The Mining Journal.

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IRON TOPICS.

THE percentage of mines on Lake Superior that paid handsome dividends in 1872, was ahead of Great Britain and the Pacific coast.

COAL is mined in thirty-seven counties of Ohio, of which the mines in Stark county yield the largest quantity. They turned out in 1871, 9,632,110 bushels.

THE old Newgate copper mines of Connecticut are to be opened in the spring, there being evidence that they contain an abundance of metal. The first copper coinage in the country was from these mines.

THE iron industry of the country is rapidly developing itself, as is shown by the number of blast furnaces now in the course of construction. The Lehigh district has six new blast furnaces nearly completed, and three more are to be erected the coming season.

THE St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* says the Iron Mountain Iron company is shipping a very large amount of ore daily, the average being about one hundred and twenty-five cars each day. Nine hundred and fifty men and seventy-five boys are engaged in the mines alone, the total force employed by the company in all its departments numbering something near three thousand persons. We understand that the company is rapidly exhausting its float ore, and which is found in small boulders on or near the surface. As soon as this ore is exhausted mining will of course be confined to its solid body of the ore, and as this lies in a comparatively narrow lode, it will be impossible to place men enough at work to ship anything near the increased quantity as at present, and consequently mining will be much more expensive than at present. In view of this fact it would appear that the great Iron Mountain of Missouri, isn't such an immense affair, after all. If the solid body of ore is confined to a "comparatively narrow lode," what becomes of the estimates based upon the calculation that the mountain is one vast solid body of iron ore—and which assumes to state that the Iron Mountain will yield 259,000,000 tons of ore?

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

(Editorially prepared for the MINING JOURNAL.)

CALIFORNIA is happy over the discovery of large deposits of borax, 120 miles from San Francisco.

DR. BURR, of Battle Creek, in this State, claims to have discovered a process for tempering cast iron by which it is made as hard as the best steel, and which, when so hardened, will cut glass like a diamond. Doubtful.

IF THE total length of railroads in all countries is 146,243 English miles, as has been computed, it is not surprising that their maintenance, together with the new construction, takes more than half the iron production of world. Europe has 48 per cent. and America 47 per cent. of the whole.

THE nickel mine on Prospect Mountain, four miles west of Litchfield Court House, Conn., is said to be the finest in the country. The ore is composed largely of copper, iron and sulphur, and about fifty years ago was worked as a copper mine. A German afterward discovered that it contained nickel in considerable quantities, and purchased it for $500. In a short time he readily obtained $5,000, and it was afterward bought by a Mr. McCallum for $7,000. Although the mine is worked for nickel, enough sulphur is obtained to pay the expenses of running it. It is said there are but five persons in this country who understand the process of reducing the ore to a state of purity.

THE latest definite reports from the English Iron districts announces a total suspension of new orders for the moment. This is owing to the high prices insisted upon; but, under contract, makers are in no hurry to relax quotations in view of the higher wages ironworkers will require next month, the still stiffening rates for coal, and the difficulty of procuring ores to work upon. The agitation of the ironstone miners has ended without any concessions being obtained, and is satisfactory as bringing out a resolution not to reduce the output, but to encourage the constitution of a system of arbitration. In the meanwhile, foreign orders for heavy iron are said to be intercepted by Belgian firms.

IRON MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* says: Rome has become the center of a large system of iron works, and is competing with its neighbor, Chattanooga, for the supremacy in this trade. Between these two cities lie some of the finest ores in the world, considering their quality and the ease with which they can be mined and delivered. Sandstone, limestone and fire clay are generally within easy distance, and in two counties a bountiful nature has added an inexhaustible supply of semi-bituminous coal. These last localities must eventually become desely populated districts, supplying pig, rail and manufactured iron and coal to the semi-tropical country below. They have excellent farming lands in the valleys which border on these mineral deposits. It will be strange if this peculiarly valuable country fails to attact the attention of the shrewd and experienced capitalists who are attracted to Georgia for pleasure or business.

THE COMPOUND ENGINE FOR MINES, MILLS AND STEAMERS.

The problem of obtaining steam engines which will work with a small consumption of fuel, always one of much interest, has lately derived great importance from the high rate to which fuel has risen. The British *Trade Journal* takes hold of the subject with especial reference to the compound engine, and we take from its article the following matter:

The researches which have been made during the last thirty years respecting the dynamical equivalent of heat by Joule, Thomson, Clausius, and others have revealed the astonishing fact that only *one-tenth* part of the efficacy of the coal consumed in steam engines is utilized in the production of power, the residue being carried away in the shape of hot water or exhaust steam from the engine, and of hot smoke from the chimney. It is well known to most of our readers that there are two classes of steam engines which have long been in extended use:—high pressure engines, in which the steam, after having pressed the piston to the end of its course, is expelled into the atmosphere, and low-pressure engines, in which the steam, after having pressed the piston, as before, escapes into a vacuum maintained by condensing the steam by a shower of cold water, so that the piston is pressed on the one side and sucked on the other. To the former class belong locomotive engines and all engines the steam issuing from which escapes into the atmosphere or up the chimney. To the latter class belong all in which a stream of hot water proceeds from the engine, this water having been heated by the condensation of the steam. The cause of the great loss of dynamical efficiency in steam engines is now known to be owing to the low temperature of the steam relatively with that of the furnace; for whereas the temperature of the furnace may be taken at about 3,000 deg. Fahrenheit, the temperature of the steam is not more than about one-tenth of this, or say 300 deg. Fahrenheit. The most beneficial mode of using the steam in engines is to work it expansively, or in other words to stop the admission of the steam to the cylinder, after a part of the stroke has been performed; for the whole of the power generated during the act of expansion is obtained without any expenditure of steam, and is therefore clear gain. If we take saturated steam of the temperature of 300 deg. Fahrenheit, and expand it in a cylinder in the most advantageous manner, a certain amount of power will be generated at every stroke. But if we could use saturated steam of the temperature of 3,000 deg. Fahrenheit, a much better result would be obtained with the same consumption of fuel. The quantity of heat necessary to convert water into steam is very nearly the same, whatever the pressure and temperature of the steam may be; for although the temperature of steam of a high pressure is higher than that of a low, its latent heat is less, and the sum of the latent and sensible heats remain pretty nearly constant at all temperatures and pressures. Now, low pressure steam is merely high pressure steam expanded into a larger space. If a given bulk of steam of 3,000 deg. Fahrenheit, therefore, be suffered to expand into a determinate larger volume it will become steam of the temperature of 300 deg. Fahrenheit the same in all essential respects as if it were generated at that temperature in the boiler. In the act of expansion, however, it will generate power, and this power will be available for any useful object, and the steam of 300 deg. Fahrenheit will nevertheless remain unexpended. It is consequently beneficial in steam engines to employ steam of a very high pressure and temperature worked expansively, and in general the higher the temperature and pressure of the steam are the more power will be generated by a given weight of steam or coals. But in practice there are limits to the use of excessively high pressures, owing to the risk of explosion and the large dimensions of engine necessary to permit any very large measures of expansion. As a rule, however, the doctrine is essentially accurate that the larger the measure of expansion, the more economical will be the engine.

Now steam may be worked expansively by one or two different arrangements. The high pressure steam may be allowed to flow unimpeded into a single cylinder until, say one-ninth of the stroke has been performed, when it may be shut off, leaving the residue of the stroke to be performed by the expanded steam; or two cylinders may be employed one of say one-third of the capacity of the other. Into the small cylinder the high pressure steam is introduced, and it is permitted to enter until one-third of the stroke has been performed, when the residue of the stroke will be performed as before by the expanded steam. But at the end of the stroke, the steam instead of being dismissed into the atmosphere or condenser, is carried into the large cylinder, one-third of which it fills, and the residue of the stroke will be performed by the steam in the act of expanding. In both of these cases the steam will have been expanded nine times. But in the one case the expansion will have been performed in a single cylinder and in the other cases in two cylinders. The dynamical efficacy of both arrangements is the same. But for some special purposes one of the arrangements is to be preferred, and for other purposes the other. Thus, for pumping water from deep mines the single cylinder engine is usually preferred, whereas for all purposes for which an equable rotatory motion is desired, or where it is desirable to be able to work without heavy fly-wheels, the double cylinder arrangement is the best. In a single cylinder engine worked expansively the parts have to be very strong relatively with the power generated, as the high pressure steam presses on the whole area of the piston during a portion of the stroke, and the engine has to be strong as if this pressure were continued during the whole stroke. But in the double cylinder engine the high pressure steam presses only on the small piston which is but one-third of the area of the other, and before the steam reaches the second cylinder it has been expanded three times, and has only one-third of its original pressure. While, therefore, the average pressure throughout the stroke are in both cases the same, the maximum pressure is greatest in the case of the single cylinder engine. In other words, engines of that class have less equability of pressure than double cylinder engines, and for all purposes for which an equable rotatory motion is necessary such engines are preferred. For pumping deep mines, where a high column of water has to be put in motion every stroke, single cylinder engines are very often employed, and are quite as eligible. But for all other purposes the double cylinder engines or compound engines as they are called, when one cylinder is high pressure and the other low pressure or condensing, as is usually the case, are beyond doubt the best species of engine which can be employed.

An excellent example of this species of engine is shown in the compound engine supplied by Messrs. John Bourne & Co., for driving all kinds of mills and manufactories, for winding minerals from mines, and for steam navigation. This engine has cranks set at right angles with one another, so that the arrangement acts in all respects as a pair of engines, and preserves an equable motion without a flywheel. The engines are provided with the link motion; they are instantly reversible, and are in all respects under more prompt and nice control than any single cylinder engine could be. The initial pressure is 60 pounds per square inch, and the cylinders collectively exert a power of 100 actual horses. Such engines are compact and light, and therefore easily transportable; they require scarcely any foundations, are very moderate in first cost and very economical in fuel.

In these engines the cylinders are inverted and are set upon the top of vertical frames, between which the piston rods are guided. The connecting rods proceed from the piston rods to turn the shaft, which is carried across beneath the cylinders, and the momentum of the moving parts is balanced by counterweights fixed on the cranks. The cylinders, cylinder covers, and cylinder bottoms are surrounded by a steam jacket to maintain the temperature of the cylinders during the expansion of the steam, and the cylinders are felted and then covered with mahogony staves bound on by hoops like a cask. There is a starting valve to each cylinder, and an index showing by a hand when the cage is at the bottom of the mine and when at the surface. The winding drum is driven by a pinion on the engine shaft. Engines of this class are now applied to rolling mills for iron, with this special feature of advantage that, as from the duplex arrangement and the absence of the fly-wheel they can be so easily reversed, the iron may be rolled backward and forward by reversing the engine. Very long rails may thus be rapidly rolled, and these rails may afterwards be cut in suitable lengths with the minimum production of crop ends.

CHAT WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

MENOMINEE.—We learn from the *Herald* that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a hemlock extract works in Marquette.

There are more incipient mustaches in Menominee than any other place in the Upper Peninsula.

Which is all owing to the fact, we presume, that the young men of that place have nothing else to do but attend to their cultivation.

The question of building a new Court House is being agitated.

Crozer pleads guilty to having created a famine at the Dunlap House, by taking dinner there the other day. Not a very hard task for a good, healthy eatist, we should say—provided he hankers after the kind of hash for which the place is noted.

The tremendous body of ice which is in the Bay this spring commenced moving on Friday last, and carried away Mr. Shepard's dock at the brick yard, damaging it to the extent of about $600. The large dock at Oconto, which was built at an expense of over $30,000, has also been damaged, and we fear those at Ingalston and Ford River have shared the same fate.

