Negaunee Iron Herald.

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Charles A. Towne's thirst for office is insatiable. It is already announced that his campaign for re-nomination and election to congress in 1900 has begun. That being a presidential year, he will stand a much poorer show than he did this year.

Washington society will have a new problem to face the coming season. The newly elected congressman from Utah is a practical polygamist, though in a modified degree, having but two wives, and he says he thinks one wife should not set up his conjugal establishment in the national capital. In such event the women of Washington will hardly know what to do if they decide to call, for they will have no means of knowing which one of the three wives is the resident mistress of the household. It would be better for the member from Utah to bring his two wife at a time, and find out about what social certainly prove to be a most embarrassing state of affairs, socially speaking.

Leaving the party phases of the contest to the partisans, the business world can find in the results of the elections on Tuesday no reason for halting in the triumphant advance industry has been making in the past year. Though there are no votes to be cast in the House, the friends of honest money have the assurance that so far as legislation is concerned, the finances and the business of the country will go unhurt for the next three years. Meantime, trading in the stock of public purity, it is to be hoped, will go on and will do its part in pushing down the cheap money heresy. Confidence in the present administration in the soundness of the country's financial, commercial and industrial interests is to be read in the general verdict of the election. For the present the people appear to want no change, but rather a greater abundance of work than that coming to them since August, 1897.—Iron Trade Review.

Protection and Prices.

It is not possible to say with even the semblance of truth that the cost of commodities has appreciably enhanced or even enhanced at all by the Dingley Tariff during the first year of its operation. It has indeed helped the revival of many industries and the employment of multitudes who had been idle and thus has created a much broader demand for the products of all labor, while enlarging the working forces. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that scarcely if money has not enabled anybody to establish monopoly prices for commodities so to maintain unnatural rates of interest for money. The instant the current rates have here advanced above the low rates prevailing in other countries, gold has poured into this market.

Free Silver Lost.

The Boston Advertiser points out the fact that it was in the East that almost all the Democratic congressional gains were made in the recent elections, and that with only two or three exceptions the Democrats who have been elected to Congress in the East to replace Republicans are sound money men, and were known to be so when they were nominated. In the West, where the Democratic instinct upon monetary "issues" rules, the party lost heavily.

The Advertiser's inference from this is that the Democratic party must cut loose from the free silver folly before it can gain any more victories in the United States.

The conclusion would seem to be justified. So far as the recent elections furnish any test they indicate a great wave of depression in the free silver propaganda, and attest the triumph of sound money sentiment in 1896. The shrewder Democratic leaders are aware of the fact that, and are now busily engaged in making excuses for some other issue on which to fight the next presidential campaign. The selection of such an issue, of course, means some other presidential candidate than William J. Bryan.

Nor is there anything in the election returns which warrants an attempt to reorganize the Monetaire by international agreement.

Every day or two I get a letter asking about the religious creed of Admiral Dewey, which appear to be under discussion still throughout the country. The facts have been printed in these columns several times. Admiral Dewey is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Episcopal church. All of his family are Republicans and Episcopalians and have never been anything else for several generations.—W. F. Curtis in Chicago Record.

HELP THE POOR.

In accordance with the custom long established in this city, the pupils and teachers of the Negaunee schools will make a distribution of food to the poor and indigent families. The object is worthy one and inculcates into the pupils the spirit of charity and generosity. Donations should be sent to the High School next Wednesday morning as the distribution will be made the same afternoon. It is the hope of the teachers that enough food will be given to supply all the needy.

Primrose Lease Extended.

In the office of the Register of deeds in Marquette, articles of agreement filed between the Home Iron Mining & Manufacturing company, of Cleveland, and Bridget-Joyce, relict of the late Thomas Joyce, of this city, for an extension of the mining lease on the property known as the Primrose mine near Palmer, which is on the property adjoining the Richmond mine. This property was worked by the late Thomas Joyce up to the time of his serious sickness a little over a year ago and the lease was allowed to lapse through his death. Considerable ore was mined from the property, specimens of which were shipped to different furnaces below, and the conditions of the mine were never more favorable than at the time of closing down. The lease calls for a five cent royalty per ton on the present basis, with sewage sent for an increase if the price of ore advances. There is also a further agreement for an extension after the present lease expires. The property is a valuable one.

Bit His Tongue Off.

From Huntington, West Virginia, comes a very laughable case, that is to those not closely connected with it. A young man by the name of Walter Dunn was in to love with Miss Eleice King. They quarreled as the girl's home. Dunn came running out of the house with blood spurting from his mouth and ran to a doctor's office. A physician found an inch of Dunn's tongue missing. A bet is refused to be accepted for the wager, but Dunn admitted that the girl had bitten him. He had a warrant issued for her arrest. On what grounds the dispatch did not state. It is probable that Miss King will also have a warrant issued and from this distance it seems that she would have the best of it. The law for bad he not been transgressing, he probably would not have been bitten. If he can prove that she deliberately sed without his consent some in possession of this muscular organ, fire at one end and attached to the floor of the mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, profession of ailments, deglutition, and in man of articulation, he perhaps can recover damages. There is no decision in the statutes on a similar case.—St.

Protect Men as Well as Deer.

Amateur hunters continue to enter the northern forests and kill woodsmen and fellow hunters under pretext of a settled conviction that such lands them to the belief that all moving objects in the woods are deer. Numerous already reported indicate that the appalling record of previous years will be equalled during the present season. Nobody is ever prosecuted therefor and the slaughter continues. No matter how great the degree of recklessness or carelessness which makes them possible. The state loses thousands of men, or whatever number may be necessary to, go to late in the bee country and keep up a steady flow with rifles loaded with cartridges which carry bullets with killing force for a mile or more.

The purpose of the law is to protect the game in the state. The operation of it is to kill off the inhabitants. The number of fatalities is not so much cause for surprise as is the fact that there are any settlers left in the bee region of the state. Those who remain to face the dangers from the untrimmed lines of deer hunters attest the courage of their class. Unless there is a change in the conditions the game law there should be some much needed amendment to the statutes designed to discourage manslaughter.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

As soon as President McKinley comes in realize that he will die of extreme old age before the Dingley tariff terms of peace which he proposed to them he will call his Peace Commissioners home, with their retinue of attaches and servants, and leave our empiricy orders to his Admirals and Generals to proceed at once to the complete possession of all the islands and stop the holding of the processions among Spaniards.

The Ley Mit for Debs.

Eugene V. Debs spoke to a beggarly array of empty seats at the opera house Tuesday night, there being less than 50 all told, of which there was an infinitesimal quantity of dozen or more. Debs is a polished speaker and a pleasant person to meet and yet his chilly reception was due to a lack of zeal in inducing the days of the agitator and demagogue are not favored as far as the working people are concerned. He is to out after the shekels and with this he can get the deer people and their cause cease.

Roving Vagabonds.

A band of gypsies—so-called—arrived here Tuesday and are camped in Blair's field out on the Ishpeming road. There are about 20 of them—men, women and children—and for dirty, repulsive set of human beings, the very worst of the country will have to be searched for the like of them. They speak the Spanish language and are either, except a smattering of poor English. Both men and women are tremendous and it is hard to decide which are the worst specimens of humanity. They strolled about town in a body for about half a mile Tuesday afternoon, begging and presumably stealing. They should be ordered out.

Escanaba & Lake Superior.

The Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad, two miles of which is in use, is finished this winter, will be completed that distance in thirty days. Steel is being laid at the rate of half a mile a day. The company has some big contracts on its hands and hard work. They will use this winter two big Baldwin engines and 100 cars and will bring down about 50,000,000 feet of pine to be sawed at Flat Rock. Besides this will bring in 10,000,000 feet of maple to the Cochrane rolling mills in Escanaba, and several million feet of hardwood to the Escanaba Wooden Ware company. The company also has a large contract to haul maple for the Wisconsin Chair company at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Another large contract is for cedar ties and hardwood.

The following is clipped from the Detroit Journal of Tuesday. Smith Moore, father of the young man, the well-known radical of Marquette, died suddenly in a street car at that city. He was a frequent visitor to Negaunee and was concerned in a mining scandal of this Gazette years ago. Its sins follow from this city.

Capt. Alexander Smith of the detective department, received a letter today from Detroit, Michigan, of the Pinkerton agency, asking for the criminal record of Wm. Smith Moore, formerly of this city and Cleveland.

In a letter answer Moore was over guilty of any wrong-doing in Detroit, but his wife is said to have left with the gilded youth and set a pace that was too fast for her. Moore is said to have left his wife in prison, New York. His wife, Mrs. Fred Pelton, is said to have left her husband and is charged with working the old "sick" game in Detroit. Moore was Grand Sachem in a New York hotel and gave the Elks a good name.

Moore was born in Cleveland, but lived in this city for years. He was escaping fast at the Bennett house and was a friend of Jerry Lynch, who was Capt. Smith Moore, one of the best thieves and high-toned confidence men in Detroit, who died about seven years ago. Moore was a frequent visitor here before he gave way to his evil genius and left for Cleveland. He was stationed in Cleveland for a long time and left there for Detroit. He is said to have made a good deal of money for the Pinkertons in Detroit. He is said to have left Detroit

AWAY.

I am out, and I will not say
Where I go—I shall—he is just away!

Will a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
Be wondered into an unknown land,

And left to dreaming how very fair
It is—its quiet here, since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest pouts
For the sidelong step and the glad return—

Think of him fading on, as does he
In the love of friend, the love of Hero!

And level still, as he gave the blows
Of his warlike strength to his country's foes—

Mild and gentle, as he was brave—
When the sweetest love of his life he gave

To simple things—Where the violets grew
Blue as the eyes they were likened to,

The touches of his hands have stayed
As reverently as his lips have prayed!

When the little brown thrush that harkily
Whirled—

Was drier to him as the meeking bird;

And he joined as much as a man in pale
A writhing human form with pain—

Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A SAILOR'S REVENGE.

A STRANGE man was Tom Dollins, first mate of the *Wildfire*—a strange man among the strong ones. In person he was stiff, free in height and well proportioned, and for muscular power he beat anything I ever saw in my life. Yet, somehow, in looking at his face, one could n't get over the idea that he had suffered great sorrow, or had some wrong to avenge. He seemed to be always looking for some one, and we never had a new mate and he never met a stranger, but held give one single, penetrating look and then dropped his eyes, as if it wasn't the man he was looking for.

I said him one day how he seemed to affect me, and he gave me one of his strange looks.

