

THE DELTA

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ESCANABA, MICH., DEC. 10, 1887.

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Part First,

Pages One to Eight.

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Is now permanently located in the Carroll block
where he may be found at all hours.
Gold Filling a Specialty.
Parties living out of town may be sure of prompt
attention by advising him of the day and hour of
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and Farming Lands, Water Powers and Mill-sites.
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Lands for Sale on easy terms.
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Plans and specifications furnished for all kinds
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Having opened a shop on the corner of Luding-
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All Kinds of Repairing
Including house and office furniture, etc. Pic-
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When you break any article of furniture do not
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Deals in and Repairs
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Every pump put in by him is guaranteed against
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—AT—
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THIS YEAR.
And a large and complete stock of goods
will be found in
Every Department,
A more definite idea of which will be given
in the near future.

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85-4

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Coal and Wood.
Jewel Heaters,
Coal and Wood.
Palace Aladdin,
Coal Heaters.
The Best Line of Heaters Made!
Acorn Ranges,
Jewel Ranges, Aladdin Ranges,
All guaranteed at low prices by
E. H. WILLIAMS,
501 Ludington Street, corner of Harrison.
ESCANABA, MICH.

ASSISTANCE FOR IRELAND.

ESCANABA CITIZENS TO PROMUL-
GATE THE CAUSE.

A Mass Meeting to be held Decem-
ber 22nd. With a View of Ob-
taining Funds—Proceedings
of the Gathering.

According to previous announcement a meeting was held at Cleary's hall Monday evening for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for raising a fund to assist Ireland in its struggle for liberty, and notwithstanding the assemblage was comparatively small, considerable enthusiasm was manifest. L. D. McKenna was chosen chairman and Dr. Finnegan secretary. Upon taking the chair Mr. McKenna spoke briefly of the movement throughout the country among all people who sympathize with the Irish or the Irish cause, stating that never was there a time when things looked more encouraging for the people to secure home-rule. All over there seems to be a feeling that they are only getting what they ought to have had long ago. The speaker mentioned such men as Gladstone, O'Brien and others who took interest in the cause, and said it was right for Irishmen to show their appreciation of what has been accomplished and to help forward the cause.

Mr. John Power said there was an imperfect understanding regarding the meeting. Meetings have been held in various localities east, west, north and south of Irishmen and Irish-Americans of all classes with a view of obtaining information and extending assistance. Mr. Power eloquently presented the cause of the Irish people, characterizing it as human liberty. A deep interest is being taken in various countries; the United States notably, it is as it should be. American have tasted the sweets of liberty and consequently the cause finds many sympathizers in America. The condition is to-day encouraging in the very heart of England patriots stand up and declare what twenty-five years ago would be considered treason; members of Parliament are favoring home rule; we all feel that now if ever the dawn of Ireland's liberty is here. Here the speaker read Chas. O'Reilly's circular calling for funds, which is addressed to the American public and friends of Irish freedom, and is a lengthy and expressive document. Mr. Power said the appeal was to all, not Irish but Americans as well; the cause of Ireland is the cause of humanity, therefore the circular is addressed to American and all friends of liberty. The object of the meeting, continued the speaker, is to make preliminary arrangements for carrying our share of the burden.

Mr. L. D. McKenna thought a committee should be appointed to wait on our citizens and solicit funds, but Mr. P. Fogarty didn't agree with the chairman inasmuch that he did not like the idea of begging. He wanted everybody who contributed to do so cheerfully, and suggested that a mass meeting be held, and thought that Irish and Americans would turn out. Advertise the entertainment with the understanding that financial aid was asked, and give everybody an opportunity. Mr. Power considered Mr. Fogarty's views sound. He also thought it would be an excellent idea to take rolls of honor and put them in various places in the city pending the mass-meeting in order to give those who cannot attend an opportunity to subscribe. Messrs. Corcoran and Dineen agreed with the views of Messrs. Fogarty and Power.

Mr. Fogarty said there was a balance of over \$100 on hand, since Aug. 28, and he proposed that it be contributed by the Branch, and head the subscription list. It was decided to hold a mass meeting on Thursday, December 22, and the following committee of three was appointed to perfect arrangement: Phil McKenna, Jas. Heffernan and John Power. Vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., will form a part of the program. Another meeting will be held on the 14th inst., at which time arrangements will probably be made for continuing the entertain-

ments which afforded so much pleasure last winter.

A Prospective Enterprise.
For some time past there has been a determination on the part of Mr. Webster, engineer of the steambarge Progress, and a prominent Pittsburg machinist, to form a copartnership for the purpose of establishing a foundry, machine and boiler shops in Escanaba, but the matter of location was an obstacle to the consummation of their pet project. An entire block, near the Northwestern folk's depot, was offered them, but the site was undesirable, being too distant from the bay, but this difficulty has been over come and it is undoubtedly safe to state that early next spring will witness the inauguration of work on an enterprise that can not fail to prove beneficial to our prosperous city. Mr. W. J. Wallace has purchased ostensibly for the firm lots 2, 3, and 4, on Well Avenue, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 5 on Ludington street, of Geo. Ligare, and has notified Mr. Webster that the deal has been perfected. The gentlemen who propose to embark in this profitable undertaking, Mr. Wallace informs The Delta, possess a considerable amount of capital and "will come to stay." Opposite the property mentioned above is nearly a block of water front, a most suitable location for the establishment of a dry dock, which is greatly needed at this point, and must come sooner or later. This matter should be looked into by citizens who are interested in the welfare of Escanaba and inducements extended to proper person to locate an institution of this character here, thus securing two magnificent enterprises of considerable magnitude.

The "Hello" Again Deferred.
The matter of granting Mr. Finch, representing the Cushman Telephone company, privilege of erecting telephone poles and stringing wire in the city, has again been deferred. As will be seen by the proceedings of the common council, a committee was appointed to fix matters together with the city attorney. On Wednesday evening the committee was in session and the question fully discussed, resulting in again postponing Mr. Finch's long-for permission. There is litigation between the Bell and Cushman companies, the former claiming priority, and it is feared that if the Cushman system is introduced here our city will be pounced down upon by that gigantic monopoly, the Bell company. Mr. Finch states that if such proves to be the case his company will handle the litigation at its own expense, as it has done in other cities in various parts of the country. If the Cushman folks will positively agree to do this, the privilege will undoubtedly be granted and the work of establishing an exchange inaugurated at once. The matter is receiving further and more careful investigation and in so doing The Delta can but appreciate the commendable manner in which the committee thus appointed is looking to the interests of the city. We hope, however, a telephone system will soon be established in Escanaba, as it will prove of incalculable value to business men and others.

Pedestrian Herriman.
J. S. Herriman appeared at the rink Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, easily defeating his competitor. Although Herriman's pedestrianism was interesting, the affair was of the hippodrome order. Herriman has published the following, which is provoked by intimations that he was afraid to participate in the six-days race at Philadelphia; "I, J. S. Herriman, do hereby challenge George Littlewood, the English champion pedestrian, to race me a six days' go-as-you-please pedestrian contest, from eight to twelve hours a day, for a wager of from \$500 to \$1000 and 75 per cent. of gate receipts, the race to be at the Casino rink in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, within two months from date. If Mr. Littlewood does not accept this challenge it is open to any one in America, but Littlewood is preferred. A forfeit posted with the Oshkosh Times or the Police Gazette will be attended to."
J. S. HERRIMAN.

Some Astonishing Bargains Will be Offered
at the New Ludington on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 13th and 14th, by Hanssens Empire Fur Factory, Milwaukee, who will on those dates have on display a complete and select line of their beautiful furs.

Probably the Odd Fellows will give a social hop in the not very dim vista of the near future.

Stationery : Store !

The publishers of The Delta are giving attention to a branch of their business which has hitherto been neglected, and have put in a stock of

Fine Stationery

- and—
- Desk Goods,
- Consisting of a complete assortment of
- Paper,
- Envelopes,
- Pens,
- Inks,
- Pencils,
- Inkstands,
- Erasers,
- Tablets,
- Mem. Books,
- Time Books,
- Pass Books,
- Purses,
- Bill Books,
- Wallets.

—In fine—

BOX PAPETERIES

We have in stock over

Forty Different Styles

At prices ranging from 15 cents per box upwards. Also

- Playing Cards,
- Dominoes,
- Checkers.

It will be our aim to carry everything in the line of Stationers' Goods needed by the people of Gladstone.

Come and See Us !

Remember that we can do

Job Printing of all Kinds !

See us before you go elsewhere. Get our prices before making contracts.

Everybody is invited to call and make our acquaintance.

Mason & Bushnell,

Publishers of The Delta,

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN. 82

CORRESPONDENCE.

WELLS.

All kinds of weather last week. The roads were in a bad condition Sunday and Wells had but few visitors.

We are having regular Puritan Sabbaths now. Everything as quiet as a church-yard.

Yes, our saloon keepers will obey the law. To be happy on Sunday you must make preparations Saturday evening.

John Barron Jr. commenced operations in the lumber woods last Monday and will put in several hundred thousand feet of lumber if the conditions are favorable.

The township treasurer will be the recipient of the usual amount of compliments for the next month or so. But taxes must be paid.

The ice on the river is treacherous and a certain young man was unceremoniously baptized in its waters one day last week. Fortunately his girl was left at Gladstone or she might have joined in the ceremony.

Napoleon Vieux finds his time fully employed now. Business is rushing he informs us. Mr. Vieux is a first-class harness-maker a fact conceded by all who have had dealings with him.

Now that there is a probability that there will be a telephone exchange between Escanaba, Flat Rock and Gladstone it is hoped that our people will make an effort to have the line extended to this place say at the Durancean house. It would be a matter of convenience to the people of this community.

There was such a demand for wood this fall and prices so high that every farmer in the township who had any timber set to cutting it to cordwood. Wood will be plenty before spring and the indications are that a large quantity will be carried over for next years delivery.

To lose thirty dollars out of one's pocket is a misfortune that would make any man feel laddy. That is what happened to Felix Reno. The money was carried loose in his pocket and was probably pulled out with his handkerchief. As soon as the loss was discovered a diligent search was made but no trace of it could be found. Felix will see that a pocket book is provided for his cash in the future and put where it will not be likely to be lost.

Died, at the residence of his son on Tuesday, Nov. 29, Dorus Stafford, father of our townsman F. J. Stafford, after an illness of only a few days. His remains were interred in Lake View cemetery on the day following, the Rev. Isaac Wilcox, pastor of the M. E. Church, of Escanaba, officiating. The deceased was born in Peru, Franklin County, New York, July 10, 1801, and was therefore over 86 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Stafford early identified himself with the M. E. Church. Leading an exemplary and Christian life, he died as he had lived, true to his principles leaving the world better for having lived in it. May he rest in peace.



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FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

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DEALER IN

Drive-Well Pumps—all kinds

Pumps put in or repaired on short notice and at reasonable prices. Steam fitting of all kinds done and satisfaction guaranteed.

Stoves Repaired and Second Hand Stoves Bought and Sold.

Opposite Davies Drug Store.

GLADSTONE, MICH. 81

McDonough & Donahue,

Livery Stable.

Good rigs always in the stable and furnished promptly.

Wagons,

Carriages

and Buggies,

Cutters and Sleighs.

Proprietors of the

→ CITY * 'BUS ← 84

Thos. M. Solar,

Contractor

—AND—

Builder.

Buildings of all kinds, public or private, erected on short notice.

Plans and specifications prepared.

61 Gladstone, Mich.

THE

DELTA AVENUE

HOTEL,

Now open

Board \$7 per week. Transient rates \$2 per day. 61

GLADSTONE, MICH.

DRUGS!

Still open and full of business!

Chemicals,

Toilet Articles,

Stationery

Tobacco, Cigars,

And Smokers' Articles!

Take your Prescriptions to the old, reliable pharmacy of

R. W. Davies.

Blackwell Bro's & Nichol

Wish The Delta to announce that their monster

WINTER ❖

❖ ❖ STOCK

Of General Merchandise

❖ NEXT WEEK ❖

It will pay you to defer your purchase until their boat arrives in port.

Store corner of Delta Ave. and Seventh

❖ LUMBERMEN ❖ ❖ ❖

→ CAN FIND AT ←

Erickson Bro's

ALL THE BEST KINDS OF

❖ ❖ ❖ WINTER GOOD

Delta Avenue, Gladstone.

DAVIS & MASON,

Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LUMBER,

Lath, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Millings, Lime, Brick, Hair, etc.

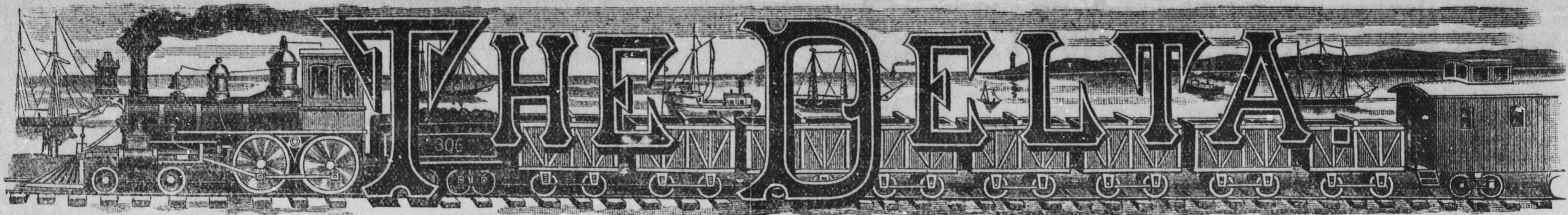
Bills of lumber will be cut to order if desired, and dry Flooring, Siding and Finishing Lumber in stock.

Hay, . Oats, . Bran . and . F

CHAS. W. DAVIS.

RICHARD M

GLADSTONE, MICH.



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\$1.50 PER YEAR

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Pages One to Eight.

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Office open from 7 a. m. to 9:15 p. m.

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Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Union Sunday School immediately after morning services. Rev. A. Van Anken, Acting Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Supplied by the Presbytery.
Services every Sunday.

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Services every alternate Sunday.
Rev. James Pascoe, Pastor.

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Real Estate

—AND—

Insurance Agent.

Cor Delta Ave. and Seventh St.

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M. C. LAWLER'S

Exclusive Boot & Shoe Store

Is the place to buy all kinds of Footwear for men, women and children.

Rubbers Repaired.

Special attention given to

Custom Work and Repairing.

Store two doors west of postoffice. 74
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

GASPARD LaCOMB,

Has purchased a New

DOUBLE DRAY

And is now prepared to do all work in his line. Leave orders at his residence or at Davies' drug store.

AT THE

Pioneer Drug Store

Opposite THE DELTA.
Will always be found a fresh and complete supply of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

TOILET ARTICLES

SOAPS,

FACE POWDERS,

COMBS,

Hair and Tooth Brushes,

PENS, INK, &c.

A Choice Line of Tobaccos & Cigars

Especial care paid to family and staple recipes.

A. H. Powell,

Proprietor.

Order Printing!

Order your winter supply now of THE DELTA, Gladstone or Escanaba.

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W. McCALLUM, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Blackwell Bro's store, GLADSTONE, MICH.

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Lawyer. Notary Public.

Over Bigley & Ross' store. GLADSTONE, 72 MICHIGAN.

COLLINS & BLACKWELL,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

CITY MEAT MARKET,

J. J. Miller, Prop'r.

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Oysters, etc. GLADSTONE, MICH.

KEYSTONE HOUSE

T. L. WALKER, Prop'r.

Good Rooms and First-Class Board at Reasonable Rates.

New House and Newly Furnished Throughout!

Board \$4 per week. Transients \$1 per day.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

South Gladstone, Mich.

