Negaunee Iron Herald.

VOLUME XV. NEGAUNEE, (L. S.,) MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887. NUMBER 3.

CITY LODGES.

TACONON MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

MEETS EVERY
Monday evening every third Saturday
A. Anderson, President P. M.
John Tamblyn, President Chas. Dennehy, Vice President. Thos. Pearce, Treasurer. Jas. Lyons, Financial Secretary. H. Rebecca, Recorder. Richard Rice, Marshal. Richard Rice, Assistant Marshal.

I. O. O. F.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.
Iron Mountain Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Iron Mountain, Mich. John Thomas, N. G. Nicholas Pearce, Secretary. Thos. Pearce, Treasurer.
All the Brothers Welcome.

Peninsula Tribe No. 22, Improved Order of Red Men.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.
Regular Meeting every Friday at 7:30 P. M. OFFICERS—Sol. Anderson, Sachem; Thomas Pearce, S. Sachem; Peter Pearce, Sq. Sachem; Chas. C. Ellis, Keeper of Records.
Visiting Brothers always welcome.

LAKE SUPERIOR TENT, NO. 8, K. O. T. M. CH. NO. 23, K. O. T. M. T.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.
Regular meeting every Monday at 7:30 p. m. H. Jennings, Commander; L. H. Sinclair, R. K. M. Warren, Jr., Record Keeper.

A. O. U. W.

Cut Stone Lodge No. 252,

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.
Regular Meetings Second and Fourth Wednesday of each Month.
Jos. A. Clark, M. W. E. E. Sinclair, Rec'r.

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Blacksmith Shop

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HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

With promptness and accuracy, giving satisfaction in every particular.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

H. LUCAS
Negaunee, May 5, 1887. 2-mo.

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—OF—
NEGAUNEE, MICH.

Paid in Capital $50,000.00.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Sick Men Make Newspapers.

Charles Williams, war correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, was the correspondent to send the news of loss of Gordon, and although the pistol was kept back forty-eight hours he was still absent. The return of the column was so slow across the desert that he started alone with his camel toward the depot of water and found the night, and was literally borne in in the desert without water. When he had reached a village in another track two gallons of water at a drink and, more long relaxed, tapped a shirt with a quart of milk.

Food for Infants.

It was claimed by the readers of the papers before the American association of Science that of every infant fed on mothers' milk eight died out of every hundred, but of those fed on cowed eighteen die out of every hundred. Fifty of the end of the first year. Fed from cows and goats, the mortality is a probable quantity of water, a cellar cream and heating, is to be the best and safest.

$500 Reward

Is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sanford's Liver Inviguator for a case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, and Jaundice, which it fails to cure, or any other medicine which equals it in all the qualities of a perfect family cathartic, and cannot be cured by it. Sold by druggists, 25 cts. per vial, or five vials for $1.00.

FOREIGNERS with dogs sent to Detroit or Canada for pleasure by urban ideas. Much of the intelligence that sent only do we all know, and it is to remember, but that such virtual loss a distinctive color after person which is being continually off as are the colors of flowers. It brings are by no means unknown to the influences of those bodily and perhaps they have more intimate so engaged in causing one g to be active and forward of another. Perhaps we do not what we mean in this lack of involvement of one of the five senses, on the other hand, perhaps we well off as we are.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The most electrical storage had been attracted attention only in the past seven years, the discoverer principle is as old as the year Gambaret having first noticed in two platinum or silver wires gas a current after being discon from a voltaic battery with which had been used for decomposing water. The first secondary or Plante was made in 1860.

The electrolysis of the blood was secured by Michael Faraday, a chemist, in 1831, and advanced Daniels in 1839, and more completely by Harris in 1847.

Closed carriages began to be in favor of the highest civilization the nineteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A source of England ferryman his debating motto: "No oars, no cents."

—The special sale of the American sums hang-fire.

After ten days of exhibit delight, where are again brought into requisition.

The weather of the past three or four days has been fair and the school building contractors have improved every moment in rounding the most work.

Thus, Pellow now occupies the Lyceum and Lecture Hall. The day show is at least the satisfaction of not being bounded by the necessity of an early closing of the doors.

—Our neighbor John Johnson says that way has the sympathy of the community in the death of an infant child of 12 years of age which occurred Monday night, a sentiment that has long been a charge of parental affection, now relieved of the responsibility that it be perhaps for the best. To this is an added interest in the loss of a promising infant that died yesterday morning.

—Regular monthly meeting of the Negaunee Sunday.

It is stated that one of the young men is charge of being accused shortly.

—Over twelve hundred dollars was collected to-day in the performance of a minstrel.

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The Lake Shore Milwaukee & North Western railroad, which has taken up the Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Michigan, is pushing the road through to Ludington.

The report that the body of Mr. Bessie in Muskegon, Saturday, is a mistake. Mr. Bessie is not yet found.

—The Ishpeming Iron Company has decided to erect a dwelling house on the Ishpeming location.

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—Mr. Bessie, of Muskegon, is a cousin of Mr. Bessie, of Negaunee, and is well known in this place

The Negaunee Iron Herald.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

GRIFFIT & FLYNN, - - PROPRIETORS.

One of the sensations of debate in the British House of Commons, for which that body has lately become notorious, occurred in a passage at arms between Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The latter, addressing the former in a speech teeming with bitter personalities, said: "You have gone from this bench a deserter. We shall take care that you do not return to it a spy."

SEVENRIGHT in New York show a bit of purple at the cool heel. This is the thistle blossom that has been showing itself in the fields and by the wayside for several days. Just now the Paramount Park specimen shows a little ball of green with a pencil of pickers, and at the top of the ball a little tuft or purple. Your open the ball and you have a head of thistle cotton. A month hence this cotton will show white, and will be blown wherever the winds shall go.

SENATOR SPOONER, of Wisconsin, who has just returned from Europe, says: "The entire French nation thinks only of revenge on Germany, and dreams of nothing but recapturing Alsace and Lorraine. Boulanger has lost his position of the popular idol through too much flamboyancy. He made himself a laughing-stock almost before he reached the pinnacle of a popular idol. The Germans are so full of the war spirit as the French, and a collision is inevitable in the near future.

It is reported that Edison is working upon an invention for the conveyance of electric messages from ship to ship at sea, using the sea itself as the medium of transmission. Sounds may be transmitted through the sea to great distance, and the invention proposed is based upon that fact. Each ship is to be fitted with an instrument analogous to the ear of a living animal—a submarine telephone, in fact, and it is believed that this will be more sensitive to sound waves transmitted through the sea than are the ears of the sailors to similar waves in the air.

A QUINCY (ill) locomotive has just been assigned to duty by the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the Dalley and West Liberty branch. It has one pair of drive wheels and two truck wheels, making only four wheels all told under the curious little machine. It weighs, with the tender and all equipments, just about ten tons. Twenty-five years ago it was stored away at Dubuque as useless, but the present rest of tendious has created a necessity for again pressing it into the service. Some of the old-time Illinois railroading may remember it as the "Vixen."

GEN. LONGSTREET is living quietly at Gainesville, Ga., writing a book on the war. As he finishes a chapter he sends the manuscript to Washington to have all dates and figures verified from the official records. The General says: "I expect both sides to pitch into me, and I am taking time to be certain of all my statements." Gen. Longstreet's publishers do not care to have any of the very much concerning his book, but it is understood that the whole will not be ready for publication and will be especially interesting to those who understand the technical details of the science of war."

THE weight of your signature may be ascertained by means of those delicate scales made for delicate tests in assaying. They are adjusted to milligrammes, and are so sensitive and so fine that an eyelash can be correctly weighed on them. You can write your name on a slip of paper with a lead pencil and then find out how much your signature weighs. The weights are the mere atoms of aluminum, not half as large as the head of a pin. The machine is so delicate that a little dust blown in from the street might affect its workings, and it has to be carefully housed after each exposure. It is made of aluminum, platinum, and the finest tempered steel. It costs as much as its weight in gold.

THERE is a strong feeling against the Protestants in the City of Mexico. The Catholic history of that place has for bidden his people, under pain of excommunication, to sell any of the necessary articles or tools for their buildings or other establishments to Protestants or persons of any other sect; to give them personal help, such as that given by neighbors, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.; to advise them or favor any of their business plans. It is equally forbidden to send boys or girls to their schools; to receive the pamphlets or books which they publish; to have intercourse with them on religion, even though it be to combat them, which is the opinion or persuasion of the bishops; to attend their processions or worship, and visit their establishments, though it be merely from curiosity.