"Yes, Jack, my boy," he said, "I'm looking for a man, and I'll tell you, if you, please God! You may be thankful for one thing, my boy!

"And what is that?" I said.

"That you ain't the man I'm looking for," he answered, with a look I didn't understand, but learned the meaning later. "See here, Jack, I must treat you well, for some thing will drive me mad. I want to find a man with the little finger gone from the right hand—a man with three scars in India ink in the palm of his right hand, and the letter S below them. I'll tell you that men and you'll do an old mate a kindness; for's all I've got to say."

I was a carpenter on the Hundson, and we had a captain who was a tyrant, too. Oh, he was a tough old cuff!—with a face to—speak of of mahogany, and a voice like the roar of the wind in a gale. A voice that made the boys jump. If he only got the whistle—that's all he asked.

But we filled early in the season and run into port to get rid of our cargo, get a little and get ready for fall fresh fishing. While we lay there a man came to the captain and wanted to ship as bosunmate. He was a fine, tall fellow, just the kind of a man the proper would hanker after, and he proved to be capable in satisfaction but he was a good hanemper, too.

He sailed under the name of Jim Williams and was every inch a sailor, with a hand-some face, black curling hair and a dreamy eye that looked in far eyes. Although he was half fellow well met with the crew, I didn't like the look of the man, and made no any mind that I didn't want him for a chum. If I'd known what he was it would n't have been that I'd have dropped him over the rail some dark night before we sailed, for, I'm free to say, I'm no man to be afraid of any man.

When the new man heard the name of my mate I thought he gave a little start and turned a trifle pale, though only he did that I didn't understand.

We were well out to sea and bowling along before a sou-east breeze when I got chance to me and Mr. Dollins by the rail.

"Where does this Williams hail from, Jack?" he asked.

"Martha's Vineyard, he says. I won't answer for it that he tells the truth," I replied.

"Do you like him?"

"No. He's got the devil in his nose, where, and he's bound to come out. He's no more a stick on over I way to say he, and I don't want to chum with him."

There was one thing about this man was rather queer, and I asked him one day why he wore the finger of an old glove on his right hand. He said it was a bad pain there and he had to wear a cover to keep it still warm.

I didn't mind that so much; but one day I was working on a boat and was helping me and holding the spike and sounding I managed to hit him on the finger covered by the glove, and he didn't even flinch, and that I was sure of one thing and that was that he had no finger inside the glove.

I didn't say anything, but some-how it struck me as queer that he should have a finger missing and then had mind me to look for such a man.

I didn't think any more of it until one night in the forecastle, when we were all pretty full of grog, the young gent got to bragging about themselves and the girls, and the Williams looked up and laughed.

"You might brag if you had the look I've had," he said. "There's only one thing on my conscience after all, and that's about a pretty maid I made love to in Nantucket years ago, and then left without a word. Poor little thing! I wonder what came to her?"

"Why, I'm sure I can tell you," said a quiet voice, "that is, if her name was Mary Blake."

We all looked up and saw that Tom Dolton had come into the forecastle.

"That's her name," replied Gus, nodding his head with drunken gravity, and he turned his right hand, with the mark, showing the palm plainly. "There, in plain view, were the three stars and the letter S.

"Her broken-prick had a wild life, Gus," said the mate, seating himself on a locker. "Seems to me I remember something of that pure myself. Didn't you promise to marry her and do right and to make her act her heart on you, and then, leave her a letter to say you were never coming back?"

"Why, yes, I believe I ought not to have done it; but it was jolly fun to make love to her! Marry her! I wouldn't do that for I had a wife in Hoffbool. But I didn't tell her that—do, no, no!"

And then he broke into a reckless song, such as will not do for here, and, the mate got up and went out, with mind, as he said, I never saw a man's face before, and never want to see again. He didn't say anything to me and I noticed he never looked at Gus Williams again.

"I know evil would come of it, and I didn't know how I could do it, but I told Williams and knows the danger he'd drawn on himself. I think he'd ought to be hanged!

Things went on all right, until one September day, when we were lying off the Alaskan coast, the captain sent word to the mate to come ashore, and wanted, and I went in Tom's boat. Gus Williams, who was bosunmate in the second mate's boat, went, too.

I saw Tom speak a few words to William after they landed, and they went away together, and somehow I felt as if I was bound to follow them. There had been a light snow, and it was very freezing, and after I had gone a mile I heard their voices in a little gully, and stopped to listen.

"You told a queer story the other night when you were drunk, Williams," the mate was saying, "about a girl named Mary Blake. Was there any truth in it true?"

"Why, yes, as far as this: I made her think I was a single man, and I used to be here in, and this was your home."

"Didn't you know or didn't you know your son had a lover—a man that would have died for her if she asked him?"

"It seems to me, now I come to think of it, that I did hear something about a lad who was hanging on her, but what did I care for that? I wanted my fun."

"Did you never hear what came of it?"

"No. I never bothered myself about it much. I've wondered sometimes if the very jacket cross home and married her."

"I'll tell you the end," hissed Tom. "When she got your letter, Gus, she went mad and faded, and when the man who loved her truly came home from a cruise she was very fond of him. Then, one day, when the burden of her grief grew too much for her to bear, she told him of your deceit, and demanded, and then, she, with her head upon his bosom, Then he took her where they could be alone and killed you."

"I'm glad we never met!" cried Williams.

"For the man that loved her and took that vow," continued Tom, "and now I mean to keep my word, is a man who knows not pity for you have not few minutes to live."

Then I saw a spectacle such as I hope never to see again, as Tom slowly drew a revolver and walked, Williams dropped fell on his knees, weeping and begging for his life, but that story have never changed. The self-appointed judge and executioner did not know the meaning of mercy. The wretch crawled upon the ground and buried his face in the snow at Tom's feet, and I couldn't stand it, and I stepped out into view.

"Don't come nearer, Jack Mallin," cried Tom, "or as there is a God in heaven, I'll give you shot. This man is doomed and he shall die."

"I thought I'd ask a favor, Tom, this a moment. You say you loved Mary Blake?"

"You'll never know how much, Jack—words cannot tell!"

"Then listen to me. They say the good and the bad are drawn from their bright home above, are witnesses of the actions of those they have left on earth. If your dead love beholds you now, do you think it would make her happy to see you stain your hands with the blood of this base wretch? Do you hope to join her up yonder?

"In eternal hell if I thought that raising his hand to heaven, he cried; "Mary, I do what you would have done, and I forgive your murderer and leave his punishment to God. He is yours, Mary! from this moment I am safe from my vengeance."

The man stood, away, shaking like a leaf, and downed at the feet put we entreated, and Tom Dolton, with a new light on his face, the hope of meeting her he loved in heaven, and the peace of all his days suddenly built his death, and three years after, in a battle with a giant whale. He has entered into his rest, too. Whether this Williams lived or died, I do not know, but his two victims are safe in port. Spare Moments.

Whenever we see an old woman with whiskers, we wonder if they grew after marriage or before.

An eccentric man is one who is off his eccentric.

WIFE'S DUTIES IN HOME-MAKING

VIRTUES, like roses, have thorns that protrude and pressure the comfort, piercing when and where you are unaware. The virtue of home-making may be sadly marred by curious results, as Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Every woman knows in her inner consciousness to just what extent her home is a success. If she should it on her shoulders, as Atlas did the world, she knows it. Sometimes one of the opposing forces which force stations of worry, necessity, and thrivart her designs. Home should be a haven of rest, a resort in which we may all repair to escape the conflict and suffer of the world. It should be a place where everybody is happy and where no one is doubtful, and the motto should be, "Unity in diversity."

The woman who works about in the peek manner of home all day, seeking only the drudgery which one does not ing as a fool to another duty can further wrong herself. She is growing a thorn on the roseate virtue of home direction that will one day turn of itself and prick her own fingers.

Williams' spine has grown her tender heart. She will feel a pang when her children tell her she is behind the times, for in the minds of the generation of young boneclasts of the family she has become a fossil, a relic of the dark ages of unselfishness. It won't do for the mother to be considered a type of inter of unselfishness.

It is a commendable fact that the woman who is thoroughly absorbed in home-making, who is thinking and chasing up specks of dust, finding along like a plow horse and pressure, is not the woman who battles into her children the greatest love of home. Self-sacrifice is a commendable virtue, it is a very thrifty thorn on the virtue of home-making. The mental, the physical and financial slavery of mothers is little gain, and, further, it is a distinction to be made between drudgery and duty.

The mother, of all persons, has the right to be a thinking and reasoning. Concentration of thought and energy is to a certain degree necessary in the affairs of home, but that the mind of the mother be in a receptive state to new conditions and events is equally essential. The home must rest on the mind of the mother. Inequalities in life for the world needs it. The circumstances of life are not confined to home beyond the four walls of home is a negative force which should enter into the scheme of home-making.—Boston Herald.

MISS VIRGINIA COWAN.

At a recent exhibition of Australian art at the Grafton Gallery, London, Miss Virginia Cowan, who died a few days ago, was represented by a number of her late father, the artist, a striking likeness of himself, and a wonderfully modeled, of the late Sir Henry Parkes, the premier of New South Wales.

For Plain Women.

A woman who positively speaks from experience, and who is one of the women who lack brilliance or beauty, tells the secret of the magic which has made her lack of attractiveness, I mean at all times, and under all circumstances, a difference not the dimensions kind wonder cannot tell!

"Then listen to me. They say the good and the bad are drawn from their bright home above, are witnesses of the actions of those they have left on earth. If your dead love beholds you now, do you think it would make her happy to see you stain your hands with the blood of this base wretch? Do you hope to join her up yonder?

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USE AND ABUSE OF CHLORAL

Clergymen Seem to Be Particularly Addicted to This Habit.

Chloral is the most popular hypnotic, and is the one which most frequently gives rise to habit. Clergymen seem to be particularly addicted to the formation of this habit. When I operate the discussion on hypnotics at the British Medical Association last month I chose to use for saying that chloral was a dangerous drug, yet it was advisable to use the common to give it digitalis with the chloral, says the Post Graduate. Digitalis is an antidote to the paralyzing effect of chloral when administered with it, for the action of digitalis is slaugether too slow. Cases have come under my observation where on large doses of chloral and had survived, but these exceptions prove nothing. Nor are one more an argument for the safety of chloral than the fact that a person have fallen from great heights and have escaped injury is an argument for the passage of walls buildings. Chloral is not a safe drug. Sooner or later it will be used in a case of fatty degeneration of the heart, and the patient will succumb with perhaps a dose of only ten grains. It is not a safe drug certainly in the hands of such people as clergymen, physicians, digitalis at the same time! Of the substitutes for chloral, bromidia is the best, and, indeed, chloral chiefly.