P. & H. B. LAING,

→GROCERIES←

Flour, Feed and Hay!

New Stock. Full Assortment. Low Prices.

Delta Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Gladstone.

AL. NEFF,

Practical

House and

Sign Painter.

First-Class Work Only.

68 GLADSTONE, MICH.

RICHARD MERTZ,

→POST-OFFICE←

Variety Store!

Photograph and Autograph

ALBUMS

Toys, Notions,

Dressing Cases,

Work Boxes,

PERFUMERY.

Foreign and Domestic Cigars!

Tobaccos and Pipes.

A Fine Assortment of Confectionery.

A free-trader having said that as free trade "has been demonstrated to be good as between individuals, cities, counties and states, it must also be equally good as between nations," the Detroit Tribune comments:

It is just there where you free traders stumble. Free trade between the states of our own country whose government expenses must be borne by the states as a federal union is entirely different from free trade with rival nations contending for commercial advantage.

Free trade within our own national limits cannot be logically placed on any such basis as the Democrat suggests with reference to freedom of exchange with foreign countries. The difference is as wide as the difference between keeping our money at home and sending it abroad.

Free trade between the states does not contribute to the support of foreign industries and governments. Free trade between nations would make this country do just that for Great Britain, and it is for this reason that Great Britain is so anxious to have free trade prevail in this country.

The common relation of a state to our general government makes the common interests of the state and nation identical in all that concerns the general welfare of the country. Commercially the reverse is true, as between rival nations. For instance, a great panic in this country often results in great financial advantage to Great Britain. Our business misfortune frequently become Great Britain's opportunity, always eagerly seized. Our states must bear their share of the burden of depression and stagnation.

The closing up, for any reason, of great manufacturing industries in this country, employing many millions of capital and hundreds of thousands of laboring men, would be a great misfortune to this country, and every state would be affected more or less by it, but it would be a bonanza to Great Britain. It would increase the demand here for like manufactures from the British. Free trade between nations would bring such misfortunes. Free trade between states never will.

The Democrat's proposition, therefore, logically carried out utterly destroys its own argument and proves the wisdom of the policy of protection against foreign competition on a free trade basis.

Each state is a one-thirty-eighth part of the federal union. It is one of a family of 38 under one general government. It owes no allegiance to any other country and its duty is to protect its own.

It is reported that Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will introduce in the senate at the earliest possible opportunity after the organization of that body a bill prepared by him for the purpose of restricting immigration to this country by keeping out persons who seem likely to be undesirable citizens. The principal feature of the bill is a provision which, if it becomes law, will require every person of foreign birth who contemplates emigrating to the United States to provide himself with a certificate from the United States consul of the district of his residence "setting forth substantially that the said consul is satisfied upon diligent inquiry that he is a suitable and desirable person for residence and citizenship in the United States." Immigrants of foreign birth not provided with such certificates shall not be allowed by the United States immigration officers to land in this country. If, now, the bill shall pass and the consuls will make "due and diligent" inquiry the senator will be entitled to the thanks of the country.

THE spectacle afforded at the trial of the blatherskite Most in New York, attests the wholesome effect of the hanging of the Anarchist assassins in Chicago. Most has affected to despise all law, yet he endeavored to persuade the representatives of the law that he has the most profound respect for it. As the Chicago Times says of him, "All his Anarchical witnesses have sworn positively that he uttered no threat of assassination against any of the ministers of justice in Illinois or elsewhere; that his speech was the most mild, moral, proper, decorous, and decent harangue that it would be possible to imagine; that it contained only sentiments of profound reverence for the law and of the highest respect for its ministers and that the newspapers, in publishing versions of it in direct conflict with these statements of the Anarchist witnesses,

committed scandalous outrages against the gentle and proper person who, before the event of Nov. 11, breathed only threatenings of fire and slaughter and the dynamite death against all persecutors of the Anarchist saints." In view of the blood-thirsty utterances of these red-handed agitators and advocates of wholesale destruction of organized society, their attitude in attempting to save their acknowledged leader from the punishment he so richly merits, stamps them as a contemptible lot of cowardly and pusillanimous pooltrons to be engaged, as the Times says, "in a great cause of social revolution. The efficacy of hanging is convincingly shown in the extraordinary change that was wrought in the character, disposition, and savage nature of the barbarian Most by the event of Nov. 11, unless all the witnesses that have testified for him on his pending trial have lied shockingly." It is a great pity that a little rope could not be applied in the case of Most. It would still further attest the efficacy of that method of treating the assassins of society.—Saginaw Courier.

THE tariff bill prepared by Congressman Mills of Texas, to be introduced no doubt as soon as the session is fairly opened—for he is one of the kind that likes to go ahead of the band in the procession—contemplates a new deal all around. It proposes for one thing to attack the principal industries of Michigan by placing on the free list wool, salt, iron, copper, timber, lumber, etc., and his democratic colleagues from Michigan are expected to help him put the bill through.

It will be an inspiring sight, will it not, to see Michigan's democratic representatives in congress pleading for the passage of a bill to wipe out the great wool industry of Michigan and destroy other productive interests of the state quite as important? Salt, too, must go on the free list. Just think of it. Salt is now so cheap that four or five barrels of it can be had for the price of one in former times under free trade rule. Protection has developed the industry and made it what it is today and the enormous products which our salt wells have yielded for consumption at prices so low, would be still buried in the earth had not the industry been protected. The man who to-day makes war on this industry on the plea that free trade will give us cheaper salt is a demagogue from the ground up. This industry, fostered by protection, has not only given us cheap salt, but it has brought millions of dollars to Michigan and given employment to thousands of workingmen at good wages.

Protection has developed in Michigan untold wealth in her iron and copper mines and furnished employment to thousands more workingmen. Under free trade the great resources of the upper peninsula would never have been developed.

Remove the duty from wool and the farmers of Michigan are robbed of an industry that ought to be made profitable to them by a protective tariff that protects. But it is proposed by our democratic friends to strike the blow at this income of the farmer and make him drive his sheep to the slaughter house.

No republican congressman from Michigan will vote to do that. Every one of them will vigorously oppose the iniquitous measure. But where will Congressman Chipman, Ford, Fisher, Tarnsey and Whiting stand? Will they vote to strike a death-blow to the leading industries of their state?

It is not proposed simply to reduce the duty on any of these things but to remove the duty entirely. The democratic measure, which will probably be the first tariff bill introduced, you see, aims with special directness at Michigan. It is a pretty good start toward free trade so far as this state is concerned.

Now let us hear what Michigan's democratic representatives at Washington will have to say in favor of the scheme proposed by the distinguished gentleman from Texas.—Detroit Tribune.

Marquette is kind to struggling booms. Secure in her wealth, prosperity and happiness she extends a cordial hand to all neighbors which yearn to be great. Hear the Journal:

It has gone whispering along the wires that L'Anse is affording maternal nourishment to a young, but healthy and growing, boom, in consequence of real estate purchases made there by Phil Armour,

and the belief that the great packer intends to bring the C. M. & St. Paul road in there and make the place the seat of a great city. Nothing would please the Mining Journal more than to see all these hopes of L'Anse take on form and substance, and there is no reason why they should not. The harbor there is the finest on the lake, and capital, enterprise and sufficient railway facilities are all that are needed to create the city. It would be a mighty handy thing for Marquette to have a big metropolis no farther away than L'Anse.

S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service, in his annual report, says that the establishment embraced, at the close of the fiscal year, 218 stations as follows: 166 on the Atlantic, 44 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations during the year was 332. On board these vessels were 6,327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and fifty-five lost. The value of the vessels involved in the disasters is estimated at \$4,786,925, and that of their cargoes at \$2,288,775, making the total value of property \$7,075,700 of which \$5,778,880 was saved and \$1,296,820 lost. The total number of vessels totally lost was seventy-two. Beside the foregoing there were during the year 135 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which were 274 persons, 271 of whom were saved. An unusual number of snowstorms and the prevalence of logs made the operations of the service more than commonly difficult and dangerous, but nevertheless the station crews succeeded in saving a much greater number of lives and a larger amount of property than ever before, in some instances performing feats of unparalleled enterprise and daring.

The superintendent recommends the establishment of stations at Ashtabula on Lake Erie, and Marquette on Lake Superior.

There is a new boom at the Sault. The Democrat says:

The completion of the "Soo" railroad will another to the small list of railroads that have been built without oppressing the people in one way or another. Many of the roads in this state has asked and received large donations of lands; others have asked and received county bonds which were paid out of taxes collected from the people; and still others have been built by the farmer and laboring man taking stock which never paid them a cent of dividend or even a return of the principal. The Washburn comes along, pays its way and asks no donations. Certainly the people have much to be thankful for.—Manistique Pioneer.

THE recent election figures ought to convince the labor party leaders that there is little room for such an organization. In New York the labor vote has fallen off one-half; in Massachusetts the labor ticket polled less than one thousand votes; in Chicago there was a falling off from 25,000 in April to 5,000 in November; in Cincinnati the decrease between March and November was seven thousand, and in a number of other cities, notably St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the labor element as a political factor has practically disappeared.

ON November 29, the News of Detroit published a villainous editorial (nothing new for the News) under the caption "Morals and the Sabbath," which attempted to show that Sabbath keeping tends to vice and crime. Now somebody pays other Detroit papers to run the editorial with sub-head of the News, as an advertisement. What the object may be, it is difficult to say. It seems impossible that the News should have influence for good or evil.

RECENT investigations of the nativity of the populations of leading cities, shows as follows: Out of every 100 residents of Baltimore 35 are foreigners or children of foreigners; in Brooklyn, 67; Boston 63; Buffalo, 71; Chicago, 77; Cincinnati, 60; Cleveland, 80; Detroit, 84; New Jersey City, 70; Louisville, 53; Milwaukee, 84; Newark, 63; New Orleans, 51; New York, 80; Philadelphia, 51; Pittsburgh, 61; Providence, 52; St. Louis, 78; San Francisco, 78; Washington, 25.

New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

Old Stand!

P. S. MUMFORD & CO.,

Successors to Mumford, Thompson & Co.

Have a large and complete line of

Lilly, Bracket & Co's Men's Fine Shoes

In Kangaroo, French Calf and Cordovan,

—AND—

Reynolds Bro's and Hough & Fords

Ladies, Misses and Children's Fine Shoes

Don't buy lumbermen's Footwear until you have seen our stock and got prices. A big reduction in

Lumbermen's Socks, Rubbers, German Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Felt Goods, etc.

When considering the above remember our magnificent line of

Ladies' and Gent's Slippers

Which we offer reasonably low to the Holiday trade. A valuable Xmas present. See them.

Repairing a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

P. S. Mumford & Co.

LUDINGTON STREET.

J. G. Walters,

Cor. Ludington St. and Tilden Avenue,

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Pure Maple Sugar,
Honey,
Mince Meat,
Vegetables,
Apples,
Grapes,
California Fruit,
Canned Meats,
Canned Fish,
Stone Ware,
Brooms,

Pop Corn,
Confectionery,
Tobacco, 30 kinds
Cigars, choice,
Nuts,
Pickles,
Chow Chow,
Flavoring Ext'cts
Soap, Laundry,
Molasses,
Bluing,

Toilet Soap,
Canned Peaches,
Canned Apricots,
All kinds of
Canned Fruits,
Baking Powder,
Seedless Raisins,
Loose Muscatels,
Spices,
Syrups,
Brushes,

Oranges,
Lemons,
Hams, Bacon,
Lard,
Salt Pork,
Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,
Woodenware,
Willow Ware,
Oysters,
Kit Fish.

—AND IN FACT A—

General Line of Groceries and Provisions!

CHOICE TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Come and See Me!

J. G. WALTERS.

New Goods!

All-Wool Tricots, 36-inches wide, only 50 cents per yard—Chicago price.

All-Silk Brocaded Velvet, 19 inches wide, at \$1.75; former price \$2.00.

New Stock of Silk Plush and Silk Velvet for Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

Handsome Raw Silk Table Covers just received. Something new.

Ladies Felt Slippers **\$1.65** per pair; former price \$1.75.

428 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

H. J. DEROUIN.

CUTTERS CUTTERS

I have just received a large stock of Cutters of the latest styles, ranging in price from \$20 to \$40.

Come and See Them!

Having secured the services of a skilled workman I wish to inform old and new customers that I am prepared to do all kinds of

Repairing and Horse-Shoeing on Short Notice.

Ludington Street.

JOHN H. HART.

STOLEN STATE SQUIBS.

Michigan church property is valued at \$13,296,151.

Michigan school teachers received last year \$2,832,495 in wages.

Miss Rose Munson, of Birmingham, is 13 and weighs 209 pounds.

Three Rivers has a gambling den which is kept up by the young men of the town.

Manistee says that if her rights are consulted she will have free mail delivery by June 1, 1888.

Fred Dasch, a miner, was killed Monday by rock falling on him in the Cleveland hematite mine.

A Clare butcher sold over 15,000 pounds of meat last month, which is pretty good for a rural town.

Gaylord Haines aged 18, while crossing Silver Creek at Cannon, Kent county, fell through the ice and was drowned.

John Terrman, of Negaunee, died Sunday night from the effects of a blow on the head by a club in the hands of Oscar Field.

Horace G. Peck's and Chas. A. Ford's stores with the postoffice were destroyed by fire at Hanover, Sunday night. Loss \$7,000, insurance \$3,000.

Local option: Grand Traverse county votes against manufacture and sale of liquor by 500 majority and Leelanaw county for sale etc., by 50 majority.

The safe in Morrison & Marker's drug store in Wayne was blown open Saturday morning and \$140 and three gold watches and some jewelry stolen.

A passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was dived Monday evening between Stager and Iron river. The coaches were badly damaged.

A Traverse City school boy locates the pylorus in the northwest corner of the stomach; and another says that the Coliseum at Rome was shaped like an eclipse.

Rev. Bonfield, one of the original owners of the Chapin mine on Menominee range, has been awarded \$50,000 by the courts in a suit against the present owners of the property.

Phil Armour has purchased the entire lake frontage at L'Anse and people think that means the speedy arrival of the St. Paul road. Of course owners of corner lots are hugging "sweet hopes."

Boys brass band at Alma, 16 strong; Saginaw saw mills have all shut down.

The Calumet & Hecla mine fires are under control.

Bronson will dedicate its new Congregational church January 1.

Gen. Alger advised Detroit Newsboys Sunday to "Never tell a lie."

Tuscola, Montcalm, Hillsdale and Allegan counties are taking up local option.

The Detroit News names the Brush Electric light company of that city the local octopus.

The official majority in Van Buren county against the manufacturers and sale of liquor, is 2,834.

One of ex-Senator Jones's sons is still in Detroit, trying to persuade his father to leave that place.

Relief B. Seeds, M. D., now practicing her profession in Jonesville, soon goes to Persia as missionary.

Rev. Dr. Knapp of Grand Haven has heard the call which Grace church of Grand Rapids extended to him.

The supervisor of Pulaski, Jackson county, and six of the members of his family, are sick with scarlet fever.

A Chicago syndicate offers \$250,000 for the Port Huron water works. Port Huron does not bite on the hook.

Frank Barker, of Abscota, Calhoun county, was killed by a fall in Colorado. He lives a widow and several children.

Hiram Aalstead of Mt. Pleasant has been sentenced to three years at Jackson for a beastly assault on a thirteen year-old girl.

A Saline man had a neighbor arrested claiming he was called a red-head, and that he stole the altar-cloth from the church.