Frank Noyes, son of the *Eagle* editor, will be an applicant for the appointment of cadet at West Point. Hope he'll be successful.

The Menominee furnace is almost completed and nothing but the lack of material will prevent their being in blast early in May. The Furnace as it stands is second to none in the Upper Peninsula in all its appointments, and the builder, J. M. White, Esq., deserves and receives great credit for the perfection, both in general and detail, which characterizes the work throughout. The Company have on hand about 100,000 bushels of coal, and all their kilns are full. They have now burning several kilns of slabs, and one composed entirely of edgings, which they have teamed from the mills for the purpose of making a test of. We shall speak of the success attending this first attempt when it is completed.

Three Menominee liquor dealers sold drinks to a fellow named Bird, who got drunk and went home and abused his wife, for which he was arrested, tried and fined. The men who sold him the liquor were arrested and fined, in the aggregate $125.

ESCANABA.—The *Tribune* thinks navigation will open at that place about the 5th or 6th.

Easter Sunday the Rev. Father Langner was made the happy recipient of the sum of $210, by the members of his church in this village, which shows how well he is appreciated.

Eleven new engines from the Wisconsin Division will be here in a short time to do the necessary freight work on the Peninsula Division.

Prisoners from the county jail, with ball and chain attached to their heels, have been kept busy pulling stumps from the public thoroughfares.

The Escanaba furnace went out of blast Sunday morning. For some time past it has not been worked up to its full capacity, owing to the inability of the managers to procure good coal, and this also will account for the furnace having chilled, though the damage done is not what it was first thought. It has demonstrated beyond a doubt that soft coal is not the thing, and the furnace will not go into blast again until a better quality can be obtained.

The *Tribune* is mistaken in the statement that charters have been made for the transportation of iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $3.50, and at $3.75 to Erie. The general rate is $3.00 to Cleveland, and $3.25 to Erie, only one company having made a contract at $3.50, which includes carriage to both Erie and Cleveland at same price.

ASHLAND.—The *Press* says Maj. T. B. Brooks has been recommended to the Governor of Wisconsin for the appointment of State geologist. The Major wasn't appointed, however, the Governor preferring an old super-annuated fossil of Milwaukee, who knows about as much about *geology* as Sam Fifield does about *theology*.

A rifle company has been organized at Bayfield, under the militia law of the State, consisting of 60 men. The company will be armed with Springfield breech loaders, and will be known as the Bayfield Rifles.

Work has been resumed on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, it being the intention to push it out as far as Ponoka gap the present season.

DULUTH.—The *Minnesotian* says there is now about 100,000 bushels of wheat in that city.

Duluth has had another fearful conflagration! Five buildings were laid in ashes, and three others pulled down. The *Minnesotian* fills two whole columns with the sickly details, and sums up the loss at "*nearly* $8,000!" Now the question is, if eight Duluth buildings are worth "nearly $8,000" about what is the total value of the zenith, and how many more such fearful losses can she stand and still survive!

The *Tribune* sees a "blessing in disguise" in the withdrawal of the A., D. & P. line from that place, and charges us with prejudice because we ventured to suggest that an attempt was being made to divert the Northern Pacific to Chicago. Well, perhaps we were; but did it ever occur to the *Tribune* that we of Marquette are as much interested in preventing the success of such a scheme as Duluth can possibly be. No sir; we want the N. P. R. continued along the south shore to Sault Ste. Marie. The only thing that vexes the Duluth fellows is that we do not want it to stop at Duluth, and insist that that little hamlet will ultimately be but a way station on the great through route between the Atlantic and Pacific—and it can *never* be anything more.

ONOTA.

NAVIGATION PROSPECTS — ACCIDENTS — FAIR MEN AND BRAVE WOMEN WHO HAVE CONCLUDED TO OCCUPY THE SAME BED IN THE SAME SHANTY—DEATH OF THE OLDEST PIONEER OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

ONOTA, April 22, 1873.

Ice on the lake extends as far as the eye can reach. Teams and pedestrians pass to and fro over it daily. A few days since a yoke of oxen belonging to John Frink, Esq., broke through, but were soon rescued; but a span of horses, on the 19th inst., did not fare so well. The teamster saved his sled and one horse—the other sank with the harness and neck yoke.

The addition to the Bay Furnace Company's dock is making daily progress.

A sad accident happened here yesterday. A man named James A. Hearn fell from the top of the hoisting house to the bottom, a distance of forty-four feet. He struck on the timbers once or twice on his way down, and fell into the pit under the hoisting balance, which came down upon him. His injuries, although severe, are not considered particularly dangerous. His hurts are a compound fracture of the femur, a severe cut under the patella—both on the left leg—a slight scratch on the right side, and a bad blow across the face, which made an ugly wound under each eye and across the nose. His escape from instant death was almost miraculous. H. D. Pickman, M. D., has charge, and will do all that is possible under the circumstances.

Several marriages have taken place during the past winter, and as it is, without doubt, a meritorious as well as a courageous act to take this great step for better or for *worser*, we consider it but just that honorable mention should be made of them. The names are:

Maxim Lunderville to Miss Bundemeyer Wynogness; David Disarmu to Miss Priscilla Duquet; Clovis Champagne to Miss Mary Mulvey; Edward Bodris to Mrs. Bernier; Joseph Gereau to Miss Emma Duquet.

Pretty good, we think, considering the number of inhabitants, high price of whisky, and extreme cold weather. Go thou and do likewise.

Abram W. Williams, one of the pioneers on Lake Superior, died April 23th, aged eighty-one years and one month. His home on Grand Island is well known by all the regular inhabitants of Lake Superior, and also by thousands of tourists who have paid a visit to the old man on the island, as they passed down their way to the Pictured Rocks. As he persistently refused the services of a physician, we cannot be positive as to the disease which carried him off, but think it is termed senile gangrene.

Yours, &c.,

SAULT STE. MARIE.

PERSONAL MATTERS—OUR CORRESPONDENT, "SPECTATOR," HAULED OVER THE COALS—"CINCINNATUS" TELLS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

(The following communication is inserted for the reason that we believe the writer is entitled to be heard, in defense of the parties who feel that they have been unjustly assailed. It will be readily perceived that "Cincinnatus" is the best writer of the two, and if a real "Soo war" was instituted between him and "Spectator," our classic friend would have the advantage. He is a little inconsistent, however, in accusing his neighbor of personalities while he deals heavily in them himself. Besides, it is more than likely that "Cincinnatus" might be mistaken in the game he shoots at. We have known people to aim at crows while they were shooting at pigeons.—ED.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your issue of the 5th April contained an article from the Sault, emanating from the pen of your irrepressible and immaculate correspondent, "Spectator," animadverting against everybody and everything who does not happen to be an admirer or patron of his poetically gifted self.

The firm of Barker & Williams are especially inimical to him because they exercise the right of every corporation or citizen to bestow their patronage upon whom they please; as also is the firm of Trempe & Bro., because they are the recipients, in a great measure, of said patronage. And they are well entitled to it, being the only firm in the village doing business upon such a scale, and having such an excellent reputation as gentlemen of integrity and strict attention to the wants of customers, (whisky forming no part of their stock) as would warrant a firm, such as Messrs. Barker & Williams, in effecting arrangements with them for the supply of such articles as they would require in the prosecution of a public work such as they are engaged upon, knowing that such arrangements would be fulfilled to the letter.

Your correspondent would do well to keep silent on a great many matters, as he lives in a glass mansion of the very frailest construction; and especially so when complaining of a want of patronage, &c., for he must remember that he had an opportunity of turning an honest penny last summer in supplying the builder of the Mackinaw State Road with material, when he took advantage of said opportunity to *share* said builder and his *employees* in a disgraceful manner, unworthy of any man who pretends to have the slightest pride in his reputation as a man of business. If all imputed to "Spectator" is true, concerning the above transaction, he should be very willing to exchange reputations with "Old Lazarus," on the opposite side of the street, and would be considered by other people a gainer in the exchange.

If this is inserted in your excellent journal, it will be the first response that any of "Spectator's" numerous effusions has elicited. The sensible, thinking men of our community are opposed to personalities among themselves, as they are calculated to create enmities and misunderstandings that are not easily allayed; and we must say that the article signed "Spectator," in your last issue, is calculated to make your paper very unpopular among your subscribers at this place, who take your paper for what it purports to be, an organ devoted to the mining interests of the Upper Peninsula and Lake news, and not as a medium of venting their spleen upon each other through anonymous communications in regard to each other's affairs.

The assertion in regard to Messrs. Luscombe & Sterns is tortured into shape to suit the prejudices of "Spectator." The transaction was as follows: Mr. Luscombe presented himself at the office of Trempe & Bro. with the amount alleged in the article, (a considerable portion of said amount being in Marquette iron money) and wished to have it exchanged into greenbacks, in order to pay an account due in Toronto, Canada. Messrs. Trempe & Bro. did not have the necessary amount of greenbacks on hand at the time to effect the exchange, or they would have done so, as they have always placed full reliance in Messrs. B. & W.'s promises to pay. But a gentleman who was present offered to exchange the amount for Mr. L. at the discount alleged, which offer was accepted without a dissent on the part of Mr. L., not being such an extraordinary *shave* after all, as we have frequently heard of the paper of some of the soundest corporations in the vicinity of Marquette being discounted at much more exorbitant rates. The whole affair passed in a sense and manner to tally different to that imputed in the article signed "Spectator." His other assertions in regard to Mr. Sager declining to accept Messrs. B. & W.'s funds in exchange for his goods, is equally unsupported, as from personal inquiry we find that Mr. Sager is willing at all times to take said funds.

—We had an election in our village on the 7th inst., in which your correspondent, "Spectator," figured as a candidate for the office of supervisor—an office paying the incumbent $125 per year, and for which office he is said to have expended double the amount in the effort to secure—and failed therein most egregiously, as you have doubtless heard ere this, for we are informed that he wrote to you for consolation, sending an *expose* of the whole affair, imputing his defeat to the instrumentality of Messrs. B. & W., who, if they are called upon at the last day to answer for no more serious transgression than that against Mr. Spectator, may consider their chances for Paradise, and the reward which all good christians expect, and from which all *liars* and *hypocrites* are forever debarred, as being tolerably secure.

In our opinion, and that of a great many others, Mr. Spectator had better lay aside his pen and attend to his business. The right kind of people would have more respect for him; he is a *smart Irishman* as he denominates himself, and would be a credit to his country and his race if he would devote his talents to other purposes than maligning and misrepresenting those who might otherwise be his firm friends.

This is not written in a spirit of unkindness to Mr. Spectator, for we scorn such a method of righting ourselves in the eyes of others, but is written solely to show that certain things and actions would look very different if represented in their true light. CINCINNATUS.

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Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of exchange. Interest paid on deposits by special agreement. We sell drafts upon all parts of the world and passage tickets by the best and favorite lines at the lowest rates.
OFFICERS—AMBROSE CAMPBELL, Pres.; EDWARD BRETTUNG, Vice President; J. M. WILKINSON, Cashier; FRED M. STEELE, Assistant Cashier.
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J. W. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Contractors, Builders,
And dealers in all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding, &c., for the wholesale and retail trade.
We will furnish, on application, plans, specifications and estimates for buildings, public or private.
Office and factory on Main street, near Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad depot.
MARQUETTE, - - - MICH.