Proof. Richet claims that chloroform is a sedative so far as the brain is concerned, and a stimulant so far as the spinal cord is concerned. This is true enough, but the fact remains that in practice the paralysis came from the heart, and that some symptoms that could not be attributed to overexcitability of the spinal cord. There is a mere derivative of chloral, bromac—chloralamide. The introduction of the antiseptic radical necessitates a much slower rate of decomposing action on the heart. It is fairly insoluble, and is therefore, more prolonged in its action. It is far safer than chloral. It is difficult to get people to drink with chloralamide, yet I know of one person who with the utmost difficulty acquired the habit after taking it without my knowledge for a year. The habit was cured without great difficulty.

Sighting a Trunk.

Old Governor Dummer left laughable stories told of him. I remember seeing him once in a state of mind usually called mean. The circumstances were as follows:

The governor, returning home from a tour to the northern part of the state, had to be sight in a hotel bar, in the flourishing and beautiful village of Newburyport, and he had to take a glass and falling over the hotel, he was sighted by a trunk, and, as much need for blouse waists made with a yoke of alternate rows of lace and insertion, the governor, as he called it, sighted a trunk. They say the fall grows are to be trimmed with fringe, but, unless very narrow variety it has not appeared as yet.

The Business Woman.

The business woman has come to the front to stay. It is a fact that she is a topic of discussion quite frequently, and it is the topic of discussion in Boston. Amoriean. I am constantly impressed with the remarkable resourcefulness and discipline of men as compared with women. A woman who takes a business in hand, I think, is more anxious to perform her duties to the very best of her ability, and she is more careful and conscientious, and will work hard to do her duties as she sees it in a business way, but in the way her employer wishes it, she does not do it quite so gently. My expression, "unmanlikely as a fellow," may be taken for a joke. Perhaps I should say that a man will take orders and obey them in a gentle, unruffled fashion, which a woman would resent to an immoderate degree. I do not mean that a man will give up his position, and, perhaps, unruled for rebellion, which a woman would resent to an immoderate degree. I do not mean that a man will give up his position

It Hangs On

It is was only hands, we might let it cling.

But it is a tough. One cold so scarcely, and before another cooks. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

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DISEASES CURED BY MIRTH.

French Physicians Tells of Cases When Laughter Is Dispelled Sickness.

Some French scientists have been busy discussing and endeavoring to dispose of the question of mirth as an agent for the cure of disease or of states of mind which favor the progress of certain diseases. At the convocation of the French scientific press, as reproduced in the Journal d'Hygiene, it appears that some very novel views were advanced on the subject of laughter as a therapeutic, and the case was rectified of Lord Lamesbrough, a victim of gout, who, on the approach of an attack began dancing, not as if from the spasms of pain, but with the lightness of joy, executing, so to speak, a jig and that might be applied to the academy. Lord Lamesbrough, according to the statement of the Frenchmen who spoke in praise of his action, was so steadfast a believer in the power of mirth as a cure for ills that at the death of the Prince of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, he requested a special audience of her majesty in order that he might explain to her the advantage of "ordering the fiddlers to time up." that her grief at the loss of her consort might be by this method assuaged and that she might wear gracious forgetfulness at a time of sore personal trial by dancing, as the French also describe it, the reel of Virginia.

Dr. Dusch Pradon-Bay, another Parisian, commended mirth as a cure for bronchial catarrh. He averred that laughter was a beneficial alveolar stimulus, giving useful shocks to the chest and it was a wise, cheap and sufficient substitute for creosote and other drugs. Unfortunately there are in every community some persons unable to avail themselves of the advantages of medication for illness, but as Dr. Dusch Pradon-Bay pointed out, there are no persons in any community so poor in means, if not in temper and fortitude, that they cannot laugh, if by laughing they can promote a cure of their ailments.

Another learned man told of an hysterical incident in which laughter had figured as a cure. When the duke of Angoulême was in service in the army of Henry IV. he was stricken with illness in the camp and his life was despaired of. The surgeon of the army corps, to whom appeal was made, recommended the medicine chest (via probably empty) laughter. He secured the co-operation of the duke's bailiff, his secretary, and the captain of the royal guards. These came to the bedside of the duke dressed in white and wearing, each of them, red lace with cock's feathers. All three were men of demure aspect; all three were between 60 and 70 years of age. Each one endeavored, in the duke's presence, to knock off the hat of one of the others, and the duke of Angoulême was so convulsed with laughter at the antics of his visitors that the fever which had beset him for more than three weeks diminished. He recovered his health; he was restored, and he resumed command of a portion of the king's army.

In cases of intermittent fever, too, according to some of the French experts, unmeasured and unceremonious mirth produced by the perusal of an almanac or joke book in a language which the patient understands will restore where medicine has failed in. An instance is had of a patient who was cured by attending a performance of "Le Mariage de Figaro," presented with much animation. In fact, the instances of recovery caused by the magical influence of mirth poured in. The nondescript of life in the cities seem to be kind to their number, whereas the medical men second loath to admit that laughter—either unbridled—with or "the gandred laugh," as it is now sometimes called—could be accepted as a cure of illness, or even as a means of relief and to convalescence.

"Laugh and grow fat," has long been a homely adage, the merit of which has not been disputed seriously even by the scientists in the fields of medicine in the mysteries of hygiene. But "laugh and grow well" is a new version of the ancient admonition, and it will require, probably, much more than the assurance of any French digest of science, however recognitated professionally and however dedicated to the medical fidelity and good cheer, to establish the principle that any serious bodily ailment may be cured radically by a simple prescription of laughter. For such a simple matter as toothache the pulp of "laughing it off" has frequently been tried without success; it is believed by everyone but the sufferer that the toothache. But there is nothing on the side of the Paris scientists—merely and originality too. Good cheer abolish toothache. Might it replace and abolish 5th-New York Run.

Matrimonial Item.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Hostetter McBride of Johnnie Fawcette.

"I'm going to call on Dandelippe to ask for the hand of his daughter."

"Which one?"

"Flat! depends upon what kind of a humor he is in. If he is in a good humor I'll propose for the youngest. If he has a cranky spell I'll propose for the oldest."

The Crookedest Stream.

The crookedest brook in America is the No Name Pond brook in Maine, beside which an electric road runs for some distance below Crowley. The Congo river is its instance in this crooked little stream. It is so crooked that feels caught there have curvature of the spine, according to a Lewiston item in Sun.

If there is only one baby, and a good many kin, it isn't necessary to hire a nurse.

If a man wants to think a thing, don't present him evidence to the contrary; prejudice is stronger than evidence.

HOMESICKNESS.

How This Strange Disease, When in Severe Form, Causes Death.

There are few of us who have never known the pangs of homesickness, and there are rather to be pitied than envied. Homesickness in mild form is a sign of a gentle mind, and indicates the possession of a love of home and country which is the characteristic of a refined and normal man.

This mild form, fortunately, is the only kind which most of us have experienced, for when the severe form takes possession of a man it is a terrible disease, causing untold misery and even death. This severe form, usually called nostalgia, has grown less common in days of easy and rapid communication, of rapid transmission of news and of a widespread knowledge of geography.

The element of ignorance of one's surroundings is a prominent cause of helplessness and despair of ever seeing home again, which in these cases by so oppressed the sufferer from nostalgia, is now reserved only in the case of the very young or the densely ignorant.

The greatest sufferers are Highlanders, Germans and Swiss mountaineers, or the Celtic Scots, and men are more apt to be overcome than women.

The victim of this extreme form of homesickness is almost always a resourceless person, one whose life is a routine of irritabilities, whose ideas are few and limited, and such as they are, based upon familiar objects and well-known associations. Whose mind a person is placed in new surroundings so that he cannot be satisfied, but there is a gnawing longing for the past, which is the more intense as a return seems impossible.

The patient, for such he really is, broods over what he has lost, rejects what is offered in place of it, and becomes apathetic and tactiturn. Sleep becomes fitful, and is disturbed by vivid dreams of home. The appetite fails, digestion grows poor, and the sufferer becomes thin and haggard. There is headache, with dullness of intellect and finally, perhaps, a condition of complete indifference to everything and everything which may end in death from a failure of the vital energy to perform their functions.

There is little to do for cases of this sort where there is no possibility of a return home, though sometimes a study of the map and of the routes by which travelers can be made, and the little hope that remains may change and the separation from the beloved spot not be fatal, may bring about a reaction to mental health, especially if the hope is based upon the sufferer's own efforts to that end.

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham from Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. H. WOOLHIER, Mills, Neb., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I ever had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. GEO. LEACH, 1009 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer with female weakness. Periods would appear two and three times in a month, and last for a week. I could scarcely stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked as badly as my friends barely know me.

"Your doctor's medicine has did my doctor much benefit from it. My drugist gave me one bottle of your little book, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

"Is Your Wife Well?"

"Is your husband very much interested in the war?" inquired the neighbor.

"Interested?" echoed young Mrs. Torkins. "I guess you'ds talked so every-ghd with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Hottentots or the Tlatchmaitl are ahead."—Washington Star.

"A Short Flight."

The damp of autumn nights and mornings stiffens up Rheumatism, and makes a sight of pain. Use St. Jacobs Oil, and then it will be easy to cure it. It is a short flight and the cure is sure.

The Week.

Heard—"Don't you realize that marriage involves a man?"

Retorted—"Oh, you! I suppose it can be just that way, but 'involves' is the word 'I've always heard."—Boston Traveler.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Tea and Coffee Drinking.

Englishmen drink five times as much tea as coffee. Americans eight times as much coffee as tea.

For long and chronic diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. A. Sutherland, Windsor, Out., Canada.

No Undertakers in Japan.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for the nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after his burial.

Wheat 82 a Bushel.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think they will get to 82 a bushel. The price, however, may go much higher than that before October. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation, fortify yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Why They Did It.

At an auction sale near Valatoi, in Russia, it has been customary for the congregation to turn in a lamb, wool and bow reverently before leaving the church. Why they did this nobody knew, except that their forefathers had done so, and had handed down the custom. In making some inquiries recently the origin of the custom was discovered, for beneath many layers of dirt and wash and paint a picture was found of the Virgin Mary, which must have stood out brilliantly on this wall five or six centuries ago.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Lighted the Sea Bottom.