3

Weeks from this date every subscriber whose subscription is due and unpaid will be cut off The Delta's list. If we gain a thousand subscribers and lose their subscriptions what reward have we? None. Then we will take the reward in advance hereafter, as all business newspapers do. Hereof fail not, or subscribe for a high-priced paper which will take promises at par and discount delinquents by filling its news columns with cheap advertisements. If you want The Delta, down with the dust. Only three weeks more of grace.

New Story.

We commence to day the publication of a continued story, entitled "The Stolen Fortune," by Miss Abbie C. McKeever. It is an interesting story, as our readers will ascertain by a perusal.

Closing Out of \$8,000 Worth of Clothing

—CONSISTING OF—

Mens', Youths', Boys', and Children's Suits and Overcoats.

The goods must go within 30 days. Do not miss this chance as we have made

WAR ON PRICES

This is a bona fide closing out sale. Call early and secure a bargain.

Remember the Place, 3 Doors East of Lewis House

Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.

S. GOLDMAN & BR

The Best and Cheapest Furniture

IN THE CITY.

Parlor Furniture!

In all the latest and handsomest styles.

CLOSE FIGURES MADE

On Furniture in large lots for cash.

H. W. VAN DYKE

503 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

316 Ludington St.



GEO. W. HARRIS,

Proprietor of Daily

Stage Lines!

FROM

Escanaba to Gladstone

Masonville and Intermediate Points.

And daily from

Escanaba to Manistique,

Touching at Fayette, Garden Nahma and Thompson.

Also proprietor of the

EAGLE LIVERY!

Elegant Vehicles of all kinds at any hour and at a moment's notice, and at low prices.

Bus and Baggage Wagon

To and from all trains.

YOU WANT

Paints and Oils
Lime,
Plaster Paris,
Plows,
Harrows,
Lime and Brick
Fire Brick and
Fire Clay.

HARDWARE

Stoves, Tinware

IRON & STEEL

Mechanical Tools

Of all kinds, descriptions and prices

I HAVE

Them and many others "too numerous to mention"

Lubricating and Illuminating

Gas and Steam Fixtures

Special attention given to mail orders.

W. J. WALLACE

Cor. Tilden Ave. and Ludington St.

on to accompany the party. He was so dart into the depot and a moment emerge therefrom with a coat many to large for him, but those who know will readily understand that the fit of clothing cuts no figure with him. All that was necessary was a pair of (for the ones he had on was like the proverbial newspaper man's viz: Out in that portion which a covering for the editorial chair) a collar and shirt. Jo's friends knew well that he would succeed in procuring a "beautiful" appearance at the convention, notwithstanding he is seldom to have more than the price of three subscriptions about his part at the same time, but just how he proceed they could not imagine—led at his destination he proceeded to principal street to a clothing house talking up to a pile of clothing picking a pair of pants regardless size, price, or color and ordered them wrapped, which the astonished keeper did. He proceeded to the establishment of the proprietor, proceeded to a neighboring print shop to his newly acquired possessions, and through the waist-band measured 84 the owner pronounced them the best he had for years. He next espied of office boy's cuffs, and whipping his knife he commenced preparing and collar. Jabbing the blade of the ment through one end of a cuff, he held it over his collar button and his was completed—a fine shiny bosom—the other cuff through the center passed a stylish standing collar, and to his friends he sallied forth to the station, and few knew but what Jo. of the Oconto Lumberman, was just of a band-box. Jo. banquetted with best, as he always does, and in his spoke briefly but eloquently on the of the nineteenth century.

In the Courts.

Pappin was arraigned in Justice's court Thursday, charged with \$1,250 from Noel Daust on the 1st of September. The plaintiff asserted he counted his money about twelve days prior to the 11th, taking a trunk for that purpose. It appeared that the parties occupied the same on Thomas street, and that the defendant and family had access to plainroom. Peter Valey, a Chicago dealer, worked up the case, and while seem to be a strong feeling and an absence of circumstantial evidence Pappin, insufficient evidence was needed to hold him for trial, and finally he was discharged.

Personal.

Peterson is convalescent. Connaghan was a Marinette visitor. H. W. Thompson and G. M. West Monday afternoon for Florida. George Ligare, once of Ford River, in California where he will spend winter. Kirstine went to the wicked city Tuesday evening, and a large of holiday goods will follow him and Mrs. Burns, accompanied by Sarah McHale, returned from Chicago Tuesday, where a large stock of holiday goods was purchased.

A Call.

Monday evening next, there will be a meeting at Music Hall, called for the purpose of forming an athletic association and all who are interested in "manly" are invited to attend. Messrs. Chas. and F. Hill have taken the matter in hand; the former, who has had considerable experience as a teacher, proposes to give instructions. The gentlemen named will form the battery for the ball club next season, and the gymnasium will afford a place for practice of the sphere. This undertaking will meet with a hearty support from the club's young men and undoubtedly it will be successful.

Death's Doings.

John Dausey died on Wednesday, December 7, 1887. He was in his 94th year and leaves a numerous posterity, which is widely known throughout this county. He resided for the greater part of his life on the shores of Little Noc, and was the oldest inhabitant. A funeral occurred to-day. The funeral of an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Paris was held on Wednesday, at St. Joseph's church. Mrs. John Blei lost an infant daughter on Wednesday. The funeral occurred Thursday.

The Wood Demand.

There was such a demand for wood this winter that prices are so high that every farmer who had any timber set to it to cordwood. Wood will be scarce before spring and the indications are that a large quantity will be carried over for next year's delivery.

Tuesday and Wednesday Only.

Display of furs by Hansens Empire Fur Factory, Milwaukee, at the New Ludington Hotel.

SOMETHING SENSATIONAL

Toys at Burns'.
 Xmas goods at Mead's.
 Xmas goods at Burns'.
 Fine cutlery at Atkins.
 Elegant goods at Hohlfeldt's.
 Burns has 'em. Xmas goods.
 Flour at Bittner, Wickert & Co.
 Oranges and lemons at Rolph's.
 Xmas goods at Paul Hohlfeldt's.
 Dolls—beautiful ones—at Burns'.
 Go to Hoyler's for Xmas candies.
 Choice family flour at Donovan's.
 Toys for the little folks at Mead's.
 Honey and maple sugar at Rolph's.
 Elegant Holiday goods at Godley's.
 Xmas goods, big stock, at Peterson's.
 Staple and fancy groceries at Atkins'.
 Choice flour at the Beau Milling Co's.
 New goods and new prices at Gagnon's.
 Shoe pack way down at Mumford & Co's.
 Gents' fine shoes at P. S. Mumford & Co's.
 Flour, hay and grain at Bittner, Wickert & Co.
 Go to H. J. Derouin's and see his holiday goods.
 Initial rings with diamond settings at E. S. Gagnon's.
 Fresh eggs and butter at McNaughtan & Linden's.
 Beautiful Christmas and New Year cards at J. N. Mead's.
 Call at the closing out sale of S. Goldman & Brother.
 Handsome new designs in China and glassware at Atkins.
 Plush goods in picture and autograph albums at Peterson's.
 A magnificent line of novelties for the holiday trade at Burns'.
 Buckwheat, honey and maple syrup at Rolph's. Fit for a King!
 Apples by the bushel or barrel cheap at McNaughtan & Linden's.
 Plush goods and elegant Christmas cards, in large variety, at Godley's.
 Fine silverware—good quality and low prices at Paul Hohlfeldt's.
 Trimmed hats at half price to close out stock before Christmas, at Burns'.
 Flour and feed at Donovan's. New Buckwheat, elegant "flapjack timber".
 Derouin is closing out fall dress goods, cloaks, shawls, until New Years at cost.
 For oranges, lemons, grapes and sweet potatoes call at McNaughtan & Linden's.
 Plush goods, odor sets, dressing sets, shaving sets, etc., in large variety at J. N. Mead's.
 Meershaum pipes, a beautiful present for gents, at Gagnon's. They are cheaper than ever.
 Ladies' Misses' & Children's fine shoes—large stock to select from, at P. S. Mumford & Co's.
 All kinds of fresh and delicious groceries for the holiday trade at McNaughtan & Linden's.
 An elegant assortment of ladies and gents' slippers at P. S. Mumford & Co's. A nice Christmas present.
 For bargains in clothing, attend the closing out sale of S. Goldman & Brother, 3 doors east of Lewis House.
 When buying holiday goods at Peterson's don't forget that he has a choice line of groceries, provisions, etc.
 Buy holiday presents early while stocks are complete, and go to Godley's before you select anything for anybody.
 Oranges, lemons, grapes, popcorn, hickory nuts and all kinds of Christmas goodies at A. H. Rolph's. He has 'em.
 Clothing is going fast at the closing out sale of S. Goldman & Brother, Ludington street. Call early and secure a bargain.
 Big stock of holiday goods at Gagnon's. Go and see the elegant line of ladies and gents' gold and good suitable for presents.
 The train-load of Washburn flour has arrived at Bittner, Wickert & Co. This flour is conceded to be the very best on the market.
 Lumbermen, try Bittner, Wickert & Co. when you buy supplies. You will find it to your advantage. Good goods and low prices rule.
 What is more suitable for a Christmas present than an elegant pair of slippers? Nothing. P. S. Mumford & Co. has them in large variety.
 If you don't know what to buy for Xmas look over Paul Hohlfeldt's stock of jewelry and you will find something that will suit you. Go and see Paul.
 Richard Hoyler has received an elegant line of holiday candies. Do not buy candies or toys of any kind until you view his stock which is complete.
 Lumbermen's goods, including rubbers, socks, stockings, mittens, shoe packs, at greatly reduced prices. Call before buying, at P. S. Mumford & Co's.
 New stock of fancy goods, consisting of

handkerchiefs, neckwear, perfumery, pocketbooks, etc., and ladies fancy furnishings at low prices, at Derouin's.

Ho! for the Holidays! Little folks are hovering about P. M. Peterson's grocery where Santa Claus has left lots of nice things, including toys of all kinds.

The place to buy flour, hay, grain, etc., is at Donovan's and lumbermen should bear this fact in mind. You will find what you want, at reasonable prices.

If you anticipate the purchase of a Xmas present consult Godley before going elsewhere. You'll not leave his store without buying; he has everything nice.

Burns personally selected his holiday stock in eastern marts, and knowing well the wants of the community can satisfy the demand to a T. See him; it will pay.

Those in search of choice candies of all kinds, Christmas toys, etc., will do well to call at Geo. Young's restaurant. A complete line at low prices. 84-4w.

While making up your list of goodies for your Christmas dinner remember Rolph, the grocer. He has selected a stock especially adapted to the trade of this occasion.

Remember this indisputable fact: Gagnon is selling jewelry, specially adopted to the holiday trade at prices never so low. When you are making purchases don't forget Gagnon.

The Beau Milling company, on Charlotte street, has a complete stock of flour and feed, hay, etc. When you need anything in this line go and see them—everything first-class.

A heavy team for sale cheap, or will exchange for city property in Escanaba or Gladstone, or a lighter team. Inquire at the Delta office, or Wixson, the photographer, Escanaba.

Paul Hohlfeldt has just received a large and magnificent stock of holiday jewelry, including diamond rings and ladies' and gents' gold watches. The largest stock ever brought to Escanaba.

If you are in search of a Christmas present for anybody, you had better call on J. N. Mead. His stock of jewelry is complete and presents many elegant things suitable for holiday presents.

Call at Atkins' and examine his magnificent holiday stock in the crockery department. By far the finest line of China, Bric-a-Brac, Glass, Lamps and Art Pottery ever displayed in Escanaba.

Lumbermen's attention is directed to the fact the Beau Milling company, located on Charlotte street, has a large stock of flour, feed, hay, etc., which it is selling at a low figure. It will pay you to call on this company and get prices.

On page five will be found the advertisement of Hansen's Empire Fur factory, Milwaukee, Wis. They will, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 13th and 14th have on display at the New Ludington Hotel, a complete line of our manufacturers, embracing sealskin sacsques, jackets, plush garments, sealskin caps, gloves, and mittens, muffs and boas, fur and fur-lined overcoats, robes, rugs, mats, fur trimmings, children's sets, &c. The firm needs no introduction to the citizens of Escanaba, as for years they have enjoyed the proud distinction of being the leaders in the fur line throughout the great Northwest. All articles offered by their representative are of a superior grade, as no shoddy goods are ever allowed to enter their establishment. The citizens of Escanaba should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity of securing articles in the fur line at city prices.

No One Should Fail

To visit the New Ludington House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 13th and 14th to see the beautiful display of furs by Hansens Empire Fur Factory, Milwaukee.

MURDERED

Yes, the high "prices" on Candy since we make our own are murdered, and

FOR

a small amount of money one can buy a large amount of Fresh Candy, Warm Peanuts, Choice Fruits, Tobaccos and Cigars. You can save

MONEY

by buying your writing paper, pens, ink, pencils and reading matter of

Lainey & Boice, Escanaba.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
ANY KIND OF GOODS
 GO TO
 MAJOR'S HEADQUARTERS,
 SIGN OF THE RED FLAG. 88

FURS! FURS!

Our representative, MR. E. P. HEINKA, will on

TUESDAY, DEC. 13

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14

DISPLAY AT THE

New Ludington Hotel

A Line of our Manufactures, which Embraces

Sealskin Sacques and Jackets,
 Plush Garments, Sealskin Caps,
 Gloves, Mittens, Muffs and Boas,
 Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats,
 Beautiful Fur Robes, Fur Trimmings,
 Children's Sets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Which we can Promise to be the Finest ever shown in Escanaba.

QUALITY AND PRICE GUARANTEED.

Mr. E. P. HENIKA is prepared to take orders for any of the above named goods, or sell them out of his Complete Stock.

HANSON'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY,
 373, 275, and 376 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

XMAS GOODS

J. N. MEAD'S

LARGE NEW STOCK!

INCLUDING

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine Jewelry,
 Diamonds and Precious Stones, Plush
 Goods, Christmas and New Year's
 Cards, Toys, Etc., Etc.

COME AND SEE THEM.

GET GOOD GOODS

OF

P. M. PETERSON,

The Reliable Hill Grocer. Everything
 just as we say it is.

FRESH VEGETABLES! FINE FRUITS!

Crockery, Glassware, China.

Convenient, Cheap and Good is the Grocer
 on the Hill, Escanaba.

RICHLIVELY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 187

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 187

John Stephenson

Has for sale on his dock a large quantity of

Good Body Maple and Dry Pine Slabs

At reasonable rates.

ESCANABA, 63 MICHIGAN.

HOTEL MINNEWASCA,

→GLADSTONE, *MICH.←

HEATED BY STEAM

Richard Mason, Prop'r.

McCullough Brothers,

FOUNDERS AND

MACHINISTS

Are prepared to take orders for

Steam Heating

And pipe work anywhere in this vicinity
and will be ready in a week to do
all kinds of

Machine Work and Casting

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

of every nature.

East end of Delta Avenue, Gladstone.

A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

The water tank in the railway yard was filled on Thursday.

Van Cleve & Merriam's Land Office is ready for occupancy.

Anything you want in the line of merchandise you can find in Gladstone.

The total amount of building done in the village of Rhinelander for the year 1887, is \$138,750.

The mail route from Manistique to Brampton will hereafter be direct instead of by Bay de Noquette.

Mr. T. R. Patterson is telegraph operator at Gladstone. The line was opened for business on Tuesday.

The saw and hammer still make the air ring these cold mornings. There are still many buildings going up.

Big stocks of standard goods are the rule in Gladstone, and our merchants will make prices that will sell them.

H. S. Butler is rushing the construction of Mrs. Smith's building next to Laing's. It will be occupied in a few weeks.

Dry Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors always on hand. Wis. Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville. *

Contractor Hancock has Mr. Connell's building up and enclosed, and it will soon be finished. One by one the gaps are filled.