THE *Baltimore American* tells the following remarkable story, which comes from one of the remote resorts. It is reported that a young lady of excellent family has developed a species of insanity of a novel character. She has given lately a great deal of her time and attention to amateur photography, and had become possessed with the insane idea that she could produce the effect of photography on everything. The other morning she put a handsome dress in front of the camera, and placed herself in *pose* naturalistic behind it. She then started out, leaving her room door open, and in a walk, fully possessed with the idea that she had photographed the dress on her own person. Unfortunately, however, the first person in the hall she met was one of the bolt-boys, who was so thoroughly frightened that he gave a scream and darted down the stairs. Assistance was called, when the young lady was taken back to her room and locked, but the photograph apparatus was thrown out of the back window of the hotel.

THE *Albuquerque* (N. M.) Citizen records the escape and presence of robs of a lady of that place. While in her parlor sitting between sofa and something like her on the neck just below the ear. She quickly put her hand up to the place, and felt something curled itself around her forelinger. She immediately brushed it off with her other hand, and, strange to relate, did not faint nor scream, but ran into the house, and, finding the ammonia bottle empty, took a big knife and stuck the blade into the fire by the stove until it got hot, when she applied it to the wound. Next she took some salve and applied that, fastening it by wrapping a cloth around her neck. By this time her neck began to swell, and she says she felt as though the top of her head was about to smoke, and that she took tightly to make sure that her head was not gone. In a short time she felt greatly relieved, and was informed her daughter. She did not even call for a doctor, but she has procured another supply of ammonia.

THE statistician at Washington has his figures on the present population of the United States disputed. He concludes that our population on June 30 last was 59,993,656. By the census of 1880 the population was then 50,152,866. Now, during the decade beginning with 1870, the natural increase of population by reproduction is known to have been 22.26 per cent. The average rate of 2.26 per cent. a year. Even on the principle that the rate of natural increase is decreasing, on a point of fact, it probably is, it would still seem safe to place the rate for the present decade as high as 21 per cent. or 2.1 per annum. Now, if this rate the increase for the past seven years would be 7,071,411. Meanwhile, without counting the immigrants from Canada during the past ten years, the net gain from immigration has been 3,792,000. Time figures, added to the population of 1880, give a population of 61,318,360. Even if the annual increase is considered as only 2 per cent. the population would be a million more than the secretary's estimate. It is safe to say, therefore, that our population is at present more than 60,000,000. It is in any event growing so rapidly that there is no need of a low class of foreign accessions.

THE Conservatives of England have lately been greatly shocked by Gladstone's approval of the tunnel project between the two countries. Ever since Napoleon's time England has been sensitive about the dangers of a French invasion, and the tunnel, against a tunnel is only one evidence of a morbid feeling that cannot be reasoned out, yet has never been removed from the public. A fresco of fifty men on either the English or French side could guard either country against invasion from the other, but the English people do not regard facts as obvious as this. The commercial advantage of a tunnel would be important to both countries, and Mr. Gladstone does well to make his appeal to the sober sense of the people. The Conservatives cannot be made to see that the days of fears are now, and in attacking their proposition on a new side he obliges them to take up a new line of thought that may compel some to cease in harmony with himself. The fear of the tunnel is not more timorous than the fear of home rule; but some may have one side and the other, and as the habit of reasoning rightly grows by use, it will in time be easier for them to accept the original principles. It is in this way that truth finally overcomes the most obstinate prejudices. The man is appealed to on some side where he is not prejudiced, and when his confidence is gained he may be easily diverted in an entirely opposite direction from that he first intended to go.

GEN. HOUSTON'S FATHERHOOD.

The votes of Gen. Houston in the United States Senate on the repeal of the Missouri compromise rendered him temporarily unpopular at Texas. In the political campaign that followed these large crowds as usual wherever he spoke on the hustings but was sometimes interrupted. On one occasion a loud yelling was made by the Whig Democrats, gave the old veteran the lie direct in the middle of a speech. The General paused; all eyes were upon him, and every one was curious to see how the hero of San Jacinto would resent the wanton insult. He said promptly and very deliberately: "Gentlemen, Gen. Houston is a liar." (Profound silence.) "I cannot truthfully say that he is not a liar." (Profound sensation.) "Gentlemen, I believe I will now tell the biggest lie I ever told in all my life—Gen. Houston is a gentleman!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

HER STYLE-BOOKS.

BY ALMON MARK PALMER.

Inside the cottage door she sits,
Her pretty face in the fading lights,
Her fingers are nimbly knitting the knots
Her eyes are nearly shut in thought,
Her lashes touch and almost hide
The dimples pinks her world starts in
A dainty world, made sweet with flowers,
Where the sun is ever shining down
Where to the world should be joyful flowers.

Her eyes are closed, but the inner eyes
The sweet and spiritual inner eyes,
Are wide and wondering wide.

Now a stepper of hills, and waving fields,
With blossoming hedges and lanes,
Through shifting veils of tender mists
Where the world revelation, and rainbows

All hues—for everyone who looks
Sees the rainbow, and knows
Its meaning, perfect and complete
Her title to this opening land.

Her mother! Ah! the tenderness pure
Deep, unexpressed, unbounded love,
Shines in her eyes, and hovers and broods
Upon the angels the angels of peace.

KATY'S TRIUMPH.

BY ANDERSON H. LOVE.

"Does it please you, Katy?"

"Oh, it is lovely! I could not have asked myself half so well, and I feel half ashamed of it."

"But you have not seen the wine cellar; it is quite a treasure of its kind. Let's go down again."

They went down the stairs together, he talking gaily, she with a troubled look on her face. After duly admiring the place, she put a timid hand on his arm, and said, "Dear, dear, don't you have wine in it?"

"Why?" he asked, in surprise.

"Because I have received, if I am

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Trains leave Mackinaw City 5.00 a. m. daily
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Arrive at Detroit 6.00 p. m. daily
Jackson ..... 9.00 p. m. daily
Detroit ..... 12.00 midnight daily

Sleeping Cars Mackinaw City to Detroit.
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Detroit, Mich.
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DR. KELLY'S

Medicated Arm Shields,

The only relief from sweating parasites ever invented.

PROTECT YOUR DRESSES BY REMOVING

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For Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness and Nervousness. Price 25, 50 and $1.00.

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We now KEEP A FULL STOCK OF READY MIXED PAINTS, Ready for the Brush, Lead, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Brushes, Etc.

YOUR BUGGY

Top up to Paint, Lamp Black, Asp. Black, Japan Black, Carriage Varnish, Varnish Stains, Varnish Brushes, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Etc.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S TOILET SOAP

Pine and Mineral Lands.

JULIAN N. CASE,

1-1y. Marquette, Mich.

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Agent & Broker

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

I represent several first-class Fire Companies and can insure dwellings, stores, etc., at the lowest rates current in the future, and the losses, if any, will be promptly adjusted.

Fire insurance is a prudent investment. Fire insurance is the bands of his creditors—the mortgage of his home—the wrecking of their enough from the wreck to save second-hand sail his face to Lots—

He had been educated for a physician, rough fortune made a merchant of him. Lounging from a friend that there is no opening for a doctor in Jyne-ville, he came hither to try his fortune.

Hunter Sewell had gone off on a tit, leaving his patients in charge of a new doctor, and he was just about set on that Saturday evening he was his way to visit Haggie Lindy, the big girl at the lodging-house, when, at after training the corner from the two-shop, he saw a brown glove lying in the pathway. He was about to let it lay, but a man's instinct to pick it anything that he found belonged to one no owner, made him put it in his pocket. The forgot all about it the next day.

But when he had made his call and turned to his consulting room, in lying a superfine lady's kid glove, with a cut, and he picked it up and looked it with his eyes open.

It was old, but well-preserved. It had been mended often, but so nicely to make him regard mending as one of the fine arts. It was a delicate yellow look to him. Little, and pretty, and adaptable, by jay or its loss, putting the very *Mrs Grundy* hand that it worn.

And as he gazed at it there came to him the memory of a little face, a sweet pale face, which he had only Katy's face as the pretty face of a little girl, on of "little lorne" (aint) and of her lost pet her small hands into soft of brown gloves so much like this.

Ever since he never-to-be-forgotten of the vision of Katy's face, it had been a fine in his heart, fitfully, slowly drawing her glove, a sweet, pathetic thing, they should be a pair, and he should a perhaps—had gone with him to the lifting memory of her, until he dared to know such whole of the pretty little hand that had worn them in closed, and the shaded pleasant eyes that.