At Toulon recently the bed of the sea was lighted up from a balloon attached to a tug. In the hope that a lost torpedo would be detected. The experiment was successful.

The Fields of Sport.

From the fields of sport we go to bed and get up full of pains and aches. The next night, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, we are soothed to sleep and get up cured.

We shouldn't feel bored a great deal oftener than we do if we were not accompanied by ourselves.—Puck.

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Pad Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, vitalizes and invigorates, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills are all liver ills. 25 cents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

What's the Matter with KANSAS?

Kansas Owns (in round numbers) 20,000,000 acres of the best farming lands on earth, and 2,000,000 acres of the best grazing lands. Raises every year 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 bushels of oats, 3,000,000 tons of hay, 1,000,000 tons of alfalfa, 1,000,000 tons of Kafir-corn and Milo Maize, 1,000,000 tons of Jerusalem corn, 1,000,000 tons of sorghum, 1,000,000 tons of millet, 1,000,000 tons of flax, 1,000,000 tons of potatoes, 1,000,000 tons of apples, 1,000,000 tons of peaches, 1,000,000 tons of pears, 1,000,000 tons of plums, 1,000,000 tons of cherries, 1,000,000 tons of grapes, 1,000,000 tons of strawberries, 1,000,000 tons of other fruits, 1,000,000 tons of other vegetables, 1,000,000 tons of other grasses, 1,000,000 tons of other forage crops, 1,000,000 tons of other farm products, 1,000,000 tons of other products, 1,000,000 tons of other products, 1,000,000 tons of other

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD
—DAILY & WEEKLY.—
Entered at the Postoffice in Negaunee, Mich., as second-class matter.
Friday, November 18, 1898.

Going and Coming of People.

PERSONAL PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. A. Beyer, of Marquette, was in town Saturday visiting her parents and friends.

Thomas Rogers left here Saturday for Mercur, Utah, where he is promised work in a gold mine superintended by Frank Pellier.

Albert Hoole accompanied the Houghton foot ball team to Ishpeming Saturday and took occasion to visit his parents here until Sunday afternoon.

John Harris, who conducted the Hoeksland house in this city for several years, up to the time of the disastrous fire of the spring of 1894, at which time he was burned out and left for Barton county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm with his hard-earned money and has since labored diligently with the aid of the wife and son John to earn an honest living, has, we regretted, lost his home through crop failures and heavy mortgages, and is now living in Great Bend in very poor circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are about 70 years of age. Their son John is still with them, however, and will provide for them as best he can.

Jacob Arens and wife left here Monday for Mt. Pleasant to locate on a farm in that vicinity.

Jim Pillon, who teaches school at Winthrop location, visited friends in town Sunday.

Miss Mary Dougherty, of Montana, arrived in town Monday afternoon on a visit to her friend Grace Kline.

Gordon Murray, of Metropolitan, paid a visit to his mother and children here early in the week.

Mrs. Kline arrived home from her extended visit in Wisconsin Monday morning.

John Ward and wife, of Kenosha, spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends and relatives in town.

Alice Murray, of Lake Linden, arrived here Monday on a visit with relatives.

Nettie Wagner and Jessie McDonald, of Marquette, were the guests of Mrs. Jackson Sunday.

Mrs. William Farm will leave here next Monday to join her husband in Bessemer, where Mr. Farm is now employed in one of the mines there.

Jack Murray, formerly of this city, is now employed in running a steam shovel on the new railroad being built between Kenosha and Republic.

Miss Clara Strauss, who has been on an extended visit with Mrs. John Symons at Calumet, returned home Saturday.

Sheriff Carlson was a Negaunee visitor Monday.

Frank E. Olsen and wife of Marquette, spent Sunday in town visiting relatives and friends.

There is a marked improvement in the condition of John Hanch who has been lying dangerously ill at Palmer, and his complete recovery is looked for.

Mrs. Samuel Mitchell and daughter Bertha left Monday night on a visit to Chicago and other points.

Harry Paull and his sister, Mrs. Thomas Trathen, left here Tuesday evening for Grove City, Pa., their old home. Mrs. Trathen will visit at the homestead for several days, while Harry will proceed to Allegheny where he expects to be employed in the future.

Edward Ellison, who has been head carpenter for A. Lindquist, left here Wednesday evening for Chicago, where he will remain for a few weeks and then proceed to his old home in Sweden with the intention of bringing his parents to this country to live.

A. Boulsom transacted business in Ishpeming Tuesday morning.

Mrs. T. G. Atkinson was up Sunday from Marquette on a visit to her mother Mrs. James F. Foley, where she found entirely recovered her parent Illness.

Miss Jessie McMenn, assistant P. M. at Bessemer, is in town visiting her cousin, Miss Minnie Nesbit. She arrived here Monday.

Congressman Sheldon was in town Monday afternoon calling upon constituents. He stated that going to Congress came rather high but then "it cost him no more than it cost some people to stay at home."

S. S. Mitchell left here Monday on a short visit to Detroit.

NEW YORK LIFE
By many (The New York Life Great Safe American Family Guardian). This new priority is a great surprise on account of its unique promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in most or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by druggists in 50c. bottles. Sure remedies by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers. Sold by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue, Druggist, Negaunee.

WAR. WAR.
Slaughter. Slaughter.
It Is PRICES
—We mean that has been slaughtered and at—
M. E. JOYCE'S STORE.
Where people are now rushing for those bright new goods which are being sold in chattel mortgage regardless of cost on these values in order to raise money quickly. They are without doubt the greatest bargains ever in
NEGAUNEE!
the dress off up and went off, with such a look as I never saw on a man's face before, and never want to see again. He didn't say anything to myself and I noticed he never looked at Williams again.
Now you all could come of it, and didn't know how I always stop at, but if Jim Williams had known the dangerous hard drawn on himself, I think he would have jumped overboard.
"Well, I guess I'm talkin' too much. Some laundry here, will soon leave on a visit to his old home in China. His brother will have charge of his business during his absence. Sing Yan, who opened the first Chinese laundry in this city years ago, and who accumulated quite a sum of money while here, is now located at Madison, Wis., and enjoying a good business.
Miss Rose Mack, who has been visiting the past week with friends in Marquette, is expected home this afternoon.
Miss Mary Jennings arrived home last Friday morning from Diamond City, Montana, where she has been for something over a year.
Bert Spear expects to leave in a day or two for California where he hopes to better his financial condition.
Mrs. R. C. Morse received letters from her husband from Honolulu, en route with his battalion of the 23d Infantry for Manila, by steamer Senator. Major G. A. Goodale is command, Lieut. Morse, is acting Captain and Commissary of the expedition. The ship's company was in good health.—St. Ignace Republican.
Hon. Stanley Turner, ex-Auditor General and one of the leading men of the state, was in town a few hours Tuesday afternoon and left for the Copper District by the evening train with a view of posting himself upon the value of stocks. He returned to Detroit by the train yesterday afternoon.
Superintendent of Public Instruction Jason E. Hammond, was in town briefly Wednesday morning en route to Ewing from Lansing.
Alvin Grover, who has been connected with the insurance bureau for some time past, left for Cleveland, O., Wednesday afternoon where he goes to accept a position as private secretary and bookkeeper with W. E. Saunders as a lucrative salary.
Mrs. M. C. Quinn of Champion, was calling upon friends in town yesterday afternoon.
Rev. Father Langner has been in Milwaukee the past day or two consulting the celebrated oculist, Dr. Snyder, and is expected home to-day.
Joseph Mosder, Anti Kinter and Aust Tourville left here Wednesday for the Copper country.
Rev. Isaac Wilmot left here early in the week on a visit to Detroit.
Miss Mary McDougall, one of the local school teachers, in charge of the Rolling Mill school up to a few weeks ago, is very low with consumption and her death is expected at any time.
T. M. Wells was at Gwinn yesterday.
E. V. Raymond and family have again taken up their residence in a city having removed here on Saturday of last week.
John Hansen left for Ishland last night, his brother having been injured on the railroad yesterday.
Mrs. Anthony Pschoder arrived here by the early train this morning from Duluth.
Miss Kitty Quinn has been confined to her room for the past two days with a severe cold.
Joseph Ikkala, the Pin soldier, was taken to the Ishpeming hospital Wednesday suffering with an attack of fever.
M. C. Quinn was down from Champion last night.

THE BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN
Will be launched in San Francisco, Saturday, November 26th. The official train carrying State Officials and the Christening Party will stops from one minute, Sunday and Monday, at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depots. Stops will be made at St. Paul, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Observation Cars for the exclusive use of the party for the entire trip, under the direction of Mr. Ben Campbell, General Manager of The American Tourist Association. A limited number of tickets at reduced rates covering all expenses will be sold; they include Railway and Sleeping Car fares, meals in Dining Cars, Hacks, Carriages, etc. For details apply to the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R., or address The American Tourist Association, 1216 Monadnock Block, Chicago. 565

—Guitars, mandolins, banjos and violins on monthly payments at Fohrman's music store.

From New Zealand.

Hampton, New Zealand, Nov. 28, '96.
I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and have no value from the use of it in my own household. It is my pleasure to take that we love to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.
E. J. Scantlebury.
For sale by Negaunee Pharmacy, Kirkwood & O'Donoghue.

Rocky Mountain Tea laxative, never nauseates or upsets the stomach. Cleans and purifies the whole system. 35 cents. J. M. Peniston & Co.

Dr. Sheridan's Cold Cure.
May be worth 15 per more than $100 if you have a child who sells bedding from inconvenience of water during sleep. Cold and young alike. It arrests the troubles at once. $1. Sold by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue, Negaunee, Mich.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are many cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. Werner Nikander.

FERTILE FARMING LANDS
FOR SALE AT NOM PRICES,
And Thousands of Acres of Government Land Open for Entry Free of Charge.
Large Areas of Highly Productive Agricultural Lands
In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan along the
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY.
NOW OPEN for OCCUPANCY
OVER 500,000 ACRES
of Cedar, Hardwood, Spruce, Tamarack, Cedar, Pine and Hardwood Timber Lands, Lumbering Operations Have Ceased, Lands Are Now Being Cleared and Prepared for Cultivation. Climate and Soil Equal to Any Other Section of Northern Michigan. Lands Are Well Watered and Have Good Roads. Ten Years Time Given Purchasers. Lands Are Not Mineral Lands and Are Not Mineral Lands. Lands Are Not Mineral Lands. Lands Are Not Mineral Lands. Lands

Friday, November 18, 1898.

