley, together with their relatives, are prospective heirs to the Chase estate in England, valued at several million dollars.

—John T. Murphy was drowned on the Tittabawassee river above Midland last week. He was at work on a scow handling gravel used in building a dam. His remains were recovered.

—Chauncey Gibbs' boarding-house, in Ludington, burned recently with nearly all its contents. The fire originated in the second story, probably from a chimney. Loss, about $4,500; insured for $1,500.

—Martin Monaghan, aged 81, was killed, a few days since, at Detroit, by his son John, who chopped him to death. He has been of unsound mind many years, and the Coroner's jury declared the murderer insane.

—The Board of State Canvassers are reported to have met at Lansing, counted the vote cast for Judge in the Twenty-third Circuit, declared a majority of sixty-three in favor of Tuttle, and mailed him a certificate of election.

—Mrs. Shafer, who lives a few miles west of Almont, has a girl baby whose weight was but fifteen ounces when born, and in the twenty-one days which have since elapsed it has gained but fourteen ounces. The child is healthy.

—The station-house at Douglass, six miles west of Sturgis, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, was nearly destroyed by lightning the other day, one end of the building was torn down, and every window and door in the house broken.

—The anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated by a grand banquet at Grand Rapids in the afternoon. Many prominent citizens of Detroit, Jackson, and other cities were present. Speeches were made and numerous toasts drunk. At night a dress ball was given at Sweet's Hotel.

—The Detroit regatta closed on Saturday, the 18th, after a very successful week's sport. On that day Moses Nadeau, of Monroe, won the junior single sculls; the double-sculls race was taken by the Wolvenhooks, of Greenbush, N. Y.; the Excelsiors, of Detroit, took the senior six-oared race, and the Floral City Club, of Monroe, succeeded in getting the junior four-oared race.

—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi Society, which was held at Detroit last week, was presided over by Wm. A. Moore, with Fred Terrell as Secretary. The officers of the fraternity for the ensuing year are as follows: General Secretary, J. R. Lamar, of Georgia; General Treasurer, O. R. Brouse, Chicago; Presiding Chapter, Alpha Lambda, Wooster, Ohio.

—Alfred Aldrien, living in the north part of Ross, had two barns and a forty-foot shed burned, last week, containing all his wheat crop and most of his hay. The barn was struck by lightning. The buildings were all connected, and, but for a favorable wind, the barn and granary, together with his house, would have been all swept away. The building and contents were insured for $1,700, which will about cover the loss.

—The Universalist Church building, at St. Joseph, used as a storehouse, was burned last week. H. W. Miller lost seventy tons of excelsior, valued at about $1,200. S. Langley, S. Hannon, C. B. & A. H. Potter lost cutters, bobs, wagon material, etc., to the amount of $500. The loss on the building is $1,600. No insurance on the building or contents. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—At Twelve-Mile Junction, near Bay City, Stephen Jenks, aged 55, was arrested, recently, charged with murder committed in Lagrange county, Ind., seven years ago. He has been living there five years under the name of John Proctor. He was convicted and sentenced to prison for life, granted a new trial, taken back to jail, and broke out, coming into this State, where he has since lived.

—Robert Huson, who resides thirteen miles northeast of Lapeer, was chopping a tree which was bent over recently, and when it was half cut, across it split, striking Huson on the back, sending him a distance of twenty feet and inflicting injuries of the kidneys from which he died thirty-six hours after. Mr. Huson was about 45 years of age; he was clearing up a farm for a home. He leaves a wife and eleven children in destitute circumstances.

—Detroit enjoyed a gala week, commencing on the 14th, in the combined regattas of the Detroit Navy, the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and the Northwestern Rowing Association. On the first day a swimming match was won by F. S. Campbell, of the Excelsior Boat Club, Detroit. A tub race was also won by the same person. Then the junior double-scull race was won by the Wolvenhook Club, of Greenbush, N. Y.; the junior pair-oar by the Detroit Scullars; and the ten-oared barge race by the Wyandotte Club, of Wyandotte. On the second day, the double-scull race was captured by the Quaker City crew, from Philadelphia; and the four-oars by the Emeralds, of Saginaw. On the third day—under the charge of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—the junior single-sculls was won by Sandmay, of Rochester; the Emeralds, of Saginaw, took the pair-oars; Lee, of Newark, N. J., won the single sculls; and the four-oars fell to Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe. The fourth day was devoted to the Northwestern Rowing Association. The junior double sculls race was won by the Floral City Club of Monroe; the senior single sculls by Yates, of Grand Haven; the senior four-oared shells by the Sho-wae-cae-mettes; and the junior six-oared race by the Zephyrs.

Death of a Child from Hydrophobia.

A singular case of death from hydrophobia was reported at police headquarters to-day. The victim was Martin Lorenza, a child 4 years and 7 months old, the son of German parents. About ten weeks ago a number of children selected as a victim of their boyish pranks a small setter dog, and began chasing the animal about the street. The scared animal ran into the hallway of the building where Lorenza resides. The boy was standing in the hallway, and the dog bit him in seven or eight places, inflicting a very severe wound in the calf of his left leg. The dog was shot by a policeman, and Martin was taken to a drug store near by and the bites were thoroughly cauterized. The wounds healed rapidly, and no further attention was given the matter until last Thursday, when the boy appeared to be unwell and evinced peculiar symptoms. The pupils of the eyes were dilated, and the boy stared about him in a frightened manner. On Friday he refused to drink, and his apparent fright at the sight of common objects increased. His physician, being unaware of the nature of the ailment, applied a thermometer to the body of the child to ascertain its temperature. The glass was somewhat sweated, and to cleanse it properly a basin of water was brought and laid on the bed. The child did not see the water, but its eyes were fixed on the bulb of the thermometer, and every time the quicksilver moved the body of the boy shook and trembled. The physician, suspecting what was the difficulty, then splashed the water in the basin with his finger. Immediately the boy began frothing at the mouth, and was seized with convulsions. As soon as he recovered the doctor managed to give him a dose of hydrate of chloral, after which the little fellow asked for water, but every time water was brought became convulsed. An injection of hydrate of chloral was then given, and, overpowered by the strength of the drug, the boy fell into a narcotized state. The patient, under the influence of the narcotic, still kept up a continual spitting and barking, and clutched nervously at his throat, as though wishing more air. Several eminent physicians who called to examine the case agreed that it was a genuine case of hydrophobia. At 9 p. m. on Sunday the child died. This afternoon Dr. McWhinney, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination, and, besides a slight affection of the spinal cord, found no disease of the internal organs.—*New York Herald.*

The Reason of It.

"You folks don't understand why it is that railroad men stick so close together," said Sheriff Pressly, talking with a group of friends yesterday afternoon. He then went on to explain that the cause of their clannishness was the hazardous character of their calling. He likened their life to that of soldiers. The latter, when in action, saw comrades shot down all about them, and stuck closer together on account of the ordeals through which they passed. "It is the same thing with railroaders," said Mr. Pressly. "I am old engineer, and know all about it. When a railroad man leaves home to go to work in the morning, and kisses his wife and little ones and says by-by, he does not know but that it may be for the last time. He does not know but that in a few hours he may be brought back a mangled corpse. It is this risky nature of their calling that makes them stand together like brothers, so that when you attack one railroader you have to fight the whole class."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Valuable Soldier.

They have a model soldier among the Light Guards. He believes in doing duty right up to the handle. The other night, at Columbus, he was put on picket duty, with the usual instructions to admit none but those who gave the countersign, which for that night was "Jack Robinson."

So our Light Guard determined that no man should pass him without saying the mystic words "Jack Robinson." He paced up and down his beat with military precision, and, sure enough, after a while along came a belated guard, making his way back to camp. Down came our picket to present arms, and in stentorian tones he called out:

"Halt! Who goes there, friend or foe?"

"Friend."

"Advance, friend, and say Jack Robinson."

The friend advanced, said Jack Robinson, and passed on the way to his quarters, rejoicing that he had encountered so disciplined a picket.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

A Wonderful Walking Performance.

The greatest three-hours walking race on record has just taken place at Lillie Bridge, England, between Howes and Perkins, the latter winning by 186 yards, covering a distance of 22 miles 206 yards, and beating the record at all distances from 9 to 22 miles. Ten miles were walked in 1h. 15m. 57s., 15 miles in 1h. 56m. 13s., and 15 miles 824 yards in 2h.; 20 miles in 2h. 39m. 57s., 21 in 2h. 49m. 18s., and 22 in 2h. 58m. 52s. In 1858, Charles Westhall walked 21 miles inside of 3h.; in 1869, Davison (2h. 53m. 34s.); and, last March, Howes.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior is now surrounding with a garden, which bids fair to become one of the wonders of the world, his palace erected at a cost of $1,250,000, of which the Prince of Wales was the first occupant. It will contain ten garden houses, each illustrating a variety of Hindoo architecture, and a winter palace of glass, imported from Vienna. Water will be brought from artificial lakes over channels so constructed as to give that murmur which was prescribed to afford rest to Macenas in his villa near Rome. The garden will be kept perennially green by irrigation. The expense of all this will be nothing to the enormously wealthy Gwalior.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

The Losses of Property by the Railroad Riots.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

The losses to the railroads by the recent strikes and riots foot up an enormous amount. They cannot be detailed with accuracy, and nearly all the figures given are estimates. These losses include the following items:

Track, rolling stock, depots and other property destroyed.

Perishable articles of freight, which became valueless during the blockade.

Live stock rendered unfit for market, some starved to death, by stoppage of cattle trains.

Destruction of oil on the Pennsylvania road by wreck of trains.

Contracts annulled and claims of freighters for losses for non-performance of contract.

Other items of losses and destruction of property of all classes and variety not enumerated in the above schedule will greatly increase the aggregate, but these details of losses by the various roads are appalling in magnitude:

Baltimore and Ohio	$3,250,000
Pennsylvania Central	5,000,000
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	1,200,000
New York Central	1,000,000
Erie railroad	2,000,000
Lake Shore railroad	2,000,000
Michigan Central	1,000,000
Canada Southern	700,000
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	2,000,000
Delaware and Hudson	1,200,000
Jersey Central	900,000
Chicago and Rock Island	1,500,000
Total destruction and loss of railroad property	$21,750,000

The railroads have lost $21,750,000 by property destroyed and damages, which they have been or will be compelled to pay on contracts. But beyond these items the losses are immense. Business men in the disturbed States are losers to the amount of $6,000,000. Tax-payers in the cities and States which by law make municipal corporations responsible for property destroyed by mob violence, will be called on to pay in taxes $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. In addition to this the *News* has heretofore estimated, and the estimate is doubtless a correct one in the main, that 1,000,000 employes of railroads, manufactories, mines, etc., earning on an average $1.75 a day, were thrown out of employment for ten days, making a loss to each man of $17.50, or $17,500,000 as the total to the employes for lost time and wages by the strike.

This makes the entire loss by destruction of property and annihilation of wages by the strike foot up the enormous sum of $57,250,000. This was the ten days work of the strikers and their allies.

The railroad men did not do all this. The strike originated with them. But they did not intend that it should reach such vast proportions. The greater amount of the damage was done by tramps and the desperate and criminal classes who have no sympathy with labor, or its sufferings, or its inheritance of sorrow, but who are mere vagabonds, brigands and highwaymen, whose hands are against every man, and who would rob at every opportunity the laborer of the last cent he had in his pocket as the wages of toil.

The destruction of property has made the country so much poorer, and the losses of every laboring man will be some part of this amount.

The Oleomargarine Trade.

Neither the prejudice which in this country is still general against butter which is known to be the product of other than the dairy, nor the law in relation to the production and sale of such butter which was passed by the State Legislature at its last session, says the New York *Times*, has caused any reduction in the oleomargarine produced, but a great change has nevertheless resulted in the trade of the article. Before the passage of the act referred to, a large portion of the oleomargarine produced from the fat of animals killed in the slaughter-houses in and around this city was made into butter and sold in the markets here; now nearly all that is made is exported to England, France, and Germany, were no prejudice exists against it, and where it has been manufactured publicly, and as publicly sold, for many years. In England it is called "butterine," and for all pastry and cooking uses it is there deemed better than the genuine product of the dairy. So extensive has the exportation of oleomargarine, and butter made from it, become already, that during several months past the average has been fully 1,000,000 pounds per month, and the quantity is limited to that only because those who are engaged in its manufacture cannot find the material in suitable condition for the production of more. In order to extract the little yellow globules, called oleomargarine, from the fat of the slaughtered animals, it is necessary that the fat shall be put under the required process immediately after being taken from the animal. This makes it a requisite that the manufactory be within ready reach of the slaughter-house; and in order to have the production of it profitable it is indispensable that the works be placed near to only very large slaughter-houses. In meeting these requirements the producers of oleomargarine are, of course, limited to the quantity of desirable fat which they can procure from their sources of supply, and thus far all that they can secure does not enable them to prepare for the foreign markets more than the quantity named.

It is considered strange that the law governing the production and sale of oleomargarine butter was not also made to apply to cheese. The bill as it originally stood included cheese, but the latter article was stricken out through the influence, it is said, of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who is said to be interested in a large dairy company which manufactures oleomargarine cheese. This company were in the habit of using the cream from their milk for the production of butter, and then producing large quantities of cheese from a combination of this same oleomargarine with the skimmed milk left after the cream had been taken for the production of butter. The law, as first framed, would have forced them to brand their cheese as containing oleomargarine, and that they believed would very seriously injure its price here, where the effect of the use of oleomargarine is not as well understood as it is abroad.

The Coal Supply.

In a volume on the coal mines of the western coast of the United States, Mr. W. A. Goodyear, a mining engineer, makes some remarkable statements. None of the coalfields of California, Oregon and Washington Territory are in strata lower then the cretaceous, and this fact lends plausibility to the belief that the supply of coal from that region is not likely to be large. But Mr. Goodyear's conclusions go much further. He thinks that the mines of California cannot be relied upon for much more coal. A similar view is expressed with regard to the only mines that are worked in Oregon. Hereafter, it is believed, the Pacific coast will only be able to obtain a home supply of coal in Washington Territory and British Columbia. Considering how short has been the period in which the States of California and Oregon have been at all occupied by American settlers, this early exhaustion of coal is a singular event. It may furnish a new text for the gloomy prophets who calculate that before A. D. 3000 mankind will have to withdraw from the temperate zones, and crowd around the equator to keep warm.