He looked at the little glove a long time. He had forgotten it might belong one of the factory girls, which was the reason why he had not at first. He had look like a "factory hand" in his day. The world of the factory, at sixty, so to be yet it centually in his memory he should make his exits the next Saturday.

He laid the little glove to bosom associated with the memory of a that was in it, and then, that he a his shook horn and, he said, "Dear, I know you have a birth to show to Maggie, who was sitting in a front door of convalescence, in a sunny by the window, watching the sickness young doctor with the prequisition for her benefit.

By the way, Miss Maggie, do you on whose gloves this is?"

Maggie knew it at once. It was Miss Gardner's glove.

"Miss Gardner?"

The name made his heart beat again. It also on of the pretty little face.

"Yes; but she lodges with Mrs. Sewell, quite out of town, almost; she was here to see me yesterday."

"Oh, I see!" said he, with most reluctantly. "And can you tell me how old Mrs. Sewell's house? I suppose I could go by and restore this glove to its owner."

Maggie thought this unnecessary trouble; but she gave the required direction, and he went out, saying to himself, "I can't be by Katy, of course; but the glove shall go back to its owner."

Mary and Lizzie went to church that Sunday morning. Katy declared she couldn't go, having lost one glove. She stayed at home with her, and offered to

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Late of Milwaukee,

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Negaunee, July 14, 1887.

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IS IT A PIECE OF A COMET?

A Metallic Fragment from Another World. (W. K. Hobson, in The Century.)

There has recently come into my possession for minds from meteorite whose fall in the earth has been observed. It is, moreover, the first meteorite which seems to evidence a direct connection with a star-shower. The mass acquires additional interest from the fact that it is presumably a fragment of the famous comet of 1866.

A brief account of this celestial wanderer will doubtless be of interest to the readers of *The Century*, in which magazine the story of the astronomer Langley have recently appeared.

Astronomers have waited patiently for the fall, for years, upon the chance of the periodical star-shower, of nothing tangible, but until now they have waited in vain.

Meteorites are considerable amount astronomical literature, only one fall can be found of the falling of a city to the earth at such a time; this was in the year 1803, at L'Aigle, France. Yet, when "many shooting-stars were then and a number of them were said to have been found on the ground as a result of the shower."

From the 24th to the 27th of November, 1885, the earth was passing through a train of meteors that pres-ented non-parallel orbits, and consequently, it was deemed a part of Halle's comet. These meteors are now known to be associated with Andromedes or Biela's comet.

The meteorite encountered last night, while it was yet bound daylight, was seen to come from the south, and falling to the ground, at about, 7 o'clock. The sky was clear, and the fall of this meteorite was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound, and the sensation of the observer was meeting with only the things of the earth, and the fall of this meteorite was followed by a loud rumbling from the direction of the south. The sky was clear, and the fall and was seen as meteors from the direction of the south. The sky was clear, and the fall of this meteorite was followed by a loud rumbling

THE TOAD AND HIS PREY.

Peculiar Practicions of Nature by Which He Can Not Starve.

I recently spent five or six hours on a steamboat in company with a stranger from Brookville—a modest, intelligent man, full twenty years my junior. I saw as we were nearing the city of Bangor the remark of a third person had him to say that the most curious thing he had ever seen in his life was on occasion of his spitting a huge bowlder in a field that he might take his pieces for a stone wall, and finding in the center of it a great fat toad. If his report was true it would seem that the toad must have crawled in or fallen into the fissure in the first year of his life, and have found in there a sufficient supply of insects, either crawling in or falling in to sustain his life for four or five years.

I grew one yes ses all aware of the peculiar manner in which the toad seizes its prey. The rest of his tongue is fastened to the very front of his jaw per jaw, while the tip lies far down his throat. It then lies directly out in the windpipe, and he so-to-ed not pulls the bowlder back and forth, gradually gets it in the middle, exactly in the place where the tongue is, and then, with a quick, convulsive cough, it is the matter of the glottis. When he sees any moving thing which he judges to be an insect he throws the tip of his tongue out with great accuracy of aim, gets the insect up, and throws it down his throat in the twinkling of lightning. Lay down an apple core or a little piece of chewed tobacco with adhesive near a toad, and you must watch very sharply to see how it is that he is capable of improvement by practice. Under a bowlder in a garden at Cambridge I observed for several successive mornings a toad waiting for over-loaded bees who failed to reach the threshold of his house. No sooner did they fall on the ground than he snapped them up. I was one day I was to had lost by some accident his right eye, and when he struck at a bee he had lost his aim, and picked up first from one side of the bee. He wiped his mouth with his fore paw and tried again and again. The toad got nothing. Disappointed in the trip of many hours, he came to the door of his house, and, as I came in, he was still starved and grow thin, but I observed that before the accident was ended he had learned to aim so accurately that one eye was as good to him with two, and had again recovered his plumpness.

The toad's tongue usually puts things down his throat so nicely that he does not need much power of swallowing; but he occasionally needs it and is forced to make up by motion wit what is lacking in the powers of his throat. You will observe this most frequently in his attempt to take a grasshopper or locust. A toad will frequently attack an object that is really too large for him to get into his mouth at all. Thus I have seen one attempt a large cater-pillar of a spider, and I saw a known of one undertaking a wounded humming bird. In this case it was a perfect failure. But when a toad has transferred the head of a large insect to his stomach and finds the hind legs and tail still protruding from his mouth, he usually turns to the nearest stone or fence and pushes the grasshopper's legs against the obstacle until he has crammed it into his mouth. It would seem from this that his stomach is capable of considerable mechanical extension without giving pain. Are were his stomach not somewhat distensible he would be neither capable of entering the frog fast to which he and sometimes attempt now of imbibing will impunity in the freezing morning water, which we mentioned as seen in him.—Boston Globe.

The Sales of "Pickwick."

The publishers of "Pickwick" sent out, "on sale or return," 1,000 copies of each of the first five numbers to all parts of the provinces, but the sale result was an immense sale of fifty copies of each number! The publication was practically a failure, and it was seriously debated whether it should be discontinued or not. In the fourth number Sam Weller had appeared on the scene, and fortunately at this juncture attracted great attention, calling forth admiration by the freshness and originality of his character. Sam was received with acclamation by all, and seven to an unheard-of popularity. The sale of the ensuing numbers suddenly increased, and at the completion of the work it had attained to 40,000 copies! When the twelfth number was issued the publishers sent the author a check for £500 as a practical expression of their gratification. During the publication of the work Dickens recurred from the same source severe shocks, amounting to £3,000, in addition to the fifteen guineas per number which he received stipulated in part thus. It was understood, at the time that Messrs. Chapman and Hall made a clear profit of "nearly £20,000" by the sale of the "Pickwick Papers" (after author's expenses.—Temple Bar.

Keeping Pigeons.

Grain and seeds compose the food of pigeons, but they prefer worms when the young are fledgeling, or some kind of animal food. Corn, wheat and buckwheat are excellent, and a salt cobblet should be among where they can peck it. Millet and hemp seeds are delicious and highly relished. Pigeons are better than any other variety of cows for them. Pigeons will not eat food that has been boiled, and they must have plenty of sand and gravel in the pen, as well as ground oyster shells. Give plenty of fresh water at all times. If the pigeons are given a high loft, they may be confined in wire-covered rooms, when they will mate and breed, as well as safe from hawks and boys, but in order to be successful the fowl should must be large, very clean, or they will get in the fowl and cause a loss of the young ones. To guard against the loss in the most important duty necessary with raising pigeons.—Spirit-Mirror Journal.

The Newspaper as a Household Companion.

Business longer and and customers go elsewhere and lay, without delay or discomfort, trade upon the little ripple of excitement dies out, pretty much the same as before; huge structures burn down, and in a short time others rise in their places, and the neighborhood soon forgets the loser just when the journey of life is at a stop, and the face of the accustomed companion, guide, and friend fails to be seen at the morning meal, fresh, clean, attractive, and full of news, and life and entertainment, an enclosure of surprise is heard in thousands of households. "Where is the paper?" would be the question, if it was lost, to the gray-head. If it were announced that the presses would revive no more, many a father would feel like pulling straps on the door-lock for all old, familiar, and well-beloved friend, that has been would never to seen again. Happily, this rarely happens. When a friend wins his way to our every-day business in the performance of duty he stays with us. He is a friend that lasts in years from the time he goes on. Our generation loves it as the preceding did. We know of no man who has seen the fees of all the newspapers, and the presence is welcome. It knows that history. Men who make newspapers are dead like the other people. A black line or two along the page and a few words in a column tell that the writer has laid down his pen, and that the busy hand and once whirling brain have stopped work forever. But such a one leaves his mark and example behind. His work lives in the paper journal as a part of its character, and the man who taken up the wrong pen he dropped strives to preserve its individuality and its strength.—Baltimore American.