AUGUST KUHLMAN. LOUIS HOTOP.
KUHLMAN & HOTOP,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES, TEAS, PROVISIONS, FLOUR PORK, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
AGENTS FOR STREUDER'S SHOW CASES.
We shall always keep a full and complete stock on hand, and intend to sell AS LOW AS ANY ONE. Corner of Washington and Third streets. 225yr1

IRON FOUNDRY.
THE ERICSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
Do a general FOUNDRY BUSINESS. The works are located on Hampton Street, near Gas Works, Marquette.
BLAST FURNACE, ROLLING MILL & MINING MACHINERY CASTINGS
A SPECIALTY. 242yr

NOTICE!
JOHN HALLAM,
CARPENTER, JOINER AND UNDERTAKER.
Contracts taken in any part of the county. Also, plans and specifications on application. Office and shop
OPPOSITE THE SUMMIT HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, - - - MARQUETTE, MICH.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Marquette that he has re-opened a
LUMBER YARD
at the old stand, between Rock and Superior streets, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of lumber and other building material. Having all lengths of logs from twelve to thirty feet, I am prepared to fill orders of all stuffs at short notice.
Having engaged the services of Mr. WM. A. SMITH, a first-class mechanic, I am also prepared to take contracts for buildings of all kinds.
203y* GEO. WAGNER.

PETER WHITE,
AGENT
ALLAN LINE, CUNARD LINE, INMAN LINE,
Sells through tickets from
NORWAY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, GERMANY, ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES,
TO MARQUETTE, MICH.,
TWO DOLLARS CHEAPER
than any other agent of the above lines, or any other lines, in Marquette county. Also sells DRAFTS ON ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES at the lowest rates, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARQUETTE. 192tf

Cleveland Business Directory.

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THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE
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MANUFACTURERS OF HAND MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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WORSWICK & LEWIS,
Cleveland brass and pipe works, corner Merwin and Center streets, Cleveland, O. Manufacturers of and dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Iron Fittings and Brass Goods, for Steam, Water, Gas, and Oil. Cameron Steam and Eureka Hand Pumps. All kinds of Steam and Gas Fitting Tools constantly on hand. 116-yr

EDWARD R. TAYLOR,
Chemist to Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.
Chemical analysis of Metals, Minerals, Oils, etc., performed.
The Chemistry of Iron and Steel a specialty.
OFFICE: 182 ONTARIO STREET, ROOM: 10, CLEVELAND, O.
Refers by permission to H. B. Tuttle, Esq., of Cleveland, and the officers of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.
Rates as low as other chemists.

CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL CO.,
OFFICE 99 AND 101, WATER ST.,
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Manufacturers of Bessemer steel rails and forgings, railroad iron, bar iron, steel and iron wire, nuts, bolts, fish plates and railroad spikes.
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A. CHISHOLM, Vice Pres't and Gen'l Sup't.
E. S. PAGE, Secretary. 191yr.

RHODES & CO.,
Dealers in all varieties of
BITUMINOUS COAL,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS
For the sale of
IRON ORE AND PIG IRON
Particular attention given to the transaction of all business required of the ore mines on Lake Superior.
224m6 RHODES & CO., Cleveland, O.

J. N. CLARK. JOHN SIDAWAY. C. GOODING.
WM. LAWTON. N. W. PEBBLES.
CLEVELAND CHAIN AND CHAIN CABLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Chain and Chain Cables
Coil Chain, Traces, &c.
BEST CROWN-PROOF CRANE, DREDGE AND MINING CHAINS,
RAILWAY PINS, BOLTS AND COUPLINGS,
Anchors, Shackles, Swivels, and all kinds of Railway, Bridge, Mining and Machine Forgings.
OFFICE AND WORKS, - 710 LAKE STREET.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
259 JOHN SIDAWAY, Manager.

Pittsburgh Business Directory.

THE
Eclipse Steam Pump.
The best in use for all purposes that a Pump can be applied.
Send for a Circular.
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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.
manufacturers of
Steam Boilers of all Descriptions, Furnace Stack Work, Sheet Iron Work, &c.
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ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL! OFFICE AND WORKS: Ross, 1st, Breckenridge Try and Hill Sts.,
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IRON COMMISSION MERCHANT!
For the sale of
Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore,
No. 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
REFERS BY PERMISSION—
Carnegie, Kloman & Co., Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lloyd & Black, Kensington Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel Rea, President People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. J. Livingston, Cashier Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. 229y1

REESE & BISSELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON ROOF FRAMES
AND
CORRUGATED
SHEET IRON,
OF EVERY KIND, FOR ROOFS
—AND—
Sides of Buildings,
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IRON WORKS!
PITTSBURGH, - - PENNSYLVANIA.
Founders and Machinists in
Water Works, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mill and Stationary Engines, and General Machinery.
Guranteeing superior excellence in such castings as Ingot and Glass Moulds, Cylinders of all kinds and hammer dies. Forgings, Railway Equipment, Maintenance of Way, Coal Washing and Hoisting Machinery, Pit Car Wheels, Pearlo's Patent and ordinary Flour and Saw Machinery. Address
THOS. N. MILLER, President. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BOILER WORKS.
BRENNEMAN & WARD,
Manufacturers of
Steam Boilers,
TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Particular attention paid to repairing. Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn Street.
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JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDER OF
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Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
IRON ROOFING, OIL TANKS,
And all kinds of Sheet Iron work; also,
COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 and 56 WATER ST.,
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TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, OIL, &c.,
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PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. 260y1

Detroit Business Directory.

SUTTER BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
C

...AL.

MAY 3, 1873.

...at the mouth of ... along toward com... into blast early in the ... unexpected event in progress. An immense ... d is on the location ready ... Mr. Burt evidently ...sh his enterprise ahead as ...ossible.

...e indebted to the New York *Bul...* its "Statistical Annual," for 1873, ... embraces current history of the ...ing branches of trade and finance, ...pted to the use of the merchant and ...anker. It is a publication of more than ordinary value, and embraces facts which present themselves as indispensable to the business man.

THE change in the form of the MINING JOURNAL has been delayed by two causes beyond our control. One, a failure to receive some important material purchased some weeks ago; and another, an unusual pressure of business in our job department, occasioned by the nearness of the navigation season, which has almost absorbed all the physical vitality of all the people in the establishment. But Mr. Lynn promises that we shall have the MINING JOURNAL in its new form next week, and we feel assured that our readers will not be disappointed.

THE Ontonagon *Miner* is not pleased—as is shown by its future—by our comments upon the silver mining subject. Yet strange enough, and inconsistent too, it ... the matter as follows:

"Our Marquette neighbors seem to be quite excited over the discovery of silver in our county. Many of them are entering land wild, and some have even taken steps to organize 'Silver Mining Companies' on the land they have just entered, on which, so far as probability, they have never put their foot, and for ought they know, no other man. Lightning may strike there, and it is barely possible that some of these men may have silver mines. We see in this wild excitement, as it will lead to disapointment and discouragement. The District has real merit and we sincerely hope that only legitimate enterprises will be put afloat."

THE SILVER MINES.—A correspondent, who we regard as reliable, writes us as follows, detailing the progress of the silver mine developments:

ONTONAGON, MICH., April 22, 1873.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I have lately returned from Iron River, where I visited the opening made by the Marquette Silver Mining Company. They have one shaft down on the vein, and two parties of men are working night and day. I was shown some of the veinstone lately taken out, that was well filled with silver and would yield about $1200 per ton. The vein is from 17 to 36 inches wide, and seems to be enlarging as they go down. The rock bores easily and tears well, and the mining can be carried on at a small cost compared with the copper mines of the district. Everything looks encouraging about the mine.

THE NORTHERN IRON COMPANY have determined upon a line of improvement which will make their furnace, at the mouth of the Chocolay, one of the best in the district. As we have before noted, changes are being made to adapt the furnace to anthracite fuel. These changes have so far progressed as to now exhibit new hot blast ovens, a stack ready for lining, a new top house and elevating apparatus, with such other improvements in the setting of boilers and in the minor points as are necessary to bring the work up to its Schedule of efficiency. Considerable money is to be spent on harbor improvements at the Chocolay, to enable the furnace to receive its stock and ship its product to the best advantage by water. In short, it now seems as though this very fine location for the manufacture of iron, through the furnace or mill, was about to be available for all that it will command.

THE Boston *Journal of Commerce* talks good sense when it says that a learned professor of political economy asserts that "there is no greater truth to rely on than that a country represents its people." Thus, if corruption be notoriously in the ascendant in any country, its people may be set down as being corrupt themselves. We should bear this more in mind when we stigmatize our politicians as being generally knaves and tricksters. If they are, the people who elect them are—on the above basis of argument—themselves corrupt, and are thus in sympathy with them. It is a broad assertion to make, we know, but there is much truth in it—although in our own case it is principally due to indifference. But it is because this ground has been so little taken, that political tricksters abound, and are as bold in presenting their claims as in the performance of their villany.

If all would realize that they are largely responsible for corruption, wherever it exists, the purification of our politics would be easily achieved. Indifference, this want-of-time condition of the people in general, causes the wily, corrupt politicians to overcome all opposition that a few men, who have some estimation of their duty to themselves, may present. And when on all sides success crowns the efforts of all such political frauds, each grows bolder in his aspirations, stronger in his position and more resolute in his villainy.

OUR readers in Pennsylvania and Ohio are desirous of knowing how much iron ore is expected to be taken out of the Lake Superior district this season. It is impossible, at this time, to answer their questions. The mining capacity is now sufficient to yield one million five hundred thousand tons, provided each mine was worked as they could be if labor and other facilities were available; but the bad weather of the winter and the scarcity of labor at this time, has already caused considerable disappointment, in regard to the quantity of ore which was intended at the beginning of the year, to be placed for shipment upon the opening of the season. More ore might have been mined and shipped last season than was mined and shipped, if transportation could have been obtained, or if some system could have been organized by which vessels could have been supplied in the order in which they were needed, instead of coming in large fleets or not coming at all; and now, these difficulties having been guarded against by means of additional railroad and dock facilities, and by a considerable addition to the water craft, the next obstacle which presents itself in the way of increasing the product of ore from fifty to one hundred per cent., is the lack of means, facilities and labor to drive the mines to their full capacity. The large per cent. of new hematite mines opened would seem to indicate that, if they were worked strong, there would be a surplus in the supply of this class of ore. Yet nearly all of them have contracted for all they expect to take out. The new specular and magnetic mines will be operated in the interest of owners who are for the most part large consumers, and will not have an extra ton of ore for an open market, whilst the old mines do not expect to increase their product to any great extent, and their product for the season is mainly contracted for. With all these facts in view, it is fair to conclude that the increase this season will not be likely to reach more than fifty per cent. beyond the product of last season, and that consumers who have not already arranged for a supply of ore from this district will find it difficult to meet with accommodation.

THE SERVICES rendered to commerce and all people by the telegraph, as an invention, have been and are to day freely acknowledged. But it is not with the telegraph that we have to deal, but with the companies that control lines of wires—or rather with their manner of extending telegraphic facilities to the public.

If a telegraphic dispatch is to be of any service to any party concerned in the same—outside of the company—it must be correct, and forwarded with due dispatch. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has very rightfully taken this ground, but the Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that a telegraph company cannot be held responsible for error in transmitting messages, unless these are repeated, this being one of the regulations of the companies, as printed on their blank forms. Thus it is in the interest of the company to forward a message incorrectly, in the first place, so that it will be sent again. It is a highly interesting situation for the business men of Illinois, and will create many friends in favor of the governmental control of all means of communication, whether by rail or telegraph.