Diaries have stolen our labels, style of punching out on the side, that "Our" tag is just like Dingy Mountain Tea. They should rule your health for little added profit. Advertisement.

J. M. PINKITS & CO.

—Organs sold on monthly payments at Fuhrman's music store.

—Come and look over our line of books before buying elsewhere. Prices will surprise you. M. C. Gaither.

REPUBLIC.

Conductor John Strobel shipped a handsome pair of 100 bucks to Negaunee Wednesday.

Patrons of the Republic schools are congratulating themselves on the succeeding good fortune of the board in securing Prof. Walker as superintendent. Everything pertaining to the system moves along so smoothly as could be desired and indicates that the steps of advancement will be certain. The principal, who created a favorable impression at the start, grows in public favor as his acquaintance becomes more complete.

The Republic Store Company is displaying an elegant stock of fall and winter goods and adding some astonishingly low prices.

More beautiful days than were Tuesday and Wednesday have rarely dawned upon Republic—Wednesday especially being ideal in its conditions.

Business with our dealers has been good during the week—more than ordinarily so, and the better feeling is noticeable at every turn.

The Detroit Tribune of Monday contains the following account of the tragic death of the unfortunate Pitt girl taken from this place a short time since:

Word came to the town about a mile north of Gwinn yesterday morning of a fatal accident on the Republic railroad, which branched off from the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern at Gwinn and ran to the Republic mine, a distance of five miles. It seems that a young lady, Miss Pitt, employed at the Republic boarding house, left the village early in the morning for the mine, and as she did not return to the village at the usual time in the evening a search was made for her, and she was found by the side of the track, a mile and a half from the village, with her head and shoulders crushed in, and a large gash in her side, showing that she had been struck by the locomotive. The conductor was immediately arrested, and the train was taken back to Gwinn, and an inquest was held, at which it was found that a further search for the unknown man, or hobo, who was seen in the woods near the place of the accident, was necessary before a verdict could be rendered. The young lady was about 20 years of age, and was the daughter of a prominent family in the village. It is stated that she had been in the United States less than a year, and that she came from Ireland. The remains were taken to the village, and the person expected became a public charge, who had been in this county a short time, and who had been employed at the Republic boarding house, was the woman named in this century—an unknown quantity. Only a few days before, at a meeting of a Republican club, Congressman Stephenson, who was present, had said that Hanna, Bliss, Alger, Gorham, Boutelle, Stephenson, Hale, Lodge, Platt, Foraker, Allison, Dolliver and others had never in the case of Canadian treaty, Cuban treaty, Hawaiian treaty, or Nicaragua canal treaty, been in favor of any of our citizens. Monday Congressman Williams was assailed in the Republican newspapers of Michigan, by Stephenson, Gorham, Alger, Bliss, Hale, Platt, Foraker, Allison, Dolliver, and others, and in the case of Canadian treaty, Cuban treaty, Hawaiian treaty, or Nicaragua canal treaty, the Republicans in Congress, at our citizens,

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

BY GILBERT & FLYNN.

NEGAUNEE, - - - MICHIGAN

The latest press observations in Europe evidently are intended to be sarcastic.

It was cruel in Blanco to refuse ad mittance at Havana to food supplies. They were intended for the insurgents.

We doubt whether young Mr. Aguilar, aide really could do better than to cast in his gold collar and quit the grass.

From the way people talk about the approaching Cuban war, one would suppose that blessing had been a long ago up to August, 1898.

Dewey's autograph shows no writing as awful hand, but there's no difficulty in reading the history he's written for all that.

Of course it is unreasonable to expect Dewey to come home before the revolutionary crane has exhausted its force on Hobson and Schley.

Columbus did a great deal; but it was reserved for Spanish to make the discoveries concerning this hemisphere that were most important to Spain.

Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of $10,000 to the sick American soldiers is a kindly gesture, even if it does have the limelight down a long vista of advertisements.

Considering the attack on the transits at Manila by the Spanish, the Spaniards in blue must have felt that they had gone west to blow up with the enemy.

This late trouble having the effect of drawing North and South closer together, is naturally going to make it harder for anything to come between them.

If it is true that the Cubans have developed a great fondness for baked beans they are furnishing strong proof of their fitness for an independent form of government.

According to the Boston Herald: "A white house sat down on his third legged stool to move while a promiscuous crowd of colored men and women was passing." Probably looking for that third legged stool.

An English court recently decided that "betting on a horse race is not a game of chance." That judge evidently had tried his luck in plotting out a winner and had arrived at his decision on an unpleasant experience.

The women of a neighboring State are calling in a memorial to congress a word "obey" stricken from the marriage service. There seems to be no objection to that; the average wife apparently doesn't know what the word means anyway.

Greece is said to have ordered ten thousand mules this year. The increase must be sure to be more profitable than her purchase of guns last year. This mule behind the plow is an important personage in times of peace, and Greece may well pray to be delivered from another war crane.

What is indisputable about forests is that they conserve the moisture which does fall upon the ground and prolong the flow in the springs and streams. A rainfall severe on a bare country and the water rushes off in torrents, to fatten a few farmers and lash the shade of trees into the action of their roots hold the moisture as in a sponge, permitting it to percolate slowly into the springs for weeks and months thereafter.

The close intermingling of ways of peaceful and ways of war in modern China, where two rival allies powers have been disputing, each over the right of its other to construct railroads and develop the resources of the country, at an expenditure is based on the knowledge that such extension of the application of civilization is a means of political control and a source of advantage to itself. Civilization paves the way for exploitation for war, and so is not for the sake of the blessings of war that is the peaceful side of modern civilization.

When Herbert Spencer two years ago promulgated his theory that the world had made a great mistake in generally adopting the decimal system, in preferring to vulgar and weights and measures and endeavored to substitute for them that a duodecimal system, reckoning by twelves, would be more simple, people just laughed and went their way. They felt that while philosophers might multiply and divide by twelve easily enough certain folk could manage to move easily with ten. Prof. Reginald Smith Epsom is not likely to revive any better treatment. The professor was the world made the helpless and better if the decimal system had never been invented, and thinks we ought to return to eights. The next step would probably say seven is the proper figure, that having for combination has regarded as the luckiest number. Meanwhile the decimal system goes on winning converts.

English writers are complaining of American heads as their predecessors wrote sinner to themselves in the number of inventors plays and American actors at the London theatres. A bit of pride japanese in the form complaint, for the Americans receive theirs or pay than their British rivals. Considering the large number of English and Continental actors who reap such harvest in America, the account seems to be well balanced, but this popularity of American dramas in England is noteworthy in a way, for time was when anything American would have had a rough reception.

If the crazed brain of anarchy can build a motive for the assassination of rulers, the motive is probably the desire to "strike terror to the social traffic." That has been assumed to be the motive, but it is more in believe it than in sheer moral depravity. But if that is the motive it grows out of a misapprehension of society's great subject-matter. When has the assassination of a ruler really terrorized society as the assassination of Lincoln did? Is we it terrorized—so that it would have any radical change in its conditions or its laws or its way of doing things? In most times, even the attack of that kind serves to draw society closer together, and renders it more active and conservative. Society pity for a throne. They want progress, but are cautious about revolution. They are shocked by such excesses as the murder of the Empress of Austria like the attempts on the lives of Nicholas and of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, by a gentle girl who probably never harmed a human being in her life. They shudder at such wolfish ingratitude and give their sympathy and support to the Czarist government. Mr. Crapsey in his sermon last Sunday said that he is now engaged with the engineering force of the Brooklyn Bridge Railway.

But Roads Are Costliest.

When once the fact gets firmly established in the minds of the farmers of the United States that it is more expensive to carry a mile of roads than it makes and keep in condition good roads in the state of New York, there will be question and an end of road building. It will begin where it ought to, at the south, prosperity and comfort, and benefit the country at large as much as it will the farmer. Mr. Crapsey has said the advance of the steam locomotive.

Let those engaged in agitation study and digest the figures taken recently read by the superintendent of roads in New York, and the figures show that it costs half as much to haul a given tonnage over a mile of good roads in land $1 500 miles on the railroads. The superior figures are that the road system is a system of economy. It is recognized by all who have given proper logistication. Its advantages that in the state to follow all other states. The population wonder how they could have been so shortsighted as to have put off a useful reform so long.—Detroit Free Press.

NORWAY'S QUAINT VEHICLES.

Fashioned for One or Two Passengers and Very Light Indeed.

As every tourist is aware, a carioler is a small conveyance for one or two whose for one passenger, says the Chicago Times-Herald. It is shaped like a shell and slowly padded and the tracks are generally with the first seating in front always at the sides, unless it is a lady's hearse; and the seat is for one or dispose of them elsewhere on the transoceanic or the continent. The driver sits behind on a box, used for sweeping away small packages inside and for carrying the mail or parcels.

A sculkjaerre is intended for two people. Their seats are back to back and again the driver sits behind. Very little room is given to the baggage, and there is no assurance for any girl, no matter how talented or beautiful she may be, that if she sits on one of these she may not be the other. The old fashioned girl, then, can perceive that there is a chance for her and security for a chance of a better and pleasanter seat. There is a feeling of helpless not see and security in the sculkjaerre

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Fortunes of the Rebellion Made Experimenting Balloons.

THE veterans of the two old armies, and those who were students of history, will remember that the summer of 1862, when Mc-Clellan was at Harrison's Landing, fifty and fifty miles away, Jackson was sent into the Shenandoah Valley with a view to threatening Washington and preventing the sending of McDowell and his large corps to join McClellan. The plan worked to perfection. McDowell, who had made a day's journey toward McClellan, expecting to join him, was halted and started for the valley, getting as far as Thoroughfare Gap, when word came that Jackson had accomplished his object and gone away. McDowell was ordered back to Fredericksburg. McClellan had worked his way up close to Richmond. The men were daily expecting that he would capture the city. Suddenly every soldier heard was filled with gloom. McClellan was falling back. He had delayed too long. Jackson sent "foot cavalry" had hurried from the valley to join Lee in a most aggressive movement against the Army of the Potomac, and as a consequence it was not anything short of a miracle that McClellan had not been overwhelmed to the very gates of Richmond. Great battles were fought and thousands of lives lost, but McClellan victory was won. It could not have been won but for the great energy and generalship of Stonewall Jackson, who could not have joined McClellan back from Richmond; Lee knew Jackson could not have been vested McClellan from taking Richmond in 1862.