THE IRON HERALD.

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The Democrats and Independent Voters.

Among the many astonishing declarations of the Mississippi Democratic platform is the following: "That utility and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organizations; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by lust for office, and shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people and avowed enemies of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi."

This is a cruel blow at the independent voter from the house of his friends. The Democratic party has been coddling the independent voter for ten or twelve years, and the gentlemen whose best boast is to wear independent colors have been for all that time the ready allies and the willing tools of the Democrats. Now the top-heavy Democratic party of Mississippi, about to fall to pieces by its own weight, outlaws the independent voter, declares him the common enemy of the people at large and the avowed enemy of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi. This is pretty strong, and the unprejudiced observer finds himself dividing up, as it were, and coming down on both sides of the question. If the independent voter is the enemy of the Mississippi Democracy there may be some undiscovered good in him after all; if he is the avowed enemy of the Chisholm massacre Democracy we may have been a little too hard on him.

The fact that the Mississippi Democrats have issued letters of marque against all craft sailing under independent colors excites a lively suspicion with a double-back-action sort of a movement. Have the Democrats bred the independent voter and found him dangerous, or has the independent voter in an effort to swallow Democracy made himself sick? Or it may be that this pronunciamento opens another outbreak [illegible] independent voter not down in the books, and that the act declaring that the independent voter shall be considered a political outcast has peculiar significance when we consider the conditions of the Democracy.

The Democratic party is a friend to the independent voter only when it can use him. It has never met him half way, although a great many self-deluded gentlemen are eager to testify that it has. That party is, and always has been, the declared enemy to independent action, and the Mississippi Democracy, in declaring that all independent candidates shall be treated as common enemies, is carrying out the traditional policy of the party.

The impertinent and audacious resolution quoted above is an indication that the machinery of the "Mississippi plan" is to be kept in motion, and that all gentlemen disposed to think for themselves will be whipped into the traces. In other words, the Mississippi Democrats, having bulldozed the Republicans, propose now to bulldoze all wayward Democrats. They put their candidate for Governor in the field, and then declare that if any other man enters the field "he shall be treated as a common enemy to the welfare of the people." Any candidate, not a Democrat, has no rights that Democrats are bound to respect. Democratic impudence could go no further.—*Inter-Ocean.*

State Sovereignty in Strikes.

Are we a nation? Two Democratic Governors of Southern States have recently conceded we are by turning precipitately to call upon the General Government for protection against domestic violence at the very first menace of a mob. But does this conform strictly with the professions of State sovereignty and the protests against Federal interference which have rung through the South for years on every occasion when a Republican Governor has done the same thing? Can Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, reconcile this appeal to the strong arm of the General Government with the vehement protests of his party against the employment of the same force in even more trying emergencies? Can the historic Carroll, with family traditions pledged to the inviolability of the State's sovereignty, approve of the presence of Federal bayonets in the city of Baltimore? Don't the Commonwealths of West Virginia and Maryland revolt against the notion that their territory has been invaded by United States troops? Isn't their pride shocked at the confession they make that, in spite of their sovereign capacity, these State Governments were unwilling to struggle with incipient mobs, and turned to the parent Government at the first exhibition of violence? Is the United States Government the mere creature of Maryland and West Virginia when these States appeal to it for assistance when in trouble?

We have, of course, no objection to urge against this call for Federal interference and protection on the part of the Democratic Governors of West Virginia and Maryland. It was perfectly proper and constitutionally right. But, if a railroad strike warranted State-sovereignty Democrats in resorting to this privilege, we scarcely understand how these State-sovereignty Democrats can any longer contend that it was despotic, and outrageous, and unconstitutional, and all that, for the United States Government to respond to a similar call when made by Republican Governors of Southern States, when domestic violence was much more serious, when a whole race of people were being threatened, maltreated, and murdered, and when organized State government was threatened with disruption at the hands of revolutionists. If railroad strikes in the Southern States justify the intervention of the United States Government to sustain the State authorities, then it was certainly not very wrong for the General Government to lend its aid, when constitutionally invoked, to put down the still more fiendish mobs of Ku-Klux, regulators, and bulldozers that infested the Southern States for years, and destroyed the very recollection of domestic peace and personal freedom. We do not care for any more practical acknowledgment from the Democrats of the fallacy of their State-sovereignty doctrine than the Governors of West Virginia and Maryland have given in this instance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Fighting for a $10,000 Trotter.

A nice question, involving the custody of Young Volunteer, a trotting horse, that has suddenly increased in value from $1,200 to $10,000, will shortly engage the attention of the courts of Orange county, N. Y. In the early part of the present season, Patrick Day, of Newburg, made a contract with J. O. Smith, by which the latter should take charge of the horse, he to have his winnings in return for the handling and training. He has won first money five times in nine races, second money three times, and third money once. His driver brought his record down to 2:26 "without straining him," and was so convinced that he could easily do six seconds better that he entered him for the $5,000 free-for-all race to come off at Fleetwood in October. At Poughkeepsie the owner and two men, who held a mortgage on the animal, lost considerable money because he did not win the first money, and accusing Smith with having thrown the race, went, upon his refusal to deliver the horse up, to the stable where the latter was kept, and took him away to their own stable. Smith is now about bringing an action to recover the horse, which he had entered to trot in a number of forthcoming races.

IRON HERALD.

Thursday, August 30, 1877.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

Entered at the Post Office at Negaunee, Mich., as Second Class Matter, according to the Rules and Regulations of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1876.

JOHN MORONEY, Editor and Publisher.

John Moroney, the honest, gone bad Democratic patron of a New York city saloon, wants to join the "Washington's party."

The political amount who expect to step into Morton's shoes had better start coaching before it is too late for one. Morton is getting well.

Charles Francis Adams is worth nearly $200,000, but it will not help him the Presidency. Sam Tilden consorts with nearly $200,000,000, and then failed.

Three State elections will take place next month—that of Pennsylvania on the 4th; that of California, on the 9th, and that of Maine, on the 10th.

The very who took a new hold of the Illinois of Toronto Ship-Canal project, something like a year since, have so far pushed their work as to survey the grounds and estimate the cost of the enterprise. The next step will be the difficult one of securing the co-operation of foreign capital in pushing this important undertaking of the Canadian Government. Time will probably see this done.

It will be remembered that Kentucky recently elected members of the Legislature. The result is thus summed up. One Granger, two Workingmen, five Independent Democrats, eleven Republicans and twy Unclassified Democrats (in the Louisville branch, and eleven Democrats, and one Republican in the Senate. Kentucky ought to change her name to Tetotum.

The law by the Sentinelles, by a modus workmanship, two spans of the great Mission over railroad bridge connecting Omaha and Council Bluffs, on Sunday, will be taken down. The piers were left standing, however, and it is probable that the delayed spans will be reconstructed at once. In the meantime the ferry boats will be doing a lively business as formerly.

The Republican campaign in Ohio was enthusiastically inaugurated in Atlanta, On, on Saturday. Mr. Matthews was first introduced, and followed by Judge Wait, General Garfield closing the meeting. Judge Wait's speech was enthusiastically received, especially the promise which he put his respect in the pecker of Bourbonism. This week three gentlemen take their distinct functions and proceed with the prosecution of the campaign to earnest.

The Turks are having bloody work in their attempt to drive the Russians out of the Balkan Mountains. They have been at it for three or four days, making desperate assaults, but being repulsed with terrible loss each time. The small army of Russians in Gorkhi-Balkan had left their own stronghold, leaving the advantage of natural position as well as of fortification. The only danger is that the Russians may be starved into surrender before reinforcing and from the main body of their army.

Disguised White Liquors.

The white liquors of the south at the present time have been more numerous and their fight twenty-fold terribly scorched manner, while the average Democratic editor of that part of the country seldom ever sees a fresh grip on a gander's gill. By so doing the poor work, And which is the cause of those demonstrations, principally Democratic General Key on the Remington speech, alleged to his Ethan consolidated in "rotten bottoms." That is all there is about it, and yet man-million mortals had as much attention for any top-weight around. As a sample for the above quoted upon him we quote the following from the Columbus Standard Courier:

"Energy by kaughed Southerners are willing to see the brethren of any living people on such terms. They do not admit that they exist. They did not exist. They believed they were right. They were right. And they acts and their deeds are consistent with entire honesty, honesty in good faith they accept their carpet-baggers and obeyed the laws and laws rights and obligations are on points of the United States. When they go to New England, when they take part in any remote hostilities they do it because it is their right, for which the rest nobody knows, because they are citizens of the United States as much as any other American citizen are, because they have done nothing, or, in other words, they are doing what it is in any other American citizen do. Mr. Key has dropped down to the level of McCurry and Thompsons. Nay, he has fallen into a lower deck, for they, in their rage, have, in about the way, do not misrepresent, misstatement, and overlook the people with whom they were emotional, and whose manners, on their own account, made them what they are. If Mr. Key is an honest man, he should, as a southern democrat, of years practical experience, to turn to put all, and. A "repentant relief" is scarcely disliked on the north and sorely disgusted on the south."

If the words of the Courier, "Energy in laughs," had been charged to rebels he hanged put into successful operation at the close of the war, And too of the leading rebel chieftains of slavery, there would be less opportunity rebels at the south to say *Hey—Lemme Rejoiceee.*

The tools are of our trade with Europe too each of actual terms steppy—Lance Nation and the New York protection for gold today is only. Lies in the lower figure since 1861. Some of Congress commenced the "Hey—Lemme Rejoiceee."

Another Democrat called by the Turks in Gorkhi-Balkan, Prince Remon protion, and replied in affect of the Russians, in spite of the fact for have hard fighting, in which the Russians have lost, according to Dabkar Turks, four thousand killed and wounded. Probably a thousand more wounded would be more to the point.

It seems that through the persuasive efforts of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Wells and Arthur, of the Treasury Department, have been induced to the accounts made against them, proper accounts with the Government of the Northern electoral commission. In the hope of being relieved from the stigma of alleged criminality in this respect, these gentlemen have gone to Washington in the hope of a polite, influential intervention with Senator Bayard and others in their behalf. If they fail in this and other measures they will, in the case they are found to be amiss, and at the October term of the Supreme Court.

The finals in the sugar trade are to be "manned out" by the action of the Treasury Department at Washington. A circular addressed to Collectors of Customs has been issued, directing them, after the 1st of October to issue and prosecute for indictment all fraudulent entered sugar. The coloring of sugars by aniline had increased to a degree to disguise the sugars grades of foreign origin, and transshadow the impost upon them. The evidence that this has been done, and that the Government is defrauded of a difficulty has arisen as to the application of the law which prohibit their importation values. The importation of the sugar trade, and the prosecution of the sugar trade, will no doubt, cause the institution of a rigid investigation of the government of the guilty, and the prosecution of so great an evil as the labor.

The Mexican General Beauvilles, who is operating around the borders of the Rio Grande, is represented by having an unbalanced sort of a character, who daily expresses the change of the spine and consciousness nature of Mexicans, generally. He commenced as a lead of business, a few years since, and wrote a book about the Franco-Prussian war, of which he knew nothing, and then pretended from Leclerc by issuing the accounts of Mexicans to Germans, and Mexicans to Mexicans, and Mexicans to Germans, and Mexicans to Mexicans, and Mexicans to Germans, and Mexicans to Mexicans, and

LOCAL NEWS

Thursday, August 30, 1877.

☞ Dig your "taters."

☞ School begins next Monday.

☞ Frosty nights are quite frequent lately.

☞ The "heated term" is becoming obsolete.

☞ The meteoric showers have been fine, astronomers and lovers say.

☞ Some of the Pennsylvania strikers would like to strike a square meal.

☞ Interesting local items and hens' teeth are strikingly similar this week as regards number.

☞ The colors of a great many red ribbonites, it must be confessed, are worn on their noses.

☞ A large number of men are leaving the county for the North Shore, to work on the Canada Pacific R. R.

☞ Oregon wants Grover to pay the interest over due on $18,000 of the State educational funds, loaned to himself while Governor.

☞ Frank Gents has opened up a shoe shop in the building lately occupied by A McKay. Frank is a first-class workman and should be patronized.

☞ Look out for tramps. There are a large number of frauds traveling about the county soliciting alms who might be earning their living by honest labor. Bounce 'em.

☞ Dr. Vandeventer, of Michigamme, has taken up his abode at Republic for a few weeks, in place of the resident physician there, who goes below, visiting friends for a short time.

☞ A French chemist believes that he has discovered a process by which ice may be so changed in its character that it may be burned. If this is true, Charles Francis Adams may be cremated after all.

☞ The proprietor of the only hotel this city can boast of, the Jackson House is not a very assuming individual, but he can get up as sumptuous a repast for his guests as a man who talks a good deal and loud.

☞ Ladies subject to sunburn of freckle will be glad to know that by wearing a veil made of yellow gauze and by lining the brim of the hat with the same color they will greatly mitigate the infliction. A yellow sun-shade is also a remedy.

☞ Quite a number of our young ladies and gentlemen yesterday resolved themselves into a committee of the whole and adjourned to the shady groves of the Baldwin kiln road, to transact the arduous duties of a basket picnic. We hear that an enjoyable time was had.

☞ Among the recent American exports to Japan is that of bottled beer. We just want to live long enough to see a Japanese get outside of a dozen bottles of lager, and then hear him try to warble a Tyrolese chorus, and then we are ready to lay down and die.

☞ The discovery of the satellite of Mars is owing to the fact that this planet is many millions of miles nearer the earth at present than for nearly eighty years. Take a good look at Mars now, you will not see him so big and bright again for nearly a century to come.

• HAIR WORK.—The Misses Wheelers' would respectively announce to the people of this vicinity, that they are prepared to do hair work in all its branches. Switches made to order, puffs, curls, frizes, etc., also, switches repaired and made over new. Leave orders with Mr Wheeler at the Rolling Mill Store.—44 4

• BASE BALL.—The third game of base ball between the Ishpeming Red Stockings and Negaunee Blue Stockings was played on the grounds of the latter on Saturday afternoon last, and was won by the former by a score of 10 to 4. The game was one of unusual interest and one of the best ever played on the Peninsula. We hear that the next game is arranged for Tuesday next at Ishpeming. The following is the score by innings:

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Blue Stockings	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Red Stockings	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	—10

• LOST.—Last Monday afternoon Mr J. C. Fowle, of Michigamme, went out after a string of speckled beauties but they lured him rather to far away from home, so that when the shades of evening fell around he was not certain whether he should pursue the same course or turn back. Under this state of things he concluded to sit down and wait for the problem to solve itself. Had not several parties of men turned out in search he might have been sitting there yet—or he might not—just according to circumstances. At all events he was safely ensconsed in his own abode about one o'clock the next morning, hungry and tired, a sadder if not a wiser man.

• ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—James Ganzay, the night watchman at the M., H. & O. depot, was out hunting on Thursday last and while going out on the Baldwin kiln road, about a mile from town, his attention was attracted by an object which he supposed to be a crow, but after firing at it he was much surprised and frightened to find that instead of being a bird of any kind, it was a boy by the name of John Hensler, and that he had shot him quite severely, but not dangerously, in the face. The boy had seen Mr Ganzay coming, and had concealed himself in such a manner that nothing could be seen except his hat, which was black, and then made a noise to imitate a bird, expecting to have some sport with him, but which resulted rather disastrously for himself.

Personals

• John B. Maas and Capt. J P Mitchell left on Wednesday for Boulder city, Col. They expect to return about the 20th prox.

• T. J Houston has gone below—among his parting words were—new furnace—more brick layers, etc.

• Capt G L. DeWolf, Mrs. E. A. Keyes, Mrs J. G Palmer and Miss Mabel De Hart, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, paid a visit to Negaunee Monday and expressed themselves well pleased with the place and its surroundings.

• W S Sterling, and L V McKenzie formerly residents of the place, returned from the Black Hills country Sunday.

Both young and tough, they propose to make a second trial in that section and will accordingly, leave within the next four weeks.

• Miss M A Brown, one of the popular Negaunee school marms arrived in town Monday from her former home at Owen Sound, Canada, where she enjoyed the summer vacations.

Geo O. Houston, left town Tuesday or Millerton, N. Y., where he expects to remain for a few weeks.

• James Trembath, of Jackson House notoriety, left town on Friday last for the copper region, where he goes to investigate the financial condition of his debtors.

• Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs Stevens and child left for a visit to Cleveland, last Friday morning.

☞ Berry season just about over.

☞ Now lay in veg-etables for winter.

☞ Mars is the latest victim of "new-moonia."

☞ The Circuit Court was in session again this week.

☞ The first month ending with "r" will be soon upon us.

• ☞ Dr Cyr is out on a hunting expedition. Deer will make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

☞ Cashmere lace has taken a new lease of life in the fashionable world, and will be much worn the coming fall.

☞ Rum stares the Ohio workingmen's party in the face. A large number of the "workingmen" threaten to go to work.

☞ The Northwestern Company gladdened the hearts of its employes by destributing their monthly earnings among them Thursday last.

☞ Buttermilk is now the temperance drink in the West. If our thin ladies only knew it—buttermilk is the great antidote for leanness.

☞ Francis Murphy will soon wrestle with the demon of rum in Buffalo. If the hard times continue much longer it will be unnecessary to take in Lake Superior.

☞ The cemetery grounds have been surveyed and the lots, walks and crossings are being laid out with some regularity, thus improving the appearance of the grounds quite materially.

☞ There will be good times this fall. The crops are enormous, the demand for breadstuffs is great and prices are high, and the work of getting up political ticket will give everybody employment.

☞ The average laborer with a large family to support will be glad to learn that the prices of flour and produce are on the decline. Increase of prices and decrease of wages is a poor rule that don't work both ways.

☞ The fall elections will not disturb the serenity of the average Michigander to any great extent this year. After school meetings are over there will be nothing left for the restless politician to do but to die. This is a sad state.

ST. PATRICK'S CORNET BAND.—The members of St Patrick's band have made remarkable progress during the summer and have attained a degree of proficiency that places them among the leading bands of the Peninsula. The boys have first-class instruments, a tasty uniform, and conduct themselves in a manner creditable to the city and the society to which they belong.

☞ Hugh Kittson, while out on a hunting expedition on the Escanaba river, on Sunday, formed the acquaintance of a member of the Bruin family, and then brought home what there was left of him after an exhibition of marksmanship. Hugh feels proud now, and thinks he can lick the whole Russian empire, if he only had a chance.

• A CHALLENGE.—The Athletic base ball club hereby challenges the Champion club to play a game of ball for a purse of $100 the game to be played upon the grounds at Ishpeming, Negaunee, or Republic, as the parties may agree, the challenge to be accepted on or before September 5th.

JOHN MILROY
Sec Athletic B B Club
Michigamme, Aug. 28th, 1877.

☞ The Tennessee Jubilee Singers gave entertainments last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to large and appreciative audiences. This troupe claims to be the original Tennessee troupe and to have no connection with the one here a short time ago, which they pronounce a fraud. If the statements of both parties are to be believed they are both frauds, but according to the reports of those who were there, this last is a grand success.

Mining and Furnace Items.

There is no truth in the rumor that the McComber mine is soon to close down. The company served a notice on the contractor some time ago that a reduction must be made in the price of raising the ore, which has been agreed upon at $1 15 per ton the former price being $1 39.

Mining operations at the Steward mine which were commenced some time ago with a force of about twenty-five men were suspended last week, in consequence of the continued depression in the iron market.

The Michigamme mine is looking considerably better than it did a few weeks ago, and the probabilities are that ere long it will be in better shape than ever before for the production of first-class ore. It has been ascertained that the vein does not change its dip as was supposed but that there is simply a break in the vein produced by a partition of rock not more than five or six inches in thickness jutting down from the hanging through the vein. On drifting through this a splendid body of ore has been found in the dip of the true vein, which at the present workings in No 4 shaft is at least 25 feet in thickness of first quality of ore, and from which they are now raising about 50 tons per day. The workings in No. 5 shaft indicate that the same result will be obtained there, which will place the mine in as good or better condition than ever before.

The Spurr Mine is looking exceedingly well and work will probably be continued through the winter with the present force.

• ESTIMATES OF REDUCTIONS.—The following are approximately correct figures of the recent reduction in working forces throughout the iron district: Michigamme, 250; Steward, (closed) 20, Saginaw, 60, Winthrop, (closed) 50, Goodrich, (closed) 20, Humboldt, 40, Cambria, (closed) 50; Cleveland 60, Lowthian, (closed) 40, Grand Central, (closed) 30, Lake Superior, 50; Total 670. Besides these a large number engaged at exploring, testing, and other mining operations, have been thrown out of employment, so that the whole number will not fall far short of 900 men. All of this reduction, with the exception, perhaps, of a portion of the Michigamme force and the Goodrich, have been made within the last four weeks. It is quite probable that no further reduction of any importance will be made this present season.

At the Cleveland they will put in a new engine 20 x 30 and four five-foot drums to do hoisting at Selwood's pit. The engine house will be 60 x 34 feet. The machinery is from the house of D. H Merritt, Marquette, and is of the improved friction gear. Matters at this pit have a bright and hopeful look. The new trestle work and tramways are the most complete and substantial in the district. The report that the Cleveland would materially reduce their working force this winter has no foundation—in fact the company will run as large a force as usual during the winter season.—*Home.*

• The Lake Superior company is sinking a shaft on the street which intersects with the base ball grounds. The shaft is being put down at an angle of about 60 degrees, and is intended to strike the ledge, when a diamond drill will be put in and the ground thouroughly tested. It is presumed they will intersect the vein at the Depot mine.—*Home.*

☞ To-morrow is the last day of summer.

☞ The M. H. & O pay car came up on Wednesday.

☞ The strikers are beginning to realize the fact that the striking business is underpaid.

☞ The cable has lost track of M. Samuel J Tilden, an American, traveling in Europe.

☞ Workingmen's parties are being organized in Philadelphia and St. Louis for the Fall campaign.

☞ The Ashland *Press* came out last week in half-sheet form, and half of that tax list. Brace up, Sam.

☞ The new paper to be started at Quinnesec, in the Menominee iron range, is to be called the *Iron Centre.*

☞ The czar remains bravely at his post, but the rascally Turks won't let him keep it half a dozen hours in the same place.

☞ Seas famous cigar stand looks quite nobby since the advent of a new coat of paint. He's bound to have things stylish, hard times or not.

☞ The *Popular Science Monthly* says that cats have fits. The rest of the time they sit on a fence, make a dormer window of themselves and talk like a politician.

☞ The population of the United States in 1801 was 4,500,000, that of England was 10,000,000. Since that time our population has increased ten fold numbering at present 45,000,000, while England's has increased only two and seven tenths in three quarters of a century.

• ☞ The city Marshal proposes in future to warn people from going into houses where scarlet fever exists, by putting up printed notices wherever such places are known.

• ACCIDENT.—A man working at the Jackson mine, by the name of Hens Peterson, while trying to get some cars out of the tunnel, got his foot caught between the guard and main rail in such a manner that he could not extricate himself in time to get out of the way, and had it not been for his large, heavy boot, which threw the car from the track, he would undoubtably have been run over and killed. As it was his leg was badly mangled, but no bones were broken.

☞ According to returns made to the Secretary of State by the supervisors of 856 townships the total number of acres sown to wheat this year, in Michigan, is 1,228,826, and the probable yield is estimated by some at 18,000,000 bushels, while others estimate that the yield the present year is 48 per cent above that of last year, but if it is no more than 25 per cent greater, the crop now on hand may be set down at 21,046,315, or in round numbers 21,000,000 bushels. This is an average of something over 17 bushels per acre. Corn covers 640,824 acres, oats 447,227, barley 51,318. The total number of producers in the State is 94,464.

The Excursion.

The Legislative excursion party have come and gone.

The party consisted of 117 gentlemen and 63 ladies, and arrived here about nine o'clock Wednesday evening, Aug 21st. It had been arranged that they should stop at Ishpeming over night and go on to the copper district Thursday morning, but the steamer *Manistee* arrived at L'Anse Wednesday, and the party were informed by telegraph that she could not wait and that they must go, through to L'Anse the same evening.

This was unfortunate as extensive preparations had been made for their reception at Ishpeming, involving a heavy expense to the hotel proprietors of that city, who had spared no pains to provide everything that could contribute to the pleasure and comfort of these distinguished guests. Indeed so weary were many of the party that on arriving at Ishpeming Wednesday evening they abandoned the plan of going to Houghton and sought rest and luxurious ease at Ishpeming's spacious hotels.

However, the Governor and a goodly number of his party kept on, arriving at L'Anse about 11 o'clock p. m., and at once embarked on board the Manistee for Houghton. Supper was served on board, and ample justice was done to the tempting meal there spread out, for the party was, to say the least, hungry. Upon entering Portage Lake the Manistee became enveloped in a fog, which in the opinion of the Captain rendered it unsafe to proceed. This delay caused a late arrival at Houghton Thursday morning. Hastily setting out for Calumet, the party visited the copper mines, and returning embarked in the evening on board of the splendid steamer Peerless, bound for Marquette. Scarcely had they got out of sight of Houghton when they were again enveloped in a dense fog, which delayed them so long that instead of arriving in Marquette early Friday morning, as was intended, they did not get there until about four o'clock the afternoon of that day. Of course the excursion to Stannard Rock, which had been planned for Friday, was postponed until Saturday. Indeed it was apparent to all that the party needed rest, and the promptness with which they sought the hotels attested their longing desire for repose. The good people of Marquette were untiring in their efforts to render their visitors comfortable. That they succeeded to an eminent degree, the earnest expressions of gratitude and appreciation poured forth by the excursionists abundantly proved.

On Saturday such as desired to go on a fishing excursion to Stannard rock embarked on board the steam barge Sarah E. Sheldon for that purpose. A large party went out armed with the necessary implements for fishing and returned about 11 o'clock Saturday evening with about 1400 pounds of fish, and all expressed themselves as highly delighted with the day's sport, Sunday was with them, emphatically "a day of rest." Monday morning the party went by special train to Republic to visit the Iron mine thence returning to Ishpeming where they took dinner and visited the mines and various points of interest, returning to Marquette in the evening.

But not all who had enjoyed the bounty of Ishpeming hotels were willing to go back again to Marquette but stayed until Tuesday morning when some went by rail to Chicago, while others of the party took the steamer Pacific from Marquette for Detroit or other points below.

Although this party gave our little city the "go by" yet we are glad that they have visited our peninsula, for we feel sure that such visits tend greatly to increase the interest of the people of the lower part of the state in our prosperity as well as to give them a better understanding of our resources, our needs, and our claims upon them, thus bringing the two sections in closer relations than have heretofore existed.

In closing this account it will not be improper to remark that Gov. Croswell made hosts of friends during his short stay with us, and our people, irrespective of party, were prompt to do him honor and to recognize in him the polished gentleman and genial friend.

☞ S M Collins will open out his meat and vegetable market next Saturday with a fresh supply of meats, vegetables, butter, eggs lard, etc. Give him a call.

☞ The fall term of the city schools will commence on Monday next. The arrangements of the board seem to have given general satisfaction, and a successful term is predicted.

☞ Twenty five convicts under the laws of Dakota were accompanied by Secretary Hand and Marshal Burdick to Detroit on the 26th inst., to be confined in the prison at that place.

☞ Out in San Francisco they manufacture cod liver oil from the remains of dogs slaughtered by the poundmaster of the city. This may not be consoling to invalids in the habit of using this article.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—It is stated that a Frenchman named Collean, wayland and attempted to ravish a girl 14 years of age, named Goodreau, while out berrying near L'Anse on Friday last. Her screams brought assistance before he could accomplish his hellish design, and he is now under arrest. He is a man 35 years of age and has a wife and three children.

• SUCCESSFUL TROUTING.—Messrs. P B & T S Kirkwood, E C Anthony, Wm T Sproul and Wm C. McComber returned on Monday from a fishing excursion to the Escanaba river, near the Smith mine, with a fine lot of trout—weighing in the aggregate about 150 pounds—the result of three days fishing. The party will except our thanks for a liberal remembrance.

WHEN THE BLOSSOMS COVER US, DARLING.—This is the name of another of the popular Charlie Baker's new songs can be had from any music dealer in the United States, or from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., by sending 35 cents.

When the blossoms cover us, darling,
With their blooms of white and gold,
And our faces are hid from each other
In the church yard, so white and so cold
Of the many dear ones who will never
See our faces or greet us again,
Are there any kind hearts in that day, love,
Who will think of us, care for us then?