We, of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, appreciate the use of the telegraph as a means of communication with our neighbors below, but so long as the rates are so high as they now are, none but the most urgent business will prompt us to use it. If we were in St. Louis and wanted to telegraph to New York we would most likely do so without hesitation, because we would expect a reasonable rate and fair dispatch, though the distance is over one thousand miles; but being in Marquette, no further from New York than St. Louis is from New York, we would not think of so rash an experiment in this way unless it was a life and death case.

Now, knowing something about telegraphs, having built and operated them at a time when telegraphs were scarce, we are aware that it is expensive business to maintain a line in a sparsely populated country, and that until people become accustomed to them, or are compelled to use them, they are not likely to be patronized with princely liberality. But we also know that there is no better way of accustoming people to the use of this important auxillary to business and the affairs of life, increasing the volume of telegraph work and its revenue, than by placing the rates within the reach of all ordinary business transactions or social necessities. This, the telegraph company now serving the puplic of Marquette, will discover, but not perhaps until competition has compelled it to bring its rates down. We offer the suggestion for consideration of the company.

We also have a most costly express accommodation, which prevents many people from doing, by this expeditious method, a great amount of shipping which they would like to have so done. It is claimed that the railway companies charge so heavily for transportation that the express people are unable to realize more than a fair compensation for their services. Be this as it may, the community must suffer the plague and expense of high rates, and one who has been accustomed to equally as long hauls at half the price is puzzled to know whether he can ever become reconciled to the custom of the Lake Superior region.

Yet we ought to be thankful that we have such accommodations, at a high rate even; and we do not know of any means of business in greater need than the extension of these accommodations from Negaunee to Houghton, which we pray may soon be determined upon.

SILVER EXCITEMENT.

[From the Ontonagon Miner.]

The Marquette JOURNAL in its last issue has a well written article condemning the wild manner many people are buying up land and organizing mining companies on them in the newly discovered silver district in this county, in which we heartily concur; at the same time we wish to take exceptions to the article on some points, inasmuch as it seeks, while condemning the undue excitement, to cast certain doubts upon the value of the discovery, and reflections upon some of the citizens of Marquette and other places that have become interested, because they are "*young or poor men*," and not "*leading capitalists*."

In the first place its statement that the various assays show the vein to be worth from $200 to $1,100 per ton is not up to the facts. Various assays have been made which prove the vein to be worth as high as $5,000 and $6,000 per ton. We have no hesitation in saying that in either of the three places where the vein is now open on Sections 16, 24 and 19, the companies could select a high grade of ores that would yield $2,000 per ton in silver. These are facts; why seek to hide them or throw doubt upon them?

Again the JOURNAL would seek to throw doubt upon the value of the discovery, as the question of cost of smelting and reduction of the ores has not been tested. Perhaps few men know better than the editors of the JOURNAL, that the ores will not require expensive machinery or processes to treat them, because, 1st, the large proportion of the metal contained in the vein is native silver, while the balance is a silver glance; 2nd, because the vein is remarkably free from other minerals, such as antimony, nickel, lead and iron, that makes the silver ore from Silver Islet and the western states so expensive to work. We believe that the simple process of crushing and amalgamating will be sufficient to save the silver and that both processes combined will not require a great outlay of capital.

But the unkindest remark of all in the JOURNAL article is the reflection it cast upon some of the most worthy citizens of Marquette, because they are "*young or poor men*." It may be true, and we believe it is in a measure, that some of Marquette's "*leading capitalists*" did not get in on the "*ground floor*" in some of the investments, but it does not prove that the value of the discovery ought to be depreciated. These "*poor and young men*" have faith—have proved that they have on their property (some of them, at least,) a valuable vein of silver. Ah, "there's the rub;" some of the leading capitalists are not on the "ground floor."

Seriously we regret that the article contained such reflections on these worthy *poor men*, and have reason for believing that it was written and published during the absence and without the consent of either Mr Swineford or Mr. Lynn, the responsible editors of the Marquette JOURNAL. We could not expect it from Mr. Swineford, whose capital hit at aristocracy and capitalists in his letters, under the *nom-de-plume* of "*Sainctteus*," led us to believe he is the champion of young, poor and honest men. Neither could we expect it from Mr. Lynn, whose practical and scientific knowledge, and the attention and examination he has given the matter would lead him to arrive at different conclusions.

—[Our neighbor of the *Miner* is right in most cases, but not in this instance, as this editorial upon silver was written by one and expresses the sentiments of both of the "responsible" editors of the MINING JOURNAL. Besides, we have not seen anything of late which should cause us to change our opinion upon the subject. While we do not discredit the value of the silver mines, even though they might not be efficiently worked, we are not disposed to encourage the excitement which has attended the formation of silver mining companies, as exhibited by the late and existing tendencies toward investments in this direction.

The *Miner* places considerable emphasis upon our allusion to the disposition exhibited by young men and small capitalists to invest in this enterprise, and talks as though we regarded such action, upon the part of young men and small capitalists, as wholly imprudent or reckless, whereas we simply called attention to the facts, as they exist, and still say that all who are making such investments will be wealthier and wiser if they wait until the real and substantial nature of these silver mines are developed by a process which will not demand a few dollars here and there from those who invest simply under the excitement of the moment.

The *Miner* should not understand us to affirm that this silver business is a humbug, a failure, or a bubble, but simply that the formation of so many companies, and the calling out of so much money as those numerous companies lately organized require, for the simple placing of stock, looks more like a speculation than a legitimate business, and we do not care to be a party to the encouragement of an operation which is not sound and reliable in every particular.]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The people of Marquette county do not seem to suffer to any extent the same inconveniences and depression that is attending the prolonged stringency of the money market in the East. Every pursuit with us is growing more and more buoyant and promising. But this may not continue. Depression in trade in the East will naturally soon send its radiations in this direction, but yet so long as iron remains in strong demand at present rates we cannot be crowded to the wall.

Considerable alarm is expressed by Eastern financiers. The fictitious manipulations in the New York stock and gold market, and the general extravagance of the people, seems to be the cause of the tight money market, and it is predicted that unless affairs ease up, not only will the prices of all materials and manufactured articles decline, but a financial panic will be sure to follow, as the current rates for money cannot long be paid even by the strongest firms in the country.

While as yet there is no cessation to the active operations which have characterized the times for a year past, yet the largest consumers are buying stocks from hand to mouth, and the quantities of iron on hands at the mills is barely enough to keep them moving.

At a recent meeting of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association the following questions were put and answered:

Imports being impossible (after old orders are filled), *and our country depending upon foreigners for at least one-third of our supply, where is the iron to come from, if the consumption continues as heretofore?*

While some are expecting that the increased product from new iron works will offset the absence of importation, they refuse to acknowledge the fact that the expansion of the country yearly absorbs an increased product. If money decreases in value to its legal rate, a season of prosperity would probably dawn upon us, unparalled in the history of the country.

Are there other causes for the dullness of all branches of business?

The secretary stated that he had letters from different sections of the country, and all referred to the severity of the winter, the lakes and the upper Mississippi being still closed with ice; the snow very deep in many sections in early April; roads nearly impassable, and trade, as a result, backward. The increasing prices last summer and fall induced some consumers *to purchase in advance of immediate wants;* others are waiting for a decline in prices, working with small stocks. It is asserted by competent authority that the Western mills have not accumulated heavy stocks of bars, on the contrary, east and west, in mills and stores, stocks were known to be light and broken, as the mills did not run to full capacity during the winter months. Recent English papers contain addresses and appeals by the large iron firms to their employees to avoid all strikes and causes for further advancing the cost of iron, or the power which has enabled Britain to influence and control the markets of the two continents, will forever pass away from the British iron masters. This admission only confirms previously expressed convictions, that by uniformity of action and mutual confidence, aided by well-paid and intelligent labor, the finances of the equal beds of the South will be developed by American enterprise and capital, and the ocean will furnish cheap transit for supplies to the Delaware and Hudson, *whose banks we presume are lined with blast furnaces and rolling mills, affording them decided advantages, and insuring to America the supremacy in the iron manufacture of the world.*

COPPER NEWS.

We compile from the Houghton *Gazette* the following news in regard to copper:

The conglomerate at the Schoolcraft, going north in the second level, has now a width of six feet, and is showing a good bit of copper; several "nigger heads" or round copper boulders have been encountered in this drift. These mammoth pebbles are frequently found in the Calumet & Hecla mine and are looked upon as valuable indications. The gallery going south of No. 4 shaft, on the sixth level, is reported to be breaking down ground more coppery than any found in that vicinity before.

The "show" of copper at the Allouez is becoming more pronounced, and suggests the propriety of the company providing ways and means at once to stamp and dress the rock which is being made ready for stoping.

We are informed that two of Wood's rock drills—small size—used at the Isle Royale mine the past winter, have given great satisfaction.

The party working the Mesnard mine on tribute, has commenced underground work, in the way of stoping, &c.

At the Cliff all tribute work has been stopped. The mine is now worked on something of a scale by the owners. The water is below the 140 fathom level, which gives considerable territory underground for mining and picking around. Masses of copper are occasionally found. One was struck some time ago that it is thought will yield ten or twelve tons of mineral.

The vein which is now worked by the lessees of the North American, shows fairly in copper. More extensive underground mining and increased stamping facilities hint themselves in this connection with operations at this mine.

The new stamp mill at the Phœnix is nearing a point in its progress, when the date of its completion can be set.

It is not expected that the yield of copper for 1873 will be much in excess of last year, unless some new mines are put in operation.

The Mineral Range Railroad seems to need an unusual amount of spirit, somewhere, to give it the vitality which its importance entitles it to. This road is the most important one now projected in the United States, and though in a fair way of being completed at an early day it seems curious that every farthing of the stock offered, and the funds for which are needed, should not be taken at once.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—The *Lumberman's Gazette* furnishes us with the following intelligence concerning the lumber market of Michigan: "Since our last report no material changes have occurred in the lumber market. Few sales are reported for the reason that buyers are holding off for better prices, while manufacturers are confident that there is no good reason for a decline. This is a critical period in the season, and a few days or weeks will settle the market greatly. Several eastern dealers have been in Michigan of late, and Chicago is also looking depressingly this way just now. The prices for seasoned lumber are about $7, $14 and $25, while for good lots of new lumber from $6, $13 and $23 to $6.50, $13.50 and $23 are usually found on the Saginaw Valley manufacturers have gone others for the purpose of making sales. The mills are shutting down, logs are left even in the rooms, and the pro-pects [illegible]

Hardware.

JAMES PICKANDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Heavy Hardware

RAILWAY AND

MINING SUPPLIES

Bar Iron,

Boiler Plate,

Sheet, Hammered and

Swede's Iron,

BLACK DIAMOND DRILL STEEL,

Naylor's Drill Steel,

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Bar, Plate, Blister and

Sleigh Shoe Steel

CROW BARS,

Sledges, Striking Hammers, Railroad Picks, Miners' Picks, Poll Picks; Pick, Sledge and Hammer Handles; Ames' Patent Welded and Strap-back Shovels, Nails and Spikes, Nuts, Washers, Boiler Rivets, Horse Shoes, Nail Rod, Pig Lead, Tin and Copper,

AXES

Babbitt Metal Solder, Antimony and Spelter; Sand Barrows, Tubular and Cordage, Wire Rope, Rubber Hose and Packing, Leather Belting, Oils, Lamps,

VARNISH,

Chemical Paints—all colors—

Dry and Oil Colors,

Brushes,

Gas Pipe and Fittings,

Brass and Steam Fittings,

Blacksmiths' Tools, &c., &c

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FIRE BRICK AND CLAY

Dealers in

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STOVES!