After a brief rest Jackson's corps was directed to check the onward march of Pope's Army of Virginia, who had recently been placed in command of the Army of Virginia. On the 9th of August it was a portion of Jackson's corps that met and defeated Banks at Cedar Mountain. It was Jackson's corps that showed so bold a front and threwed Pope stopped advancing and for a time rested in the vicinity of Pope, and a little later began his memorable retreat which continued until the memorable battle of Bull Run. It was Jackson who, without the knowledge of the Union army, crossed the Rappahannock River and hurried around Pope's immense detachment, whose the government had received million dollars' worth of supplies, clothing, shirts and attitude, supplied himself with all he can could put into their knapsacks, burned the rest and started back to form a junction with Lee's army. No portion of the Confederate army proved so active and skillful in the management as Jackson's in the second battle of Bull Run, and I quite agreed with the "Cross" Army, when he said that if there had been no Stonewall Jackson there and his "foot cavalry" General Lee and not General Pope would have been defeated on that occasion.

After the capture of Harper's Ferry with its 11,000 "Yankees," Jackson hurried to Antietam where he reached at an opportune moment—at a time when he was absolutely needed to save your Confederate root. That battle which began at sunrise and ended after sunset, would almost certainly have ended by the middle of the afternoon in a crushing defeat to the Union army but for Stonewall Jackson. As it was, General Lee was enabled to retire the Potomac without the loss of a gun, a wagon or a horse.

One of the most skillful moves of the war was that of General Hooker's withdrawal for the battle of Chancellorsville. In that place, great and celebrated, seemed to come to an end on the Union side. Twice Lee had gone thrashing, but little advantage gained on either side; Lee and Jackson joined over the situation. Jackson proposed to make his corps around the Army of the Potomac and surprise its right flank. Late in the afternoon Stonewall Jackson's corps, with astonishing impunity, pointed upon Hooker's right and rear. It was a lovely evening, the disaster to the right of the army was the direct cause of the defeat and hurried retreat of Hooker's army to its old camps on Stafford Heights and up and down the Rappahannock River.

This was the last of the great general campaigns. That night himself and staff were admitted to the honor of one of his rudiments for the energy fired upon and specially wounded. When Jackson died Lee lost his right arm. He never won a battle after that.—J. A. Walrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

From Back to Camp.

As some of the prisoners captured from Johnson's Virginia Army were hurrying, when on their way to Libby prison, to Washington, observing a lady or good-looking foreigner among the amazed spectators, they go to him, with "What are you down here fighting for you are no Yankee." "No, sir," said the soldier, hanging his head. "Why, then, do you come to fight us," continued, "if you have no sympathy with the Yankees?" "Well, sir," said the prisoner, "I will tell you. I am a foreigner. I landed in New York not more than a month ago. I got drunk and the first thing I know I found myself in the army. This showed me up did not save him from entering the portals of the rebel prison house.

Made Tenders for Rebels.

In August, 1862, the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. Pope confronted each other on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia. Gen. Lee had determined to attack Pope, and succeeded a plan so brilliant as it was daring. He proposed to leave one half of his army under Longstreet, in front of Pope, and throw the other half, under Jackson, by a circuitous march to a point twenty-one miles easterly in the rear of Pope's line of battle, and exactly between him and Washington. On Aug. 26, 1862, Lee had his arrangements all made for the movement, with Hunt's corps of Hunt's division, and Reynolds' division of Pennsylvania reserves, about the elevation of a little two days before Pope's army was increased to seventy thousand by the arrival of the corps of Fitz John Porter and Franklin. When the disparity of numbers of the contending parties is considered, Lee's strategy would be pronounced dangerous by any military authority.

In pursuance of his plan, and in furtherance of the operation a day or two before Jackson started, Lee determined to throw the cavalry, under Stuart, twelve miles in Pope's rear, at Catlett's Station, a point on the railroad connecting Pope with his capital. At this place were encamped the reserve, hospital and ammunition trains of Pope's army. There, too, were his headquarters and tents, with his personal escort. Stuart captured a number of officers and men, a large sum of money in greenbacks in one of the tents, despatches and letters from the Republican voter home, turnouts, and the night was so dark and stormy that it was impossible for the rebels to escape the rallesed to any great extent, so I burn the railroad bridges or the arrest of wagons before him, and all ended with the cutting of the telegraph wires, would have accomplished the object.

My command was in advance on this terrible night, I was riding beside the lieutenant commanding the platoon which formed the advanced guard, when suddenly saw, between the flashes of lightning, a man run across the road. Under the influence of the spur, my horse in a single bound, reached the man, and under the influence of a pistol held to his breast, he told me that he was a scout, and gave me the pass-word with his knapsacker tents, which he said were pitched in a clump of trees close by. I made him get up in front of me of the lieutenant commanding the platoon, and I detached from the leading regiment, to the tents in the grove.

On reaching the spot, I quickly surrounded the Federal headquarters, and we came upon a tent, in which we found, and with one of my men ensconced, it. It was small, but filled with a large number of papers showing where some one had been recently visiting. There were also two glasses of cognac and a pipe.

A few days thereafter I captured a scout of the Federal Signal Corps, under Major Thomas Hite of the regiment as my guide, I was ordered to take the scout to West Point. One of the officers, who had just arrived from Washington, and was about to return, was about to that city, and, seeing a crowd around the public hacks, and the commissioner, joined the group and found a boy selling a lot of "Confederate Envelopes" at Catlett's Station a few days before. The trader said that he had Lewis Marshall, the latter being an officer in the cavalry of Pope, and a brother Gen. Lee, were in one of the tents that night, and that he had sold them a lot of envelopes to carry the unfortunate papers, and in view of that fact, as well as the unfortunate circumstance of that, he proposed to Marshall that they should take a detail, "the whole company," continued the major, "began with a glass of cognac with a proper amount of water, to which a liberal allowance of whisky was added. I was just raising the toddy from one glass to the other, thinking how some one standing would be improved by swallowing it, when I heard the noise of horses' hoofs and the discharge of one or two carbine shots. I quickly put the glasses down, saying, 'I believe that some of the boys' (I rebel cavalry,)" and the major continued, "I was just passed and after looking around, I found myself in the hands of the rebels. I do not know whether I drank that toddy or not. The rebels were so quick that Marshall and I lifted the tents in the grove and found that the toddy really yonder, and remained there shivering in the drenching rain, until the rebels came to the end of it.

It only remains to say that Chief and Marshall did not drink the toddy, and that, but that they rapidly disappeared in the direction of Washington, they would have been captured by the rebels.

Dare Little Child.

Dee Little Brother down in the parlor. Sis'll be here as soon as she can get through with her work in the kitchen with the pounder rag.

Mr. Sissyeffing. And what did she say when you told her I was here?

Dee. She said she was sorry she hadn't known the window come down so I can hop through Mamma's room. Miss was gaily to be a unlucky were her.—Cleveland Leader.

It Looked suspicious.

Mrs. Higgs. I'm afraid my husband is planning something mischief.

Mrs. Biggs. What reason have you for thinking so?

Mrs. Higgs. He's anxiety to have me go to the seashore for a month.

Mrs. Biggs. And are you going?

Mrs. Higgs. Am I going? Not in a thousand years!

Knew What He Wanted.

Irate Parent. Tell that young Bob Leigh that he must come his wife here. I forbid him the house.

Daughter. But, papa, he doesn't come the house; it's me that he's after.

GET OUT THE VOTERS

APATHETIC REPUBLICANS MUST BE AROUSED.

The Situation Makes It Imperative that Every Republican Should be Vitally Interested in the Congressional Election This Fall.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business"—a saying as true as it is trite—is nowhere better exemplified than in the attitude of the average citizen toward his duties as an elector. He busy in the American system, and so apt to take it for granted that the elections will take care of themselves, that even in Presidential years entirely necessary precautions be taken by political managers for "getting out the party vote." This condition is so seriously aggravated in non-Presidential elections, when orators are reserved, and the issues are more abstract and personalities are more engrossing, when election days are not abundant and when brass bands and mass meetings are less in evidence as incentives of enthusiasm, that the success of the Republican party is many localities is actually jeopardized.

Year after year the result of these latter periods, notwithstanding that the admitted facts of the triumph of sound money, the increased prosperity, and the successful prosecution of a popular war, all point according to an easy Republican year. This very confidence, which falls to the Republican voter from a feeling of spiritualistic security, is one of the most dangerous elements of disaster. It has already become apparent in the Southwestern districts. Tennessee and Maine are both situated Republican fences—though not equally so—and have recently demonstrated, through showing precisely complete Democratic victories, that nothing is falling off in Republican majorities which formerly have made the party so safe in those states. We do not propose to inquire why the American voter does not continue to exercise the same unanimous individual responsibility in this country. The fact is undeniable and deplorable. It is plain that the apathy of sentiment of the whole country is responsible for the disastrous results of the Republican party as they relate to financial and commercial legislation, to the conduct of foreign affairs, to the enactment of tariff laws, and to the movement toward territorial expansion. It is plain that the only way forward steps already taken if the continuance of the same policies is to be retained, is to get out the vote of the Republican party. It is true that the Democrats are not in sympathy with Spain and some of her late robbery in the course of Pope, and a member of the Senate. It is equally clear that the Democrats are not in sympathy with the policies affecting remote islands and their government must at first be a matter of experimental, and that, in the most complete problems not to be solved by a single, the attempt to accomplish which can be crowded into a short and comparatively new session.

The broader and more permanent work of solving the relations of the United States Government toward Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and establishing a form of government for each of these islands as the exigencies of the situation demand, must rule, are forming a group of delicate problems, which will be the most broad work and the most intelligent statesmanship that has been given the membership of which will be chosen from the Fifty-fifth Congress.

As to Cuba, and the Philippines in particular, the action which may be taken in the present session of Congress nothing more definite than to point out a policy which will be, in the opinion of the ablest and disinterested, and which of this effect the Democratic majority, whatever. That some Congress must take up the matter of reorganizing the civil government of the Philippines, and that it must be done by the Congress of the United States, is a first-class proposition. The Philippines are most emphatically a new system for the organization of a dependent people, which, if it has been discredited by the trend of events, the Congress must take up the force of power-footing instinctly available for their work, and free from all taint of politics. The Fifty-sixth Congress will be a very short one, and the taxation made necessary by war, like operations to a condition of peace, will be the most important work of the Congress. The Congress must take up the question of expanding the gain trade, and to the collection of revenues in newly acquired territories. The Fifty-sixth Congress will be charged with the duty of finally eliminating the peril with which the country has been threatened from the twin evils of free silver inflation and repudiation, and making provision for a sound and adequate currency system consistent with our advanced position among the powers of the world.