Where the Marbles Come From.

Nearly all the common marbles which ring down the pockets of the boys of our land are made in Oberstein, Germany. They are made from the refuse of the agate and onyx factories in that neighborhood. The stone is broken into small chips by dozen of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are then placed in a lathe and into the jagger of a small mill, formed of two stones, mounted on a surface grooved like a millstone. The grooves are then in the "runner" of the mill made of hard iron, and are fed by hand on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, the marbles delivered upon the grooves of the lost runner which then carries them round and round. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a bushel of good marbles, ready for "snapping." One mill will turn out 170,000 marbles per week. The very hardest "crackers," as the boys call them, are made by a slower process, somewhat analogous, however, to the other—a process of "annealing."

Sick Men Make Newspapers.

Charles Williams, war correspondent of the London Chronicle, and war correspondent to send the news of the Jose of Gordon, and although the dispatch was kept back forty-eight hours by the rebels, yet it was the first information was so slow across the desert that he started alone with his camel, ran out of water and food in the night, and was found by a party of Arabs in the desert without water. When at last he reached a village he was drunk two gallons of water at a draught, and, more being refused, he stayed off his thirst with a quart of milk.

Food for Infants.

It was claimed by the readers of one of the papers before the American Association of Science that if every infants fed on nothing but milk about eight due at the end of the first year, of 100 was invariably sickly, and of 100 fed on "infant food" fifty one die by the end of the first year. Not dead rivet from cows' milk, diluting it with a no pebble quantity of water, and by adding cream and heating, is claimed to be the best and safest.

$500 Reward

Is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It is mild, soothing, and healing in its effects, and cures in the worst cases of chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and many other complications of the Disease. Sold by druggists.

EXCHANGES with dogs show that the Irish know much Finnish and Swedish, to detect or discover persons by the cross sense. Such experiments prove that not only do we all have tools peculiar to our senses, but that each individual has a distinctive odor about his person which is being constantly shed off as are the odors of flowers. Human beings are, by an unknown process, to the influences of those bodily odors, and perhaps they have more influence than we suspect in causing one person to be attracted and another to shun another. Perhaps we do not know what we mean in this lack of sense development of one of the five senses, but, on the other hand, perhaps we do well off as we are.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Common electrical storage batteries have attracted considerable notice during the past seven years, the due credit of the principle is as old as the century (Sandstone having first noticed in 1801 that platinum or silver wires gave off a current after being disconnected from a voltaic battery from which they had been used for decomposing saline water. The first secondary cell of Plante was made in 1860.

The circulation of the blood was discovered by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553, rediscovered by Cholpelin, 1565, and more complete by Harvey in 1628.

Corrugated iron began to be used for purposes of the highest quality in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A source of England ferrugum was the following notice: "No cows, no cruse."

Mexican Mining Kings.

The Lamanza kings of Zacatecas are the Zacatecas, and the king head of the family is the Don. Jesus Zacatecas. His honors, in the language of a Zacatecas American, is three times what John W. Mackay's is. When he was a boy Jesus Zacatecas peddled charcoal, accompanied with Juan, his little sister, carrying the basket. Now the two three brothers are other brothers of the family also engaged in mining. Juan Zacatecas is one of the largest owners in the Vota Grande, from the discovery of which the estimate of Zacatecas as a mining camp dates. He is also a member of the lower house of the Mexican Congress, and a Senator as well. Juan Zacatecas devotes his attention almost exclusively to mining. Jesus Zacatecas is also one of the largest real-estate owners in the city. If one has lately he has 5,000 tenants of the poorer class, and rents amounting to $15 a day. A branch of the family owns a hacienda worth half a million dollars and five miles wide below the city. When the Zacatecas family left Zacatecas it petition the court for one a little corner and the up 3,000,000 pesos in silver in their generosity and the market situation.—Sun ate as Letter.

A Useful Preparation.

**It is useful preparation for the tourist, the traveler, and the invalid, or the emigrant to the West, to have along Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing is so effectual to prevent or counteract the provoke fluctuation with it, or cure to prevent the ravages which the prolonged or excessive tension of tension to fatigue also causes. Nothing is so good to counteract the effects of unwholesome food, or to impart to the body consolidated strength and vigor. Nothing is so good to cure malaria and kindred diseases. Nothing is so good to cure dyspepsia, liver complaint, and nervous debility. Nothing is so good to cure rheumatism, kidney and urinary complaints. Nothing is so good to cure constipation. Nothing is so good to cure the blues and indigestion. Nothing is so good to cure the nervous and debilitated. Nothing is so good to cure the sick and feeble. Nothing is so good to cure the weak and weary. Nothing is so good to cure the nervous and sleepless. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of appetite. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of sleep. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of strength. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of vigor. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of health. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of life. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of everything. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of everything. Nothing is so good to cure the loss of everything

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

SCRIPTS & PRINTS.

Set well in our Printing Office in Negaunee, Michigan, and printed every Friday Morning.

Flintsday, November 3, 1887.

Furnace and Mining Items.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced with the iron ore, both in transit and shipping products.

What appears to be a handsome deposit of ore has been struck in a shaft started west from the bottom of the fifty-foot shaft recently sunk at the Bay State. The ore is not exhibited quality, though little is known of its extent, it having been commenced Saturday, shortly after which the pump was drowned and the working thereby in consequence of which little has since been done. The fine quality of the ore, and the fact that it is in line with the Rolling Mill and Milwaukee mines a short distance to the west, encourages the belief among the stockholders that something of substantial value will be developed on the part of the property. At present the indication for a find cannot be of the best.

The South Buffalo is rapidly developing some of the largest bonanzas mines in the country. At present the deposit is proven 200 feet in length by 110 feet in width, with no walls located on either side and no work having been encountered in any of the drifts or yet. A cargo of 1200 tons sent to Cleveland in September has been smelted, giving a furnace result of 63.60 metallic iron. There is no longer any question but what the South Buffalo is a large mine and one that will prove vastly profitable from the fact that the ore deposit is absolutely clean. The owners are to be congratulated upon the success of their enterprise, and we are glad they are to have the liberal reward.

ON THE RIGHT ROAD.—The perfunctoriness of a notice in the offices of the Cleveland Gazette have long been apparent to thoughtful business men. Many predicted that it would occur before the close of the current season of navigation, while others, having more confidence in the ability of Messrs. Benjamin & Co., Burton and other boatmen, thought it might be averted until a failure or falling off in the ore market should occur. That it would occur, sooner or later, was never questioned by any person in anyise acquainted with the methods employed in the immediate and sale of the stocks and the reckless management of most of the mines of the district. As heretofore announced the consolidation projects have fallen through and all hope abandoned of securing relief in this direction. A pitiful acknowledgement is made in the appended circular, which was sent to the stockholders on Tuesday of this week. It clearly indicates the desperate and shameful condition into which the interest mentioned therein, have fallen. With no suggestions other than that contribution shall be made by the holders of these non-assessable shares and in fact intimation that the resignation of the present officers will be tendered if urged, the meetings of the 16th and 17th inst. offer little attraction to the honest stockholders who have joined in good faith to assist in developing promising industry. There is probably no thought of saving any of the properties, except perhaps the Kelsagon and Nimiskon, from the threatened sale. It is most likely any of the others are worth no price even of the debts resting upon them. But here is the circular. Its plausible as it is there is no intimating in assuming, not a single reason for any consideration of the slightest nature that lies between the lines. It virtually says that nothing can be saved from the inevitable wreck. It is simply a proposal to make more money in the same direction.

Milwaukee, Oct. 28.—*Dear Sir:* With this you will receive a notice of stockholders meeting of a company of which you are a member. As you are aware the operations of the mines have been without profit this year, owing to the high freights. We have had to develop the property, and in some cases put in new machinery, for which the product of the mines have not paid, and are now in debt. Besides this some of them have been sued for laborers' claims and judgments obtained against them. Royalties are also due and must be met. We have advanced all that we can and the stockholders must come to the relief, or the property will be lost.

Now if you desire to preserve what you have invested you will be present or represented. We will not accept proxies as we desire personal attention of those interested.

If though best to change the management we will willingly resign. There will be complete statements of the conditions of the mines produced at the meeting. We trust you will appreciate the gravity of the situation and be present at the meeting. The properties are in first-class condition, but must have money.