Omaha Bridge Disaster.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday morning, a most terrific tornado swept across the Missouri River between Omaha and Council Bluffs, passing along to the southeast. Its track was narrow, but those who were within seeing distance say that it divided the waters of the river for an instant like those of the Red Sea before Moses. It struck the eastern portion of the great Union Pacific Railroad bridge, and lifted two of its massive spans, each 250 feet long, and weighing untold tons, from their pier rests, and plunged them into the bed of the stream below. The river transfer boat, which was on the river at the time, was caught in the tornado and sunk. There was much other damage done in Council Bluffs and Omaha. The cost of replacing the two spans of the bridge is estimated at $200,000 and will require about three months time. Passengers from the east are now transferred at Plattsmouth on the B. & M. R. R., and at Blair on the C. & N. W., for the west.

Up Road Items

HUMBOLDT.—Bears "are on the wing," and *dears* are in danger of being chawed up into mince meat if they wander up the railroad.

SICKNESS.—Chas. J. Hussey has been on the sick list for the last week, but is now improving.

A little daughter of Wm Doyle is very sick with a fever, and at present is very low.

A good many are complaining of different ills, but most of them are "victims of a misplaced confidence," having taken in too large a cargo of water melon.

How nice it is to ride on the cars, but how much fun there is in the landing (for lookers on) when you goes a-talking for a plow and your eyes filled with specimens.

• Last Wednesday night Humboldt's noble youths decided to have a surprise party, and in a very few minutes the gals were gathered in from near and far, and proceeded to the house of friend McGillis, where a fine time was had until the morning did appear.

Alex McKay, our enterprising shoe maker, left us for a few days. Warm friends are anxiously awaiting his return, but he cometh not.

Died.—A two weeks' old twin of Gus Anderson, and the youngest son of Wm Monroe, aged 11 months.

Two men at the Washington mine narrowly escaped death the other day from a fallink rock—they received bruises of a dangerous character.

Mr. Needham, of Marquette, Wm Wallace and wife, of Michigamme, N Lonstoff, J B Mass, C. S Mitchell and Mr Frost, of Negaunee, Mr Perce! and Miss Reed, of Champion, and Mr. Sargent, of Ishpeming, all were in town last week.

Swinging in the lane may be all the go, but up in the Washington it is not commonese.

WOLVERINE.

Michigamme Items

The Steward mine has closed for the present.

Rev Father Barabee, has returned from his trip to Europe.

The Jubilee Singers gave an entertainment last Wednesday evening to a medium sized audience, and gave satisfation generally. The merely boys repeated the same outrage of throwing stones that they did on a former occasion. If the city authorities have not energy enough to put a stop to these outrages they had better step down and out and let some one else try.

An accident occurred at the Michigamme mine on Wednesday of last week which well nigh proved fatal to Mr Edwin Richards of this place. It seems that a scaffold had been constructed in a winz in No 5 shaft, upon which three miners, including Mr Richards, were engaged at drilling. The hanging wall had been tried but a short time before and was apparently perfectly sound, but while thus engaged a large piece of rock fell striking one of the miners on the shoulder, but not seriously hurting him. Striking the scaffold it broke it down, precipitating the whole mass with Mr. Richards on top down the winz 60 feet. The other two men got clear of the scaffold in time to save themselves from being thrown down also, and escaped without much injury. Mr Richards was taken from the bottom of the winz in a very critical condition, having two ribs broken and very much bruised in other parts of the body, but is now in a fair way of recovery, under the care of Dr Vandeventer.

A game of base ball was played Saturday at the Spurr grounds between the 2nd nine of the Athletics and the "Goldarns," an impromptu organization, which resulted in a score of 39 to 40 in favor of the 2nd nine.

Hank Shoulfice was perambulating our streets on Monday and Tuesday of this week, expatiating upon the beauties and richness of the Beton mine. The present working force will not be reduced in number, and with regard to circumstances he thinks it would hardly be possible to reduce any further. He is preparing to mine potatoes now—a much more remunerative employment than mining ore—

unsettled state of the iron market and the present home consumption of potatoes.

Schools at the Spurr and in this village open sometime next week. The Spurr school will be presided over by Mr. Chamberlain who has just returned from a trip down to Ripon, Wis., looking quite well for a little fellow.

We would refer those, who are curious to know about the beauties of flesh movements and the present status of the Turco-Russian war to our corporation counsel. He is probably able by this time to designate the location of the seat of war with considerable particularity, especially when he sits down.

Why can't somebody propose a game of ball between the Athletics and the 2nd nine of the Negaunee club? It is too bad to have all the fun monopolized by the Champion fellows.

L'Anse Items

The Rev. Mr. Thompson of the M. E. Church, of this village, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation on last Sunday. He dwelt at length on the necessity of harmony amongst the members of the church, and cautioned them not to depend entirely on the flowery speech and rounded sentences of ministers, which, without true piety, was nothing more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. He advised them to be cheerful and happy, and not because they were christians endeavor to make themselves as disagreeable to the world as possible, just as if this was rendering God service—too proper to be attractive, too solemn to make life happy, and so bigoted as to almost annihilate charity. Enjoying the good things of this life need not brand a man a sinner, and a cheerful, happy heart never yet brought its possessor to condemnation.

Of what value is that Christianity which does not bring its possessor large heartedness, broader sympathy with our humanity, pity for the erring, and love for those about us. He said the harvest of life, like the autumnal harvest, should be gathered by similar efforts, hoeing with smiles, ploughing with charities, digging into hearts with kind words, and mowing with gentle loving reproofs. In leaving, Mr Thompson carries with him the good wishes of many warm and admiring friends, and the M. E. Church looses a zealous pastor and model christian. He is at present attending the M. E. Conference held at Adrian, Mich., where he will be assigned, in a financial point of view, at least, to a more remunerative field of labor.

A recent article in the *Iron Age*, on the conditions of business success, contains a great deal of sound common sense. The cause of failures are considered as growing out of a change in the method of seeking success, and impatience at the restraints and limitations of a careful prudent, conservative business policy. The final summing up of the *Age* is as follows:

"We are not of those who advocate a return to the "slow and sure" method of doing business which old men claim to have followed when they were young. There will be no need of this until, like them, we get our mails weekly and buy one of merchandise one box to the invoice. There is, however, good reason why we should bear in mind some of the fundamental rules of business success which our fathers seemed to understand somewhat better than we do. The trouble with a majority of business man nowadays seems to be that, to use a common phrase, they "carry too much sail." There is constant temptation to expand their operations beyond the limits of safety, and to leave little or no margin in the inevitable contingencies of loss and disappointment, for shrinkage in values, dullness of trade and general disaster. There is too much recklessness in assuming great risks, and too much anxiety to overreach competition by means of "corners" and speculative movements to produce artificial conditions from which a temporary advantage may be gained. Again, we have been accustomed to elegant accommodations and high rents, until we have come to regard them as indispensable. Probably we shall become wiser in these matters before long, and young men beginning business will content themselves with accommodations within their means, cultivating more to industry, economy and enterprise in laying the foundations of success than to black walnut and plate glass. That it is now harder to win a legitimate success in business than it was at any previous time during our history, we do not believe. The progress of a generation has made every human undertaking easier of accomplishment than it was before science had drawn the vast and unponderable forces of nature into the service of man. The homely virtues of industry, honesty and thrift have as great a value as factors in the equation of success as they ever had, and the young man who enters commerce to-day with a determination to succeed by diligence in business fair dealing and strict integrity, has vastly more chances in his favor than his father or grandfather enjoyed. He cannot, however, expect in any but exceptional cases to win success by bold strokes, or to leap into fortune by brilliant speculation. And it is because many try this hazardous experiment that the per centage of failures is greater and for larger amounts than formerly."

The Neighbors.

From the Hancock *Journal*:

We learn from a reliable source that work is to be resumed at the old Siskowit, mine, Isle Royale.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made to push underground work at the Minong mine with more vigor, and to better purpose, than has hitherto characterized the operations of the company.

Hoisting machinery has been purchased for the Saginaw mine, and is now on its way hither. Mr. L. Nosop, who will have charge of our race operations, until fall at least, will soon return from Saginaw, where he is now attending to the interests of the company, and before the close of navigation will erect an agent's house, engine house, two shaft houses and two store houses, so that the plant will be in good trim for the winter campaign before the snow flies.

The outlook underground, at the Seneca, is more favorable, at present, than it has been at any previous time since the beginning of operations.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company held its annual meeting in Boston on Wednesday the [illegible]. The following statement of assets and liabilities, of the company April 30, 1877, was presented by the treasurer.

Assets—Cash in office, $[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

The net surplus, on May 1, 1877, was $[illegible], so that the company has paid [illegible] [illegible]

From the Green Bay *Advocate*

The party consisting of the Governor, State officers, legislators, etc., of Michigan, accompanied by newspaper scribblers and many ladies, arrived here on Tuesday evening by special train. A reception committee of our citizens had been appointed at a public meeting and had made all necessary arrangements for their everything passed off smoothly.

A party was given at the Armory, which was largely attended and was highly enjoyed until long past midnight.

They numbered about 185 persons and were as fine appearing a party as ever visited us. They expressed themselves as much pleased with Green Bay.

A decision was reached last Saturday, by Judge M. L. [illegible] State Court for Fond du Lac county in the case of the appeal of ex-County Treasurer Van Straten and his bondsmen from the decision of H. J. Huntington, Esq. referee. Judge McLean affirmed the decision of Mr H in every particular, making the defendant liable for the entire indebtedness of Van Straten. The judgment in favor of the county is for $20,012 25 with interest from July 7, 1877, besides costs, etc. The suit is not only important to the county at large but to the city of Green Bay in particular. It allows something over $13,000 claimed to have been paid by City Treasurer Barkard to Van Straten and thus reduces by so much the claim of the county against the city.

FIRES AND WHIRLWINDS.—Our readers will remember that within a few weeks past very extensive fires have prevailed along the track of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad between Shiocton and New London. A very large area of land, principally swamp, has been burned over, and a considerable quantity of cord wood, ties, etc., destroyed. Two weeks ago Sunday, some 70 tons of hay and we believe some buildings were destroyed.

Rev. Geo. Gibson informs us that in passing this swamp by rail, two or three weeks ago, he saw many whirlwinds, which were rendered very distinctively visible by the smoke and ashes carried up in columns of various heights and breadths. They numbered more than a dozen and were continually forming and dissolving and shifting their positions.

On Thursday of last week we passed over the same ground, and when about a mile beyond looked back and saw two of these whirlwinds. They arose from the ground to a height, of we should judge, 400 to 500 feet, black columns not over three or four feet wide and so distinctly and clearly defined as the smoke stack of a mill. We watched them at least ten minutes. They were visible at New London and even beyond, we think that they might have been seen for three mile. They are of the same general character as the whirlwind that destroyed Pensaukee, and are caused by the air being rarified by heat.

The Menominee *Herald* says

Some parties are sinking test pits on near the lower Quinnesec falls in search of a silver vein. They have found something which certainly has the appearance of silver bearing rock and have sent out specimens to be analyzed.

Gov. Ludington and his party who went to Pike River fishing had the most remarkable success, catching 600 trout and enjoying a remarkably pleasant time besides. The Governor left for home the first of the week well pleased with the manner in which his vacation had been spent.

Henry Cannon and Ethel F M Graham owners of the lost schooner, Grace A. Channon, have filed a libel against the propellor Favorite with which the collision occurred for damages laid at $16,000. An action in admiralty has also been commenced by the owners of the Favorite to obtain a decree of the court discharging said propellor from liability on any claims growing out of the collision.

Lower Michigan News.

The first grand rib of the dome of the new Capitol was placed in position on the west side of the building a day or two since.

Major Emil Proeffer, of Kalamazoo, has been appointed to the position of Keeper in the Michigan State House of Correction at Ionia.

At Novaga, J. S. Lawrence, late candidate for State Senator, cuts out against Rev. T. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] State Agricultural Society, has been experimenting with [illegible] and [illegible], and thinks he can make a cloth that won't break into a blaze, no matter how intense the heat.

The National Council of Congregational Churches will be held at the Second Congregational Church in Detroit, commencing October 17.

The Memphis correspondent of the Romeo *Observer* writes: "The grain in this region is all cut and most of the wheat is thrashed. The general expression is, 'Never such a wheat harvest in this part of the State.' Mr Caster had one field that yielded fifty two bushels to the acre."

A few days since, before going to his work Antonine DeMay, of Port Austin, took his wallet from his pocket and threw it into a straw tick, for safe keeping, saying nothing about it to his family. During the day his wife concluded to refill the tick, and the old straw being emptied into the street, was soon afterwards on fire by the boys. The pocketbook contained $85.

The Kalamazoo river margins are fast filling up with wild rice and the channel is almost a third narrower in some places than five years ago.

Charley Luce, who, with a crew of four or five young men, left the city on the yacht Son Go with such a flourish of trumpets less than two months ago, has returned to his home in the city. Instead of going to Boston, as was intended he only went as far as Detroit, where he left the boat.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

SHIPMENTS.

MARQUETTE.—Statement of iron ore, pig iron and quartz shipments from the port of Marquette from the opening of navigation up to, and including, Wednesday, August 22:

Name of Mine.	IRON ORE.	Gross Tons
Rolling Mill		9,533
Lake Superior		74,849
Edwards		3,429
Republic		118,583
Champion		43,463
Cleveland		89,048
McComber		3,575
Humboldt		10,610
New York		2,650
New York Hematite		
Marquette		35
Saginaw		531
Carp River Quartz		671
K. P. Travers, Quartz		1,281
Total		377,706

Name of Furnace	PIG IRON.	Gross Tons
Pioneer		1,697
Carp River		1,194
Morgan		421
Rolling Mill		4,382
Total		7,198

L'ANSE.—The following table shows the ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for the season, up to and including Wednesday, August 22:

Michigamme	20,973
Spurr	14,337
Keystone	11,381
Stewart	57
Total	46,778

ESCANABA.—The following table shows the ore shipments from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, August 22.