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The best place in Marquette to buy your

STOVES!

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Dealer in Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Furnaces, &c. Also dealer in foreign and Domestic

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House Building Material, Nails, Locks, Bolts, Glass, Putty, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, and everything usually kept in a

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Am also agent for the Howe Sewing Machine, and the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine, the two first class sewing machines in the county. Also Garry's Celebrated

IRON ROOFING,

The best Roofing in the market for cheapness and durability. Also furnishes Heinsch's celebrated Scissors and Detroit Safes, Fairbank's Scales and Blaker's Patent Mixing Pumps, &c., &c.

B. NEIDHART.

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SEEDS!

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(Rochester, N. Y.)

For sale by

MURRAY & ROBBINS.

Purchasers can get as good selections, at same prices, as by ordering from catalogues. All the novelties and choice varieties of both Vegetable and Flower Seeds either on hand or expected in a few days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED.—As general salesman in a store, by a young man of seven years experience. Speaks English German, Swedish and Danish. Was formerly employed in one of the leading dry goods houses in Chicago for the last three years, from whence he can furnish the best of recommendations. Address, "I. J. N.," this office. 248w1

ATTENTION, MINES!

FOR SALE

A 12x30 ENGINE.

Complete in every part, extra heavy, and good as new. Will be sold at a bargain.

J. W. WYCKOFF & CO.,
248w3 Marquette, Michigan.

WANTED.—An energetic man to sell H. Varwrig's self-ventilating

Beer and Ale Faucets

In the city, which are universally acknowledged to be the best in use. For particulars address

252w4 EMIL E. MATZELD, Houghton, Mich.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended to go to the

Saginaw Mine

Should be addressed

STONEVILLE POSTOFFICE

GEO. PELMAN,
Deputy Postmaster.

MARQUETTE

Emigrant Agency.

CALL ON

P. M. EVERETT & SON

For DRAFTS and PASSAGE TICKETS. They sell Passage Tickets from any Railroad Station in the Old Country to any Railroad Station in the United States, Marquette included, in winter as well as summer, at the very lowest rates, on the following lines: National Steam Ship Line, Anchor Steam Ship Line, Inman Steam Ship Line, American Emigrant Steam Ship Line. The above lines have made the fastest time on record, and for beauty and elegance are not surpassed. 229m6

Intelligence Bureau.

MINING JOURNAL

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU!

Letters addressed to this office, or application made in person, for intelligence relating to the

MINES AND RESOURCES OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR IRON REGION,

or any part of it, will receive careful attention.

Surveys or examinations of new properties made when desired, and impartial reports given.

Matters relating to land entries, patents and taxes promptly attended.

Purchasers and lessees found for good properties.

Good properties always on record.

Address

B. F. H. LYNN,

ISHPEMING.

AHMEEK LODGE No. 150—I. O. O. F.—Wm. Hoskings, N. G.; Oscar Anderson, V. G. Meetings held on Friday evenings.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT No. 38.—H. H. Middon, C. P.; S. E. Osborne, H. P. Meetings held on the first and third Mondays of each month.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON & ONTONAGON RAIL ROAD. Trains pass as follows:

WEST.

From Marquette.....8:35 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

EAST.

From Champion.....11:30 A. M., 5:55 P. M.,

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
East & South. 12:30 P. M.	South & East. 12:03 P. M.

STOCKWELL & WARD will remove this week to the store under Anderson's Hall

"STRAWBERRY BLONDE" is the title which the b'hoys apply to girls having red hair.

SELLING milch cows to one-half drunken purchasers is the way cattle dealers spend the Sabbath in our city.

WONDER if Negeunee knows from personal experience the effect of Ishpeming's gents on the ladies. See item in last week's Negaunee column.

ISHPEMING is the only city north of Green Bay where one can buy daily papers for five cents each, and illustrated weeklies for ten cents.

THE trains arriving at and leaving this station are crowded with passengers, of which Ishpeming furnishes a larger number than any other place on the line.

THE Ishpeming shoe store has been removed to a portion of the building lately vacated by Mr. Pendill, where Mr. Earle has on display a good stock of merchandise in his line.

STONE from the mines is being hauled upon some of the low streets, for filling them up. When traveled over a short time a fine road is obtained.

MCNAMARA has gone below, in quest of new goods with which to replenish the "Pioneer Harness Shop" of Ishpeming—a deservedly popular institution.

THE warm weather has had the effect to fill up some of our streets and vacant lots with water. Lots are now offered with "a water front." They will soon dry off, and be as good as ever.

MOST single ladies have a curious notion of looking under the bed before going to sleep. A pair of miner's boots, just peeping from under the curtain, caused a great hub-bub in one of our hotels last week.

REMOVALS.—Heineman & Jacobson have removed their stock to their new store on Main street, and Messrs. Anderson & Malmborg have taken possession of the store vacated by H. & J., corner of Pearl and First streets.

WE HAVE not time to specialize, but there are no less than fifty buildings in process of erection in our city. They range from a $35,000 school house and $10,000 hotel to $10 smoke (?) houses. Nothing restrains us from building more, except scarcity of lumber.

MR. ANDERSON is putting up a warehouse with a stone foundation, in the rear of the Union Store. It will be a commodious building, and the foundation walls being very thick, that part will be used for the storage of articles affected by the heat and frost.

C. H. WINGATE, corner of Main and Division streets, has a few words to say to the people through the advertising columns of the MINING JOURNAL. He is in receipt of his spring millinery and general merchandise, and invites the public to inspect it.

A NEW sidewalk is being built on the west side of Pine street, from Cleveland avenue to the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad. All our walks are now in splendid condition, making it a pleasure to walk around the city. When there is one built to the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad depot, all our wants will be supplied.

The change in time on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad makes the time for passing of passenger trains here as follows: Going west, 8.35 A. M., 5.35 P. M. Going east, 8.55 A. M., 5.20 P. M. The local train between here and Marquette arrives here at 12.20 P. M., and leaves at 1.05 P. M. The new table takes effect Monday morning.

REAL estate has been particularly lively here lately, considerable property changing hands. We hear of one instance where a party purchased a lot some time since for $1,000. He erected a building on a part thereof, and sold the balance for $900, to the party of whom he purchased. This portion was lately sold to another party for $1,000, who in turn disposed of it for $1,400, to a gentleman who will erect thereon a store.

ELECTION.—A special election is to be held here on Monday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of filling vacancies caused by the failure to quality of the gentlemen elected to the following offices: Recorder, Assessor, Alderman third ward, and Supervisor in the second ward. Lively times are anticipated, particularly in the scramble for the office of Recorder, for which there are said to be several candidates in the field.

Oh, the snore, the snore, the beautiful snore,
Filling her chamber from ceiling to floor,
Over the coverlet, under the sheet,
From her dimpled chin to her pretty feet;
Now rising aloft like a bee in June,
Now sunk to the wail of a cracked bassoon,
Now flute-like subsiding, then rising again,
Is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane.

The above was "got off" by one of our chaps who accidently saw E. J. asleep.

U. S.—These initials, commonly used to designate the United States, are known by everybody in Ishpeming to stand for Union Store, at which institution has this spring been received an immense stock of general merchandise. Even with his large warehouse, Mr. Anderson will find trouble in storing away his large stock, and consequently disposes of it cheap, just to make room.

THE fire alarm the other night caused our citizens to think of the importance of a fire organization, consequently a meeting was called for last Monday night, and unlike that of our Marquette neighbors a short time since, was well attended, some fifty property holders being present. A hose company was organized with Wm. Malmborg as foreman, and also a hook and ladder company, Chas. McNamara being chosen foreman of it. The city is to furnish the necessary apparatus, and the boys intended to drill and perfect themselves in fighting fire.

FIRE.—On Saturday last the smoke house of F. Austin & Co., just in the rear of, and not twenty feet from, their meat market, on Pearl street, caught fire, and being partly filled with hams, (in the process of smoking,) burned with great rapidity, greatly endangering the whole block. The prompt arrival of the hose company, who soon played several streams of water, put out the fire, damaging only the smoke house, and scaring merchants in the vicinity.

BUILDINGS.—The building season has fairly begun, and the sound of the hammer may be heard on all sides. Among the new structures we notice one being put up by Mr. Malmborg, of Anderson & Malmborg. The building is situated near the Northwestern depot, and Mr. M. intends to open therein a first-class restaurant and ice-cream rooms. He has engaged a professional cook, and will serve things up in style.

Next to the above building is one being erected by Mr. Peterson, and to be used for a store or saloon.

On the corner of Cleveland avenue and Second street is another two-story building in course of construction, to be used by Mr. A. Burkhard as a store and saloon.

In addition to these, several private houses are being got under way, and changes and improvements made in those already up.

ROLL OF HONOR of the Ishpeming graded school for the week ending Friday, April 25, 1873:

GIRLS.

Bessie Hosking,	Edith C. Northmore,
Etta Kretchmer,	Rosa Mildon,
Alice Rogers,	Jessie M. Sleat,
May Johnson,	Ada Mildon,
Jennie Gibbens,	Hanora Gleason,
Theresa Loth,	Julia McCarthy,
Mary J. Gerry,	Libbie Devine,
Delia Mathews,	Alexandre Gagnan,
Annie Mullens,	Libbie Jackson,
Mary Gleason.	

BOYS.

Herman Loth,	Horace Kretchmer,
Fred Beall,	Robert Frisk,
John Gray,	John Small,
Wesley Gray,	Charles Favory,
Alphonzo Maxwell.	

A correct record is kept of punctuality, and pupils must stand 100 per cent. in deportment and 96 per cent on a general average, to be placed on this roll.

Question.—Could the teachers of the county hold an institute in the city of Marquette at the close of the school year, on the 26th and 27th of June, under the auspices of Prof. Olcott?

JOHN NORTHMORE.

CONSIDERABLE activity is displayed in handling silver and iron stocks on our streets this spring, several hundred shares changing hands most every day. A broker's office should be opened in the city. One rightly managed would be a good thing both for the operator and those operating.

MR. EDITOR:—Ishpeming has been chartered as a city because her people felt compelled to establish within her limits a *strong* government. This was at least *one* reason, and that it was a good one, no lover of *peace* will deny; and that there is a foundation for the reason itself was so painfully evident to our good citizens on Sunday last, if it is not so constantly, that more of an introduction to what follows is superfluous.

The streets were more than usually crowded all day long. Unsteadiness of carriage, and soon an entire loss of equilibrium of some of the "boys" was early manifest. Every street was infested with more or less boisterous gangs of quarrellers and peace-breakers. Nobody interfered with the "fun," and it gradually grew into almost riotous proportions.

Near the bank two rowdies were seen to aggravate two drunken men into a show of fight, and then fasten them against the side of a car on the railroad track and pound their features into a conglomerate mass of *head meat*.

On Division street, all the way from Main street past the saloons—sometimes on the sidewalk, blocking up the way, sometimes wallowing in the mud—a noisy crowd fought, staggered, screamed and swore during most of the afternoon, until the open space in front of a particular saloon was reached, where the final bruising was performed. Four "knock-downs" occurred in two hours, and the number of these beastly encounters among that crowd, (in the aggregate about five hundred,) for the afternoon, was anywhere between eight and eighty, according to the difference in taste of observers in counting. The street was the scene of a continued brawl.