We repeat, by way of emphasis, that the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will have charge of these and other important legislation, will be elected this fall. Now imperative, then, is it that every Republican should be vitally interested in those elections and alert and eager to exercise his privilege of casting a ballot to the end that the Fifty-sixth Congress may be composed by Republicans representing the best intelligence and patriotism of the country and the policies which are the best inspirations of his party.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Facts of Importance.

The Democratic leaders have discovered long and loudly on the folly and worse than folly of our putting a protective tariff on a class of goods of importance of any kind. They considered it folly for us to hope to build up industrial ventures even in the American market. They considered little short of criminal to enhance the cost of steel products to the American consumers as they were so sure it would. Yet to-day steel rails are selling for less than one quarter of their price only twenty years ago, and we are not only supplying our home consumers with steel rails, but we are shipping steel rails to Great Britain and her colonies down almost at the doors of British steel producers. A dispatch from London, under date of Sept. 12, to the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Steel rails are being shipped from that port (Great Britain), and that a large number of tons of steel rails shipped from Boston are to be used within a mile of the works of the great Carnegie Company, the phenomena of the steel rail manufacturers in Britain.

A dispatch from Chicago, under the date of Sept. 16, states that the Illinois Steel and Iron Company of that city had closed a contract for the delivery of 2,500 tons of steel plates at Newcastle, England, to be used in the construction of its British steamships, by one of the largest shipbuilding firms of that point." In further confirmation the dispatch that this contract was awarded "in competition with the largest English and German steel firms. The further information is given that the Illinois Steel Company had just completed a contract for 5,000 tons of steel plates at Glasgow, Scotland

Overcomes evil with good. Overcomes your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Werner Ritzinger. *

—For a strictly stylish cloak, at a very low price, go to M. C. Quinn's.

TERSE TALES OF THE CITY.

EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING.

—Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving day.

—Twelve hunters were killed in the Upper Peninsula last year during the deer season.

—The Escanaba Street Railway company has discontinued operating its line for the winter.

—Peter Abe has moved his confectionery store from the Corbett building to the room formerly occupied by him next east of John Shea's store.

—The soldiers of company L will be mustered out on the 23d inst.—next Tuesday.

—A total eclipse of the moon will occur December 26th. The eclipse will begin at 5:37 and end at 7:38 o'clock in the morning.

—It appears that those hunters who stay near home have been more successful than those who have crossed miles away. Last Friday night John Trinks, Olaf Karkela and another gentleman returned from a couple of days' hunt near Palmer and brought in a deer each. Olaf Karkela captured an antlerless buck, and John Trinks killed a large buck weighing 215 pounds.

—A fine pencil drawing of "Lions in the Desert" executed by D. J. Taylor, of this city, has been on exhibition in Kirkwood & O'Donoghue's show window for the past few days.

—The county board of supervisors will hold a regular meeting in Marquette next Wednesday—23d inst.

—The merchants will soon be bidding for your holiday trade. Keep your eye on those who advertise, they always have something to offer.

—The score in the Houghton-Ishpeming foot ball game Saturday resulted in a score of 17 to 5 in favor of the latter.

—The season for shooting partridges closed Tuesday.

—The Copper Country Daily News was six years old last week and still thriving. Fred MacKenzie, its editor and publisher, has proven himself progressive and enterprising and the copper country people should record with all the support possible. It is a good, clean paper, worthy of their support.

—In about a month's time Santa Claus will be with us. Now be good, children.

—D. F. Foley returned Tuesday morning from Wyoming, where he had been on a visit of two months with his old friend, Al. A. Hammond, formerly of this city. Dave did considerable hunting while away, and while he succeeded in bringing down many coyotes and antelope, he was unsuccessful in his hunting for big game, elk and grizzlies. He says that when he left Wyoming Mr. Hammond was stumping the portion of the state for the Republican party.—Ironwood News.

—Sixty-six was the number of deer Homans issued by Recorder Johnson this season, which is fifteen more than last season.

—Carl Palm, the tailor, is again established in his old quarters in Gold street, near the Central track.

—A woman living in the east part of town whose husband is in the habit of coming home late at night decided to cure him of the pernicious habit with fright, so the other night she arranged herself in a frightful make-up with horns and heads as prominent features, and when the heavy husband entered the room prepared herself before him and in a deep sepulchral tone said "S-i-t, I-am t-he d-e-v-i-l." "Sir, sat down!" said the husband, "I-t-s-e-l-a-n-d! old boy, I'm, his, your brother-in-law. M-M-arried your sister."

—More people read the advertisements than you think, and if you have something to offer don't be afraid to spend a few dollars in printer's ink; as it will pay you. Look over the local dailies and see who are the successful business men. By personal acquaintance is needed, as the column of the paper tell the story.

—Constipation prevents the body from yielding itself of waste matter. Dr. Willis Lewis Berry Bloom will remove the trouble and cure Rush Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated. Don't grips or cause nausea. Werner Ritzinger.

Residence Lot For Sale.

A choice Residence Lot for sale Cheap for Cash. One half acre lot on north side of Main street, Negaunee. Apply to

ELDERIDGE BARADE.
2-1m Negaunee, Mich.

Take Rocky Mountain Tea. Use it exterminate poison. Feel it revitalize your blood and nerves and bring back that happy, joyous feeling of boyhood days. J. M. PERSONS & CO.

—William McVicar, formerly of this city, now of Hancock, has formed a copartnership with E. W. Hoonsel and purchased the tin business of A. B. Scott, at Houghton and will put in a stock of general groceries. The title of the new firm will be the Houghton Cash Grocery Co.

—F. C. Chamberlain's majority in the district in 1896, divided as follows: Gogebic 588, Ontonagon 180 Keweenaw 181. An exceedingly creditable showing for a candidate who has been in bed for three months.—Ironwood News Herald.

—The employes about the Union depot have been instructed to drive away the kids who congregate about the depot at train time and will assume a few arrests to be made if the boys don't heed their warning. This is as it should be.

—Omer Field will erect a brick block on his property in Iron street early in the spring.

—According to the School Journal, Michigan has 701,864 children of school age, taught by about 16,000 teachers and 82,000 books were added to the district libraries of the state last year through the efforts of the commissioner of the counties and the superintendent of public instruction.

—A new orchestra of three pieces has been organized in this city with D. C. Woodworth as violinist, Clifford Woods, cornetist; Miss H. Anderson, pianist. Their initial appearance was at the farewell party last Friday night and the music was said to be very good indeed. Mr. Woodworth is the leader who says that the orchestra is just the proper thing for small parties.

—Now that the war with Spain is over, wouldn't it be a good idea to take down the flags floating in public and private buildings of one city? Between enthusiasm and wind there is scarcely anything left of the most of them and all one can see floating in the breeze is a few shreds of Old Glory.

—The schools are closed to-day and Negaunee's handsome schoolmarms are attending the teacher's institute at Marquette.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—The Fairbanks opening dancing party at Lyn's hall failed to materialize on Monday night owing to the fact that college man Mr. Fairbanks and the music, there was not a half dozen present. The Professor has a great big slab at his store and says he will measure the feet of the whole sweetness opening dancing party to him.

—Thus far this year there have been thirty-five new mining companies organized in Michigan, while five older companies have renewed their corporate existence for terms of fifty years and increased their capital stock. This record has never been approached in previous years. The total franchises issued by Secretary Jennison for the last month were $2,000,70 and the aggregate for the first ten months of the year is $11,796.

—The employes of the Negaunee & Ishpeming Street Railway & Electric company received their money on Tuesday.

—The farewell party given in Harry Paull last Friday night by some thirty-five or forty of his lady and gentleman friends, was indeed a most enjoyable affair and from a social standpoint was the most pleasantest of any party held this city. The esteem in which Harry was held by his friends was shown by the manner in which a handsome present pin about midnight. The presentation speech was made by Miss Mary Carley and it was well chosen and witty.

—A number from this city will take in the opera at Marquette to-night.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by Negaunee Pharmacy, Kirkwood & O'Donoghue. *

Only Two (2) More Days Left of
THE SAVINGS BANK'S
ADVANCE HOLIDAY
SALE.

Judging by the crowds that have visited our store during the past five days, all leaving with armfuls of bargains—we can certainly expect two more very days. To make these LAST SALESDAYS still more interesting we will make SPECIAL CUTS on a lot of heavy wear, such as Overcoats, Ladies' and Children's Overgarments, Dress Goods, Underwear, Hosiery and Flannels.

...Our Toy Department...

is now complete with everything in the line of Toys. Never before was such a fine line of *Collinsiad and Fancy Goods* shown in Negaunee as we are now displaying. . . . . .

Select your Xmas Presents. Will keep them for you on a small deposit.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

—The Johnson Lumber Company have an order for one hundred and thirty thousand feet of lumber from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which was begun Tuesday. The lumber is being shipped to her state.

—The local court of Catholic Order of Foresters will hold a regular meeting at their hall next Monday afternoon. The local division Ancient Order of Hibernians will also hold a meeting the same afternoon.

—George J. Mann is exploring for iron on a tract of land south of the cemetery, upon which he has secured an option. Work was begun early in the week with a diamond drill. It is also stated that Capt. Sam Mitchell has secured an option of the Barnhart farm, west of where Mann has started a drill and will commence exploring work immediately. The latter is spoken of as a well grounded belief that good ore will be found in both locations.

—The vote on county treasurer in Iron county was a tie between the Republican and Democratic candidates—Moriarity and Corcoran—and a recount is being made.

John O'Connor, a prominent citizen and politician of Baraga county died Monday of dyspetsary after a illness of but a few days.

—Wm. Hodge gives you his nth hand to shake those days. He may tell you it is nearest to his heart, but the fact is it is the farthest away from a hugh bell tie at present carries under his right arm. It's another reminder of that ironwood trip. ^

—Mrs. Gordon Murray has just the contract for building a kitchen and shed addition to her property at the corner of Pack street and Main Kenzie avenue, to A. Lindquist.

—Members of the M. E. Sunday School will soon commence rehearsing a pleasing Christmas cantata, copies of which have already been sent for.