Gladstone has now all the conveniences common to places of its size, and extends a cordial invitation to all to come and see how she lives.

Happy New Year, Neighbors. What is your wish? Gladstone has everything in stock. If you don't see what you want it's cause some other good thing is before it or on top of it.

The handsomest block in Gladstone is between Sixth and Seventh streets on Delta. Blackwell's, Erickson's, Laing's, O'Connell's and Davies', to which we can soon add Mrs. Smith's, make a fine row.

Donahue & McDonough have moved their livery stable to their new barn on Delta Avenue, west of the post office. They have purchased Dr. Reed's team and added it to their otherwise well-equipped stable.

The dime social at Mrs. McCullough's on Wednesday evening was universally attended and everybody says the evening was a success. The "Social" bids fair to be a prominent feature in Gladstone life this winter.

Martin & White have finished for the season on Thorpe's building. They will complete the structure in May. The firm has bought a lot on Superior Avenue and will erect a shop and counting room. They mean business in the spring.

Two teams broke through the ice near the island above Hammer's—McMullen's Island—on Tuesday. The ice was, apparently, five inches thick and perfect, and the accident is unexplainable. The teams were rescued with some difficulty.

Between seventy and eighty persons participated in the dime social at the social at the residence of Mrs. W. L. McCullough on Wednesday evening last. It was the first social of the season and if all can be carried on so well, they can not be held too often.

Rev. James Pascoe is preparing to move his family to Gladstone, he having obtained a house at that place. We are sorry to lose Mr. Pascoe and family as we had hoped to have them remain with us the balance of the winter.—Stephenson Cor., Menominee Democrat.

Work on H. S. Butler's building west of the postoffice, is progressing finely. It will be a large and good looking building when completed and The Delta learns will be occupied by three Oconto Gentlemen. The first floor to be used as a grocery store and merchant tailoring establishment and the second as a photograph gallery.

First service at the Congregational Chapel, corner Wisconsin Avenue and Eleventh street, tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. Subject of Sermon, "Make Friends of Mammon;" of children's sermon "The Wild Beast at the Door." At 7 p. m. Mr. Stone will begin a series of lectures on the life of a great man who was born a citizen of three countries. All are invited who do not attend the other churches.

The mail, long delayed, brought to the Delta last week just too late for acknowledgement, a token of remembrance from Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Frost, of Brampton, whose wedding occurred the week before. The Delta is thankful for the wedding cake and having dreamed upon it is in the mood to wish the lady whom it has long known as Miss Maggie Elliott and the fortunate gentleman whose name she has taken all the felicity they both deserve—which is limitless and eternal.

Judge Grant surely went outside of his province when he called together the saloon-keepers of some of the towns in his district and explained to them the mean-

ing of the new license (liquor) law. He might with as much propriety have called together the school officers in his district and given them his interpretation of the new school laws.—Calumet News.

Certainly he might, and doubtless would, if necessity arose, for our judge is a very careful and painstaking magistrate. And there are school officers in the twenty-fifth judicial district who would take it as a great kindness.

Over \$425,000 has been spent in building and construction in Gladstone during this, her first year. There are in the village two hundred and fifty one buildings, with a few exceptions erected since the middle of last July. Building is still progressing, notwithstanding the cold weather, and there will be more or less of work done all winter. No town can make a better showing, for the buildings are mostly substantial and well constructed, of a far better class than is usually built during the first five years of a city's growth. The population is certainly over a thousand and probably about twelve hundred.

H. H. Gardner & Co., of Chicago, will put in nine camps this winter on the Escanaba river, by which the firm expects to cut 12,000,000 feet of logs. Several camps will be run in the Chequamegon bay region, Wis. on Bad river, and in the vicinity of Marble point on the lake. The firm the past season sold 5,000,000 feet of lumber from the Ashland district, in eastern markets.

Gladstone has the finest and best newspaper and job printing plant in the upper peninsula with but one exception. Everything run by steam and capacity for any kind and amount of work. Have you ever seen The Delta? It is a sixteen-page paper with a large and growing circulation. Its price is only \$1.50 a year. Send for it at once.

Winter cut off the season of improvement, and Gladstone must curb her impatience until spring, when the work of grading and paving will go on briskly. In the meantime, Winter has made Delta Avenue the equal of any in the state, its surface being smooth and level as a floor. Drive in, neighbors, and see us. You will find the latch-string out.

There are thirty business houses in Gladstone, all actively engaged in making themselves useful to people who want machinery or material, things to wear and eat, tools to work with, or articles of necessity, comfort or luxury. Make a trip to Gladstone the next time you want anything and see how well it suits.

They come to scoff and go home with new ideas in their heads. Nothing succeeds like success. Gladstone is filling an important place in the future plans of the great West. Just now she is busy in making the people of Delta county acquainted with the fact that she is their cheapest and best market.

The Soo road brings all the northern portion of Delta county close to Gladstone. Get on the cars and come and see what our merchants have to offer. If you wish to stay to dinner or over night, our hotels are as good as any in the peninsula.

You can buy better meat in Gladstone for less money than anywhere this side of New Orleans. For proof, ask any man in Gladstone, any man on the Soo road or, better still, come into Gladstone and buy some.

Gladstone has a good school, a large Presbyterian church just completed and a Congregational church in course of construction. Gladstone is growing up in a correct manner.

The suggestion that we ought to have a big celebration in Minneapolis on the occasion of the opening of the "Soo" road is a very proper one to act upon.—Minneapolis Journal.

Merry Christmas, friends. Are you ready for that season of joy and plenty? If not come in and see how well our merchants can fit you out.

Basswood Ceiling, kiln-dried and sand-papered at prices much lower than pine. Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville, Michigan. *

No new town on the peninsula can boast of such an array of substantial buildings as have been erected in Gladstone this season.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Donahue on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1887, a son. Eleven pounds and a half and all is well.

With two stages daily between here and Bay Siding, we are being pretty well served in the matter of transportation.

People all along the Soo line can buy of Gladstone to better advantage than any where else in the peninsula.

A townful of life and energy is always a pleasant spectacle. Come and see Gladstone. Admission free.

Gladstone is the best market for all the northern and eastern portions of Delta county.

We commence to day the publication of a continued story, entitled "The Stolen

Fortune," by Miss Abbie C. McKeever. It is an interesting story, as our readers will ascertain by a perusal.

Gladstone merchants carry big stocks and propose to sell them for small profits.

Bob, capsized and "teakettle" a whiffletree on the way home Wednesday evening.

The Sentinel says L'Anse will undoubtedly be the terminus for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. William Patterson returned on Thursday accompanied by Mrs. Patterson and the family is domiciled in the new house in the yard.

Mr. Fitzgerald our new druggist is in the village and is preparing to open his store in Clark's building five door west of the postoffice on Delta Avenue.

Mr. C. D. Johnson informs The Delta that a Minneapolis gentleman of considerable experience in dairying contemplates removing to Delta county next spring and establishing himself in that occupation. Dairying would undoubtedly prove a lucrative undertaking, provided a desirable location is selected.

3

Weeks from this date every subscriber whose subscription is due and unpaid will be cut off The Delta's list. If we gain a thousand subscribers and lose their subscriptions what reward have we? None. Then we will take the reward in advance hereafter, as all business newspapers do pay up. Hereof fail not, or subscribe for a high-priced paper which will take promises at par and discount delinquents by filling its news columns with cheap advertisements. If you want The Delta, down with the dust. Only three weeks more of grace.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Village council met pursuant to adjournment Monday evening, Dec. 5, 1887.

Present President Miller, Trustees Clark, Neff, Wilson and White.

Absent Trustees Patterson and McCullough.

Minutes of last meeting read and corrected and approved.

Trustee White as committee on By Laws presented a set of ordinances and on motion they were read.

It was moved by Trustee Wilson that ordinances on By Laws be left with committee another week before being approved.

Ayes—White, Wilson, Neff and Clark.

Absent—Patterson and McCullough.

As a committee on building of a lock-up, the President appointed Trustees Clark, Wilson and Neff.

Trustee Wilson as chairman of committee on fire protection presented the following ordinances which were read and ordered to be left until next meeting to be approved.

An ordinance to provide for protections against fire in village of Gladstone, also an ordinance creating a fire department of the village of Gladstone and defining the duties of chief of same.

The following bill was presented, Blackwell Bros. & Nicholas \$1.60. It was moved by Trustee White that bill be paid, and clerk be ordered to make out order for same.

Ayes—White, Wilson, Clark and Neff.

Absent—Patterson and McCullough.

On motion meeting adjourned to meet Monday evening, Dec. 12th 1887.

R. W. DAVIES, Clerk.

SOUTH GLADSTONE.

If the sub-reporter of the Delta for South Gladstone would attend to business the correspondence might be a little larger each week.

David Danforth of Escanaba was here on Thursday.

James Barker, of Appleton, surveyor and civil engineer is spending the week here on business.

A public dance was held on Thursday evening at the residence of F. M. Blackwell.

A. O. Blackwell was up in Alger County the past week.

H. O. Conkey has rented the Mill house and will remove his family from Ohio in a few weeks.

Gaspard Roicu is now able to be out and around.

All Business Men of Gladstone are requested to meet at T Delta office on Tuesday, December 1887, at 7 p. m for the purpose of forming a business men's association.

By request of J. J. Miller, Chas. Whybrew, J. T. Whybrew, A. Lustie Richard Mertz, Bigley & Ross, C. Brown, J. E. Lawler, W. A. Reed, A. Powell, Aaron Miller, E. V. White, J. Wilson, jr., Robt. W. Davies, C. W. Ligfoot, P. & H. B. Laing, L. A. Erickson, Blackwell Bros. & Nicholas, Scott & Mason, Mason & Bushnell.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with conditions of the national finances which imperatively demand immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exacting of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice.

This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit through which the money needed to its legitimate object of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who have called for a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever pressing financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of THE SINKING FUND ACT, was \$17,859,753.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,405,345.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$188,695,200.34, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by the issue of bonds for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of such a sum of money as stated would seriously affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government in the Congress, who have called for a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever pressing financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

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attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition. It is to be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It may be conceded that none of the things subjected to

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION are strictly speaking necessities; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well adapted to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the agent of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers of these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people who never see and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay for the duties on the imported goods, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff law is made for the purpose of instruction, but it may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacturing should be carefully considered, and the preservation of our manufactures; it may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and

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TO PAY A TRIBUTE to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the act that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the trader-man.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large portion of the sheep grown by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield, is 10 cents on each pound, if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents on more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of 10 pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would be the present price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and \$36 that from the wool of fifty sheep and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this price, he must pay the duty on his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material articles, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the imposition of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material, and cloth, for himself and family for the winter. When he faces the trader-man for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he included in a moderate purchase as a test of the wool for the winter, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet

A FURTHER INCREASE IN COST caused by the tariff duty on the manufacturer. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase as a test of the tariff system which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in the price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of these farmers, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such a tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, who employ and are dependent upon the well, and the young and old; and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be made a first and foremost object of legislation.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers of such articles, and the consequent increase of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the raising of the price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, in the absence of such combinations, a healthy and free competition were well, and the young and old; and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be made a first and foremost object of legislation.

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lages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes or so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the

REVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which we possess, and by which we have benefited them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

The constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the state of the Union" as shown in the present conditional" of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of the departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business entrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly urged in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which I may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1887.

Photographing the Lightning. Alexander Dom, of Mount Healthy, O., informs the Boston Advertiser that on the night of July 13, 1886, at ten minutes before midnight, he succeeded in getting a photograph (a copy of which he incloses) of the lightning. Just below the lightning in the picture is a small black object which Prof. Myers, of Belmont college, after examination with the microscope, pronounces a bird. The rotary motion of the lightning is distinctly shown in the picture. Of the way in which he got it Mr. Dom says:

I have a den in the second story of my barn, over the carriage-house, which I use for a dark room. At the window facing the east I have a bench, level with the bottom of the window. I had tested my camera on the day before and had marked the set focus so that it could be set at any time. I set the camera, placed the plate in position, and put the camera on the bench facing the east with the cap on the lens. Watching for the best place in the sky, I noticed that the most of the lightning was in the northeast. After a vivid flash I removed the cap, after training the camera in that direction as nearly as possible, and waited but a moment when we had another flash running toward the north. I immediately put the cap on the camera and secured the plate, and repeated the operation three times, getting fair results each time.

WILLING TO ACCEPT LOWER PRICES for such articles as the present prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching tariff rates and the desire of an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that, in accomplishing this purpose, we may desire to extend our policy to the granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation of such a recommendation be regarded as evidence of unkindness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national grandeur and progress, and it is in the emergency that presses upon our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of the advantages afforded them by the present tariff, will prompt them to co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be diminished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that a tariff of duties, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for sale, careful, and

LIBERATE BEFORE IS NOW OFFERED, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are advanced in the name of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and are not readily or profitably subject to duty of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which alone the duty of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities. It should be especially considered in the case of raw material, and the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, and the tariff on such material, would serve to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them

BETTER CHANCE IN FOREIGN MARKETS with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, and thus escape the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in spirit bright and partisanless and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to accept a party policy, as a condition of our support, is not a valid excuse for the want of courage and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our affairs which permit the collection of revenue to be made by the imposition of duties on our manufactures, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

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Thanksgiving.

It is only about 256 years ago since the first Thanksgiving Day was observed in this country. Old Massasoit and his ninety braves sat down to dinner with the long-faced Puritans. The Indians brought deer from the woods and the palisade, supplied fish, clams and corn. Ten years later when the last batch of bread in the colony was in Gov. Bradford's oven, and starvation was staring out New England ancestors in the face, a good ship from Ireland appeared with provisions, and the day appointed for fasting was changed into a day of thanksgiving. Here is reason for New England sympathy with the oppressed Irishmen of to-day.

The crowns of hats in Paris have perceptibly

HERE IS GLADSTONE!