Jackson	40,591
South Jackson	5,666
New York	14,532
Cleveland	6,336
Angeline, R.	11,661
" "	1,421
Barnum	6,187
Saginaw	18,390
Salisbury	21,960
Palmer	8,132
Michigamme	4,159
Superior, Hematite	7,957
" "	80
Rolling Mill	8,293
McComber	8,370
Winthrop	8,667
Mitchell	2,612
Cambria	9,551
Excelsior	
Wheeler	
Foster	
Goodrich	593
Shenango	99
Bessemer	4,051
Smith	4,654
New York	989
	229,516

PIG IRON PRICES.—The following prices are reported by C E Bingham & Co., 23 West Main street, Cleveland, Ohio. Per gross ton, on four month's time, subject to change in market, Aug 24:

FOUNDRY IRON.

No 1 Lake Superior Charcoal	$25 00
" Anthracite	23 00
" "	22 00
" Bituminous	23 00
" "	22 00
" Cherry Valley Am Scotch	25 00
" "	24 00
" Massillon	26 00
" "	
No. 2	

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON.

No. 3 Lake Superior Charcoal	$25 00
" 5 & 6 "	27 00

BESSEMER IRON.

Nos 1 & 2 Lake Superior Charcoal	$25 00

FORGE IRON.

No. 1 Grey	$19 00
White and Mottled	17 00

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich", the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving, the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

Grand Closing Out Sale at Cost.

At C Kirken's, Case Street. Having decided to go out of the Dry Goods and Clothing business, I will sell for the next 30 days at actual cost my entire stock of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, ladi s and Gents' furnishing goods. Those in need of anything will save money by purchasing.

May 9, 1877. C KIRKEN.

Special Meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Negaunee, Mich., will be held at their banking rooms, on Saturday September 22d 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to go into voluntary liquidation. By order of Board of Directors.

J. P. MITCHELL, President.
Negaunee, August 24th, 1877.

For Sale, or Rent.

I desire to sell or rent my valuable property at the corner of Iron and Teal Lake street, Negaunee, consisting of a spacious bar room, well furnished, with six comfortable rooms and large kitchen and one large ground suitable for a large or small family. The [illegible] for a good man for the right kind of [illegible] at a bargain. The fixtures will be sold or rented. I will also rent a neat room adjoining, suitable for office purposes, or any small business. For particulars call upon me at the premises.

PHILIP SCHALMO.

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 Monday, the 6th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Present, Hon. Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Andrew Brackson deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of [illegible], representing among other things that Andrew Brackson, late of Ishpeming, in said county, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1877, died intestate, leaving personal estate within this County to be administered, and that Catherine [illegible] has [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday the 10th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, 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 Iron Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Marquette, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARDS HARDY,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) Attest, E S Hardy. 41 41

Execution Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of *fieri facias* issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Marquette, in favor of David Sanford, plaintiff, and against John Dunn and John Ireland, defendants, for the sum of five dollars damages and twenty two dollars and forty four cents costs of suit, I have levied upon the real estate of the said John Ireland, hereinafter described, and will 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 on Friday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Said real estate is described as follows: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Negaunee, duly certified, and acknowledged by said Pioneer Iron Company [illegible] and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Marquette.

Dated, August 30, 1877.

SAMUEL BENNETT,
Deputy Sheriff.
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty first day of June, A. D. 1876, made and executed by John Sawson and Agnata Sawson [illegible] of said John Sawson to Patrick Balagaer, and recorded in the twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1876, in liber 7 of mortgages, on pages 256 and 257, in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Marquette, conditioned for the payment of four hundred dollars, one year from the date thereof, with interest at ten per cent per annum. And, whereas said sum, with interest, remains wholly unpaid, and no now due and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now, therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that I will foreclose said mortgage by selling the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city and county of Marquette, Michigan, on the twentieth day of October A D 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the property to be sold is described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Negaunee, county of Marquette and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: Lot numbered twenty two (22), in the east half of Ishpeming, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Marquette county, in liber [illegible] of deeds, on page [illegible], to which, reference for further particulars, reference is hereby made. The amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, including interest on same to the date of this notice is four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy three cents. Also forty dollars as an attorney fee as provided for in said mortgage and by statute.

Dated, Negaunee, Mich., July 23d, A. D. 1877.

JOHN McLEVEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Patrick Balagaer, deceased, Mortgagee.
JOHN Q ADAMS,
Attorney for Administrator.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has occurred in the conditions of a certain mortgage which was made and bear date the 26th day of July, A. D. 1875, between Henry Fapken and Mary Fapken his wife, both of the city of Marquette, state of Michigan, parties of the first part and Bernard Deelts and William Deelts, composing the firm of Deelts & Brother, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, parties of the second part, and recorded in the Register's office for the county of Marquette on the day said year, in liber 5 of mortgages, on page [illegible], [illegible]. And whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by said parties of the second part on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1876, by instrument in writing, duly executed, to David Preston and John J. Harper, who compose the firm of David Preston & Co., of the city of Detroit, said assignment being duly recorded in the said Register's office, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof, by virtue of the terms of said mortgage the sum of five hundred and [illegible] dollars, including interest and principal, besides an attorney fee of [illegible] dollars therein stipulated [illegible] to be due by virtue of the proceeding to foreclose said mortgage. Therefore, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Marquette, that being the place where the circuit court for said county of Marquette is held, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder at such sale, the premises described in said mortgage, or such parts or parcels thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage at the date of said sale, with interest and the costs, including attorney fee. The said premises are situated in the city of Marquette, county of Marquette and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: Lot number nine (9), in Harlow's addition [illegible] [illegible] "H" of deeds on page 447, to which record, for further particulars, reference is hereby made. The premises hereby mortgaged being a lot fifty (50) feet in width and eighty (80) feet in depth, on the south west corner of Washington and Fifth street, in said city of Marquette, now occupied as the residence of said parties of the first part.

Dated Detroit, May 15, 1877.

DAVID PRESTON,
JOHN L HARPER,
Assignees of Mortgage.
JULIAN G DICKINSON,
Attorney for said Assignees.
9-134

FOR

First-Class

JOB PRINTING

Call at the

IRON HERALD

OFFICE.

House and Lot for Sale

My house and lot situate on [illegible] street, Negaunee, is offered for sale. The house is in excellent condition and well calculated for a small family. The lot and outbuildings. Any person wishing such property can purchase the same by calling on [illegible]. For particulars call [illegible] [illegible] of F. & P., on Iron Street, Negaunee.

[illegible]
Negaunee, May, 9, 1877. 3l m1

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE that the partnership heretofore existing between August Olson and August Gehl under the firm name of Olson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The [illegible] of the late firm are payable to August Olson, who will [illegible] [illegible].

AUGUST OLSON
AUGUST GEHL.
Negaunee, August 7, 1877. 41-tf

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Joseph M Gannon and Walter Fitch, under the firm name of Gannon & Fitch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Joseph M. Gannon having [illegible] all his interest to [illegible] Fitch, [illegible] [illegible] hereafter be continued [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] said firm are to be paid to Walter Fitch.

Dated, Negaunee, July 17th A. D. 1877.
JOSEPH M. GANNON,
WALTER FITCH.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of all city orders bearing date prior to July 1, 1877 that the same must be presented for payment on or before the 20th day of August 1877 at which time the said orders will cease to draw interest. This notice is given in accordance with the following resolution of the board of supervisors, adopted August 13th, 1877.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to give notice by publication on the county papers, to all holders of interest bearing orders, that the same must be presented for payment within ten days from the 11th day of August, 1877, and that said orders will cease to draw interest on the 20th day of August, 1877.

H. R. MATHER, Deputy Treasurer.

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 tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Present, Hon. Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Edwin H. Galloway, deceased, the executrix of the last will of said deceased having presented to this court a petition praying that her administration of said estate may be closed, finally settled and closed. It is ordered, That Monday the 10th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, in the city of Marquette, be appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Iron Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Marquette.

EDWARD S. HARDY,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) Attest, E. S. Hardy. 42 41

D. McDONALD,
EAST JACKSON STREET,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
Prices always reasonable.
NEGAUNEE MICH

SAM CARLY
FASHIONABLE
Barbering and Hair-Dressing!
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
An excellent Tonic, which will clean the scalp and prevent the hair from falling out, may be procured at the shop. [illegible] has no equal in doing what is claimed for it.
Shop on Iron street—one door west of Marsell & Co.—Negaunee Mich

T. J. DUANE,
Merchant Tailor,
OSHKOSH, WIS.
A full line of the best cloths—imported and domestic—kept in stock and manufactured in the longest styles. People in the habit of sending orders direct, will consult a measure of economy by intrusting TOM.
Mch 1877

I. O. O. F.

NEGAUNEE, - - MICHIGAN.

Iron Mountain Lodge No. 122 I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Thursday evening. Gilbert Cruickshank, N. G.; William Nast, V. G.; William Nurse, R. S.; John Cruickshank, P. S.; Norman McLeod, T.

K. OF P.

NEGAUNEE - - MICHIGAN

Pioneer Lodge No. 2, K. of P. meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in their Castle Hall, over Anthony's store. S. P. Kline, C. C.; N. Mass, V. C.; N. Campbell, P.; Walter Fitch, K. of R. and S.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society,

OF NEGAUNEE, MICH.

199 Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States.

OFFICERS.

George Gordon, President; John Mulvey, Vice President; Michael Carley, Secretary; Nicholas Laughlin, Treasurer; James Hickey, Marshal.

The regular monthly meetings of the society will be held in the Town Hall on the second Sunday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Post Office Time Card.

Mail going South closes at	12 M
" " to Marquette	11 00 A M
" " West closes at	1 0 P M
Mail Arrives from the South	2 15 P M
" " Marquette	2 30 P M
" " the West	12 15 P M

Post Office will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 30 p. m. On Sundays, from 2 to 3 p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

EPISCOPAL—St. John's Church, Rev. J. Gorton Miller, B. D., Rector.

Holy Communion on the first Sunday of every month at 10½ A. M. and on all other Festivals, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Evening service, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Sunday school, every Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Evening Service every Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Morning Service every Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Litany and instruction, every Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Choir rehearsal every Wednesday after Evening Service and every Friday at 8½ o'clock P. M.

All are cordially invited to attend.

NEGAUNEE
FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

We Represent the Following First Class Companies.

CONTINENTAL.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $3,009,[illegible]

Imperial & Northern
Fire Insurance Co., Assurance Company,
OF LONDON. OF LONDON.
Organized 1803. Organized 1836.
Consolidated 1870.
Representing $24,000,000 Capital.

North British & Mercantile.
(Established in 1809.)
Cash capital, $10,000,000. Total Assets over [illegible]

PHENIX.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets $2,[illegible]

Scott'sh Commercial.
Cash Capital, $5,000,000. Assets, $10,000,000

They are square, writing on approved risks and paying losses promptly.

ADAMS & JONES, Agents.

A. C. SEAS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS.
Shop next to Wheelock & Winter's.
The celebrated Pioneer Miner' Angola and Young Miner Brands furnished on call.

SURVEYING
And Engineering,
Ed. D. Atwater,
OFFICE ON IRON STREET,
Three Doors West of Jackson House
NEGAUNEE MICH

Braisy Marble Works

Foreign and American Marbles

Scotch Granite

MONUMENTS,

Tablets, Tombstones, Etc.

Furnished on short notice and at

LOW PRICES

N. B. All Communications addressed to

R. G. CAMPBELL

GREIN AT

BILLIARD ROOM,

Iron Street, Negaunee,

WM CALHOUN, - - Proprietor

The bar is always supplied with the very best of every thing in the line of a first class establishment of this kind.

J. P. PENDILL

Dealer in

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS,

10,000 Pieces

Wall Paper.

500 Pieces

Building Paper

Boots and Shoes

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES

Groceries of all Kinds,

Provisions,

Kerosene Oil, Linseed Oils, Paints, &c.

Terms Cash on Delivery

[illegible] Chicago, will bring fine [illegible]

Superior St., MARQUETTE, MICH

1877. 1877.

Lake Superior

PEOPLES' LINE.

[illegible]

PEERLESS, | JOSEPH HURD
[illegible] | Capt. [illegible]

[illegible] leave [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Ports,

[illegible] [illegible] of Navigation, stopping at all intermediate [illegible] [illegible]

Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie,

Grand Island, Marquette,

L'Anse, Houghton, Hancock,

Lake Linden, Copper Harbor,

Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, [illegible]

Ontonagon, Ashland, Bayfield,

For time tables and every information apply to [illegible]

We call special attention of

Merchants and Mining Companies

[illegible]

The Lowest Market Prices.

A. well as

Lowest Rates of Frieght.

[illegible] [illegible], Managers,
[illegible] Milwaukee
[illegible] Marquette.

THE NEWS.

Personal.

UPON the order of District Attorney Phelps, of New York, the fourteen indictments against William E. King have been nolle prossed. King was one of the most active of the Tammany ringsters, and has of late resided in London. His anxiety to return home has led him to make financial restitution, or to volunteer valuable testimony against his confederates on condition that he receive immunity.

THE Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, ex-President of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., last week.

THE will of the late Chauncey Rose, filed for probate at Terre Haute, Ind., the other day, gives the bulk of decedent's property and $100,000 to the Rose Polytechnic Institute. He leaves an additional $150,000 endowment to the Vigo Orphans' Home, and $75,000 to the founding of a free medical dispensary at that place; also various sums and parcels of real estate to relatives and friends.

A VISITOR to Richmond, who saw Senator Morton a few days ago, reports that he is looking much better than was anticipated, and that the family say he is much better. He sleeps well, has a better appetite, nearly perfect control over the left arm, which was affected, and is in all respects in a fair way for reasonably rapid recovery.

GEN. GRANT has sent a telegram to Garibaldi, saying that he would be very glad to visit Caprera during the autumn.

General.

VERMONT celebrated the anniversary of the one hundredth year of her existence as a State on the 15th at Bennington, fully 50,000 people being present.

THE Mexican desperadoes who crossed over to Rio Grande City a few days since and broke open the jail are to be demanded by the Governor of Texas under the extradition treaty.

THE subsidiary high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters of the United States met at Newark, N. J., last week, in annual session. The reports show 4,376 courts or lodges in all the world, 509,519 members, and $1,724,840 in the treasury.

AUG. 16, 1777, was fought the battle of Bennington, and one hundred years later the patriotic people of Vermont and the surrounding States celebrated the centennial of that event in great style. About 60,000 people were present, including President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, McCrary, Devens and Key, and a procession over four miles long paraded. President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, delivered an oration, William Cullen Bryant sent a poem, the President made a very short speech, and a banquet was partaken of. Altogether, it was a great day for the Green Mountain State.