The meeting will be held as follows: Kalkaska Iron Co., Nimiscon Iron Mining Co., and Baum Iron Mining Co., Nov. 16; Sunday Lake Mining Co., The Iron Chief Mining Co., Nov. 17; Atlantic Iron Mining Co., Prospect Hill Mining Co., and Moore Iron Co., Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock p. m. Respectfully,

MOORE, BLAMIRE & CO.

A paragraph in the Milwaukee News says that about 8,000,000 worth of Burton stock has been turned over to the consolidated company. It also announces that Dorsey and Grant of that company have gone to Mexico, leaving the following note to Mr. Burton as Trustee:

The executive committee of the Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company have this day decided that in view of the fact that the stock of the Bessemer, Blue Jacket, First National, Iron King and Valley are being offered in this and other markets for less than half the price they are to be turned over for under the contracts with the several companies, it is useless to attempt to negotiate the Bessemer stock at anything like the price originally agreed upon. The further fact that the mines are locally in debt now, and that the debt will greatly increase during the winter, prevents the Bessemer from being listed on the Stock Exchanges. If it were so listed it could not be sold. We therefore prefer to cancel the agreement than to proceed further on my part.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of iron ore from the mines of Marquette, Menominee and Gogebic ranges for the season, up to and including Nov. 24, are as follows:

MARQUETTE-MARQUETTE DISTRICT.	
Dellah	2,400
Jackson	17,100
Cleveland Cliffs	4,500
Rolling Mill	4,400
Iron Mitchell	4,400
Champion	1,000
Cliff Pack	1,000
Cascades	1,000
South Dalton	1,000
Cleveland	60,000
Lake Superior	1,000
Salisbury	1,000
Michigan	1,000
Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline	1,000
Winthrop	11,000
Tilden Extension	1,000
East Republic	1,000
Republic Republic Co.	100,000
Chapin	1,000
Chapin & Mitchell	1,000
Lessen	1,000
Vulcan	1,000
Winter	1,000
Brazilian	1,000
Total from Marquette	212,800
MENOMINEE-MENOMINEE DISTRICT.	
Cleveland	27,000
Hamilton	1,000
Milwaukee	7,000
Cliff Pack	1,000
Hermansdorf	1,000
Lake	1,000
Wheeler	1,000
Total from St. Lawrence	39,000
GOGEBIC-MARQUETTE DISTRICT.	
Superior	1,000
Bessemer	1,000
Ashland	1,000
Dunkirk	1,000
Cleveland	63,000
Ontonagon Manistique	1,000
Cliff Mine	1,000
Jackson	1,000
Judson	1,000
Indian South	1,000
Ontonagon	1,000
Mineral	1,000
Michigan	14,000
Ontonagon	1,000
Ironwood	1,000
Ashland	1,000
Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline	30,000
Gogebic	1,000
Sparta	1,000
Ontonagon Brotherton	1,000
Sunbeam	1,000
Ontonagon	14,000
Ontonagon	1,000
Ontonagon	1,000
Ontonagon	1

Thursday, November 3, 1887.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Go to Smith's art gallery for frames of from street, Negaunee.

Allen Brothers of the Menominee Company have one of the most promising group actors on the road.

If you love pictures you must see Allen's show. Take 2 to Smith's art gallery, 9 to 6. We will do your good work or — nothing.

The dance of a social glee for the Gold Band Company the past year, Nov. 3, at Lyceum hall, Negaunee. Tickets 75 cts. each.

[illegible] Mr. Cline [illegible] Negaunee [illegible] Milwaukee [illegible]

The Select Knights, A. O. U. W., of Negaunee, will give a grand ball and supper at McDonald's opera house on the evening of November 16th. Full particulars later.

Justice John Jones and J. L. McCraw have rented rooms in the Brown building, over Stephenson's drug store, and will remove their offices from the Ney block this week.

Dead.—Mrs. Ellen Kinney, aged 35 years, died at her residence in this city of consumption, the remains being followed to the place yesterday morning by a large concourse of relatives. She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and five children to mourn her decease.

A QUESTION.—The controversy over the M. H. & O. Railroad land grants seems to have taken on a new phase. It is understood that the Secretary of the Interior has decided the unearned portion of the grant forfeited, but the company now claims that the Secretary of the Interior has no jurisdiction over the lands, since they were granted and conveyed to the state of Michigan by act of Congress, and that this state cannot be deprived of its title by any order or ruling of the Secretary of the Interior. It is argued that these lands are not "indemnity lands," but lands selected or located in place, and that, therefore the validity of title rests upon entirely different grounds. The claim of the company, there is still ontlined, is a plausible one to set the law, and if sustained, will leave the so called "indemnities" in a very awkward position. Meanwhile it is hoped that those indemnities are not in pursuit of lieieus and frauds, but of the pine and minerals in which these lands abound, and which is some, that many of the "others" are sent out to take up these lands by wealthy mining men and lumbermen, who are to have the lands — not in the settler's name, but — in the settler's name. This practice is alleged to be common in the territories, and the parties to such frauds are likely to find themselves in the clutches of the law at any time.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS. Superintendent Chas. Kelsey, county secretary, and superintendents Olcott and Northrop, county examiners, who under the new school law constitute the county board of examiners, held the fall teachers' examination of the year here Friday and Saturday. According to the provisions of the school law passed at the last session of the Legislature there are to be five examinations held each year.

Two of these, at which first, second and third grade certificates are granted, will be held at the county seat; the other times, at which only third grade certificates are granted, will be held in this county, at Negaunee, Ishpeming and Champion respectively. All schools of the county, except city schools, are under the immediate control of the secretary, and a good share of his time will be spent in visiting and giving these schools. There is no doubt but that by this method the school system of Michigan will be made much more effective. The examination held here last week was highly satisfactory, in that all worthy teachers were granted certificates to teach, while at the same time the work was difficult enough to convince anyone that positive knowledge was necessary to enable anyone to get permission to teach in the schools of Marquette county. The work of the Negaunee teachers was especially good. The teacher is the great factor in the school and the buildings and good appliances avail but little with inferior teachers.

—Two thousand tickets at $10.00 can be bought from any agent of the Milwaukee & Northern R. R. or of W. D. Stevenson Sand Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., also from W. A. Tuttle agent, 95 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

"State Cities" was presented last night by Allen Brothers's Monte Cristo company to a numerous and full house. The entertainment is a peculiar production of Mr. Brothers' work by calling him three times before the curtain. The supporting company was good throughout. Miss Sarah Farley is worthy of special mention. Stage effects were wonderfully realistic.—*Post Press.*

At the Opera house to-morrow night.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening some few of the friends of Hon. John Q. Adams filed into his sanctum office shortly after 8 o'clock, bearing with them a fruit stand elegantly wrought of silver gold and cut glass, which after a preliminary greeting was presented on behalf of the party by C. G. Griffin in the following:

MR. ADAMS:—On behalf of the several friends here assembled, who unite in a whole-souled expression of esteem, I present you with this token of our regard and appreciation and ask your acceptance of the gift. The chaste and appropriate inscription shall not be presented by the little cupid of the concern, but with your leave, I will, to delight in outspoken, as I will the sentiment. Further, that it may be accepted as evidence of warmest congratulation in having substantially reached the meridian of life, in the enjoyment of health, and without accomplishing the hope that it may serve as a blessing reminder of this gathering, in the recurring steps of time that shall lead you to the full fruition of ripe age. With it, accept the sincere wishes of the donors for continued health, happiness and prosperity.

In accepting the gift Mr. Adams expressed some length upon the cordial relations he bore to those present as well as to the people of Negaunee in general during his long residence among them, though admitting that words were not at this command to fittingly express his gratification at being thus pleasantly and substantially remembered by the number present. The entertainment of the evening was spent an hour in social intercourse and refreshment.

Michigamme Items.

Our old townsman, S. Kinney, was in town on Tuesday.

J. C. Poole went to Chicago on Sunday and returned yesterday.

A special train bearing a number of Chicago & Northwestern railroad officials was here on Friday.

Edwin Sterne, superintendent of the Michigamme & Ishpeming railroad, was in town Monday.

Chas. A. Montgomery, the obliging clerk at the Michigamme Company's office, leaves to-day for an extended trip east, and expects to be absent about four weeks.

A colony of capitons have erected themselves of the friendly shelter offered by the porches and swinge about the front of Jackson's building and established headquarters there. It is a hands-ome outfit, and it is to be hoped no one will molest the industrious chirpers for all future time.