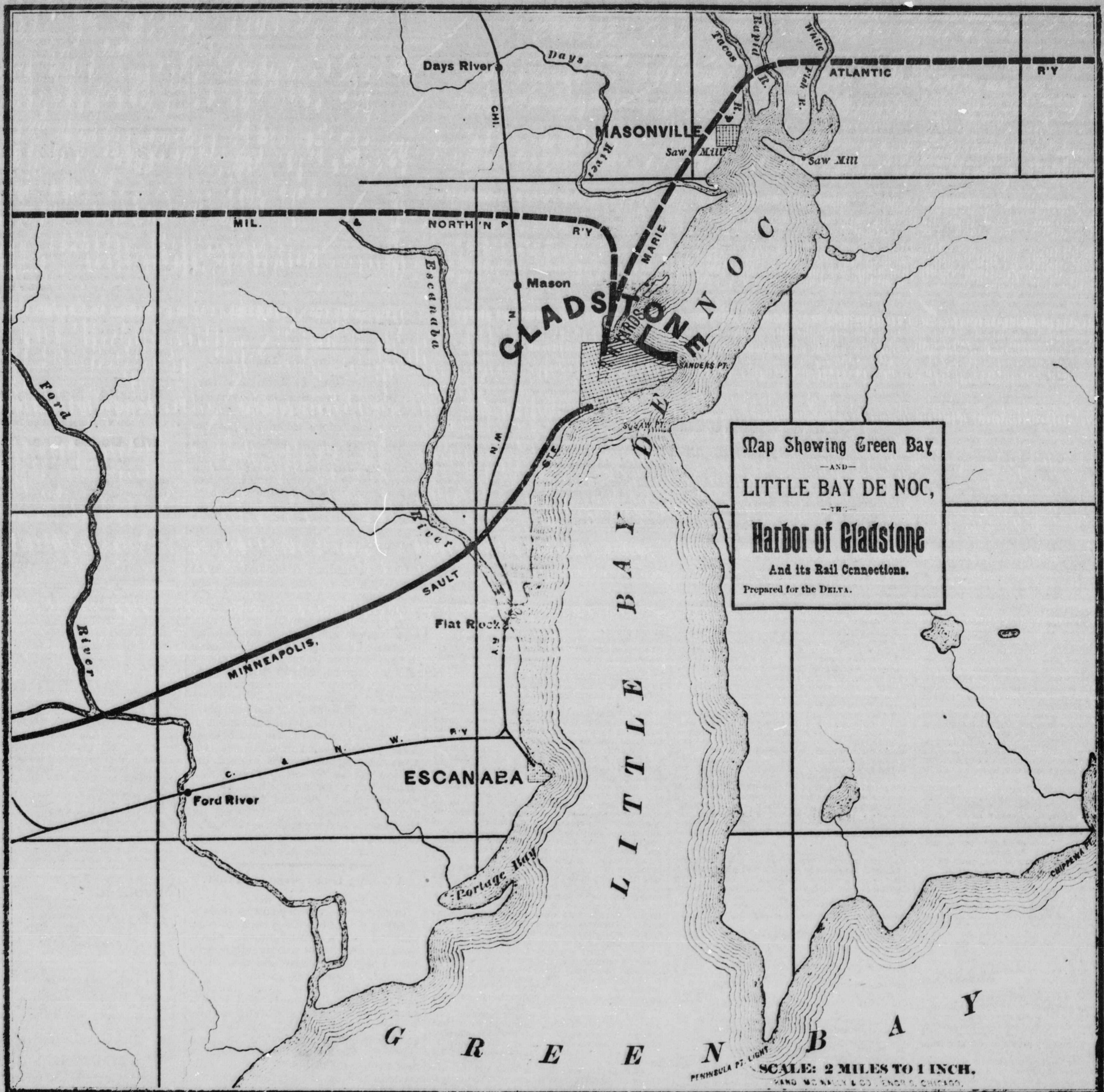
WE OFFER FREE SITES

With every convenience for shipping by rail and water, to all legitimate manufacturing enterprises. Wood and Iron Working establishments can find no better facilities than the coming year will give them at Gladstone.

The proprietors of Gladstone believe that it is going to be the largest city on the lakes, north of Milwaukee. The immense Flour and Coal business that will be transacted by the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railway would alone build up a large city, but there is now no doubt that in a few years nearly all of the Gogebic iron ores as well as the ores from the Menominee, Felch and Marquette ranges will be shipped from Little Bay de Noc, and largely over roads running to Gladstone.

OVER 120 BUILDINGS

Have been built since lots were placed on the market on the 6th of July last and building is going on at this time at as rapid a rate.



Here is built a fine dock One Thousand feet long, the most thoroughly built on the Lakes. A Flour Dock is building, Nine Hundred and Fifty by Two Hundred and Ten in size. Depot, Round House and Shops in course of construction.

ABOUT DEC. FIRST
The Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway will be finished and trains running into Gladstone, giving us direct connection with Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and the world.

A LARGE SUMMER HOTEL

Will be built by a syndicate. A Foundry and Machine Shop is already at already at work. Planing and Saw Mills are building. Real estate is daily rising by the force of business progress. There is no boom, and there has been and there will be no attempt to create one.

"There is no Boom,"

"Simply Business."

Only 100 lots are now for sale by the original proprietors of the townsite, who desire to retain a large interest in same. Lots on Minnesota Ave. are sold under contract to pave the street with cedar blocks in the spring of 1888. For prices and information address,

Richard Mason, Escanaba, Mich.

THE LATEST NEWS

Earthquake in Italy. The town of Bisignano, in Calabria, Italy, sustained severe shocks of earthquake on the 3d, by which twenty houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

The Vote in Atlanta. The vote in the prohibition election at Atlanta was canvassed on the 30th, and was found that the majority against prohibition was 1,128. The sale of liquor began at once.

The Crown Prince. At a meeting of Free Masons at Berlin on the 6th, a letter was read from crown prince, saying: "With God's help I hope that at a not very remote date I shall again be able to reside in Berlin in the enjoyment of good health."

Released Under Small Bail. John Harte, manager of the defunct shoe foundry, at Kingston, Ont., arrested for embezzling \$30,000, was released under \$2,000 bail on the 3d, and immediately started for the West to become a cowboy. There is much indignation over the small bail accepted.

The Prohibits Win. What is known as the Kansas Prohibition cases, brought before the United States supreme court for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the prohibitory law of that state, have been decided by the high tribunal. The validity of the law is confirmed in every particular.

He Will Not Be Prosecuted. A dispatch of the 6th from Winnipeg says: A young man in the employ of United States government at New York, who absconded two months ago with over \$10,000 has been located here. He changed his stolen securities into Canadian money before crossing the border, he will not be prosecuted.

Killed in an Explosion. The locomotive of a freight train on Philadelphia & Reading Railroad exploded on the 2d near East Mahanoy station. Alexander Walker, the engineer, was instantly killed and the fireman and two brakemen so severely injured that they died while being taken to the hospital. The victims all lived at Tamaqua.

Will do Their Own Switching. Full charge of all railroad switching at Packtown was on the 1st turned over to the Union Stock Yards Company. The various roads centering in Chicago. The new system is unobjectionable from the standpoint of the workingmen, as the stock yard company guarantees them what is known as "road" rates.

Widow Married a Young Tramp. A dispatch from Brainerd, Minn., says: "It leaks out that Mrs. Magdalen Schwartz, a wealthy German grass widow of 40 or 45 years, has married a young man, of 25, who came here from Dakota last winter as a tramp. He had been in her employ during the summer and fall as a chore boy. The marriage makes Robinson the wealthiest man in all odds in these parts."

Fought the Fire With Kerosene. Johanna O'Brien, a servant at 39 Rush street, Chicago, on the 4th attempted to start a blaze in the kitchen stove by using kerosene oil on the smoldering embers. She was terribly burned on the lower limbs, the flesh hanging in shreds. She also inhaled the flames and the doctor, after dressing her wounds, said she would not survive her injuries.

The Vernon's Life-Preservers. The grass life-preservers used on the American Vernon at the time of her loss in Two Rivers, Wis., in October last, were thoroughly examined by officers of steamboat inspection service, at Washington, and the result reported to the Treasury Department on the 3d. It is said at the department that this particular life-preserver was fully up to the standard required by the service.

Failure of a Bucket Shop. Hodgen, Miller & Co., the proprietors of an extensive bucket-shop system, has concerns in Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and about a dozen shops in the South, "laid down" on the 5th. They claim to have paid \$100,000 in losses within the week, which exhausted their capital. The extent of the failure cannot be learned with certainty, but it is probably nearer \$50,000 than \$100,000.

Wholesale Mail Robbery. Alexander Taylor, a driver on one of the New York mail wagons, was arrested on the 1st for wholesale robbery of the mails. In one batch he secured three drafts for \$2,011, \$600 and \$100 respectively. One letter contained thirteen drafts from a down-town bank. He confessed his guilt and was held for examination. He had been in this country only six weeks and had been driving the wagon three weeks.

Their Offense Not Conspiracy. The first attempted prosecution under the Merritt conspiracy law of Illinois came to an unsuccessful termination at Chicago on the 1st. The union printer, Bancroft and Van Allen, who were charged by Poole Brothers with conspiring to injure their business, were discharged by Justice Prindville, who held that their offense did not come within the scope of the law. The case was submitted by the defense without argument.

Threw Vitriol in His Face. Miss Mary E. Lloyd, aged 25, and Howard Potter, a prominent young man of Reading, Pa., were engaged to be married. On the night of the 1st

young Potter called on Miss Lloyd and after a short conversation, remarked: "Mary, I cannot marry you." The young woman was greatly startled by this sudden and unexpected announcement, and seizing a tumbler partly filled with vitriol dashed the contents in her lover's face. It is feared that Potter will be disgraced for life, but he says that he will not prosecute the woman.

Stopped Walking at Last. John Owen Snyder, better known as the "walking wonder" died at his home at Milk Grove, Blackford County, Ind., on the 4th. For nearly three years previous to his death Snyder was impelled, as he said, by some mysterious force to walk constantly, and he took his meals while continuing his ceaseless tramp. He slept but little, generally in a chair, but the minute he woke he started walking. He made a tour of the museums of the country recently, which yielded him a handsome sum.

Fires. At Cincinnati, O., at 1:30 on the morning of the 1st, a general alarm called the entire fire department to the Strobridge Lithographing Company's great building, corner of Elm and Canal Streets. The flames devoured the entire building and in less than 40 minutes the walls fell in. The loss is total and will probably be \$200,000.

Charles Jackson, clothier; Dreinel Brothers, Janoco and others, occupants of 78 Bowery, New York, suffered damage to the amount of \$50,000 by fire on the night of the 20th.

A Pension Suit Settled by Marriage. In the office of the United States marshal for Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 2d inst., a novel wedding occurred. Several months ago John Bishop was arrested for violating the pension laws by swindling Miss Julia Vest out of nearly \$2,000 of arrearages, allowed her on account of disabilities of her deceased father. Since Bishop has been in jail his wife procured a divorce from him and he proposed to marry Julia if she would refuse to prosecute him. She accepted the offer and Judge Woods consented to the compromise, ordering Bishop's release from the prison after the marriage had occurred.

Son of a Life-Saver Drowned. Willie Miller, son of Keeper Miller, of Point Betsley life station, near Frankfort, Mich., was out in Lake Michigan on the 6th in a skiff, and in attempting to land was capsized in the breakers and drowned. The accident occurred one mile south of the station. The lookout gave the alarm and the body was found by the father in four feet of water. One hand was raised above the surface of the lake as if to show the searchers his whereabouts. The station crew worked four hours attempting to resuscitate him according to the method of the service, but it was of no avail.

Left no Trace. Leonidas Hamline, of Chicago, who has a fortune estimated at \$150,000, is gone as completely out of sight and reach of his relatives and friends as if he had been blotted out of existence. On the 28th he left a friend with whom he had been playing a game of billiards, and stepping on a street car in the center of the city, started toward his factory to pay off his hundred workmen. Since that moment no one with whom he is acquainted has laid eyes upon him. When Mr. Hamline disappeared he had on his person \$2,300, part of which he had just drawn from the bank in order to pay his workmen their wages. He has a wife and four children.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate. The first day's session on the 5th, was taken up in the ceremonies of organization. No opposition was developed to the seating of members whose seats are to be contested. On Tuesday the President's annual message was read and the changes in the cabinet announced. These changes appear in another column. No action was taken on the cabinet nominees.

House of Representatives. The opening session on the 5th was devoted to the usual routine work of organization. Carlisle was re-elected Speaker. On Tuesday the annual message of the President was read and a number of amendments to the House rules offered.

THE FIRST NOMINATIONS.

Vilas for Secretary of the Interior and Lamar for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, of Wisconsin, to be secretary of the interior.

DON M. DICKINSON, of Michigan, to be postmaster-general.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury.

GEORGE L. RIVES, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

ISAAC H. MAYNARD, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

JAMES W. HYATT, of Connecticut, to be treasurer of the United States.

CHANGES IN PENSION LAWS.

Important Recommendations by the Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—In his annual report the secretary of the interior calls attention to the increased efficiency and diminished expenditures of the pension office, for which, he says, all the credit is due the commissioner. He suggests that the orphan children of deceased soldiers who may be entitled to pensions until they are 16 years of age should be allowed to draw the same after that period if they were incapacitated for making a livelihood, and that soldiers' widows who may re-marry and subsequently become widows or be divorced without fault of their own should have their pensions revived to them.

THE CRISIS OVER.

France Has a President—M. Sadi-Carnot, Grandson of the Great Carnot of Napoleon I., Elected by the Congress at Versailles—A Sketch of His Public and Political Career.

At the congress of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Versailles on the 3d M. Sadi-Carnot was elected president of France. The congress was opened at 2 o'clock by M. Leroyer, president of the Senate. The result of the first formal ballot taken in the congress was: M. Sadi-Carnot, 303; M. Ferry, 212; Gen. Saussier, 148; M. De Freycinet, 76; Gen. Appert, 72; M. Brisson, 26; other candidates, 26. The second trial ballot by the senators and deputies of the Left resulted as follows: M. Ferry, 216; M. De Freycinet, 196; M. Brisson, 79; M. Sadi-Carnot, 61. On the third trial ballot 505 Republican senators and deputies of the Left voted. The vote stood: M. Ferry, 179; M. Sadi-Carnot, 162; M. De Freycinet, 109; M. Brisson, 52; scattering, 3. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: M. Sadi-Carnot, 185; M. Ferry, 35; M. De Freycinet, 23; M. Brisson, 10. Only 253 senators and deputies voted. On the next ballot M. De Freycinet and M. Ferry withdrew and M. Sadi-Carnot was elected, he receiving 616 votes; Gen. Saussier, 186; M. Ferry, 11; M. De Freycinet, 5; Gen. Appert, 5 and M. Pyat, 1. The result was received with cries of "Vive la Republique."

President Sadi-Carnot was formally installed in the Elysee palace the following afternoon and later received visits from ex-President Grevy, M. Rouvier, President Peytral of the budget committee and other leading politicians. The President stated that it was his intention after the new ministry was formed to close the present session of Parliament until after the coming senatorial elections. The resignation of the cabinet which follows the election of a new president was placed in the hands of the president, and Gen. Brugere will invest the latter with the grand collar of the Legion of Honor. Gen. Faidherbe presiding at the ceremony. The ministry have formally tendered their resignations, and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office for the present for the dispatch of public business.

Francois Sadi-Carnot, the newly elected president of the French republic, was born in Limoges, August 11, 1837. He entered the polytechnic school in 1857, and afterward the government school of bridges and highways. He graduated in 1863 at the top of his class, and after having been for some time secretary to the counsel of the school, was made a naval engineer. He was elected representative from Cote d'Or, to the National Assembly, February 8, 1871. He voted for all measures tending to establish the republic definitely and to adopt the entire constitution. He was in Ferry's cabinet and retired with the other members when that cabinet was dissolved on November 10, 1881. He was re-elected from the department of the Cote d'Or on the Republican ticket on October 4, 1885, and took the portfolio of finance in M. De Freycinet's cabinet on January 7, 1886. M. Sadi-Carnot is most famous for his special knowledge of the affairs of public works. He has translated several of the works of John Stuart Mill.

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.

M. Goblet to Be Prime Minister—Clemenceau and the President.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—It is expected that M. Goblet will be prime minister in the new cabinet, and that M. Flourens will retain the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs. President Sadi-Carnot, in an interview with M. Clemenceau to-day, insisted upon the necessity of a union of all the Republicans in the Chambers, first to show foreigners that Republicans can agree, and second, in order that they may vote an honest and sincere budget. M. Clemenceau fully endorsed the president's views. The accord between President Sadi-Carnot and M. Clemenceau is regarded as a good omen of the future of the Republic. The chambers have adjourned until Saturday.

The President to-day received M. Ribot and other leading politicians. The Extremists still continue to oppose the retention of Gen. Saussier as governor of Paris.

A subscription has been started to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the great Carnot, grandfather of the new president.

A Berlin letter published in the Political Correspondence asserts that the recent Russian cavalry movements in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier were due to the scarcity of forage in the districts in which the cavalry had been stationed.

ROBBED OF A FORTUNE.