THE St. Louis fall exhibition is to begin Sept. 10.

MEXICAN cattle-thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th.

THE annual meeting of the National Educational Association was held at Louisville, Ky., last week.

THE National Grand Grove of Druids was held at Milwaukee, Wis., recently.

THE British rifle team have sailed for New York.

BY means of the great telescope at the Washington Observatory, Prof. Hall has discovered a satellite to the planet Mars.

GEORGE C. HARDING and Sol Hathaway, formerly editors of the *Saturday Herald*, had a street encounter at Indianapolis, recently. Harding assaulted Hathaway with a cane, but no serious results followed. There was bad blood between the parties on account of a personal quarrel and threats on the part of either to publish the other discreditably.

THE Britannic arrived at Queenstown last week. Time of passage 7 days, 10 hours and 53 minutes—one of the quickest on record.

THE American Dental Convention, in session at Baltimore, Md., last week, adjourned after re-electing Dr. Jonathan Taft, of Cincinnati, President.

A POOLING arrangement has at last been effected between the two great telegraph corporations of the country, the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific. The terms of the newly-formed combination are, that the Western Union shall take seven-eighths of the receipts, and the Atlantic and Pacific the remaining one-eighth. Rates will be at once raised.

Crimes and Criminals.

A GREAT robbery of silks, amounting to from $50,000 to $80,000, has taken place from the wholesale dry-goods house of T. J. Claxton & Co., of Montreal, Canada.

A SMALL branch of the United States mint was suppressed in Chicago the other day. It was run by one man, and he was engaged in the manufacture of trade dollars when caught. He claims to have had no help, but to have made and passed the "queer" all by himself.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred the other day at Oak Mills, Kan., by which three men lost their lives. Bob Scruggs, a farmer living in that vicinity, had abused his wife until she took refuge with her parents. Scruggs called to see her, which was refused by her father, when the infuriated scoundrel shot him, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, pursued by a number of people, one of whom he killed. After giving himself up, Judge Lynch took charge of his case, hanging him to a tree.

OWEN RYAN, an Irishman, fatally shot John Williams, a Cornish miner, at Central City, Col., recently. Williams, after receiving the shot, pounded Ryan's head to a jelly with a stone, killing him instantly, and died himself soon thereafter.

Financial and Industrial.

THE Colorado Central railroad was completed to Georgetown, Col., recently. Gold and silver spikes were driven with great ceremony.

ACCORDING to private advices from Lyons, France, several failures have occurred in the silk trade, including one for $1,000,000.

IN regard to the decline in the price of the new 4 per cents., Assistant Secretary McCormick, of the United States Treasury Department, says he knows of no misunderstanding with the members of the syndicate, but that the recent railroad troubles have weakened confidence in Europe. The decline, he thinks, will be only temporary.

THE Swiss loan of 6,000,000 francs has been subscribed for six times over.

EMERY, Ivey & Lee, dry-goods merchants, No. 359 Broadway, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $200,000.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

THE ninth annual session of the National Board of Trade was commenced at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 21. The programme of discussions was quite varied and interesting, embracing the postal telegraph, national jurisdiction over navigable waters, the shipping interests, the Bankrupt law, specie payments, the Resumption act, national currency, the silver question, weights of the bushel, revision of the tariff, excessive bonds under the Direct Importation act, and Canadian reciprocity. Nearly all the boards throughout the country were represented.

CHICAGO elevators contain 251 500 bushels of wheat, 1,385,206 bushels of corn 327,709 bushels of oats, 122,615 bushels of rye, and 89,267 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,176,366 bushels, against 3 225,742 bushels at this period last year.

THE aggregate receipts of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are officially announced to be $269,000,000, and the expenditures $238 500 000.

Political.

A CONVENTION of free traders will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 8, for the organization of a National Free-Trade League.

THE New York Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket. The Independent party in that State has also issued a call for a State Convention. It asks for the immediate consideration of the platform and resolutions adopted in the National Convention at Indianapolis May 11, 1876, denounces the Resumption act and asks for its repeal, and denounces the issue of 4½ per cent. bonds as a barefaced robbery of the people out of $18,000,000. Laws to sustain labor are called for, and to control railroad and other moneyed monopolies.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has ordered an investigation into the affairs of the Patent Office.

Fires and Casualties.

TWO CHILDREN of F. M. Lavalley were burned to death, recently, at Flushing, N. Y., by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil.

FIRE destroyed $50,000 worth of property at Berwick, Pa., one day last week.

THE steamer City of Madison, on route from Chicago for the Michigan shore for lumber, took fire at midnight the other night, about twenty-five miles off Racine, Wis., and was burned to the water's edge, proving a total loss, and no insurance. Her officers and crew—sixteen persons—escaped in a yawl. The steamer was owned by Wilmert & Co., of Milwaukee and was valued at about $12,000.

THE steam tug Mat White blew up on the James river, near Fortress Monroe, a few days since. The Captain, engineer and one fireman are missing.

THE town of Gayville, two miles from Deadwood, D. T., was almost entirely destroyed by fire recently. Only one or two houses were saved. There being no water for fire purposes the flames spread rapidly, and in three hours destroyed about 200 houses, ranging in value from $50 to $2,500. The total loss is estimated at $60,000, no insurance.

A FIRE at Guelph, Ont. the other day, caused a loss of $75,000, J. Horsman's hardware store alone involving a loss of $50 000. Total insurance, $45,000.

AN extensive conflagration of lumber property took place at Anoka, Minn., a few days since, whereby 5,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. The total loss will reach $75 000, insured for $45,000.

AN elevator burned the other day at Montreal, loss, $60,000.

The War in the East.

A DISPATCH from the London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Aug. 16, is as follows: "The operations begun with so much success by the Russians on the southern slopes of the Balkans have resulted in considerable losses for them at last, and in a terrible catastrophe for the population of those regions. In the various battles the Russians have lost more than 12,000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and the inhabitants of the fairest and most fertile valley of European Turkey have been partly annihilated, partly driven from their homes. Fragments of Gourko's corps are intrenching themselves at Schipka pass. Russian reinforcements are indeed coming up, and part marching by way of Sistova and Nikopolis, are already on the scene of action, but the remainder will scarcely be able to arrive before September, and they are more than sufficiently counterbalanced by the fresh troops which the Turks are receiving from Asia. Moreover as the sanitary condition of the Russians is much worse than that of the Turkish camp, the gaps occasioned by sickness among the former are so considerable as to almost establish an equilibrium of forces between the two combatants.

A REVIEW of the situation in Bulgaria does not appear to brighten the prospect for the Russians. From neglect and indifference, the roads around their position have fallen into a wretched state, and even those connecting with their base of supplies have been allowed to fall into an almost impassable condition. Sickness is increasing, and sufferers are sent to the rear at the rate of 300 a day. It is said that public opinion in Russia has been seriously affected by the misfortune at Plevna, and it is feared that, when echoes of this dissatisfaction reach the army, a movement may be precipitated before strategical consideration would warrant.

IT is worthy of note, as an indication of the present opinions of Old World capitalists about the outcome of the war, that the Ottoman Bank has succeeded in negotiating a loan of $12,000,000 for the Sultan. With all that is known of the vast resources of Russia, the St. Petersburg authorities have found it impracticable to obtain a dollar for the prosecution of the war on any of the bourses of Europe. The successive disasters experienced by the Russians in Asia and in Bulgaria and Roumelia have apparently had the effect among capitalists to create a degree of confidence in Turkish promises which certainly did not exist a year ago.

THE New York *Herald* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that information has been received in that city from a reliable source that Suleiman Pasha has succeeded in effecting a junction with Mehemet Ali. This places the Russians in the face of a really formidable army, and will render the utmost exertions necessary on their part to prevent the Turks from jeopardizing their whole position in Bulgaria.

A BATTLE took place in Asia Minor last Sunday, in which the Russians attacked the Turkish intrenchments, and, after fighting all day, were repulsed. The Turks claim their loss to have been 130 killed, while that of the Russians was 1,500.

THE landing of a considerable Turkish force near the Sulina mouth of the Danube has to some extent frustrated the Russian scheme of withdrawing the larger portion of the forces under Gen. Zimmerman in the Dobrudscha for the purpose of still further strengthening the immense army under the Grand Duke Nicholas in Bulgaria. Late dispatches seem to indicate that the Turks anticipate a winter campaign, preparations to this end being in active progress in Constantinople.

General Foreign News.

A GALVESTON special reports a fight in Mexico between the Kickapoo and Lipan tribes of Indians, in which seventeen Lipans were killed.

THE Colorado beetle, despite energetic attempts to stamp it out, has spread over twenty-five acres at one place in Germany.

THE German Government has sent a fleet to Salonica. This step is taken as the Ottoman Government has released the officials responsible for the massacre at that place some time ago, in which the German Consul was killed.

Mr. Horter's Mistake.

A man named Horter lived out in Colorado a few years ago, but, as his health was bad, he was ordered to spend a year or two at the sea-shore. He was born in the far West and had never seen an oyster in its shell. He bought a cottage down at Atlantic City, and went there to live early last spring. A few days after his arrival he saw a man going by with a cart-load of oysters, which Horter mistook for stones. Stones are mighty scarce at Atlantic, and, as Horter wanted some to make borders for his flower-beds, he asked the man what he would take for his load. It struck Horter that the price was high, but he bought the lot and had them dumped down by his gate. The next day he stuck 800 of them in the sand in the garden, around the beds, and, when the job was done, he thought it looked uncommonly handsome.

A week afterward there were three or four warm days, and Horter remarked that the sea-breeze smelled very strongly; and he told Mrs. Horter that he thought there must be a dead whale lying somewhere down on the beach. The next day the smell became more offensive, and Mrs. Horter said that it was an outrage that the authorities didn't clean up the streets and remove the garbage that poisoned the air. On the following day the weather was extremely hot, and the stench became perfectly terrific. Mr. Horter said there must be a dead rat somewhere in the weather-boarding, and he got the carpenter to come and remove some of it. But he found nothing, and upon going away he remarked to Horter that the sauerkraut they were cooking for dinner was the deadliest sauerkraut for smell that he ever encountered.

The stench grew stronger all that night, and on the next morning a committee of neighbors waited upon Mr. Horter to say that if he would kill that polecat he would confer a personal favor upon them and upon the people of the country generally. Then Horter told them how perplexed he was about the matter, and said he would only be too glad to have the cause of the trouble detected. So the committee made a tour of inspection, holding their noses. When they got into the garden they perceived the oysters all gaping wide open, and evolving an awful smell, absolutely in fumes. One of the committeemen, grasping the fact that Horter planted these oysters, imagined that he was crazy, suddenly climbed over the fence and went home. The others remained and asked Horter what on earth he meant by laying those oysters around in the sun in that manner.

"Oysters!" said Horter. "Oysters! You don't mean to say those are oysters! Well, well, that beats all! I was wondering what made all those stones split even down the middle. I couldn't account for it. And so those are oysters? Why, I thought oysters always came in cans."

That afternoon he buried the shell-fish deep in the sand, and the smell ceased. Then he sold out his cottage and moved to Long Branch. He told Brown, his next-door neighbor, that he knew they were oysters all the time, and he did it for a joke; but he moved because the people seemed to see too awful much fun in it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE wearing of rings is very ancient. At one time it was prohibited in Rome to all mechanics and men of mean condition.

A WOMAN'S HEROIC FIGHT.

Three Pioneers Massacred by Indians in the Black Hills.

[Deadwood Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and carrying two men and a woman, with their effects, left Deadwood on Monday morning destined for Bismarck. They camped on Centennial prairie on Monday night, and on Tuesday night passed through Crook City. An eye-witness, who was cutting hay within a quarter of a mile, tells how it occurred. He says that, hearing a succession of rapid shots fired over the bluff from where he was mowing, he got up on a high-timbered elevation and saw about twenty Indians engaged in a fight with two men and a woman who occupied the ox train. The men defended themselves gallantly against the great odds. They were well-armed, and fought as only men fight for their lives. The Indians, instead of coming up in a body, broke in every direction and surrounded the wagon, keeping up a constant trail of bullets upon the poor unfortunates. Three of the oxen were the first to fall. Waggomen, the owner of the outfit, and the husband of the lady, next was shot through the head. Mrs. Waggomen seized her husband's revolver and discharged the contents among the Indians, who were now close upon the wagon. After she had emptied the weapon she flung it full in the face of a burly savage who was reaching over the wagon to grasp her. He reeled back, but others took his place.

Mr. Tyner, the other man, was quickly finished, and there remained but the lady to deal with. The Indians had since the beginning of the conflict been careful not to injure her, and their bullets were directed chiefly towards the two men. The poor woman, knowing her probable fate, fought like a tigress, clutching an empty gun and striking right and left, but to no avail. She was finally overpowered and brought to the ground, but the woman fought so hard that they procured some tent stakes which were in the wagon and staked the limbs and body of the poor woman firmly to the ground. After they had accomplished their horrible deed they took her scalp and horribly mutilated her around the breast, and then dispatched her. The shrieks of the woman could be heard distinctly where my informant was lodged, powerless to help and almost dead with fear.

When the savages began sacking the wagon they observed the witness of their cruelty standing on the bluff, and two of them started in pursuit. He, however, made good time, and succeeded in reaching Crook, about nine miles off, without falling into their clutches.

Soon after the massacre the Bismarck stage rolled by the fatal spot. There were no Indians in sight, and the passengers were horrified at seeing the sight before them. Both of the two men had been scalped and their ears and noses cut off. The woman was horribly mutilated, her brains and entrails being scattered all over the ground. The bodies of the poor unfortunates were taken to Crook and there interred. They belonged to Brainard, Minn., and had come into the Hills early this spring, made their little stake and were on their way home when the fatal accident befell them.

The Ravages of Mice.