Sand Bay, below the sawmill, has been solidly walled for the past two days, the ice being of sufficient thickness to insure safety to the shakers, not a few of whom have already enjoyed the chase of the sunbeam.

There is a bitch in establishing a line of the C. & N. W. immediately east of the village, in consequence of which work upon the contract has been stopped until such time as the matter can be decided upon by the railroad commissioners. The line intersects the main line of the D. S. S. & A. at Sand Bay and the proposition of the engineer to grade cross the line near the sawmill is being opposed by the latter road, who have issued an injunction to be served on the training the C. & N. W. from further work upon the survey until the matter can be adjusted as stated. It is stated in this connection that one road or have to right to cross another (who within a distance of one mile, as in the present in this case, hence the injunction. Work may be delayed from four to four weeks.

The new Swedish Lutheran church has been dedicated. It is a neat edifice and a credit to the enterprise and religious zeal of the society.

John Hickey is pledging anew his faith in the town by purchasing a public hall, 22x60, on the second floor of his Main street store. Mr. Hickey has taken notice in the way of village improvement and is entitled to the thanks of the people for supplying a public necessity in the way of a hall. His faith in the place never flagged during its darkest hours, and now as heretofore, his motto is "stand or fall" with Michigamme always.

Putting on Metropolitan size—Michigamme has a chimney sweep with a full paper hat.

The managers of the festival and oyster supper last week even surprised themselves with success, something like $100 being realized as the net result. No 2 to 1 that this spirit will not lead to the erection of a church edifice that will be a credit to the village and west end of the county. What is quite as satisfactory as the immediate return is the fact that the occasion was one of mutual good feeling and enjoyment.

The Eagle Mill company have still some two or three score of unsawed logs in the boom at the mill.

Mr. A. L. Johnson is doing nicely in his new business and prospects to engage in quite and extensive as time shall make it advisable.

The fire escape on the Michigamme house has been completed and filed.

The Lake Superior property is doing nicely during the past week.

NORTH KNOWING.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant of this City, Fla., was taken with a cough, which soon developed into a disease, and running into Consumption in first stage. He tried many so-called panaceas through remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced to flesh, had night sweats, coughed and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and free from the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to the first bottle at F. E. Kaiser's Drug Store.

H. S. SMITH & CO., Jewelers
Negaunee, Michigan.
Wholesale Jewelers.

MESSRS. H. S. SMITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce to their patrons of Negaunee and vicinity that they have added to their stock a full line of the celebrated **Fairchild Watches and Gems**, the selection of which is being made during the end summer in the **European Marts, embracing Porcelain and Fancy** wares from the leading **English and Continental potteries, and art product** lines in Glassware; **Gems in Diamonds, Pearls, and the Colored Gems; Fine Mantel and Bell Clocks; Antic Bronze and Choice Bric-a-brac.**

The collection is the largest ever shown in this, and having been imported direct and containing as it does the latest desirable novelties, it is claimed that it offer superior advantages to purchasers, both as to price and variety.

In Watches of American and Swiss manufacture, and in Sterling Silverware and Fashionable Jewelry, their collection is full and choice.

H. S. SMITH & CO. are the authorized sole agents in Michigan for the **Watches of Patek, Philippe & Co., of Geneva, and for Detroit of the Sterling Silverware of the Gorham Co., of Providence, R. I.**

They also maintain a first-class **Optical** department. Visitors to Detroit are invited to an inspection.

Goods sent on approval; correspondence solicited, **strictly one price.**

Estrayed.

LEFT THE ENCLOSURE OF THE SUBSCRIBER in Negaunee, on or about the 20th of October, a red and white heifer, with a small piece cut out of the left ear. A suitable reward will be paid for her return or information leading to her whereabouts.

Negaunee, Oct. 17, 1887. [illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Jensen & Williams, at the town of Ishpeming, Marquette County, Michigan, has this day mutually dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified that the business will be settled and paid by John Jensen, and to whom the same is indebted, to collect and receive all moneys due said firm, now owed and owing to said firm, and to pay all outstanding claims and debts, the firm name of Jensen & Williams.

ERIK JENSEN,
JOHN WILLIAMS.
ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN.

In presence of E. V. Brockway.
Ishpeming, Mich., October 27th, 1887.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF Marquette—ss. At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Marquette, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1887. Present, Thomas Hoyle, Judge of Probate. Estate of Thomas Bennett, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Hiram Bennett, praying that administration of said deceased be granted to Hiram Bennett, or some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 14th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing, in the Marquette County Mining Journal, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county.

THOS. HOYLE, Judge of Probate.
A true copy.

KEEP WARM.

SAWBRIDGE BROS.

Desire to announce that they have the most complete line of fancy and plain Heating Stoves, Ranges and Cook Stoves, ever displayed in the market. In the stock may be found the celebrated

Gold Coin Ventiduct Base burner and the Howe Ventilator,

The most popular heaters now in use. THE IMPROVED PENINSULA is elegant and embraces the qualities of thorough ventilation and economical heating. Besides these there is an endless variety of Hard and Soft Coal Burners, Wood Stoves, Etc. Call and and look at them before purchasing.

All Stoves Guaranteed.

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 15, 1887.

J. M. FRIEDRICH
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Negaunee, Mich.
Special attention given to Collections, Conveyancing, Etc.

GARFIELD HOUSE,
Negaunee, Michigan.
Has Modern conveniences, Rates Reasonable.
The hotel is conveniently situated and is patronized by the public generally. Special rates for commercial men. The stages will be found at the depot on the arrival of each train.
JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Prop'r.

CALL AT THE
Hardware Store!
AND SEE
M. R. MANHARD & CO.
Who have on hand
STOVES, HARDWARE, NAILS,
Glass, Putty and Paints.
Finest Stock of Stoves and Ranges
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

TO CONSUMERS
OF FLOUR.
We desire to announce that we have secured the sole agency for this city of the
Celebrated Pillsbury Flour,
Manufactured at
MINNEAPOLIS.
That it is the best flour made in the United States is saying a good deal, but we certainly can fully substantiate by the guarantee of the manufacturers, who say that it will yield from 10 to 50 pounds more bread to the barrel, it requires more moisture in mixing, and the bread will keep sweet and moist longer. It is made from sound and selected hard wheat and is consequently more nutritious. It will make the whitest, and sweet loaf of bread in the world.
"PILLSBURY'S BEST" is the brand.
Try it.
We have also a choice lot of hand picked apples, and keeping all the standard varieties, which will be sold at bottom figures.
WINTER & SUESS.

-:-JENSEN & WILLIAMS,-:-
THE POPULAR
Grocers & Provision Dealers.
They keep the best of Everything and sell at prices as low as the lowest.
Crockery & Glassware
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.
☞When in need of anything in our line give us a call.

CLOAKS!
Stylish Fur Trimmed Wraps,
Children's Cloaks,
Ladies and Misses Newmarkets,
Plush Cloaks, Jackets at
MORSE BROS.

PARISIAN FLOUR!
Has come quickly to the front. Every new purchaser is a new friend. This splendid Flour is manufactured at Minneapolis by Washburn Crosby & Co. The manufacturers claim and guarantee it to be the
-:-Ask for Parisian Flour-:-
—AT THE—
Iron Cliffs store.

CHICAGO - STORE
In the NEELY BUILDING,
Next Door to Postoffice.
Headquarters for Bargains
In Heavy Winter Goods
By buying goods in large quantity we are prepared to offer you lower prices than any other house in Marquette county. We have a complete line of General Dry Goods in all the staple and fancy lines.
In Clothing we have a very large stock. Ask to see our
Pea Jackets and Vests.
An immense variety to choose from. Boots and Shoes cheaper and better than ever.
We have bought of a manufacturer of CLOAKS and WHAPS his entire line of samples made for this season's trade, to which we call your special attention, as we are offering them 50 per cent. cheaper than they are sold elsewhere, and as we have not a full line of sizes and they are going very fast, they claim your early attention.
CHICAGO STORE,
NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

THE NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

GRIFFITH & TUPPER, - - - PROPRIETORS.

SINCE the discovery of petroleum 18,000 wells have been drilled in Pennsylvania and the adjacent oil territory. It cost $200,000,000 to sink these wells. The oil they have produced sold at the wells for $500,000,000, therefore the profit of the producers has been $300,000,000. There is an estimate and fact of the profits of the Standard Oil Company.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, claiming the other day about politics, said: "John Sherman made a mistake in Ohio in forcing an endorsement. That action is the forcing of the light of all along the line. Now is the time to force the light was in the convention. He has opened the battle, and other States are now coming up into line for their favorites. That is not to Sherman's advantage, for he is loser him with only Ohio, as in former years."