Burglars Secure Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of a Miser.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 5.—A special to the American says Peter Bennett, a wealthy and miserly farmer, resides at Newport and with him lives his granddaughter and her husband, Mr. Bennett is 80 years old and is reputed to be worth some \$75,000, and having distrust of savings banks has always kept a large amount of money in the house. Last night Bennett's son-in-law was roused by the report of a pistol and hastily dressing, got out of the window and hastened to the residence of Mr. Bennett's son, half a mile away. Arousing young Bennett, they returned to the house where they found the elder Bennett lying on the floor in a pool of blood, Bennett was restored to consciousness when it was learned that the robbers had beaten him and escaped with \$32,000 in bills and gold.

OMAHA DAME—Jane, our guest, Mr. De Hunter, complains that you chopped up his decoy ducks for kindling. New Cook—It wasn't for kindling, mum. I thought they was a pair of chickens your husband sent home and I was tryin' to cut them, mum. "O of all things! Where was it you said

you worked before you came here?" "At Mrs. De Style's boarding-house, mum."—[Omaha World.

PLANS OF THE KICKERS.

Advice for the Reconstruction of the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—The provisional committee of Philadelphia, representing the Knights of Labor in this city and former knights, including the expelled carpet workers, who are dissatisfied with the general management of the order, have issued circular No. 1 to the rank and file of the order of the Knights of Labor and other. After asserting that abuses have crept into the administration of affairs through a ring which, by the most questionable means, has got control of the order, it announces the necessity for the reconstruction of the machinery of the order, while holding fast to its principles, and then proceeds to lay down certain rules for the reformation. The methods suggested for effecting a purification include the strict preservation of the autonomy of trades; a limitation of the powers of the general officers making then advisory or supervisory; avoidance of strikes by invoking the law; the abolition of salaried officers and of payments except for services actually rendered; prohibition of peddling, hawking or soliciting in the local assemblies except in the case of a call from the general officers for assistance; prevention of soliciting or electioneering for office in the assemblies; promotion of education; free discussion of matters of interest and importance to labor; encouragement of political action to enforce the principles of the order and the discouragement of personal politics having for their object the advancement of individuals.

THEY FAVOR MONOPOLY.

Weekly New York Men Oppose a Government Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 5.—The World this morning prints a number of interviews with prominent men on the subject of a government telegraph. F. B. Thurber strongly favors it. Chauncey M. Depew said that on the principle that that government is best which governs least, he was opposed to government purchase. He further said: "I believe it might be wise for the government to control all corporate power. Something in the nature of the inter-state bill, if applied to the telegraphs, would probably remedy most of the evils now complained of. Competition ought to be kept up, rates maintained on a basis of equality to all and some other objectionable features eliminated. All this can be done by legislation and without making the government a competitor in the legitimate channels of commerce and enterprise." Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union, opposed government interference. Ex-Postmaster General James said that he was opposed to the idea of the government entering into the telegraph business. He said: "I had several years of struggling to maintain civil service reform, and I know something of the power that pushes men into office and keeps them there, whether useful or not. To create a government telegraph with its thousands of employes, each depending upon some political wire-puller for his place, would augment ten-fold the difficulties in the way of fair elections and untrammelled voting."

WRECKED BY GIANT POWDER.

Fanatics Blow Up and Destroy an Indiana Saloon.

CUTLER, Ind., Dec. 5.—A tremendous explosion occurred in Stevenson Bros' saloon, in this city, giant powder in oyster cans having been placed under the building and over the cans heavy stones. Great pieces of granite were sent crashing through the building, tearing window frames from the walls. The saloon floor was completely uplifted. The sides of the building were forced out four feet at the bottom, and sleepers, two by ten, were twisted and torn to splinters like pine shingles. The large stove was forced through the ceiling, and not a bottle on the show bar was left unsmashed.

A COLLISION TO ORDER.

Interesting Experiments at Chicago With a Car Heater.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Chicago & North-Western officials have already satisfied themselves by experiment of the unexceptional character of Mr. Herr's stove in cases of the ditching of a train. On Thursday next, however, a still more exacting test, the severest ordeal to which the invention can be subjected, will take place near the North-Western car shops. One of the heaters will be placed in a stationary car which will be telescoped by a train running from fifty to sixty miles an hour. No water is to be used in connection with the heater. The stove and the coal fire within it will be there in their pure simplicity; no protection whatever being employed beyond the heater's own stout metal cases.

COULDN'T FACE THE MUSIC.

Failure of a Prominent Piano House at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—Theodore Paffin & Co., dealers in musical instruments have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$75,000, assets unknown. Hallett & Davis, Boston, are creditors for \$45,000, but they are secured by the transfer of all the firm's leases of instruments and unfinished sales. John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, have taken charge of the stock under a chattel mortgage and will continue the business under the firm name. Paffin says unsecured debts are not more than \$2,000.

PLAGUE IN ARKANSAS.

Terrible Spread of Black Diphtheria in That State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5.—Alarming reports continue to come in of the spread of black diphtheria in Clay and adjoining counties. Local physicians, unable to control the disease, have advised that physicians from abroad be called upon, and this has been done. The mortality list foots up over fifty, all of whom have died within three weeks. There are three deaths reported in a family named Spurgeon inside of twelve hours. The disease is as fatal as it is rapid.

UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

Annual Report and Recommendations of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Vilas, in his annual report, notes a gain in receipts of the department for the year of \$4,840,000, while the increase in disbursements has been but little over \$2,000,000. The whole number of postoffices on the 1st day of October had become 5,424, of which 3,338 were salaried or presidential offices, and 2,086 were fourth class. Besides these were 625 branch offices or stations, an increase of 12 for the sale of stamps only. Of the whole, 8,589 were money-order offices and 110 money-order stations. The appointments of postmasters numbered altogether during the fiscal year 13,079, of which 6,868 were to fill vacancies happening upon the expiration of commissions or resigning; 2,684 upon removals or suspensions; 589 by death; 3,043 by newly established offices. Among these appointments, 893 were upon the President's commission to vacancies which happened from the causes and in the respective numbers following: By expiration of commission, 350; by resignation, 122; by removal or suspension, 237; by death, 39; and upon the assignment of fourth class offices to a presidential class, 145. The free delivery system was extended during the year to eight additional cities. The number of lines of railway employed is now 918, an increase of 60, and the total cost of transportation, exclusive of foreign mail matter, for the year was \$29,078,323.65.

A new postal convention with the United Mexican States has been negotiated and parcels post conventions with Jamaica and Barbadoes, negotiations for similar conventions with Central and South American States being now in progress. Mr. Vilas devotes several pages of his report to the financial history of the postal service, which in 1882 and 1883, showed a surplus of \$1,400,000 and \$2,000,000 respectively, but which has since shown a deficit, the letter postage having been reduced from 3 to 2 cents in 1885, the balance against the service June 30, 1885, reaching \$7,000,000. This has been largely reduced now by the general prosperity of the country, which has increased the mails. The total revenue for the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$48,837,409.39, total expenditures \$52,814,113.61; cash deficiency \$3,976,704.22; add credits and earnings of the Pacific Railroad \$1,482,388.22; total excess of cost over revenue, \$5,459,103.14. The revenue for the present year is estimated at \$52,512,036.02 and the expenditures at \$58,242,066.02. In conclusion Mr. Vilas explains at length the recent controversy as to exterior marks on mail matter; recommends an increase of salaries of officers of the department; the creation of the office of fourth assistant postmaster-general, and a few words of commendation for the officers, clerks and employes of the department.

As some of the objects which claim attention, Mr. Vilas suggests the formulation of rules to govern the provisions of clerical force for the post-offices, and to fix the grades and compensation of their officers and employes upon a discriminating basis; the establishment of a correct system for approximately uniform organization of the administrative and clerical force in offices of the higher classes; the provision of buildings for post-offices in communities of such size as to require an office independent of private affairs; the extension and perfection of the system of free delivery until all communities enjoy its privileges which are so situated as to make it their due; the thorough reformation of the system of employing and paying for railroad transportation; the establishment of additional fast mail routes on all the trunk lines of mail communication are so provided; provision for the instruction and examination of persons for the appointment in the railway mail service; enlargement of the foreign parcels post system recently entered upon so as to embrace all countries with which a retail trade will be advantageous to our people; and the addition of some auxiliaries to our means of postal convenience calculated to enhance the utility of the service to the people.

POWDERLY'S WARNING.

He Tells Seceders of the Dangers That Surround Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Journal of United Labor, of Philadelphia, contains a second letter to-day from Mr. Powderly on the "Works of Knighthood." In the course of its three columns, he says: "When I hear men talk of seceding from the organization with the threat of starting an improved order, I fancy that they know but little of the trials, the dangers and the odds against which they will have to contend, and I feel that the amount of energy necessary to build up new order, if properly applied to the aid one, would make it invincible. It is true that in the old organization all who aspire cannot be officers—all who pull wires cannot succeed in getting a position; but it is equally true that if they secede and if they succeed in building up a new order, they only make it possible for other men to pull wires and aspire to the place which they continually hope to secure for themselves. If in the new order they succeed better than in the old one and secure offices, they do so only to find at their elbows men who, like themselves, will stop at nothing mean or low to compass their ends."

PANIC IN A HOTEL.

Guests Escape From a Burning Building by Leaping.

GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 3.—The Commercial Hotel, one of the largest in the city, was burned early this morning. The guests had to jump from the second and third story windows to save their lives. Several were injured but none seriously. Baird's Opera Company was in the building at the time, but all managed to escape. The loss is not known. The hotel is a complete ruin.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Table with market prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, etc. in Milwaukee, Chicago, and New York.

COMPENSATIONS.

BY KATE DOORIS SHARPE.

Pair Nancy at her window sits,
Across the way,
A piece to piece her patchwork fits
With colors gay.
He joins them in a dream of bliss;
No sweeter work she asks than this.

Her friends they come to sit awhile;
Her work they praise,
And thus, with gentle chat and smile
Sip by her days.
She asks no higher, nobler end,
Than approbation of her friend.

They look with pitying eyes at me,
Who sits alone,
"In solitude what can there be?"
They sadly groan.
They come across to meet me; then,
I close the page and hide my pen.

Sweet maid, whose busy fingers fit,
Our task combine,
You at your fairy patchwork sit,
And I at mine.
Your friends come in to cheer you there;
My friends are viewless as the air.

Mine crowd around and comfort bring
Thro' lonely hours;
Their hands in mine, I cheerily sing,
Knee deep in flowers.
When here I sit in quiet nooks,
I meet my friends in living books.

Some gift the Giver metes to all,
To cheer the way.
My little songs, that rise and fall,
Have kept me gay.
In spite of jeers, in spite of scorn,
They sing themselves from morn to morn.

EVA'S LESSON.

There were indications of a domestic storm brewing as Richard Hayes entered his house at seven o'clock one fine evening in June; his little three-year-old Mary ran eagerly to meet him, and baby Harry stretched out his dimpled hands and prattled a glad welcome, but his wife's face showed that no pleasant greeting awaited him from her.

"So you have condescended to put in an appearance at last!" she said angrily. "I concluded you intended to stay all night watching that silly base ball game and guzzling beer."

Richard's face flushed painfully at the last taunt, so wholly undeserved. Although harsh words were becoming of almost daily occurrence in his once happy home, he felt them most keenly now, as they were uttered in the presence of an intimate friend, who had never before seen these too frequent outbursts of anger.

"Well, come to supper," Eva said ungraciously, "you have kept us waiting an hour, and I've no doubt Clarice is half starved."

Clarice protested pleasantly, and Richard made courteous excuses for his delay, but Eva was too angry and impatient to heed them. Her sharp words and unkind reproaches marred all the pleasure there might have been at her neatly-spread supper-table.

At the earliest moment Richard escaped from the unpleasant home atmosphere and took his little ones out for a walk.

To Clarice the whole scene had been painful. Slight indications of growing unhappiness between her friend and her husband had been betrayed before, but nothing like this. And it had been such a pleasant home. She remembered how proud Eva had been of her handsome even-tempered husband, how devotedly she had seemed to love him in those early days. She recalled the tender confidences Eva had poured into her ears of his patience and ill-temper, everything was wrong—petty faults and foibles that would have passed unnoticed in the old days, were dwelt upon harshly and magnified into serious defects.

A merry, thoughtless girl, fond of society and gay pleasures, Eva had taken upon herself the duties of wife and mother without a thought of how weary the burden might prove to be.

For two or three years she bore them remarkably well; she was very proud of her handsome husband, her pleasant home and her bright, sprightly little girl, whom every one admired and petted. But with the coming of the second child her cares increased, the household duties became heavier, and her confinement to home closer. She never realized how largely the nervous irritation, which had made her so cross and fault-finding, was caused by these things.

Confined to her close, warm rooms day after day, with rarely any other society than her little ones, who shared her irritability, the troubles had increased rapidly.

From an occasional impatient word, it had grown to sharp, angry reproaches and constant fault-finding, until Richard was beginning to seek pleasure in the society of friends outside, only to be met with still harsher words each time on his return. Thoughtless and ignorant of the laws of health, it never occurred to either that a ride or walk each day, a few hours in the open air, would do more to cure all this trouble than would either sermons or good resolutions.

The day of Clarice's visit everything had gone wrong. It had been very warm, and Eva had spent many hours in her close, hot kitchen, over the ironing and baking, while May, mischievous little puss, had been unaccountably troublesome, scarcely out of one piece of mischief before she was into another, keeping the baby in constant fretfulness by her teasing, until Eva's patience was exhausted, without the additional vexation of having her husband take advantage of a half-holiday to attend a base-ball game, and delay his return beyond the usual hour.

"Oh, if girls only knew when they were well off, they would never marry," she said bitterly, as she seated herself at the parlor window with her

friend. "Just look at the cosey life I led before marriage; and now it is work, work, from morning till night, no chance for rest or recreation, no opportunity to go out, and the children drive me nearly wild, while my husband cares no more than a block for all my troubles. Oh I wish I were free once more! I would—" she broke off abruptly, and leaned out of the window, "For heaven's sake," she cried, excitedly, "just look at that child! May, come out of the road this instant, or you'll get a good whipping. Dick Hayes, are you crazy? There's that child in the middle of the road, liable to be run over any moment. A smart man you are to take care of the children!"

May was in the street, running here and there, kicking at some bits of stone and now and then stopping to dance, whirling and twisting, jumping like a ballet dancer, while her father, on the walk near her, was pushing the baby carriage containing little Harry, walking slowly, his eyes bent on the pavement, evidently unmindful of what was passing around him. At the sound of his wife's sharp voice he lifted his head, and for the first time saw May's danger.

"Come here, May, this instant!" he called quickly. But May stopped for a moment only in her dancing, then whirling on her foot cast a saucy, defiant glance at her father.

"May, do you hear me?" he said sternly. "Come over here!" And dropping the handles of the baby carriage he started rapidly toward her. May stood still for an instant, kicking the earth with her tiny shoes, then started to obey.

At that moment there was a rattle of wheels, the quick tramp of a horse's foot, and before the child had passed half the distance to the walk a horse attached to an empty, broken carriage came rapidly around the corner not a dozen rods from her. The whiffletree of the broken carriage dashed against the horse's heels at every jump, and half maddened with fright, he was tearing down the street at a furious pace. To spring into the road and catch May in his arms was the work of an instant; but the horse was close upon them, and with a shout Richard threw up his arms almost in its face, thinking it would naturally turn to the right, but, on the contrary, the animal in its mad terror swerved to the left and struck Richard with full force. In an instant the iron hoofs and heavy vehicle had passed over his prostrate body, and at the next bound the wheels struck the baby carriage, leaving it wrecked about the helpless little form. It was all over in a moment, the frightened horse was dashing madly down the street, and the three bodies lay apparently lifeless in the road.