The mischief of the little field mice, remarks *St. Nicholas*, is done so very quietly and adroitly that few are ever caught in it, and much of the blame is put on the moles, squirrels, and woodchucks, that have enough sins of their own to answer for. The meadow-mouse of Europe, which is very like our own, forty or fifty years ago came near causing a famine in parts of England, ruining the crops before they could get fairly started, and killing almost all the young trees in the orchards and woods. More than 30,000 of the little rascals were trapped in one month in a single piece of forest, besides all those killed by animals. About a year ago, too, a similar disaster was threatened in Scotland, where millions of mice appeared, and gnawed off the young grass at the root just when it should have been in prime condition for the sheep; and when that was all gone they attacked the garden vegetables. The people lost vast numbers of sheep and lambs from starvation, and thousands of dollars' worth of growing food, but, finally, by all together waging war upon them, the pests were partially killed off. The mice did not in either case come suddenly, but had been increasing steadily for years previous, because the gamekeepers had killed so many of the "vermin" (as owls, hawks, weasels, snakes, etc., are wrongly called), which are the natural enemies of the mice, and keep their numbers down. Farmers are slow to learn that it does not pay to kill the birds or rob their nests; but the boys and girls ought to understand this truth and remember it. In this country, the greatest mischief done by the field mice is the gnawing of bark from the fruit trees, so that in some of the Western States this is the most serious difficulty the orchardist has to contend with. Whole rows of young trees in nurseries are stripped of their bark, and, of course, die; and when apple seeds are planted, the mice are sure to dig half of them up to eat the kernels. This mischief is mainly done in the winter, when the trees are packed away from the frost; or if they are growing, because then the mice can move about concealed under the snow, and nibble all the bark away up to the surface. Rabbits get much of the credit of this naughty work, for they do a good deal of it on their own account. The gardener has the same trouble, often finding, when he uncovers a rare and costly plant in the spring, that the mice have enjoyed good winter quarters in his straw covering, and have been gnawing to death his choice roses. Millions of dollars, perhaps, would not pay for all the damage these small creatures thus accomplish each year in the United States, and I fear they will become more and more of a plague if we continue to kill off the harmless hawks, owls, butcher-birds and snakes, which are the policemen appointed by nature to look after the mice and protect us against them.

A Citizen's Mistake.

When the strike excitement was at its height in Newark, O., a stalwart citizen felt the necessity of bracing himself up. The Mayor had ordered the closing of all saloons and drinking-places, and the police had enforced the regulations rigidly. But there was a back-door in Gingerbread row, and behind the bar there was long-range lightning whisky. The stalwart citizen crept in, got his drink and beat a retreat. Soon he was overwhelmed with burning sensations in his stomach. Something seemed to be blazing there, and he burst into a doctor's office, exclaiming: "For God's sake pump me out quick." What is wrong with you?" inquired the doctor. "Get the pump ready while I'm telling you. I'm burning up inside. Hurry. I took a drink down on Gingerbread row. They have put up a job on me. I am poisoned." The doctor suddenly interposed: "Why, I smell something burning myself;" and opening the patient's waistcoat found a hole three inches in diameter burned in the shirt-front. While the stalwart citizen was taking his drink he had dropped a cigar-stump between his waistcoat and shirt. "Didn't you smell smoke?" asked the doctor. "You're right, I did; but I thought it was coming out of my mouth."

Diamonds at the Pierrepont Reception.

Among the ladies present on the Pierrepont reception, a display of diamonds really of bewildering value was made. I have seen nothing so fine since Eugenie sat upon the throne at the Tuileries. With us in America, when a lady gets a pair of diamond earrings, some pendant of value for the neck, a brooch, perhaps a bracelet set with these precious stones, she is considered by her sex one of the specially favored. I remember, about three years ago, when a gentleman of San Francisco bought some fine diamonds in Paris for his wife, the matter was admiringly discussed in the American colony; but these trinkets, costly as they were, were but trifles compared to the magnificence of this sort which can be boasted by some of the British peeresses. A Scotch Countess at Mr. Pierrepont's reception wore upon her head a crown of diamonds of a shape and size such as are never seen in America except in mock stones and upon the head of an actress upon the stage. Diamonds of enormous size hung from her ears; neck, arms, and the corsage of her dress sparkled with the prismatic hues of the costliest gems of the mines where the fairies live. This was the Countess of Caithness, who, with the Earl, her husband, has been in America, and, if I mistake not, has made the trip to California.—*London Cor. San Francisco Call.*

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Dr. Packard's Report of His Investigations in the Western Territories.

DR. A. S. PACKARD, Jr., secretary of the United States Entomological Commission, has lately returned from an extended trip through portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Northern Utah, Eastern Idaho, Central and Eastern Montana, and through Dakota. He reports that 80 per cent. of locust eggs in Colorado, about Denver and Greeley, were destroyed by parasites, according to the experience of Mr. A. H. Arnett, of Morrison, and Mr. Max Clark, of Greeley. Though large numbers hatched out in the spring, the heavy, late rains, the extreme cold, the fall of snow for three days at the end of April, killed the young, so that few were left, except in small areas about Greeley and Longmont. The young died from apparently the same causes as in Kansas and Nebraska, i. e., extreme wet and cold weather. In the fall of 1876 eggs were laid in profusion in Colorado, and the farmers expected to have the "worst fight yet" with the locusts. May 29 and 30, a large swarm flew over Julesburg, Col., on the Union Pacific railroad, and were seen seventeen miles west of that point by Mr. Joseph Ramsay, of Greeley. These flew from the south, probably from Texas.

In Wyoming, locusts were reported as hatching out from a point fifty miles north of Laramie City to Custer. Light swarms from this region and the Black Hills may be expected in Colorado.

In Utah, Cache and Malade valleys were badly infested. About Franklin, Utah, one-third of the wheat crop was reported as devoured by them. The winged locusts were beginning to fly June 11. These locusts will probably migrate to Middle and Southern Utah.

Though numerous about Farmington, Utah, on the shores of Salt lake, little injury was done, as the season was late, wet and cold, and hatching was much later than usual.

In Idaho scattered broods of young were seen along the stage-road from Franklin to Pleasant valley, but none were seen in Montana from the southern borders of the Territory through the central parts as far north as Fort Benton, nor along the Missouri river to the eastern border of the Territory. A few hatched out in Bitter Root valley, doing some damage, and locusts were reported to have hatched out on the Yellowstone river at and near Baker's battle ground, i. e., on the north shore of the river between Clark's fork and Froze-to-Death creek. None were seen or reported from the valleys of the Sun river and the Upper Missouri, and none in the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson valleys. From reliable information received at Fort Benton, there were no young locusts this spring in the Marias or Milk river valleys, or in the region northward toward the South Saskatchewan river. None were seen by parties who had just returned from Wood mountain, Sitting Bull's camp, sixty miles north of the United States boundary line. Locusts hatched out in February at Fort M'Leod, on the South Saskatchewan river, but were killed by the unfavorable weather. Along the Missouri river and the line of the Northern Pacific railroad no young locusts were seen, and it is probable that few locusts developed in Dakota this season, unless in the eastern portions. Light swarms, however, were seen flying from the east at Fort Peck, as early as June 18, also at Wolf Point, on the Missouri, and at Bismarck, June 21, and a few were seen at about the same date at Jamestown, Dakota. These apparently came from Minnesota and Iowa. If so, it shows (coupled with the fact of the Texan swarms observed in Colorado) that the return westward migrations of the locust from the border States extend to the base of the Rocky mountains, from Colorado to the United States northern boundary line. It results from these observations that over an immense area in the northwest supposed to have furnished the swarms which have hitherto devastated Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, owing to the wet, cool, backward weather this spring, there were no young locusts developed, if many hatched. Should the present exceptionally cool and wet season be followed by a similar one in 1878, it may be reasonably expected that the border States will not be invaded to an alarming extent next year. It also appears somewhat doubtful whether extensive swarms will invade the border States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri this summer and fall, though light swarms may possibly fly east from the Black Hill and Yellowstone region. But absolute predictions can not be made, and it would be unwise to hazard an opinion except as to probabilities.

An Unwonted Invitation.

The Rt. Rev. Abbot, of the Community of Trappists, at Gethsemane, Ky., has extended to President and Mrs. Hayes an invitation to visit the monastery under his charge during their proposed visit to Louisville. By the rules of this rigorous order no woman is allowed within the walls of their monasteries unless she be "the wife of the ruler of an empire, kingdom, or republic;" and, should Mrs. Hayes accept the invitation, it is said that she will be the first American woman who has ever seen the inside of such an establishment. The monastery at Gethsemane is one of the two Trappist communities in this country, the other being near Dubuque, Iowa. It was founded in 1848 by monks from the parent institution at Citeaux, France. The spacious buildings are in the form of a quadrangle, the interior space being occupied by a garden of rare flowers, and within the walls are understood to be many paintings of great value brought from the mother country. As is known, the monks of the order are bound by the strictest vows to the hardest manual labor, to unusual abstinence in food and water, and to perpetual silence.

Mountain Observatories.

It is quite commonly supposed that high mountains possess one advantage over lower levels for astronomical observations in a dryer and less tremulous air. But Prof. Henry Draper has tested this question in the Wahsatch and Rocky mountains, and finds that the popular supposition is unfounded. Instead of the air being better in those regions it is probably not so good as at his observatory on the Hudson river. Out of fifteen nights in the best season of the year only two were exceptionally fine. As a rule the transparency of the atmosphere was greater and the steadiness perhaps a little less than in New York. The Lick Observatory, which the endower intended to place on a mountain top, might after all do better on the plain. Nevertheless, it is possible that in the extremely dry regions of the southern part of our central area, say in New Mexico, the atmospheric conditions may be favorable. There precipitation is extremely small at heights under 6,000 feet, and the seven months of winter, which would make observatory work impossible on the mountains, would not be encountered.

CHARLES HACKNEY, of Cacheville, Cal., early in the spring appointed July 5 as the day on which he would commit suicide. He had been a drunkard, and had reformed; but he said it was impossible for him to withstand temptation much longer, and he was determined not to live except soberly. He was well educated, and had held positions of honor and trust. On the Fourth he got very drunk, and was exceedingly hilarious, saying he was enjoying his last spree. Early on the following morning he killed himself, according to promise.

YELLOW fir is looming up as a ship-building timber. They have built forty-nine vessels of it within a year on the Pacific coast (capacity 8,000 tons) at a cost of $320,000.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The New Aspect of the Struggle—An Interesting Review of the Situation.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Three months ago, when the Russians crossed the Danube, the war appeared to be destined for a place in the short campaigns; the chances were all in Russia's favor; the Russian policy was one of rapid march from the northern boundary of Turkey to the Bosphorus. The Turkish policy was one of inscrutable indolence. A month ago the prophets declared that peace would be proclaimed by the end of summer, the Sultan in Broussa, the Czar in Constantinople, and Germany, Austria, France, Italy and England assisting in distributing the European estate of the Osmanli.

A fortnight has changed the aspect completely. It is now manifest that the war must be a protracted one. The original plan of the Turks has recently been revealed, and had it been carried out the Russians might still be engaged in attempting to cross the Danube—at least they would not have got across unresisted. The Turkish forces for Bulgaria were to be divided into the upper and lower Danube armies, nominally under one head, but practically independent, to defend the Danube wherever the crossing was not rendered impossible by nature or the fortifications. If, in despite of determined opposition, the Russians succeeded in getting across, the two Turkish armies were to be concentrated, the garrisons withdrawn from unimportant fortresses, and battle given en masse before the passes of the Balkans should be surrendered. Outposts were to be placed along the river; behind these, strong supports; and the reserves were to be stationed at strategical cross-roads—the design being to deceive the Russians as to the number of men they would have to fight. A hundred and fifty thousand men would have been furnished to carry out this plan, 90,000 within the quadrilateral, 60,000 with headquarters at Tirnova. Abdul Kerim declined to accept the plan, claiming to have a better one of his own. That was early in June. He was given, for a time, full liberty to develop his own campaign, without interference from Constantinople. He declined to explain his designs except to special Commissioners. Special Commissioners were sent who reported adversely, and the Commander-in-Chief was again urged to accept the counsel of the Porte.

But it was already too late. The crossing into the Dobrudscha at Braila was effected without difficulty, and Redif Pasha, Minister of War, telegraphed to Abdul Kerim requesting an explanation. What reply the latter sent is not known. One account says that he did not expect the Russians to cross there; another, that he denied being surprised, did not think the marshes of the Dobrudscha worth defending, that the Ministry were bound to retain confidence in him as long as he was in supreme command, and promising a big battle and victory soon. The next event was the crossing, also practically unopposed, at Sistova. For four days the truth was kept from the Sultan. The dispatch given to the public and circulated in the Turkish camps was this:

"A certain number of Russians, in boats, have passed the river at Sistova. The imperial troops were sent to Sistova, and succeeded, after a battle, in killing half the Russians and throwing the other half into the river. This is the truth; all the reports which have been spread about Sistova are without foundation and the work of enemies."

The tramping of so many thousands of invaders down toward Biela could not be concealed indefinitely, and Redif Pasha, Minister of War, was ordered to go north and interview Abdul Kerim at Shumla. His visit was not terminated when the occupation of Tirnova was announced at Constantinople, and threw the Porte into consternation. Decisive measures were at length determined upon. Redif Pasha was dismissed, Abdul Kerim removed, and Mehemet Ali appointed his successor. When Redif Pasha was arrested at Shumla, he was informed that he must go before a court-martial at Constantinople, and on the journey he fainted twice, displaying afresh the soldierly qualities which had enabled the Russians to reach the Balkans. Abdul Kerim made the journey with him, and never spoke during it except once to ask for bread. Both men expect death, and are not likely to be disappointed. The commanders of Sistova, Biela and Tirnova are to be court-martialed, also, and the naval commandant of the Danube has been called upon for an explanation why the bridge at Simnitza had not been destroyed.

Having thus cleared their front of incompetency and indolence, the Porte have had time to investigate the facts kept back as long as possible. It is now clear that the crossing at Sistova was a genuine surprise to the Turkish officers, who did not dream of the possibility of it at that point. Ahmed Hamdi Pasha, in command, had seven battalions of infantry, one and a half field batteries, and 800 cavalry. One battalion was in the town, one between it and the village of Warder, and five were encamped south of the town. There were troops to spare at Rustchuk on the right and Nikopolis on the left. On the night of the 26th of June, the sentries on the river bank reported that there were suspicious movements on the opposite shore. The sagacious Ahmed Pasha paid no attention to the reports. The next morning, four steam launches, with a large number of boats, crossed the river in full sight of the Turks, who were wildly panic-stricken. A battalion was gotten to the heights commanding the landing, and opened fire upon the invaders. The Russians greatly outnumbered them, and, no supports being sent, they retreated, leaving 400 dead. A second landing was accomplished an hour after the first. Ahmed Pasha and all his force took the road to Biela and ran until nightfall. The rest of the story is too familiar to American readers to be repeated. On the 8th of July, the Russians had cleared the roads steadily, and were themselves in possession of the very base of the policy which the Porte had besought Abdul Kerim in vain to adopt—Tirnova. The Russians sent a detachment against Nikopolis, which commenced a bombardment on July 14, on the east, while the Roumanian batteries opened from the other side of the river. On July 16, Nikopolis surrendered 6,000 men, forty pieces of artillery, and two Pashas. The Russians constructed another pontoon bridge from Turn Magurelle to the town of Nikopolis, which is near enough the fortress to be protected by its guns. It is over this bridge the Roumanian troops have crossed. The surrender of Nikopolis was inevitable. Abdul Kerim had made no arrangements whereby aid might be sent promptly to the garrison, whose escape was wholly cut off.