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash says Voorhees is not his right name. "There should be a t in the middle of the name. Clear down to the time of my school days all the performers were old Knickerbockers, and I am the first crow in that long ancient Dutch lineage. It is not my fault that the "Van" has been dropped from our name. It was a mistake, and I propose to have Voorhees the future so far as my own extent was concerned I would have tacked it on upon my own responsibility."

The total gross debt of the Dominion of Canada, June 30, 1887, amounted to $270,000,000, against this there are assets, including investments for sinking funds, etc., previous accounts, and balances, amounting to $84,174,611, leaving the net debt on that date at $225,825,389. In case of war which some of our neighbors propose, Uncle Sam could double have to assume the payment of this debt. The most of it was incurred in aiding the construction of railroads and other works.

Upon the bailey of the Kentucos, in Colorado, there is the head of a giant, bearded and helmeted with brass. The giant's head is known as "The Man in the Custom House," and whenever a sweetgrass comes a citizen of Colorado away from that place, instead of saying "How are all our friends in Colorado?" he asks: "How is the man in the custom house?" At every stroke of the bell which sounds the hours upon the clock the mouth of the giant opens and shuts with great force, as if it were trying to say in the words of Longfellow: "Time was—Time is—Time is past."

OUT of the 250,000 tons of steel and iron required for repairing the Suez Canal Kropp works the greater portion is required for engines, machines, generators for railway plant and material. From a report published in Paris it appears that the number of workmen employed in the contract works amounts to 12,211, and those employed in mines and forges to 8,204, being a total of 20,415. To these we may reckon the families of the employes, numbering 49,776, thus showing that 69,991 persons are thus kept in employment by the Kropp establishment for their livelihood.

VICTORIA, in a book she is now writing, will dwell largely in showing the personal hands of Europe that have participating their own homebodies they are live constantly on 600,000 a year and put something away for a rainy day, and this she will urge with great force of reasoning, and she will give statistics, drawn chiefly from the history of France, that crowns, dynasties and sceptres are not worth as much as they were a century ago, and that very soon worth nothing at all. Hence, the Queen urges the necessity of making her will the entire estate, that there may be funds on hand in case of revolution and mobs. Victoria is shrewd.

The hermaphrodite proves to be a connecting link of primary rank between the oldest surviving types of land snails, the lowest air-breathing animals, the flies frogs and salamanders. It leaves its native streams at night and sets out on a foraging expedition after vegetable food in the neighborhood. Sometimes it has both lungs and gills. It can breathe either air or water at will, or, if it chooses, the two together. Though covered with scales and most fish-like in outline, it possesses points of anatomy and resemblance both to salamanders and lizards, and breathing water like the frogs. It is found in the Amazon and Rio Negro, and the wonderful hermaphrodite is a rare and very fish-like creature on the other.

DR. PARKHURSTS has made a curious study of the difference between criminals and the honest people who are shocked by their walk. He has not only shown how we may distinguish criminals in general, but has laid the foundation of the difficult distinction between various evil-doers. He found that criminals in general unlocked from the shade of forty criminals the fall pace was longer than the right, the lateral deviation of the right foot was greater than that of the left, and the angle formed by the axis of the foot and the direction of the right foot was greater than that of the left, and the angle formed by the axis of the foot and the direction of the left foot was greater than that of the right. It would thus seem that, in general, the gait of a criminal betrays a marked preponderance of power of the left foot over the right—a true sinistrality. This also agrees with the discovery of Marro that criminals are often left-handed.

SEBASTIAN MULLER is the name of a man who has just arrived at New Haven, Conn., coming from his home in Switzerland. He is a dwarf and measures and described by a local print: "Hunter is 25 years old, stands five feet eight inches in height, and has the beam at 104½ pounds. He is well built, with large and massive shoulders, and splendidly-developed muscles on the back and chest. Taking a stone about six inches long, and of the usual cylindrical shape, he hold it firmly with the left hand against the ball fastened to the top of the barrel. Then swinging his right arm round his back he brought the hand down sideways with fearful force upon the ball and sent the stone flying into the end. With a crack the stone broke into several pieces, which flew in different directions. The operation was exactly similar to that of a blacksmith welding a sledge hammer. The last stone broken was a little smaller than the others, and of a white quartz, such as is often found along country roads. This was observed by the young giant, who, taking Miller's hand showed no sign of the fearful blows exerted upon him."

RAILWAY enterprise in Turkey, which has long been dormant, is at last about to take a gigantic stride. The concession "Israeli," just issued, grants to a syndicate of British financiers the right to construct a grand-trunk line from the great central plateau of Asia Minor, and from Constantinople, the capital city, with Baghdad, the queen of Mesopotamia. For years past this undertaking has been the sole property of Turkish capitalists. English, French, and German capital, with the exception of some concessions, have all sought to carry off what little profit there is left in the shape of Turkish concession stakes, and neither the whip of embassy assistance nor the pay of prominent journalists have sufficed to aid in the work. Nothing waiting in the efforts made to bring the respective schemes to the wishing-post of acceptance. The French ambassador is very irate at the decision that has been made, and speaks of it as a second Egyptian convention. It is the same thing, he says, as the French group, working under his patronage, had secured, but the terms of issue of this fetich, to be making all the running. Montebello and his Parisian ally both endeavored to lodge a protest with the grand vizier, but his highness declined to do so, and contented with the remark that the construction of a railway in Turkey which touched at no point upon the frontier of either Russia or Turkey was a matter that concerned himself alone. The proposed line is to run from Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and traverse districts alternately rich in minerals and agricultural wealth, and will be of great, if not, effect in some change in the social condition of the inhabitants of Asia Minor than can be brought about by any amount of reform edicts.

PROF. MARANO SHERONA, the famous Italian physician and scientist, who was present at the recent Medical Congress at Washington, created considerable sensation by his attack upon the Koch theory of microbes as a cause of disease. The problem which he took was that in most cases microbes were the effects, not the causes, of disease, and that the only way in which it could be settled was that they were the cause would be to reproduce the disease human subject. He said that this could be done: "The experiments made have been given any satisfactory results except in carbonate and tuberculosis. Then to conclude hastily that this or that microbe is such and such a disease is the cause is to lent ignore or set aside the experimental rules. The demonstration which the experimental method demands in this case would be very complicated. Yet we would not only have to know that the microbe existed, but we would have to know what was the condition of the blood in every case, the nature of that particular microbe, and science tells us that, for the present, this is a problem we cannot solve." Still he says, so then away goes the theory of bacteriology. If more theories could be with it, and medical science could be put on a basis of experiment and demonstration, there would be less jumping at conclusions and more working at the bottom of the facts of disease. Meanwhile poor humanity can go on eating, drinking, and breathing under the by millions without fear as to the result, and without any provision for our posthumous effects of these microscopic bacteria. When they can be demonstrated as increased of disease and bacteriology on commercial them, it will be time to give them the attention that is due.

A Little Too Much Freedom.

A Washington Territory farmer owned a Hededen bull worth $500, which was a little inclined to be cross. It got into the yard one day last week, and the farmer, intending to frighten the animal, loaded up his shotgun with an extra charge of powder and a large wad of paper. Then, planting himself upon the front of his building, he let drive at short range. When the smoke of battle cleared away the bull was lying on the ground as dead as Julius Cæsar. *New York Sun.*

CHARMS OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

What Gives These Graces and Attractiveness—Japanese Ideas of Beauty.

(London Times.)