So suddenly had it all happened that Clarice and Eva had stood as if paralyzed with horror, then with a quick cry Eva was out of the house and down the steps. Reaching the wrecked baby carriage she lifted her child from amid the debris. There was a cruel gash at the back of the head, from which the blood was flowing freely, while the fair hair, the sweet face and dainty white garments were stained with the crimson tide.

The beautiful blue eyes met hers in a dull, glassy stare, there was a quiver of the blue-veined lids, a quick gasp, and a little form lay limp and lifeless in her arms.

A crowd had rapidly collected and Richard and May were carefully lifted and borne into the house, while Eva, like one bereft of her senses, silently and mechanically followed, holding the lifeless form of her baby pressed closely to her breast.

In the middle of the pleasant parlor she paused and looked with a wild, horror-stricken countenance from the pallid, blood-stained face upon her breast to the unconscious forms of her husband and child upon the sofa. Clarice came toward her, passed her arm about her, and tried to lead her to a seat. Slowly Eva turned toward her; then as she seemed to recognize the friendly sympathetic face, she cried out in tones of heart-rendering agony: "Oh, Clarice, Clarice! I have murdered them! I wished myself free, and God has taken me at my word!"

She staggered, threw out her hand blindly and sank in a dead faint in her friend's arms.

Through all that long, sad night she passed from one fainting fit to another, tasking all the skill of the medical attendants and the kind care of her friend.

She would revive only long enough to recall the terrible accident, then with a repetition of her first wild cry—"I have murdered them!"—would relapse into another fainting fit, only to repeat the same over and over, until at last, as the morning began to dawn, worn out with the fearful struggle, she slept the sleep of utter exhaustion.

When she awakened a few hours later her friend's face greeted her opening eyes. At first she gazed around in bewilderment, then as there came back to her the scene of the previous evening she turned her face to the wall, and the first tears she had been able to shed fell freely. Clarice pressed her hand in tender sympathy, making no effort to check her tears, thinking wisely they were nature's best relief for the aching heart and over-charged brain.

After a few moments the tears ceased and Eva lay motionless with closed eyes, only an occasional sob shaking her light frame.

"Oh, Clarice," she said at last, in broken tones, "I am most bitterly punished. I wanted to be free, and now they are all gone! I am utterly alone! Oh, my God, how can I bear it?"

"But May is not seriously hurt," Clarice hastened to explain, "she was only bruised and stunned. Here she is now," as the mischievous cause of all the trouble, awed and quieted by the strange scenes around her, slipped timidly into the room.

Eva sprang up with a wild cry, and dropping on her knees caught the child in her arms. "Oh, thank God!" she uttered fervently, "that I have even one left."

"Your husband is alive," Clarice said softly, laying her hand upon the bowed head. Eva raised her eyes quickly.

"Oh, Clarice, say it again!" she cried hysterically, between smiles and tears. "Dick alive! I must go to him." And she rose to her feet, trembling in every limb from the reaction of feeling.

Clarice laid her hand gently on Eva's arm as she turned to leave the room.

"Wait one moment, dear. Richard is very seriously hurt, his head is cut badly, and one leg is broken. It was a long time before the doctors could restore him to consciousness, but they think now with the best of care he may recover."

Eva had sunk into a chair, her eyes fixed intently on the face of her friend, as if every word were life or death to her.

"If care can save him then he shall surely live. How good God is to me!" she added fervently, the tears falling again, but this time like soft summer rain.

"And my baby, Clarice, will he live also?" She almost held her breath, awaiting the reply. Clarice did not answer, only passed her arm around Eva, and drew her head against her shoulder.

"Clarice, tell me," Eva pleaded, "is he dead?"

"Yes dear," Clarice said gently, her tears falling in sympathy for the bereaved mother, "he was dead before the doctors came; he must have died instantly."

"No heed in my arms!" Eva said with a sob, "I remember he gave one gasp as I took him up. Oh, my baby! my baby!" and she broke forth again into piteous sobs, and rising, started to leave the room.

"One moment, please," Clarice said, again detaining her. "Let me go first, he was asleep a few moments ago, and the doctor left orders that he must not be disturbed."

She left the room, and in a few moments returned and motioned Eva to follow her.

"Be as calm as possible, dear," Clarice whispered as she left her. As the door closed softly behind her friend, Eva stood still a moment at her husband's bedside. His head was well covered with bandages, concealing the ugly wounds beneath, the eyes were closed and his face wore the pallor of death.

Her heart grew faint within her; surely he would die, if not already dead; and every unkind word she had ever spoken rose up before her like avenging spirits. How all the old love revived with ten-fold power! He had never, even in their happiest days, seemed so inexpressibly dear as at that moment! Oh, if God would but spare him, a life-time of devotion should atone for all past unkindness.

A quick sob broke from her, notwithstanding her efforts of self-control. Richard's eyes unclosed and with a faint smile he held out his hand to her. Dropping on her knees by the side of the bed she laid her head beside his on the pillow, while his arm was passed fondly about her.

"Oh, Dick, forgive me!" she sobbed, forgetting all her caution. "I shall never forgive myself; I'll never speak an unkind word again, never, never, never, while I live!" The sentences were broken and disjointed, uttered amidst sobs and tears.

"There, there, dear," Richard said, gently, as he drew her face closer to him and kissed her tenderly. Then, with a noble generosity, which seems a part of some men's natures, he added kindly: "I was to blame; I should have been more thoughtful; I ought to have taken you out instead of going off alone for my own pleasure. We will begin anew, now—"

He stopped, unable to finish the sentence.

"Yes, I know! Harry is dead. Oh, my baby, my baby!" she sobbed.

Richard's lips quivered and the heavy eyelids were pressed upon the pallid cheeks to repress the starting tears. He drew her closely toward him and tenderly pressed her tear-stained cheek against his own in mute sympathy, but could utter no word.

How very, very dear his beautiful boy had been to the young father, none but God might know.

For a long time they were very quiet, Eva's sobs alone breaking the stillness, until at last those ceased and Richard said softly:

"Evvie live."

"Yes, dear!"

How many long months had passed since she had heard the dear old pet name from his lips! How many more since she had spoken one endearing word to him! The sound of them now carried them back to the old, happy days before harsh words had been spoken or unkind feelings held sway.

"What do you wish, dear?" Eva asked, waiting a moment for her husband's request.

"Harry"—his lips trembled—he could not go on.

"Yes, dear," Eva said softly, divining intuitively, in her new-found sympathy with her husband, the wish he could not express.

Rising quietly, she passed out of the room. In a few minutes she returned, bearing the dead baby in her arms.

All the violence of her grief seemed hushed into stillness in the presence of death.

Seating herself on the side of the bed, she turned her precious burden tenderly until the father's eye could rest on its face, his hands touch it without change of position.

Never in the full flush of health and infantile beauty had their boy looked more lovely than now, as, robed for the grave, he lay in his mother's arms. The fatal wound had been deftly concealed, and the locks of hair fell over the white forehead in soft, curling rings; the long lashes of the blue-veined lids lay lightly on the fair, round cheek; the sweet curved lips just parted with a smile, and the pretty dimpled hands were crossed on the lifeless breast.

Too fair and beautiful he seemed for the coffin, the cold, dark grave.

The white lips of the young father quivered, and the large tears forced their way from beneath the trembling eyelids, as he laid his hand on the head of his darling boy. Then his hand fell softly upon Eva's, with a gentle, loving clasp.

"Our darling Harry is safe in a better world," he said at last, in a voice broken by emotion. "And let us, dear, make his death the beginning of a new life of thoughtfulness and forbearance each toward the other."

And Eva, touching her lips with tender reverence to the fair, cold forehead of her darling, said softly:

"God be my helper, I will prove that the death of my precious boy has not been in vain."

A Big Eater.

He was courting a Mission girl, and had been invited to dine with the family on Sunday, says the San Francisco Post. He noticed that his adored one did not eat much, and remarked to her that her appetite was light.

"O yes, Mr. Yardcash," replied the fair one; "I am not a large eater. Ma says I cost less to keep than any of her children."

"You'd outer seen her stuffin down pie and cheese afore dinner," said her young brother. "She's giving you guff."

The lady of the house arose in her place, and looking the young man full in the eye, said firmly: "Mr. Yardcash, my daughter told you the truth. She is not a large eater. Her brother John Henry has been reading the funny papers, and thought he would try a joke on us. His father will have the kindness to attend to him up-stairs. My son must not grow up to be a liar."

"Why, ma," ejaculated John Henry, "didn't I hear you tell Tillie to eat a good lunch and not give her appetite away before her young man?"

"No, my son, you did not—"

Five seconds later boyish screams were heard from an upper room.

"Ma," said Tillie suddenly, "it's a shame to whip that boy. He told the truth, and I won't see him whipped for all the dry-goods clerks on Kearney Street. That I won't," and she flounced from the room, while Mr. Yardcash remarked to her mother: "It's bad policy for a mother to meddle with her daughter's affairs. If you think I want a slim-waisted, consumptive-faced wife, you are away off. Let her eat."

Thousands of Miles of Silk Ribbon.

An enormous length of silk ribbon is manufactured in Passaic County, N. J., yearly. In the city of Paterson alone during the past month the silk manufacturers have used up 305,625 ribbon labels, and as it is only an average month that would make 3,667,500 labels in a year. Each label is wound around a block containing ten yards of ribbon, which would make 36,675,000 yards a year made in Paterson alone. This is 110,025,000 feet, and in 110,025,000 feet there are or a little less than 22,731 miles. This would reach from Washington to Java and back. It is two and a half times the distance to Canton, China; three times the distance to the Cape of Good Hope, and seven times across the ocean from New York to England. Paterson manufactures three-quarters of all the ribbons made in this country. About one-tenth as much more is imported. A considerable quantity is exported; it would be impossible to estimate how much is consumed in America; but a careful calculation would perhaps make it about 30,000 miles a year, or considerable more than enough to put a silken belt around the earth. The output of broad silk in yards is about one-tenth that of the ribbons in this country, and the product in silk handkerchiefs about one-tenth more. The value runs up into the millions annually. Directly or indirectly the silk manufacture in America gives employment to about 65,000 people.

Saving Doctors' Commissions.

From the Boston Gazette.

A druggist tells this story at his own expense: "A man came in with a prescription, and I noticed that the paper did not bear the name of any physician. I called the customer's attention to it, and he replied that he knew all about 'who wrote the prescription. Never mind,' said he, 'who wrote it. The doctor signed his name and I cut it off.' 'What did you cut it off for?' I asked eagerly. 'So that I wouldn't have to pay you his commission,' was the innocent response. I then tacked on 15 cents extra for luck, but gave him a glass of soda with a wink in it, and he walked out with the air of a man immensely tickled at the success of his scheme."

WOLVERINE IS A NEW FUR, showing the sable shades, and is very durable for trimmings.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicity.

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose,—"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret of secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandfathers used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain has made these herbs less abundant, and has driven them further from civilization until they have been discarded as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining them.

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's Safe Cure, and founder of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be "Sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver; "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc.; "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Scalpine," for the hair; "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for Catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster," and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity, and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

He Thought She Proposed to Him.

There is a great deal of fun in every nook and corner of Cornell university just now over an incident which occurred this week, says an Ithaca letter. At the beginning of every term an alphabetical list of students is issued by the registrar, giving the residence of each person enrolled in the university. Occasionally a mistake is found in this list. Several days ago one of the Sage college ladies of prepossessing appearance, in looking over proofs of this year's list of students, detected a slight error in her name, and hastened to the registrar's office to correct it.

"Are you engaged just now?" was the first question asked the registrar who was in blissful ignorance of the lady's mission, and whose mind evidently was wandering in matrimonial channels.

"No, indeed," replied the gallant official with some little emphasis, his is no indication that the merciless slaughter of birds is abating, for one sees whole hats made of tiny wings, and all manner of birds in every imaginable distorted position render the female headdress repulsive indeed. It makes one shudder to think what men must be if the beings who don these emblems of brutality are the gentler sex. But perhaps they show their sympathy after all with animal life by imitating the dromedary in "porting a hump on their backs."

It Was All There.

The joker who makes a bad joke deserves to have it turned on him, as it very often is.

A man who had dined at a restaurant was asked by the waiter what he would have for dessert.

"You may bring me baked apples and cream."

"Yes, sir."

"Only, let us have them without the cream."

"Yes, sir."

"And without the apples, please."

"All right, sir."

The waiter disappeared, and soon returned with a plate on his salver on which lay a spoon, and a little powdered sugar. The customer looked surprised.

"It's your baked apples and cream, sir, without the baked apples and without the cream," said the waiter. The item figured on the bill just the same, and the customer felt bound to pay it.

An Orange Heights, Fla., woman turned her horse out in the pasture the other afternoon and was looking at it as it fed, when it disappeared right before her eyes. When she reached the place where the animal had stood she found that the earth had sunk eight feet below the surface. The horse was got out none the worse for the adventure, but why the earth gave way has not yet been explained.

The oldest tombstone in the German Empire is said to be one at Worms, which bears the date 900 A. D.

Railroad Rattle.

Passenger train on the Northwestern impeded the track at Armstrong between Stager and Iron River. The coaches were dinged, but were lost. The passengers were red to a special train.

Opening on Monday the Milwaukee on the Northwestern road, in making this city its terminal will go through to Ishpeming.

Crossed papers report that the Chicago & Quincy Railway will put clerks on passenger trains at fares after Jan. 1, while the company will have no duties except in connection with the train.

Total number of miles operated by Chicago & Northwestern company is 1,868,580.45. It owns 735 locomotives, 507 passenger cars and 22,649 freight cars. It has received from the Government 2,956,176.96 acres of land and has 1,587,596.51 acres. The receipts of land are \$4,771,448.21, with \$912,140.37 outstanding.

Total assets are \$192,223,324.07; total debt, \$174,221,055.73.

Delta Denizens' Doings.
McDougald, of Nahma, paid a flying visit last Saturday. Returned on Monday.—Manistique

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Ordinance No. 1.

An ordinance pertaining to the rights and privileges of Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Light Companies desiring to do business in the Village of Gladstone. The Village of Gladstone ordains.

SECTION 1. Whenever any Telegraph, Telephone or Electric Light company shall desire to establish an office with all proper connections in the Village of Gladstone, they may join with ten or more citizens of the village in a petition to the president and council for such privilege, and if it shall be deemed best, and for the interests of the people of the village to have such Telegraph, Telephone or Electric light establishment, the president may by the consent of the council grant such privilege under the following rules and regulations.

SECTION 2. All wires for such Telegraph, Telephone or Electric light shall be placed along the alleyways so far as is practicable, on good substantial posts or bearings so that the wires shall not be less than twenty feet above the established grade of the streets. The posts shall be set so as not to interfere with the passage-way through the alley, and in all respects made substantial and in accordance with the general rules governing such work, and subject to the approval of the street committee.

SECTION 3. Whenever any Telegraph, Telephone or Electric light company doing business in the village of Gladstone shall make an excessive charge for doing such business or shall needlessly neglect or refuse to do such business when required, or to perform any part of their duty, the party so aggrieved may make complaint, first to the street commissioner and if not by him satisfactorily arranged, then to the president, and it shall be the duty of the president to bring the matter before the council for action, and it shall be the duty of the council to hear all parties interested and pass judgment on the same—which judgment shall be final.

SECTION 4. In case such Telegraph, Telephone or Electric light company shall neglect or refuse to abide by the decision of the council when rendered, the president may by the consent of the council declare all rights and privileges granted such Telegraph, Telephone or Electric light company forfeited.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be enforced from and after its publication.
Adopted, Nov. 28, 1887.
R. W. DAVIES, Clerk.