It was the surrender of Nikopolis which fully aroused the Porte. Nikopolis was considered as safe as Silistria or Widin. It was here that Bajazet defeated Sigismund so overwhelmingly that the victory gave the Ottoman power in Europe a tremendous impetus. Its capitulation not only disgraced the traditions of Mussulman prowess, but insured the Russians against disaster by the destruction of their bridge lower down the river. While the Porte were endeavoring to devise means of stopping the panic on the Danube, Gen. Gourko was carrying consternation into the Turkish army south of the Balkans. On the 18th of July, Schipka pass was in possession of the Russians.

The reorganization of the armies of the Danube and the Balkans followed with surprising quickness after Mehemet Ali had superseded Abdul Kerim, and Suleiman Pasha was placed at the head of the Balkan army. The fight at Plevna was the first fruit of the new policy of intelligence and vigor. The field, as reviewed at large, presented, before the 20th of July, an entirely new appearance. The Russians were distributed in the figure of a cross, with one arm at Nikopolis on the west, another toward Rustchuk on the east, the head at Sistova and the bridge, and the main column stretching down to Tirnova and into and below the Balkans. Then the new Turkish policy began. Osman Pasha was assigned the duty of destroying the west arm, Mehemet Ali was to harass the right, and both meet and cut off the main column at Tirnova, severing the Russian communications south of the Balkans, and leaving Gourko and his forces to be surrounded by Suleiman Pasha coming up from the southeast and Raouf Pasha from the southwest.

Plevna proves that the Turks can both plan and fight under a plan.

The aspect of the war is, therefore, completely changed from that which it wore since the crossing of the Pruth and the bridging of the Danube. Up to the 20th of July the Russians were aggressive and confident. To-day they are on the defensive in the Balkans, and not contemplating an advance in any direction.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON hotels are experiencing hard times, and some are financially embarrassed.

THE New Haven *Journal* continues to observe signs of a gradual revival of trade prosperity in the United States.

ONE manufactory of silverware in this country has the credit of working up more silver than all similar manufactories in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

A SLIGHT advance in the stocks of the railways the most heavily afflicted by the strikes, and in the midst of the worst of the strike, shows a money-confidence in the roads which must have seriously disappointed the financial sympathizers with the strikers.

THE British trade returns, just published, show that the total value of imports into the United Kingdom during last year was £375,150,000, being an increase of £1,200,000 over 1875. The total exports were £250,700,000, being a decrease of £24,800,000 compared with the previous year.

ONE of the signs of the times is the eagerness with which American boot and shoe makers are scouring all regions of the earth to build up a foreign trade in their goods. They are succeeding fairly. American styles are popular, and there is a prospect of America shoeing the Chinese empire and all South America.

THE carrying trade between New York and the West Indies is at last in the hands of Americans exclusively, as far as steamers are concerned. This is not only a triumph of American enterprise in trade, but an out-and-out victory for American art in the building of steamships and in the navigation of them.

THE city of Paterson, N. J., is notable only for its immense silk factories. The capital invested is about $6,000,000, and the number of persons employed is nearly 7,000. The manufacturing capacity of the mills is over $12,000,000 annually. The wages of the employes last year amounted to more than $2,000,000. This business is now at a standstill, owing to a strike.

THE importations of sugar this summer are immense, and the exportations small. In eleven months the importations have been 1,329,944,035 pounds, against 1,233,060,717 pounds in the corresponding period last year, and they have been made at 5 cents a pound, as against 4 cents last year. The export has been about 86,000,000 pounds. Last year in the same period it was 56,000,000 pounds.

RETURNS from the customs districts of exports and imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, show the total exports (specie values) to be $602,474,581; total imports, $451,307,549; excess of exports over imports, $151,167,032. In the fiscal year 1876 the excess of exports over imports was but $79,643,481. In the fiscal year 1877 the exports of coin and bullion amounted to $56,163,327, and imports to $40,774,414, while in the preceding year the exports were $56,506,302, and the imports only $15,936,681.

SECRETARY EVARTS contemplates a thorough overhauling of the Consular representation of the United States in South America. He finds that our commercial relations with that region are not benefited by the system which has heretofore obtained—that of appointing as Consuls foreigners doing business there, and who naturally consult their individual interests in all cases where they clash with those of the United States. Mr. Evarts believes that the appointment of Americans to these Consulates will better conserve the commercial interests of the country, and it is understood that he will shortly carry this reform into effect.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE actual amount paid into the treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, was: Duties on imports, coin, $129,472,620; duties on tonnage, currency, $1,472,618.

IT is ascertained that the attempt to secure the removal of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith has been abandoned until the pending Indian investigation shall have been completed. The President, it appears, was unwilling that Smith should be removed or asked to resign until the evidence on both sides has been taken by the commission.

THE Canadian Minister of the Interior had a long conference with Secretary Schurz, the other day, relative to the disposition of Sitting Bull. The Canada authorities desire to have the United States take these Indians back. Of course, our authorities are not anxious for such an undertaking. The latest report as to the location of Sitting Bull is, that he is about 100 miles from Fort Buford with 1,000 warriors, and that he evidently intends to effect a junction with Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces.

THE condition of affairs in Utah has engaged the attention of the Cabinet to some extent at one or two of their late meetings. The rivalry between the Gentile and Mormon population of that Territory seems to be increasing in bitterness, and a number of new indictments against Mormons for polygamy and other offenses have recently been secured. Some of the Gentiles in the Territory have been apprehensive that trouble might grow out of these proceedings, but the administration does not fear a disturbance of the peace.

IT is learned at the War Department, telegraphs a Washington correspondent, that the United State troops recently moved from the Southern States to Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, and to other points where a breach of the peace was threatened during the late railroad strikes, will not be sent back South at present. No necessity is believed to exist for keeping soldiers in any of the Southern States, and it is thought to be more prudent to hold such United States forces as may be available for that purpose at points in the North, where they can be readily moved to any section where their services may be needed.

ONE of the plans suggested for increasing the efficiency of the army is to give the President discretionary power to increase the maximum to 50,000 enlisted men, leaving the general field, line, and staff corps as they now are, and to establish a general station for recruits at which large numbers of men shall always be kept for training. Whenever it would become necessary to increase the strength of companies to their standard, drafts for recruits could be made upon the central recruiting station, and, in this way, disciplined soldiers could be obtained instead of raw recruits. Old officers say that the cost of transporting the troops from one section of the country to another is greater than the increase in pay and allowance under the plan suggested.

LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON will soon make a report to Secretary Schurz of his recent visit to the Wisconsin and Minnesota lumber regions. Commissioner Williamson found abundant evidence during his trip that vast quantities of logs have been cut from the Government reservation in the vicinity of Minneapolis and Stillwater, and driven down the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. The pioneers or lumber scouts in the employ of the land office have measured all the lumber stolen from the Government reservations at the principal points, and the United States Marshal has been instructed to seize the equitable portion of the Government of the logs from the rafts of the parties charged with stealing them. A few seizures have already been made, and many more are expected.

ALL SORTS.

THERE are 6,500 teachers in Maine.

A BORER is killing the Eastern pear trees.

TURKEY kicks out pretty well for a sick man.

THERE are upward of 50,000 coats-of arms in use in London.

A NEGRO has been fined $5 in Alabama for destroying a partridge nest.

NEW YORK CITY paid $1,648,456 in damages for the draft riots of 1863.

A FIRM at Lawrence, Mass., has just forwarded an invoice of lager beer to Liverpool.

AT Oberlin College an unpopular student has been seized by six of his fellows and tarred and feathered.

THE Georgia Constitutional Convention has voted by a great majority not to abolish the death penalty.

THE English revisers of the New Testament have carried their second revision to the end of the seventeenth chapter of Acts.

THE Lexington *Gazette* doubts if in the history of Kentucky the State has ever been blessed with a more bountiful harvest than now.

THE Flemish language is dying out, to the regret of Flemings both in Belgium and France, and of philologists generally.

IT is said that the Fall River corporations have on hand 890,000 pieces of printing-cloth, which they are holding for better prices.

THE British army in India, exclusive of Europeans, has 177,821 men: 27,000 Mohammedans, 2,270 native Christians, 250 Jews, and the rest Hindoos.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY has emerged from the rustic retirement of the Confedrit X Roads, and is writing a play which is to have the stage during the coming theatrical season.

THE ludicrousness of using "United States" as plural is exemplified in the extreme in the London *News*, which says, speaking of Robert Dale Owen, "the United States were his home."

AT the present moment 4,000,000 Hindoo and 100,000 Mohammedan children are attending schools in India, and 50,000 to 60,000 of them are receiving instruction up to the English universities' standard.

COL. H. W. JACKSON, who of late years has been a lawyer in Chicago, has secured a position in the Turkish army, after trying in vain to get one from the Russians. A letter from Gen. Sheridan was his recommendation.

THE old *United States Gazette* of Philadelphia—for the last thirty-eight years merged with another paper, and called the *North American and Gazette*—is the oldest daily paper in America. It began as a daily in 1784.

COL. PREJEVALSKY, the Russian traveler, who recently succeeded in penetrating to a point 200 versts east of Lake Lob, has collected a rich store of scientific facts, and has settled the question of the existence of wild camels by capturing three of these animals.

MR. HENRY MEIGGS, the bonanza king of Peru, is draining the water from an old silver mine that has been disused for two centuries. For the purpose of clearing it he has caused a tunnel to be dug through a mountain. It is predicted the Peruvian bonanza will prove to be richer than the one in Nevada.

BY a series of experiments conducted with the electric sparks, it has been discovered that drops of various liquids—water, milk and quicksilver—let fall upon a horizontal plate do not make, as has been supposed, an indiscriminate splash, but pass through changes of singular symmetry and beauty.

MR. W. H. WEST, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is described as somewhat resembling Mr. Lincoln in appearance, being tall, angular and—not handsome. He is partially blind and needs guidance in going about. He lives in Bellefontaine and has been popularly liked as a Judge.

THE New York *Bulletin* gives the following as the number of railroad men employed on five lines:

New York Central and Hudson River	15,000
Erie	12,000
Lake Shore	10,000
Pennsylvania, East and West lines	27,000
Baltimore and Ohio	13,000
Total	77,000

ONE of the jurymen who condemned the Tichborne claimant to imprisonment has publicly recanted. He has informed the Queen that he has changed his mind about the case, and now thinks that the prisoner should be released. The Tichborne leagues are jubilant, but it is too late for this juror's action to help the "claimant" any.

MRS. BESANT, who, in company with Mr. Bradlaugh, was recently found guilty of circulating a work which a jury deemed injurious to morals, conducted her case in court with extraordinary ability, and won the heartiest encomiums of the bar. She is said to be the wife of a Yorkshire clergyman, and voluntarily separated herself from her husband to teach what is termed "Secularism."

ALREADY the complaint in Charles Reade's last story, that women were not allowed to practice medicine in England, has been met by a decision of the courts adverse to any restrictions on account of sex. This result, however, does not seem to be in any measure due to Reade's championship of the women, but chiefly to an earnest fight by Miss Blake, a rejected applicant at the University of Edinburgh.

STATISTICS show that the number of suicides in Italy is far greater than in other countries. During last year that country enumerated 1,487, against 409 in England; 556 in Prussia; 165 in Bavaria; 783 in Austria; 126 in Sweden, and 92 in Belgium. Even France fell much short of Italy in the number of her people voluntarily resigning life. Sicily, of all the Italian provinces, was the most prolific in suicides.

THE newest English torpedo is the "Rocket." Its minimum speed is said to be three times that of the Whitehead, and it costs one-tenth as much. It is fired from a skeleton tube or trough by means of an electric fuse, and it can be discharged with equal facility from an ordinary ship's launch, or from the side of a first-class iron-clad frigate; the special fittings required for it being of the simplest nature.

Life's Battle.

Of twenty-three young men who recently stepped across the threshold of life from an Eastern college, and went forth upon the trackless ocean of life to battle with relentless fate, and win renown or a glorious death in the arena, eleven are clerking in auction stores at $14 a month, one is running a fish-boat, two are learning the house-painting trade, one starved to death before he had been out of college a week, one is driving team on a street contract, two are tramps, and the others are living with widowed mothers, who are their only support. Fact is, brethren, when old life grapples its hooks into a man's collar, it shakes all his arena and ocean and battle business out of him so quick that in six weeks, if he is alive, he knows more in a minute about the price of pork and flour than he can tell you about a Greek root in six months.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

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BEEVES	$8 00	@12 75
HOGS	5 37	@ 5 75
COTTON	11⅛	@ 11⅝
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 19
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@ 56
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 45
RYE—Western	70	@ 71
PORK—New Mess	12 90	@13 00
LARD	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 85	@ 6 30
Choice Natives	5 25	@ 5 60
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 80	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 5 15
HOGS—Live	4 30	@ 5 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	6 75	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess	12 15	@12 25
LARD	8	@ 8⅛
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 64
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN	36	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	51	@ 53
PORK—Mess	12 45	@12 55
LARD	8½	@ 10
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 15
CATTLE	4 00	@ 4 70
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 10	@ 1 20
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	25	@ 31
RYE	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	12 45	@12 65
LARD	8¾	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 20	@ 1 22
No. 1 White Michigan	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN	45	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	7 50	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 1	1 26	@ 1 28
CORN—Mixed	49	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
RYE	63	@ 75
PORK—Mess	14 45	@14 55
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CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 20
Medium to Good	5 50	@ 5 80
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U N U No. 34

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