In a mining town like this it is impossible to obtain absolute quiet at any time, but to tolerate long such riots and disgraceful disturbances as rendered last Sunday almost odious, would be to forsake all attempts to govern a reckless community. Indecent exposure of person on our most frequented streets has become most alarmingly common, and this disgusting nuisance should be abated at once; but on Sunday indecency seemed to have escaped all bounds. What is a civilized community coming to when the most repulsive vulgarity is endured without a complaint? Last Sabbath no woman could pass along the street without being insulted.

Now our municipal officers were "*non est inventus*" during the day, and only sallied out after dark to accomplish what was then impossible, but had all day been needed—the quelling of a drunken, disorderly mob.

It is easy enough for our common council to pass stringent ordinances for our government. But they need now to institute a *police force*, especially for Sunday, headed by a competent marshal of known abilities for such a position. It is an important office. None but a *man* of courage can hold it.

Our force of peace officers should not be meagerly few, but generously numerous. Better have too many under *good pay*, than to pave the way, by inaction, for ruffians to trample law and order under foot in our *city*, and range at will the saloons on the Sabbath, and produce an insufferable uproar about our ears, after we have become utterly helpless to prevent it.

Sufferance of an evil in a community for a sufficient time, at first easily remedied, will at length breed an irrevocable pest, which will linger, inenrable, to aggravate the short sighted who repent too late.

Now is the time to establish a firm government in Ishpeming. To postpone it is suicidal, and to do it require simply the throwing aside of inertness and criminal indifference to our affairs.

[We are loth to give the above communication a place, however truthful it may represent the rowdy spirit which prevailed on Sunday last. Ishpeming should have a better name and fame than to be published abroad as a rowdy town or city, but some of our citizens are of the opinion that an exposure like the foregoing will have a better tendency toward correcting the evil complained of than any other means which could be used. We hope this opinion is correct. It is quite certain that the influence of the JOURNAL last fall, upon the rowdy element of Ishpeming, was very largely in favor of peace and quiet, and we are desirous of serving the community to this end, as well as for all other good and commendable purposes.]

Ishpeming Advertisements.

SPRING OPENING OF

Millinery Goods,

Ribbons, Flowers, &c.,
Ladies' Dress Suits

In the latest Styles. DRY and

Fancy Goods!

Of the most fashionable styles. BOOTS AND SHOES in endless variety.

Crockery, Groceries, Wall Paper, Carpets, Feathers, Mattresses,

And everything needed can be found as usual at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

C. H. WINGATE.

Ishpeming, May, 1873. 250m2

J. ROPES & CO.,

CHEMISTS

ISHPEMING, - - MICH.

Analysis of ores and minerals a specialty. Specimens left at H. H. Stafford's, Marquette, and Samuel Carter's, Negaunee.

☞ Agents for the Wakefield Earth Closet.

ISHPEMING BANK,

ISHPEMING, - - - - MICH.

ROBERT NELSON, H. E. HAYDON,

D. F. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Interest paid on deposits of $5 and upwards.

Prompt attention given to collections. Drafts sold on all principal cities of Europe and the United States. 108yr

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

PAINTS AND OILS,

Books and Stationery,

Toys, Notions and Cutlery,
Paper Hangings and
Center Pieces,
Cigars and Tobacco,
Baby Carriages,

CONFECTIONERY,

Fishing Tackle.

☞ Analysis of ores and minerals a specialty. ☜

J. ROPES & CO.
Ishpeming, Mich.

HO! YE HORSEMEN.

I have on hand and for sale a lot of

A No. ONE

Harness & Saddles

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS,

WHIPS, BITTS, SPURS, &c.,

at my store,

DIVISION STREET, - - ISHPEMING.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest living rates.

CHAS. McNAMARA.

Ishpeming, May 15.

Ishpeming Advertisements.

THE UNION STORE

COMPANY

ARE RECEIVING DAILY A FINE NEW LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SEASONABLE

Spring and Summer Goods,

WHICH THEY OFFER EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come each and all who want the best quality of goods at the lowest ...

Ishpeming, March 15th, 1873.

Ishpeming Advertisements.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The attention of capitalists seeking investments in the Iron and Silver Districts of Lake Superior is directed to the following list of lands owned by Robert Nelson, of Ishpeming, and which were selected with a special reference to their mineral wealth:

It is now proposed to form a company for the purpose of developing these lands, under one management, and under the mining and manufacturing laws of the State of Michigan, concerning which full particulars will be given in the next number of the MINING JOURNAL.

Mr. Nelson proposes to close this enterprise on or before the 25th of May, and parties who wish to become interested must, therefore, be prompt in their action.

SUBDIVISION.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres
w half of n e quar	28	42 n	28 w	80
n half of s e quar	35	42 n	28 w	80
s w quar of n w quar	36	42 n	28 w	40
w half of s w quar	36	42 n	28 w	80
s half of s e quar	36	42 n	28 w	80
s half of s e quar	8	42 n	28 w	80
s w quar of s e quar	8	42 n	28 w	40
e quar of s e quar	13	42 n	29 w	40
s half of s e quar	14	42 n	29 w	80
s e quar of s e quar	14	42 n	29 w	40
s e quar	24	42 n	29 w	160
n half of s e quar	24	42 n	29 w	80
s w quar of n e quar	24	42 n	29 w	40
w quar of n e quar	1	42 n	30 w	41 31
w fr half of n e quar	2	42 n	30 w	80 78
w half of s e quar	2	42 n	30 w	80
s quar of s e quar	2	42 n	30 w	40
s w quar	4	46 n	30 w	160
half of n w quar	4	46 n	30 w	80
e half	8	46 n	30 w	320
n w quar	10	46 n	30 w	160
n w quar of s w quar	10	46 n	30 w	40
s w quar of s e quar	10	46 n	30 w	40
n e quar of n e quar	10	46 n	30 w	40
n e quar of s e quar	20	46 n	30 w	40
s half	22	46 n	30 w	320
n e quar	22	46 n	30 w	160
half of n w quar	22	46 n	30 w	80
w half	26	46 n	30 w	320
n half of s e quar	26	46 n	30 w	80
s w quar of s e quar	26	46 n	30 w	40
half of n e quar	26	46 n	30 w	80
n w quar of n e quar	26	46 n	30 w	40
s half of s w quar	28	46 n	30 w	80
lots Nos. 1 and 2	25	46 n	30 w	12 50
s e quar	28	46 n	30 w	160
s w quar of n e quar	28	46 n	30 w	40
s half of n e quar	28	46 n	30 w	80
n half	34	46 n	30 w	320
s w quar	160	46 n	30 w	40
n half of s e quar	34	46 n	30 w	80
s w quar of s e quar	34	46 n	30 w	40
w fr of s w quar	36	46 n	30 w	71 33
w fr half of n w quar	36	46 n	30 w	79 23
n half	36	46 n	30 w	320
s half of s w quar	2	47 n	30 w	80
s half of s e quar	2	47 n	30 w	80
w quar of n e quar	4	47 n	30 w	40
s half	14	47 n	30 w	320
s half of n w quar	14	47 n	30 w	80
s half of n e quar	14	47 n	30 w	80
w quar of n w quar	4	48 n	30 w	40
s

CITY AND COUNTY.

MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE.	ARRIVAL.
Mail.....7.10 A. M.	Champion Way.12.40 P. M.
East and south..7.10 P. M.	East and south..7.00 P. M.

All trains stop at every station between Marquette and Ishpeming. Passengers for the south and east leave Marquette on the 2.00 P. M. train, and change at Negaunee to the Chicago and Northwestern road for Chicago and intermediate points.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MAILS ARRIVE—From South and East...	12.40 P. M.
Champion Way.....	12.40 P. M.
Houghton, Hancock and L'Anse..	12.40 P. M.
Sault Ste. Marie, Munising and Ontn, Wed and Sat.....	6.00 P. M.
Harvey Wed's and Satur's.....	6.00 P. M.
MAILS CLOSE—South and East.....	1.30 P. M.
Champion and Way.....	1.30 P. M.
L'Anse, Houghton and Hancock..	7 A. M.
Harvey, Thurs'ys and Sun'ys.....	8.00 A. M.
Sault Ste. Marie Munising and Ontn, Sun'ys and Thur'ys.....	8.00 A. M.

☞ Office open from 9 A. M. until 12.30 P. M., and from 2 to 7.30 P. M.; Sundays, from 8 until 9 A. M., Money Order and Register Office open from 9 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

T. MOORE, P. M.

WANTED—two good job printers, and a good pressman, at Chicago wages, at this office, immediately. Permanent employment.

LOCAL CINDERS.

—Can't be found—a house to rent in Marquette.

—A merchant in this city has a silver coin which cost him $30,000.

—We have a young man in this city who has crossed the Atlantic Ocean 119 times.

—The rain storm was that of Monday night.

—Cleveland talks about sending her seven-foot policeman to the Vienna Exhibition.

—A gang of men are at work repairing the stone wall on the Main street railroad cut leading to the dock.

—The regular lightning-rod man has been in town, and will soon be climbing over your roof and winking at the cook.

—The ruling and binding done at the MINING JOURNAL bindery is first-class in every respect.

—Even at this early day travel has so increased that our hotels have plenty to do to accommodate it.

—Base ball was indulged in to some extent last *Sunday*. Base business that, boys, considering the day.

—"Etherial mildness" hasn't commenced to circulate around in this latitude to any considerable extent as yet.

—A teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia added to the rinse water will make rusty black goods look as good as new.

—Every inducement possible should be held out to persuade capitalists to invest their capital and locate here.

—A certain cook in this city should use hair restorative or glue to prevent hair falling into the victuals.

—"Church and State"—A man in Chicago offers himself as the Methodist candidate for constable.

—The frame of the Argonaut boat house is up and enclosed, and the building nearly finished.

—A man with the mumps is the cheekiest thing in existence—next to an advertising agent.

—The trench diggers are again at work on our streets, and patrons of the water and gas works are consequently increasing in numbers.

—Small-pox signs are now sold by druggists. They are a good preventive of visits from sewing machine peddlers, lightning-rod men and book canvassers.

—Who will put a pleasure boat for excursion parties, on Marquette Bay this spring? A boat capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred persons, would pay handsomely.

—Ontonagon wants to have the new lunatic asylum located there. By all means, let her have it; it is the best place for lunatics we know of in the whole state.

—Commercial travelers monopolize the best seats at the tables of our hotels now-a-days. They are favored with special rates, and put on style accordingly.

—The Appleton *Crescent* wants to know "where is Donkersley, the *Iron King*?" We know the gentleman well, but don't recognize the title, exactly.

—"That's the first bath I've had this season," was the remark chatteringly volunteered by Capt. Robinson the other day, when we met him. He fell off the tug Dudley into the water.

—The "silver tail" nag which draws the express wagon, has indulged in a couple of runaways this week. Silver stock of all kinds is lively.

—The Board of Fire and Water Commissioners calls upon water consumers to pay their rates before the 31st inst., and avoid the 10 per cent. additional charge.

—All but one of our exchanges having remarked that the strike among hens is ended, we conclude the opinion is general, and its truthfulness undoubted.

—Edwin Clifford's theatre is winning golden opinions in Wisconsin. Mr. Clifford is a good manager, and a gentleman, and we hope he will visit our place this season.

—Those who have lived during the past winter will have a fund of weather experience to draw from when they get to be oldest inhabitants.

—Wm. Brown, who lives on Lake street, in this city, brought to our office *a large ripe strawberry*, grown on his premises the present season. And the snow isn't all off the ground, either!