Thos. F. Galvin,
GENERAL
CRUISER
—AND—
LAND LOOKER.
Satisfaction guaranteed on all lands bought and sold. Address,
Gladstone, Mich.



Registered Percheron Horses
FRENCH COACH HORSES.
SAVAGE & FARNUM.
Importers and Breeders of Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses, ISLAND HOME STABLE, Gladstone, Mich.
All Percheron Horses, in Percheron Standard Blood, of French and American Origin, are raised on our farm, and are of the highest quality. We guarantee our Stock, make Cash Prices, and sell on Easy Terms. Visitors always welcome. Large Catalogue free. Address **SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.**

T. H. HANCOCK,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Will erect all kinds of buildings, large or small, on short notice.
Plans and specifications furnished.
Shop on lumber yard reservation.
Gladstone, Mich.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address **Tate & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

LOW PRICES FOR PRINTING.
Send for Estimates
On all kinds of work. Special prices on large order. Will send work to any part of Michigan or Wisconsin. Address **THE DELTA, Gladstone.**

MARTIN & WHITE,
Contractors and Builders.

We are prepared to furnish Complete plans in
DETAIL.
Drawings and Specifications for
Public and Private
Buildings on short notice and at
Reasonable Figures.
And we guarantee their accuracy.

Gladstone, Mich.
Pfeifer & Guernsey,
Proprietors of the
GLADSTONE

Meat Market
Keep constantly on hand Fresh and Salt
Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders,
Bologna Sausage,
Pork Sausage,
Liver Sausage,
Headcheese, Lard, Cheese, Butter, etc.
Give us a call!

Market on Seventh St.,
78 Opposite The Delta office.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
School: Furniture
—and—
School Supplies
Of all kinds, consisting of
Scholars' Single and Double Desks,
Teachers' Desks,
New Triumph Settees,
Student's and College Chairs,
Teacher's Chairs,
Globes and Tellurians, Maps and Charts,
Blackboards and their Appurtenances,
Clocks and Bells,
Crayons and Erasers,
Globes and Numeral Frames,
And a hundred other articles necessary
for the proper conduct of schools.
Orders for these goods in Delta county
should be sent to
H. L. Bushnell,
GLADSTONE, MICH.,
Catalogues and price lists on application.

We have received a car load of **FLOUR** direct from
WASHBURN MILLS
at **Minneapolis,** this to be sold cheaper than the cheapest

THE BEST STOVE
—IS THE—

THESE AND MANY OTHERS ARE FOR SALE BY

SCOTT & MASON
—ALSO—
HARDWARE
OF ALL NAME AND NATURE, SHELF GOODS AND ALL KINDS OF
HEAVY HARDWARE FOR
Lumbermen and Jobbers.

NAME YOUR GOODS AND TAKE THEM AT
BOTTOM FIGURES
BUT DON'T FORGET THE

Jobbers and Lumbermen
WILL FIND OUR LINE OF
Groceries & Camp Supplies
—COMPLETE—

FANCY GROCERIES AND FAMILY SUPPLIES
BUILDING
MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.
FURNITURE
IN ALL LINES, CONSISTING OF BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, LOUNGES
SOFAS, PARLOR SUITS AND PLAIN
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

BURNS'

Cloaks at cost. We have 279 fine

CLOAKS, * WRAPS, * PLUSHES,

Which must go at any price
by the first of January, 1888.

Trimmed Hats 75c; Former Price \$2.50.

BURNS MEANS BUSINESS!

BURNS'

A. H. ROLPH,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Flour and Provisions.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned Goods,
Fruits and Vegetables,
And Bottled Goods of all Descriptions.
Full line of Milwaukee Pickle Co's celebrated
PICKLES.
Cigars--Wholesale and Retail.
Choice BUTTER a specialty.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

617 Ludington St., Escanaba.

New Store!

JOHN ANDERSON

Has opened a grocery in the building formerly occupied by Mumford, Thompson & Co., with a complete line of

Groceries and Provisions

Canned Goods, Etc.

Kennedy's Crackers and Cookies Always on Hand, Finest and Nice.

All Goods Delivered.

Groceries, Crockery and Glassware

AT JOHN GROSS'

New : and : Fresh : Goods !

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

Store "on the hill."

THE BEAU MILLING CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

→ FLOUR, FEED AND HAY. ←

Also Farm Produce, Cheese, Butter, Etc.

Charlotte Street,
Escanaba.

ANDREW DARNIEDER,
Manager.

The Delta.

LEW. A. CATES, Manager.

OFFICE CORNER LUDINGTON AND ELMORE.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

I. E. Gilson, confectioner, has discontinued business.

The "Y. G. C." club gave a pleasant hop at Cleary's hall last evening.

City clerk Tormey is nursing a stubborn cold, thus keeping up with the van.

G. W. Kaufman, of Wrightstown, Wis., has established a harness shop on Ludington street, near Elmore.

The subject of the sermons by the pastor to-morrow at the Presbyterian church will be, in the morning, "Evolution in the Scriptures" and in the evening "Sunshine."

Louis Cinquemars died on Saturday last, and was buried from St. Joseph's church Monday forenoon, the members of Institut Jacques Cartier attending in a body.

The assessed valuation of the city is \$999,875. The amounts of taxes are as follows: State, \$2,120.14. County, \$10,559.12. School, \$6,965.00. One mill tax \$999.88. Total, \$20,644.14.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was no meeting of the school board Saturday evening last. It is hardly probably that a session will be held until the next regular meeting.

One store became altogether too small for P. M. Peterson's stock of furniture and now occupies two, E. Berdert having removed to the building lately occupied by Wixson & Co. P. M. enjoys a prosperous business.

The A. Booth company has "put in 460,000 pounds of fish in its freezing establishment in this city thus far this season, or about 11,000 pounds more than last year. On Monday 20,000 pounds received, and for the balance of the week 25,000 pounds.

The firm of Mumford, Thompson & Co. has been filed away among things of the past, Mr. Thompson having withdrawn. Business however, continues at the old stand under the firm name of P. S. Mumford & Co. Buy the way there is a change in announcement which you are invited to peruse.

It has been decided, The Delta learns from Mr. B. D. Winegar, the A. Booth company's superintendent, to build a freezing house at Manistique early in the spring, the exact dimensions of which have not as yet been determined upon. Mr. W. left Wednesday evening for Chicago, among other things to arrange for the construction of the establishment.

Herriman has been giving a series of exhibitions at the rink this week. Last evening a twenty-seven hours go-as-you-please contest was inaugurated, Herriman giving amateurs twenty-five miles start, and offers \$50 to any amateur who will cover 110 miles in the time stated. The race will not conclude until 11 o'clock this evening, but it is safe to say that Herriman will win.

C. F. Smith Post, G. A. R. has elected the following officers: Commander, A. H. Rolph; Senior Vice Commander, H. P. Young; Junior Vice Commander, John Erickson; Officer of the Day, J. W. Dean; Quartermaster, J. G. Walters; Officer of the Guard, Wm. L. Hill; Chaplain, A. S. Warn; Surgeon, David Robinson; Color Bearer, R. Arsinow. Judge Glaser will probably be appointed adjutant upon the installation of officers.

Rev. C. H. Tyndall has a commendable way of inviting strangers to Escanaba to attend religious services. Small cards are addressed to traveling men at the various hotels, and on Sunday morning the landlord presents the same to his guest, who not infrequently accepts the invitation. The card reads: "First Presbyterian church, Wells Avenue, opposite rink. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 5:30. "On the back of the card is: "Welcome. You are cordially invited to attend these services, and if you will present this card you will receive special attention."

On Friday some unprincipled individual entered Mr. Kratze's establishment, and with a business like air represented himself to one of the salesmen as Mr. Foster, who was lumbering on a large scale and was desirous of purchasing a bill of lumbermen's supplies. It is unnecessary to chronicle that the counter-jumper was pleased to make his acquaintance, and immediately inaugurated his supposed sales by displaying goods. The man wanted all the goods Kratze had in his store, of certain kinds, and \$758.00 worth was piled up on the floor, when suddenly the buyer stepped out saying he would return in fifteen minutes, but the time expired and he is now out on grace. Upon Mr. Kratze's return to the store he readily realized the situation and ordered the goods replaced. The fellow's scheme is not easily imagined.

COUNCIL CULLINGS.

Paragraphs Pertaining to Periodical Performances.

The Telephone Matter Practically Settled—Two New Fire Bells to be Purchased—Other City

Affairs Acted on by the Council.

The regular meeting of the common council convened Tuesday evening, Aldermen Dineen, Fogarty, Corcoran, Schram, Aspinall and Tyrrell being in attendance. Mayor Semer was absent and President Dineen presided. After the reading of minutes of the previous meeting the usual number of bills were allowed. The bill for a Justice's docket, ordered by Judge Glaser, \$11, was referred back for correction.

The city treasurer's report, showed \$650 as being the total receipts since the presentation of previous report, \$239 of which is poll-tax money. Justice Glaser and police officer's reports were read and accepted.

The petition of Geo. W. Finch, stating that he would furnish the city with three telephones for \$5 per month, provided the city would grant him permission to erect telephone poles and string wire, he to use his best judgement as to the location of poles, was read. Alderman Fogarty was of the opinion that Mr. Finch ought to have the preference against outside parties; but thought he ought to state the price he would furnish telephone for; we must be careful and have a limit that cannot be exceeded. He didn't want to discourage the enterprise, and said he would vote for it. Mr. Finch was present and informed the council that telephones for business houses would be furnished at \$3 per month, and business houses and residences combined \$5 per month. This would include telephone messages to Ford River and Gladstone without extra charge. Mr. Finch said he would put in writing a guarantee that any action against customers by the Bell company would be taken off their hand by the Cushman company. Alderman Corcoran believed there should be specified a regular time for keeping the exchange open. Alderman Fogarty said if Mr. Finch would assume the responsibility and do as he agrees he considered the rental cheap and moved that the privilege be granted, but before a "second" was received Alderman Schram suggested that the safest way would be to investigate the matter with the city attorney before granting such privilege, and moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to make arrangements with Mr. Finch and draw an agreement. The chair appointed Alderman Fogarty, Schram and Tyrrell and the committee empowered to grant the privilege, in order that work might be inaugurated immediately.

Alderman Fogarty reported regarding the purchase of fire bells, a communication being presented giving prices, etc. A suitable 500-pound bell was quoted at cents per pound, and \$35 for hangings. A smaller bell was mentioned, but Alderman Schram thought the city should not be "penny wise and pound foolish"; a good bell was needed. Alderman Corcoran moved Alderman Fogarty and Aspinall be authorized to 500-pound bells and arrange the hose houses for their reception, which was unanimously carried.

On motion of Alderman Aspinall the following committee was appointed to advertise for bids for furnishing the city with fifteen cords of dry hardwood, bids to be opened on the 15th inst. Alderman Fogarty and Aspinall. The same committee was authorized to purchase four tons of coal.

Alderman Aspinall wanted to dispense with a watchman; "thought we could get along with less watchman," but he was speedily set down on by the council. Alderman Schram said we needed good watchman, and those we have are as faithful men as can be found anywhere. Alderman Fogarty said we ought to be thankful for the good order we have; he was ready to curtail expenses but though the city needed two watchman. Alderman Aspinall "got off" something to the effect that he didn't see what the officers did, but to busy themselves in watching the saloon; that our duty, and a motion was made to adjourn and adjourn it was.

Minor Marine Mention.

A Washington dispatch says the grass life preserves used on the steamer Vernon at the time of her loss near Two Rivers, Wis., in October last, were thoroughly examined by officers of the steamboat inspection service and the results reported to the Treasury department. It is said at the department that this particular life-preserver was fully up to the standard required by the service.

The canal closed Saturday and consequently many vessels will winter at Duluth and Marquette.

The body of a woman, supposed to have

been a passenger on the Vernon, was washed ashore at Manistee the other day.

The passenger steamer C. H. Merritt, plying between Chatham and Detroit, was burned Monday morning. She was owned by G. B. Merritt, Samuel Barfoot and Capt. Comette. She was valued at \$18,000 and was insured for \$8,000.

CORNY CULLY'S COMMENTS.

Probably the most cold-blooded affair that ever occurred in the history of Escanaba took place one day last week. "Sheridan's Ride" has been spoken of in poetry and in song, but it pales into insignificance by the side of one enjoyed by a young man of this city. With light and joyous heart, and accompanied by an agreeable companion, of sterling qualifications, he haughtily drew reins over a fiery steed and dashed bravely on to Gladstone. All the blessedness, all the utility and happiness that was crowded in that brief space of time is beyond the comprehension of the most imaginative brain. Now this Sterling young man was a bachelor by occupation and as the fleet-footed animal whizzed over hills and through vales, I am told a subject foreign to his nature was introduced. Yes, marriage bath in it more safety than single life; it hath more care, it hath more merry and more sad; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity which makes those burdens a delight. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves Kingdoms, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Oh! very good. We might as well expect to find an American fireside in one of the pyramids of Egypt, as to find home where there is no wife. —But here is Gladstone.

An hour later, returning alone: Ah, this is a deucedly long way; I wish Ra— was along to ease the monotony of the occasion, what a time for thought, and the tall pines and the mud-hen sung their moaning, sighing sighs. The river is reached, and with agitated mind and heavy heart our hero plunges his steed onto the congealed aqueous fluid of the Escanaba, but when the greater depth of the river is reached there is a fluttering of the heart like unto the beating of a circus drum, and down, down goes the rig until the bottom is reached. What a situation—thought's second consecutive engagement. After considerable meditation and mustering up of his Sterling courage, the young man descends from his throne into the waist-deep water, and wading to shore with chattering teeth he advances on the crowned heads of the Flat Rock mill and summons assistance, which is readily given. In the absence of High-muckey-muck Burns, the boys attempt to provide the unfortunate with dry clothing. Now Burns, as good fortune would have it, was the possessor of two suits of clothes, and a pair of his pantaloons were hung on pegs and the Escanaba man dropped therein, but the distance was miscalculated and he dropped so far that the bottom of the trousers insinuated themselves about his knees, but that, of course, cut no figure, as his shoes were of the latest design and were bought of Sterling. A vest that with a little coaxing consented to do duty, was ordered into service, and although a drawing card for a dime museum our hero of the Gladstone escapade, with a prayer of thankfulness on his lips and a tear in his mild blue eye started homeward. Upon reaching this city he was detected by Corney Cully making a two-for-a-quarter sneak to his room for a uniform, but, then anybody is liable to misfortunes.

Everybody for many miles surrounding Oconto is familiar with the name of Jo. Hall, if they have not the honor of that eccentric individual's acquaintance. As a pastime and for the purpose of occasionally procuring a liver on which to feast, Jo. manipulates the festive Faber on that engine that moves this globular wad, viz: The Lumberman. He is one of those large, two-for-a-quarter hearted fellows of aldermanic proportions, who gallops over the rugged path of life at a go-as-you-please gait, continually throws the effulgence of his eighteen-karat smile among his friends, and when a member of his community passes into the beautiful beyond he invariably blocks out a half column article that throws the devil into a fit of weeping and draws such a flood of tears from the case-hardened compositors that the office floor has to be mopped up several times during the setting of the type of the obituary. Regarding Jo's peculiarities many amusing incidents are related, but about the best I have heard was told me recently. During the session of the Wisconsin Editorial convention some time ago, Jo. happened to be at the Oconto depot when the train bearing several fellow newspaper friends to the scene of free banquets and flowery speeches steamed into the station. Hall became possessed of this information, and notwithstanding he had been laboring with a broken press, and consequently his clothing was pretty well besmeared with grease—that is, his pants, vest and shirt were, for that's all the clothing his anatomy contained—he took