The artistic attractiveness of the Japanese fair sex, to which there are hardly two opinions, is due in a very than civilized degree to the charming character of their raiment, the grace with which it is worn, and the manner in which it is disposed. Of the dress they bulge upon which are the Western comely and engaging, rather than handsome. Their faces are round, broad, eyebrows, well set necks, and remarkably small hands and feet, and they are serious manners and a winning smile, but they are short and fat, possessing little traces of feature which will hardly bear comparison with. It is but one combination of physique, grace, dress, and manner that gives the Japanese ladies were total of the average young girl or woman of the West. Her face is almost checked serving-maid, with her homely features and prominent cheek bones, and her pretty ways, as in the fearful force upon the ball and sent, plus skinned and gentle-mannered, in her rich, exquisitely neat dress of ceremony, the visitor and the resident alike recognize and admire the combination of wonderful. But they also recognize that the charm of the combined effect is really due to the picturesqueness of the raiment. If it continues of dress this be needed, it is sufficient to behold the women and children dressing, or to mix in any gathering where the dress is worn in its full perfection. Making full allowance for the disadvantages that the Western dress must set against a costume to which the wearer is fully accustomed, no one who has eyes to see can then hesitate as to the comparative beauty of the Japanese apparel. And, beside its aesthetic merits, it has other points of excellence. It is healthy, in that it does not hamper the free motion of the limbs imposed by Western dress, and, if the skirts of a well-dressed lady's robes are gathered somewhat tightly round her ankles for motion—perhaps the only fault that can be found with the dress—yet the other part of her frame is subjected to no constraint whatever. The Japanese girdle gives warmth and protection to the wearer, and, when it is loosened, it is very much less expensive than the girdle of the Western lady, and, in the West Jewelry, moreover, forms no part of the dress, whereas in Japan it is fashionable to wear a lady's jewelry in her girdle. Thus, the Japanese lady, if she be worthy of them, she is, or at least has hitherto been, free from the necessity of wearing her ever-increasing wardrobe in an out of fashion, and of spending her time and money by the exposure of every fresh article of her wardrobe. Yet it is admirably suited to the beautiful women for whom it is intended. Is it then, that the grievous change now in the Western dress is due to the influence of all colonizers. With most of us the Japanese lady is now very far from notion. That the Japanese, who are signed to Greek, even by the ancient writers in this cold-blooded way to blot out the most delicate and beautiful of pictorequeness features in the whole world, and to make a fully grown woman unnatural, and unappealing. It is impossible that it is intentional. It is everything that is bad. That is everything that is ugly, and that is not in a good dest in its favor. But, on the other hand, it is possible that a sacrifice so deplorable and so palpably to Greek taste is to be stomper of a higher ground than a giddy aspiration to be, or, rather, to be seen by the pomps and fashions of the West? It is every, now, and then, alleged of us, the Japanese as a nation of children, and, in many respects, we have to be. Yet that character will hardly be assigned to Greek, even by the most reckless of critics. And Grand Ito is in Washington, and Grand Ito is the press to inaugurate the new movement.

New Old Cuckoo.

While human nature is ready enough to ridicule and inquire about the "pen soap childish things" when the attempt is made to apply it to our time to time, it is be sound and healthy human nature to be ready to pay the forfeit of childhood, or to forget family ties, and to be ready to pay the price of a change of fashion. Yet, if we do, we are ready to return to youthful fashions and to pay the price of a change in human nature, that one is sometimes called upon to pay the price of a change in the mute and take-you-all-to-the-poor-house-in-the-morning-and-bring-me-a-cigar-and. A gray-haired grandfather will be ready, and have to be ready, to bend the growlings and provokings of a lifetime to the wishes of his fair or brunette absorption, while the children of the above grandfather have to be grown tired of the toy, and are taken to the old grandfather's knee. Lawyers who have no juvenile excuse for the use of the toy, are in danger daily for invitations to join the circus-ring and to be the most neglected child. Even may, in extreme cases, as many as two or three of the children have to be to the pantomime under cover of one coat with their grandfather. Or, in fact, famous as a preacher, having no children of his boys who have learned scores of nursery picture books and will spend a month in closing its contents. Which of us, indeed, in his heart of hearts, would not be ready to a morning enjoyment of the pleasures we usually provide for our grandchildren and his?

Liberal human sympathies, this sympathy with the concerns of children has increased of late years. The old ro-mondings of child life receive increased attention. The nursery, the kitchen, the old carpets and antique furniture, the old-fashioned dolls and engravings, is now brought into the realm of art. Stained doors, soft rugs, tilted back stands, wall papers, Bloomy, Little Boy Blue, and the Tom-and-Jerry illustrations repeat the nonsense pretty songs and nursery, bubble-bubble and dinner-pudding and-the-dog-ate-the-meat-and-the-stick-broke-the-pot-and-the-water-ran-out-and-the-fire-burned-the-house-down-and-the-cat-ran-up-the-chimney-and-the-mouse-ran-up-the-clock-and-the-clock-struck-one-and-the-mouse-ran-down-and-the-cat-ran-after-the-mouse-and-the-dog-ran-after-the-cat-and-the-boy-ran-after-the-dog-and-the-man-ran-after-the-boy-and-the-parson-ran-after-the-man-and-the-lawyer-ran-after-the-parson-and-the-devil-ran-after-the-lawyer-and-the-old-lady-ran-after-the-devil-and-the-old-man-ran-after-the-old-lady-and-the-old-woman-ran-after-the-old-man-and-the-old-cat-ran-after-the-old-woman-and-the-old-cat-ran-after-the-old-woman-and-the-old-cat-ran-after-the-old-woman

WAR REMINISCENCES.

Old Soldiers Rehearsing the Stirring Scenes Through Which They Passed.

Anecdotes of the Battle-Field, the Camp-Fire, and the Merry March.

The Soldier Tramp.

SONG—A CITY POLICE COURT.

"Pa'ment, Officer-policeman! I'm a business!
Ye see, I'm a soldier, an' I'm a-lookin' for work;
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it;
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it.

"Ye see, the wicked earth has been my only
home;
I didn't know ahm for years a-livin'
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it;
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it.

"Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it;
Perhaps you've heard about the Bloody Fifth
Battalion? I was one of the boys who drove on which;
The Fifth Battalion—Bloody Fifth, I mean—
An' we fought—
An' we fought—well, all men have their
failings—
An' we fought—well, we fought like
O! bejaby! (vehemence in person—tableau.)

"I served the cause in the Bloody New Jersey;
An' all the time I kept those rebels rolled;
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it;
Ye see, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it.

Right in the Bloody Fifth I served a battle,
Ye don't know what I mean—
Ye don't know what I mean—
Sighting rebels in their force an' bloody
spirit;
Ye don't know what I mean—
Ye don't know what I mean.

"Well, I was wounded at Fort Fisher, I believe;
We rather lick 'Secesh' that time, we
believe;
Why, Judge, I was wounded in the thigh, I believe;
Yiss! I was wounded in the thigh, an' I believe;
Ye don't know what I mean—
Ye don't know what I mean—
Well, Judge, I'm a-lookin' for work, an' I can't find it;
Ye don't know what I mean—
Ye don't know what I mean—
Ye don't know what I mean—

Clothing Clothing. Clothing
IN ENDLESS VARIETY

JOHN QUINN.

Old Reliable Clothier

Negaunee, Mich.

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Fine Groceries & Provisions.

Our Specialties are

Choice Fruits.

Fresh Vegetables.

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TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS,

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FISH OF ALL KINDS, SMOKED

MEATS, PICKLES, CANNED GOODS

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The Choicest of Everything in the Market.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

ALL GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R'y

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GOING WEST — GOING EAST

Miles	Stations	Mixed	Mixed
		P. M.	A. M.
0	Detroit	5 30	11 00
2	Fort Street Ju	5 40	10 50
4	Junction	5 45	10 45
6	Wayne	5 55	10 35
12	Ecorse	6 15	10 15
14	Delray	6 20	10 10
16	South Junction	6 25	10 05
18	Springwells	6 30	10 00
20	Springwells Ju	6 35	9 55
22	McMillan	6 40	9 50
24	Junction	6 45	9 45
26	Nance	6 50	9 40
28	Walsh	6 55	9 35
30	Hampton	7 00	9 30
32	Ypsilanti	7 05	9 25
34	Ypsilanti Ju	7 10	9 20
36	Stocker	7 15	9 15
38	Sand Hill	7 20	9 10
40	Manchester	7 25	9 05
42	Barnes	7 30	9 00
44	Eagle Mill	7 35	8 55
46	Junction	7 40	8 50
48	Grass Lake	7 45	8 45
50	Michigan Ce	7 50	8 40
52	Chelsea Ju	7 55	8 35
54	Chelsea	8 00	8 30
56	Junction	8 05	8 25
58	Dexter	8 10	8 20
60	Dexter Ju	8 15	8 15
62	Scio	8 20	8 10
64	Ann Arbor	8 25	8 05
66	Ann Arbor Ju	8 30	8 00
68	Junction	8 35	7 55
70	Delhi	8 40	7 50
72	Ypsilanti Ju	8 45	7 45
74	Ypsilanti	8 50	7 40
76	Superior	8 55	7 35
78	Superior Ju	9 00	7 30
80	Junction	9 05	7 25
82	Pittsfield	9 10	7 20
84	Ann Arbor Ju	9 15	7 15
86	Ann Arbor	9 20	7 10

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LUMBER,

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LAGER

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MACHINERY

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Eagle

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