—An exchange says: "Country schoolmarms will soon begin to receive dandelion boquets and fresh spring doughnuts from affectionate pupils who have not been 'whaled' all to pieces in the early part of the term."

—F. B. Drake, formerly a printer in this office, died in Chicago, about six weeks ago. He had adopted the medical profession, and as a student visited a case of variola, and caught the infection, which proved fatal.

—Our senior editor's palatial mansion is up and enclosed. Hallam has the job, and is doing good work. A change has been made in the plan:—the cupboard on top will be dispensed with, and a mortgage put on in its stead.

—Why doesn't the school board arrange to have the grounds around our new school buildings properly sodded or graveled. Either would be preferable to the deep sand like that at the Fisher street school.

—Some folks we know of are more than crazy over wild land speculations. They lay awake nights, and are getting bald headed in their efforts to secure "the biggest thing" on the Lake.

—The musical miseries of the hand organ, and the discordant notes of the strolling harpist, once more float upon the air, calling for vengeance upon the man who invented the infernal nuisances.

—The young man who went the round of our stores inquiring for "ready-made button holes," which his girl asked him to bring the next time he called, says he never did think much of that girl anyhow.

—Dibolo, "the fire eater," is giving entertainments in the lower part of the Upper Peninsula. Should he come this way we will wager something our hotels can stump him on their beefsteaks. He'll find them tougher to eat than fire.

—"That duck, sir, is a real canvass-back," said "Jerge" at the Coles House, last Sunday, to one of the boarders at the "distinguished table." "Canvass-all-through, I should think!" muttered our friend B., as he laid down his knife disparingly after vainly trying to saw through a section of the ancient fowl.

—A female bummer locrted at the Coles House temporarily the other day, and the way that irate female went for uncle Jeffrey, because of some fancied inattention, was terrible to hear. She was invited to transfer her affections to some other house, and departed a sadder if not wiser female bummer.

—We are pleased to say that while new subscribers are coming in rapidly, ninety-nine hundredths of our old subscribers renew their subscriptions. Our circulation has been doubled within the past six months, and bids fair to reach 5,000 before the end of the year.

—Pretty soon, after a while, quick, the assessor will come browsing around when you ain't at home, and leave you one of his cards known as a "blank." Only the poor man will be able to smile and appreciate the full measure of that good old maxim, "Hail Columbia, happy land," &c.

—J. A. Noonan is out in a card in the Wisconsin papers, begging the patronage of Wisconsin printers, in which he takes occasion to say: "I do not know that a printer lives who can say that he has been wronged by me." If there is one who has ever dealt with him who has not been cheated, swindled or robbed, we should like to hear his name. He is always in law with somebody, and has ruined or attempted to ruin every printer in Wisconsin, who would not be controlled by him in the editorial conduct of his paper. We speak from personal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the old fellow. We sympathize with him in his misfortunes, however, and will cheerfully accommodate him with quarters in our county jail, if he will pay us a visit—and we'll bear the expense of his trip, besides.

—See Mahon & Wyckoff's announcement of removal.

—The water hydrants have just been cleaned up and painted.

—Mahon & Wyckoff have been moving to their new store this week.

—The appearance of Freeman's bus on the streets indicates the sure arrival of spring.

—The little girls are already skirmishing around in the woods for spring flowers, and finding plenty of 'em.

—The maple wax sold by Rogers is a good thing to give a talkative friend. While eating it he can't say a word.

—The Indian who opened a can of nitro-glycerine with his tomahawk has left. Diligent search resulted in "no Indian."

—Undertakers are said to be down on nitro-glycerine, because there's nothing left to bury after an explosion.

—Those people who throw orange peel upon the sidewalk will furnish us with an item one of these days.

—The Fairbanks scale folks borrowed $5 to make their first scale, and are now worth $5,000,000. The lesson is plain—borrow $5.

—Perhaps some of our readers don't know there is such a thing as wire drawers. There is.

—Nick, the Indian mail carrier, when asked if it was an old bear that Joe Friaket killed, said, "Guess he old; had grey whiskers and white 'stash, anyway.

—At the railroad merchandise pier a portion of the old planking has been replaced by new, and the warehouse and offices are being fitted up for business.

—The party who enquired at the post office for a letter for Mike Howe, was indignantly informed that there was no letter there for anybody's cow.

—As the warm weather approaches gate hinges should be carefully repaired, for doting lovers will soon begin to test their resistance to the "sparking over the gate" process.

—Young man spare that bustle!
Touch not a single "pape!"
That woman's had an awful tussle
To get herself in shape.

THE first installment of the Grand Island Colony of Germans arrived here last Monday, and were domiciled at the old Commercial tavern, on Spring street. They will go forward to their destination as soon as navigation opens.

THE clerk and stewart of the steamer Arctic—lying at Portage Lake—passed up yesterday morning, to put the boat in order for summer. The question as to whether the A., D. & P. line will remain on Lake Superior this season has not been publicly promulgated as yet.

THE busiest mechanics in the place are the carpenters. All the builders have their hands full, and new buildings are springing up all over the city, as if by magic. We predict that the present will be a far more prosperous season than any previous one since the first white family landed here.

A TUG wrestled with the ice in Marquette bay, on Tuesday last, for the first time this season, and did well enough to get around and make channels in all directions through the harbor. The steamer China, with colors up, and two or three schooners with sails set, made the harbor look like summer, even though ice extended forty miles into the lake.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. C. E. Hulbert, of Owosso, will preach at the Baptist Church, in this city, on Sunday, 11th inst, one week from to-morrow.

The members of St. Paul's parish have not as yet secured a clergyman for their church. The Sunday School holds regular meetings, however.

THE New York *Herald* of the 9th ult., contains the following in relation to the search for bodies and baggage in the wrecked Atlantic. It may assist the friends of the deceased in obtaining information regarding her:

Among the portions of baggage which have been recovered is a trunk, supposed to belong to a Bridget Mary Brown and from some documents it contained it is believed she was going from Dublin to Marquette, Mich.

THE good Catholic people, under the lead of Mr. Hurley, have been engaged in beautifying the Convent grounds, by setting out a double row of trees along the whole square. Balm of Gilead and Balsam alternate, and the rows are just far enough apart to make a nicely shaded walk. The grounds are the most slightly of any in the city, and can, as they will be, made the prettiest.

MR. LYON is making some decided improvements at the Northwestern, which is being generally overhauled and renovated. He will be ready to open by the time the summer travel fairly commences, and we predict that his opening will inaugurate a new era in the history of our town. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, and will make the Northwestern one of the most popular summer resorts in the country.

MISTAKEN.—The Chicago *Inter Ocean* announces that the Union Steamboat Company have determined to withdraw their steamers from Lake Superior. This is certainly a mistake, since the company advertises in the Detroit papers that they "will run their first-class passenger and freight steamers to Lake Superior." They will not, however, run farther than Portage Lake, a fact which has no doubt led the *Inter Ocean* into the belief that they were to be withdrawn entirely.

PERSONAL.—Senator W. H. Hiner, of Wisconsin, has been in the city this week. Mr. Hiner is at the head of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac, and interested in Menominee iron lands.

E. B. Gay has been promoted to the position of General Freight Agent of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, which, in addition to the business of the office of Cashier, will pretty well employ his time. Mr. Gay's long and efficient experience in the employ of the company entitle him to all he has received.

THE following is a list of jurors drawn and summoned to attend the Circuit Court at the next May term, commencing May 14th, 1873: Wm. O'Brien, John W. Spear, Sidney Adams, Chas. S. Brown, J. W. Wyckoff, S. N. Bronson, August Lieb, C. M. W. Earle and Thos. Moran, city of Marquette; Francis Burke, Henry H. Mildon, Frank Austin, Andrew I. Datcher, Wm. Woodlock, John H. Gillett, Herman Kretchmer and T. F. Donahoe, Ishpeming; Frank Sylvester, C. H. Hopkins, Alex. W. Maitland, Peter McKenna, Fred Fuchs and Adam Zion, Negaunee; John Westmeyer, Marquette township.

AN ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVAL.—On Saturday evening last the Odd Fellows of Marquette joined in the observance of an anniversary—the 26th of April—by a social at their hall, and a supper in the building adjoining. A large gathering of gentleman and ladies was present. The early part of the evening was spent in social intercourse at the hall, music, short addresses and dancing being the order of the occasion. At about 10 o'clock supper was announced, and the tables, prepared to accommodate fifty or more persons, were brought into use three times, the food being nicely prepared and the company seeming to be unusually hungry and happy. It was in all respects an enjoyable affair.

CHANGE OF TIME.—According to the new time table on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, taking effect next Monday, passenger trains will ran as follows: The Chicago train will leave this city at 7:25 A. M., going through to L'Anse; a local train for Ishpeming leaves at 10:45 A. M., and the L'Anse train at 4:20 P. M. The L'Anse train arrives at 10 A. M., the local train at 2:45 P. M., and the Chicago train, from L'Anse, at 6:40 P. M.

For the present, until the schedule of connections with the Northwestern road is made out, passengers and mail for the south will leave here on the 10:45 A. M. train, and arrive on the 2:45 P. M. train. This arrangement gives local passengers the choice of three trains each way between this city and Ishpeming, and two daily trains between here and L'Anse.

CHARLESTON, West Virginia, offers $10,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years to any company that will establish a car factory there, to employ at least 100 men. Now, that is just what Marquette should do, by way of giving encouragement to capitalists to locate here. Let the council adopt a resolution exempting from local taxation any individual corporation which shall erect Bessemer steel works or a rail mill in Marquette, and we believe the inducement will be sufficient to secure both. If we desire to build up here a large city, we can only do so by giving the amplest encouragement to the erection of new manufactories of iron and steel. It is in our power to make Marquette the Manchester or Sheffield of the great west, but we cannot expect any great influx of capital unless we offer such encouragement as will ensure a reasonable return for its investment. Our taxes are fearfully high—so high, in fact, that capitalists will hesitate long about investing here, unless assured of some kind of protection, which can only be given in the manner suggested.

We implore our new council to give this matter some consideration.

CHILDHOOD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE, BY "W. O."

My dear, we once were children,
Two children small and gay;
We crept into the hen-house—
We hid amongst the hay.

Then crowed we like the roosters,
If any one went by:
"Cock-a-doodle!"—thought they
It was the roosters cry!

Of boxes in our garden
A splendid house we made;
We dwelt therein together
And "keeping house" we played.

The old cat of our neighbor's
Came visiting us oft;
We made her lowly curtseys
And many speeches soft.

And of her health we asked her,
In our most anxious way!
Since then to old cats—human—
We've had the same to say.

We often sat conversing
Discretely, like the old;
And said, "How dear the coffee!"
And "Ah, how rare the gold!"

And that "Love, trust and virtue
Seemed vanishing from earth."
And how, "When we were younger,
Such things had higher worth."

Gone are those childish pastimes;
Gone, are the days of youth;
Gone is the world of fancy
It trust; its love; its truth.

OSHKOSH, WIS., April, 1873.

RETURNED.—On Wednesday the people of Marquette were gratified in being afforded an opportunity to welcome the return of Dr. Grinnell, who has been spending the winter in the South for the benefit of his health. He finds himself much better than when he left—a new man comparatively. Most of the winter was spent in Louisiana and Texas. His companion was Mr. C. Donkersley, of this city, who is now in Georgia. Mr. D.'s health was also much improved by the visit. He will return in two or three weeks.

THE COLONY.