—A. J. Blue took exceptions to the item in this paper a week or two ago stating that T. M. Wells was the only dealer in town who handled "Velvet" candy. Mr. Blue says he has sold a little piece of candy for years and has carried a fresh supply. We cheerfully accede the first two statements upon the INON HERALD's auspic box, the mistake was of course a natural one.

—Invitations have been received by a number in this city to attend the annual Thanksgiving ball at Escanaba Thanksgiving eve. As there will be no special train run down on this occasion the attendance will be very limited.

—Such entertainments to be given at McDonald's opera house by the Gold Thanksgiving eve and night should be well patronized. The boys deserve crowded houses and this will undoubtedly be their reward.

—The grading of the spur, nearly a mile in length, to the Barnum mine was completed Tuesday and the work of laying the rails is now under way.

—Chief Jackman, of the fire department, has received a communication from the National Horseman association asking that he place a firemen's reberpicture blank before the local firemen and kindly ask them to contribute their mite for a national firemen's reservation who fell on Cuba and Manila battle fields, the soldiers who died in camp and the martyrs of the Maine. If the sum to be collected throughout the United States is sufficient, it is the intention to have some portion of the memorial erected exclusively from the subscriptions and in some way mention the name the public may receive the patriotism of the gentlemen of the public property. As the Negaunee fire department furnished two soldiers who died on Cuban soil, they may be relied on to contribute their full share.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the inimitable cure of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure Piles. You may rely upon it. Werner Ritzinger. *

—The Richmond mine on the Commonwealth Range, worked by Messrs. Maitland and others during the season, has been closed down for the winter, the conditions being such as to render the sinking of a winter prudent indefeasible.

—Several new members have recently been added to English Oak Lodge, Sons of St. George, and in last anniversary meeting eight more but there are one or more initiations. Some idea of its growth since December 1, 1897, may be realized in the fact that at that time there were something like 147 on the books in good standing whereas at the first of next month there will be over 200. Considering the fact also that about fifteen or twenty were suspended for various reasons, chiefly non-payment of dues, the growth is large and a remarkable one. The majority of the new members are young native born English-Americans ranging between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years.

—ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The following-named letters remained for at the Negaunee postoffice for the week ending November 21st please ask for advertised letters.

Miss Ella	Miss Ella
Mrs. Ellen Bell	Miss Ella Yates
Hendricksen Olga	Wern F. M.
Peck F. J.	

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

William Yates has returned to school after an absence of several weeks on account of illness.

Mamie Kirkpatrick is out of school because of sickness.

During the past week written tests were given in Physiology, Latin, English, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Algebra and Geometry.

School closed at 1 p. m. yesterday and is closed to-day to allow the teachers to attend the annual Inspiration Institute at Marquette.

As noted before in these columns, the usual gifts of food and clothing to the poor will be made on Thanksgiving by the schools. Parents are urged to co-operate with the pupils and teachers in this good work. Food and clothing and contributions in money to distribute the donations should be brought to the building Wednesday noon. Encourage in the children a spirit of benevolence.

County Commissioner Davis was a visitor at the school Monday.

Endeavor and Epworth leagues held Friday afternoon. They consisted of the usual essays, declamations and debates. The essays were good, especially the recitation by Jennie Sullivan, entitled "Jonathan Williams." The debate was very spirited and honors were about evenly divided. Hereafter the teachers will be as a body at the debate in order to give the contest more interest. The next exercises will be held Wednesday afternoon.

The class in Physiology is studying Cinay's chart of human bones.

At the Christmas Rhetoricals the two Literary societies will contest to determine which is best of the two. Each will be represented by elected representatives who will deliver in an oration, a declamation, an essay and a debate. Judges will be provided and it is expected that great enthusiasm will be around.

Hunting Good Roads and Public Improvement Association of Missouri.

St. Louis, November 21-23.

On account of the above, ticket via the North-Western Line, will be sold November 19-20, good until November 30, at greatly reduced rates for the round trip. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway for full particulars.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be imposed upon accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. Werner Ritzinger.

DON'T FORGET TO ASK FOR THE CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS'....

BENEFIT : SCRIP.

CONSUMERS TAKE NOTICE:

That for every cash purchase of ONE DOLLAR : at any store entitles you to - - - - - -

Five Per Cent. Scrip.

JOHN SHEA.

NIKANDER'S DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PURE DRUGS, and
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully
Compounded.

CHOICE CIGARS always on hand. Best in the city.

NIKANDER'S DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern:—In pursuance of the statutes of the State of Michigan, notice is hereby given, that a tax of twenty thousand dollars of the county of Marquette, for county purposes, has been assessed upon the taxable property of said county, and has been apportioned to the respective towns, to-wit:

Ishpeming	$ 2,000
Negaunee	1,500
Marquette	2,000
Chocolay	1,000
Tilden	1,000
Ely	1,000
Michigamme	1,000
Republic	1,000
Sporley	1,000
Humboldt	1,000
Total	$ 12,500

Amount required for county purposes, $12,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	12,500
Total	$ 13,500

Amount required for county purposes, $13,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	13,500
Total	$ 14,500

Amount required for county purposes, $14,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	14,500
Total	$ 15,500

Amount required for county purposes, $15,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	15,500
Total	$ 16,500

Amount required for county purposes, $16,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	16,500
Total	$ 17,500

Amount required for county purposes, $17,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	17,500
Total	$ 18,500

Amount required for county purposes, $18,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	18,500
Total	$ 19,500

Amount required for county purposes, $19,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	19,500
Total	$ 20,500

Amount required for county purposes, $20,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	20,500
Total	$ 21,500

Amount required for county purposes, $21,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	21,500
Total	$ 22,500

Amount required for county purposes, $22,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	22,500
Total	$ 23,500

Amount required for county purposes, $23,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	23,500
Total	$ 24,500

Amount required for county purposes, $24,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	24,500
Total	$ 25,500

Amount required for county purposes, $25,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	25,500
Total	$ 26,500

Amount required for county purposes, $26,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	26,500
Total	$ 27,500

Amount required for county purposes, $27,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	27,500
Total	$ 28,500

Amount required for county purposes, $28,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	28,500
Total	$ 29,500

Amount required for county purposes, $29,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	29,500
Total	$ 30,500

Amount required for county purposes, $30,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	30,500
Total	$ 31,500

Amount required for county purposes, $31,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	31,500
Total	$ 32,500

Amount required for county purposes, $32,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	32,500
Total	$ 33,500

Amount required for county purposes, $33,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	33,500
Total	$ 34,500

Amount required for county purposes, $34,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	34,500
Total	$ 35,500

Amount required for county purposes, $35,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	35,500
Total	$ 36,500

Amount required for county purposes, $36,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	36,500
Total	$ 37,500

Amount required for county purposes, $37,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	37,500
Total	$ 38,500

Amount required for county purposes, $38,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	38,500
Total	$ 39,500

Amount required for county purposes, $39,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	39,500
Total	$ 40,500

Amount required for county purposes, $40,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	40,500
Total	$ 41,500

Amount required for county purposes, $41,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	41,500
Total	$ 42,500

Amount required for county purposes, $42,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	42,500
Total	$ 43,500

Amount required for county purposes, $43,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	43,500
Total	$ 44,500

Amount required for county purposes, $44,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	44,500
Total	$ 45,500

Amount required for county purposes, $45,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	45,500
Total	$ 46,500

Amount required for county purposes, $46,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	46,500
Total	$ 47,500

Amount required for county purposes, $47,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	47,500
Total	$ 48,500

Amount required for county purposes, $48,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	48,500
Total	$ 49,500

Amount required for county purposes, $49,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	49,500
Total	$ 50,500

Amount required for county purposes, $50,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	50,500
Total	$ 51,500

Amount required for county purposes, $51,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	51,500
Total	$ 52,500

Amount required for county purposes, $52,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	52,500
Total	$ 53,500

Amount required for county purposes, $53,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	53,500
Total	$ 54,500

Amount required for county purposes, $54,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	54,500
Total	$ 55,500

Amount required for county purposes, $55,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	55,500
Total	$ 56,500

Amount required for county purposes, $56,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	56,500
Total	$ 57,500

Amount required for county purposes, $57,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	57,500
Total	$ 58,500

Amount required for county purposes, $58,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	58,500
Total	$ 59,500

Amount required for county purposes, $59,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	59,500
Total	$ 60,500

Amount required for county purposes, $60,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	60,500
Total	$ 61,500

Amount required for county purposes, $61,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	61,500
Total	$ 62,500

Amount required for county purposes, $62,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	62,500
Total	$ 63,500

Amount required for county purposes, $63,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	63,500
Total	$ 64,500

Amount required for county purposes, $64,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	64,500
Total	$ 65,500

Amount required for county purposes, $65,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	65,500
Total	$ 66,500

Amount required for county purposes, $66,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	66,500
Total	$ 67,500

Amount required for county purposes, $67,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	67,500
Total	$ 68,500

Amount required for county purposes, $68,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	68,500
Total	$ 69,500

Amount required for county purposes, $69,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	69,500
Total	$ 70,500

Amount required for county purposes, $70,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	70,500
Total	$ 71,500

Amount required for county purposes, $71,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	71,500
Total	$ 72,500

Amount required for county purposes, $72,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	72,500
Total	$ 73,500

Amount required for county purposes, $73,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	73,500
Total	$ 74,500

Amount required for county purposes, $74,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	74,500
Total	$ 75,500

Amount required for county purposes, $75,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	75,500
Total	$ 76,500

Amount required for county purposes, $76,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	76,500
Total	$ 77,500

Amount required for county purposes, $77,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	77,500
Total	$ 78,500

Amount required for county purposes, $78,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	78,500
Total	$ 79,500

Amount required for county purposes, $79,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	79,500
Total	$ 80,500

Amount required for county purposes, $80,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	80,500
Total	$ 81,500

Amount required for county purposes, $81,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	81,500
Total	$ 82,500

Amount required for county purposes, $82,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	82,500
Total	$ 83,500

Amount required for county purposes, $83,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	83,500
Total	$ 84,500

Amount required for county purposes, $84,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	84,500
Total	$ 85,500

Amount required for county purposes, $85,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	85,500
Total	$ 86,500

Amount required for county purposes, $86,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	86,500
Total	$ 87,500

Amount required for county purposes, $87,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$ 1,000
Amount required for county purposes	87,500
Total	$ 88,500

Amount required for county purposes, $88,500.

Dated at Marquette, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Attest: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Total	$