Ex-Mayor Ortmann, of East Saginaw, is now negotiating to secure the location in the Valley and along the railroads to the north and west of us of a colony of Saxons. This colony design locating in Michigan, but strong efforts are being made to secure lands for them in the Upper Peninsula. A meeting of Gov. Bagley and others interested is to be held at Detroit, to discuss the subject and possibly arrange some plan.

The above we find in the Bay City *Tribune*, and learn it has reference to the colony organized through the efforts of Mr. Davis, at the instance of, and aided by, leading Marquette citizens, with the intention of settling on lands near Munissing. The pioneers of the colony, accompanied by Mr. D., including 43 men, 11 women and a number of children, have already arrived in this city. In our way of thinking, the action of the Governor, considering his position as chief magistrate of the State in which the colony designed locating, is, to say the least, open to criticism. The facts giving rise to the above item, as we learn them from Mr. Davis, are thus: On arrival of the colony at New York, our State Emigration Agent met them on the vessel, and represented he had instructions from Gov. Bagley to request them to stop at Detroit for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of discussing their project with them. While this involved an extra expense to the members, both individually and as a colony, they complied. On arriving at Detroit the Governor was not there, but had representatives, who it seems, endeavored to influence the pioneers to abandon the idea of coming here at all, but to settle in the Lower Peninsula. It is stated that these representatives went so far as to charge that the emigrants were being swindled, and that it would be impossible for them to make a living in this section. Some thirty families were thus induced to desert the colony, and remain in Detroit, the balance coming forward as originally intended.

Now, this looks like an attempt on the part of the people of the Lower Peninsula to turn to their own benefit, by means of misrepresentation, the efforts of the Upper Peninsula to secure this colony, and which we have been at the trouble and expense to induce to emigrate. This party now here, being only an advance guard, upon whose report, favorable or unfavorable, will depend the location of the entire colony of 500 families, should have been allowed, without prejudice, to come forward and learn from personal examination the truth or falsity of Mr. Davis' representations. That portion here will, in a few days, proceed by steamer to Munissing, and then make their report. In the meantime they have found employment here. The men are disgusted with the manner the affair was conducted at Detroit, and propose to express their opinion of the proceedings in the report, which is to be published in the German papers, and a copy of which we shall lay before our readers. As the location here of the colony depends entirely on the report of the pioneers, it would seem in better spirit for the people of another portion of our own State to delay their negotiations until that report is made. The people of the Upper Peninsula have no particular political or commercial interests in common with that of the Lower, and are disposed to look upon this interference in their affairs as meddlesome, to say the least.

We have hope that future developments and explanations will place this matter in a light to relieve any of our State officers from suspicion of unfair dealing, and our confidence in the integrity of Gov. Bagley assures us this will be so. In the meantime we shall watch future movements with interest.

☞ There is, besides, some bad management behind this whole matter, which we will get at, if possible, and give it to the public.

MARINE NEWS.

The tug Odd Fellow was the first boat to navigate our harbor. Tuesday she left the railroad dock, and plowed around through the ice considerably.

A Detroit dispatch of the 26th states that the steamer Keweenaw has succeeded in reaching Detour without trouble. She will remain there until able to get through the canal. The same telegram says four propellers were slowly making their way through the ice in the Straits of Mackinaw.

Some of the sailors at Cleveland have struck for $2 50 per day. These shipped on board the schooners Wm. Young and Young America, coal laden for Detroit, joined the strikers as the vessels were about to sail. The Captains chartered tugs for the trip, and left the jolly tars in the lurch.

The Welland canal is said to be unusually low and a number of vessels are aground in the long level at Welland. It is four feet below the usual spring level.

The schooner Negaunee, which was caught at the close of navigation at Port Huron, and lay there all winter, with a cargo of iron ore on board for Erie, lately started out for that port, meeting with large fields of ice. She has undoubtedly arrived all safe.

The Portage *Gazette* says of the ship canal: "This important highway—running from Lake Superior to Portage Lake—has been free of ice for some days. As soon as the ice leaves either end of the channel, 3 dredges and 20 scows will be put on the job and the work of finishing it up pushed as rapidly as possible. All the machinery employed on the canal has been thoroughly overhauled and is now in excellent condition.

GUIDE TO THE FLATS.—Windmill point, which lies on the west side of Detroit river, at the entrance to Lake St. Clair exhibits from a lighthouse a white light, varied by red flashes, and serves as a guide to Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river. With the light abeam vessels should steer E. N. E. 1¼ miles, then N. E. ½ N. 18 miles, which should bring the southern buoys on the flats and the lights in range, bearing N. E. by E.; with those in range stand into the channel between the buoys. At the head of the "cut" or artificial channel is located a tower connected to the keeper's dwelling by a covered way built of yellow brick on a pier foundation. Guide to the north entrance of the cut or artificial channel, which can be entered from two to eight miles from the lighthouse.

The work of fitting up the steamer China has so far progressed that she can be got ready to leave this port on twelve hours notice. She has had on board since fall a cargo of 600 tons of pig iron, which is being increased by 200 tons. She sails for Cleveland and Buffalo as soon as the lake and canal are open, at which latter port she will be re-painted.

DIED.

SCRIPTER—At Onota, April 23rd, after a short illness, Daniel D., infant son of John and Mary Scripter, aged eighteen months and twenty days.

His body now in peaceful rest,
Sleeps sweetly in the tomb;
His spirit reigns among the blest,
Where sorrows never come.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorder,
On Monday Next.

NEW STORE.—Jackson has returned from the East, and is now receiving new goods by express. Parties wishing new goods will find it to their advantage to wait a few days until the new stock is opened, which will be sometime next week, in Everett's corner store. Having purchased one of the finest and most complete stock of Fashionable Millinery, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, White Goods, Shawls, Spring Prints and Percales, Silks, and a full line of nice Dress Goods, Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c., ever brought to Marquette; and having secured the services of one of the most stylish and fashionable milliners in the country, we shall be prepared to serve our customers with unmistakeing satisfaction to all. Being thankful for past patronage we hope by fair dealing to secure a continuance of the same in the future.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ACCOUNTANTS, Merchants and Business Men generally will find the bound pencil clips made at the MINING JOURNAL office the most convenient article they ever used on their desk, or carried in their pockets, for memoranda or "figuring."

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorde..
On Monday Next.

JACKSON'S Millinery Parlors are in receipt of the latest and most fashionable novelties, and all the standard millinery and dress goods. A "charming" advertisement next week.

ELECTORS' ATTENTION.—I hereby notify my friends, and the electors of this city generally, that I am not a candidate for the office of City Recorder, nor will I accept the same, but shall support Charles M. W. Earle. JOHN C. LEWIS.
Marquette, May 2nd, 1873.

DR. GRINNELL has returned from the South, much improved in health, and may now be found at his office, ready to serve his dental patrons to the best of his ability. He begs to return thanks for the kind feeling manifested toward him during his absence, and the hearty welcome extended to him on his return. 250wl

NOTICE—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.—The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment, or place of business, a Stamp denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special Tax payers are reminded that they must make application to the Deputy Collector, and procure Stamps without waiting for further notice.

This notice applies only to Special Taxes acruing after 1873.

Marquette, May 1, 1873.
WALTER FINNEY,
Deputy Collector.

☞ Mr. Finney has been appointed Deputy Collector for the District of Marquette and Island of Mackinaw.

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorder,
On Monday Next.

A PARODY.

She never told her sorrow,
But let concealment—like the accursed moth
In a neat set of furs—
Feed on her rosy cheeks;
She drooped her fairy form, and sat
Like Spring on an iceberg
Smiling at Winter

Because her "John Anderson her Joe John" did not feel disposed to purchase her one of those "ducks of hats," at the News Depot.

Out of the forest a sturdy youth came
To purchase his lassie a ring, pin and chain;
He belonged to the race that many call Swedes—
When asked where he got them he said "in at Meads'."

Marquette, *in winter*, might be compared to a sleeping beauty lying dormant beneath a sheet of snowy white; but when Spring doth happen to pass this way, she awakes to greet her in all her wonted attractiveness, which is doubtless the reason why so many tourists come this way to purchase curiosities, specimens, &c., at Meads', Conklin's and Lieb's.

New Advertisements.

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorder,
On Monday Next.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARTLY & FREEMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Marquette, April 24, 1873.
J. F. HARTLY.
250w6 RICHARD FREEMAN.

WATER NOTICE.—Water consumers are hereby notified that water rates for the half-year ending November 1st, 1873, are now due and payable, at the office of the Board of Fire and Water Commissioners, over Marquette Manufacturing Company's building. Ten per cent. will be added to all rates not paid on or before May 31st.
By order Board of
FIRE AND WATER COMMISSIONERS.
Marquette, May 1st, 1873.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Marquette, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the ESTATE OF EDWARD BRISTOL, late of Ishpeming, in said county, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to WILLIAM F. SWIFT,
April 29th, 1873. Ishpeming. 250w4.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF MARQUETTE—ss. In the matter of the ESTATE OF PATRICK WHITE, deceased. Notice is hereby given that six months from this date are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and that the following days are appointed for the hearing and adjustment of all such claims, before me at the Probate Office in the Court House, in the city of Marquette, in said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, viz:—the first Monday of July, August, September, and the second day of October, A. D., 1873.
EDWARD S. HARDY,
250w4 Judge of Probate.
Probate Office, Marquette, April 29th, 1873.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF MARQUETTE—ss. In the matter of the ESTATE OF EDWARD BRISTOL, deceased. Notice is hereby given that six months from this date are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and that the following days are appointed for the hearing and adjustment of all such claims, before me, at the Probate Office in the Court House, in the city of Marquette, in said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, viz:—the first Monday of July, August, September, and the second day of October, A. D., 1873.
EDWARD S. HARDY,
250w4 Judge of Probate.
Probate Office, Marquette, April 29th, 1873.

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorder,
On Monday Next.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

J. R. CAMERON

Informs the citizens of Marquette and vicinity that he keeps a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., and that he is getting up clothing in A NO. 1 STYLE, at prices that defy competition.

☞ Place of business in Crowley's Block, corner of Front and Superior streets, Marquette, L. S., Mich. 250

REMOVED

To the New Store in

MASONIC BLOCK,

MAHON & WYCKOFF!

LARGE NEW STOCK.

Finest Furniture

Ever exhibited in Marquette. Splendid supply of Carpets.

Safety Fuse.

SAFETY FUSE.
C. H. CALL,
MARQUETTE, - - - MICHIGAN,
—SELLS—
TOY, BICKFORD & CO'S
—CELEBRATED—
SAFETY FUSE!

Superior Mining, Single and Doubled Taped Fuse always in full supply.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
237-3m

Dining Rooms.

GILLMORE'S
DINING ROOMS!

This well known Eating House is being conducted in a manner which meets with the approbation of that class of people who, from inclination or convenience, find it pleasant to get 'SQUARE MEALS' occasionally.

OYSTERS,
GAME,
SPECKLED TROUT,
And every luxury of the Season,
Served up at all times in the best manner and "on wine."

Parties accommodated. Ladies' Oyster suppers prepared in the most elegant manner More anon.

FOR SALE.—House and lot on Bluff street, Marquette. House has ten finished rooms, is two st ries and a half high, water supplied from waterworks. Splendidly arranged for keeping boarders. Price, $1,600, half cash down, balance in one and two years, or $1,500 all cash down. Enquire of A. G. Emery, Ishpeming, or A. A. Cole, Custom House, Marquette. 231tf

New Advertisements.

Vote for
Charles M. W. Earle
For City Recorder,
On Monday Next.

NOTICE.—Restoration of certain lands to Marquette. Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D. C., notice is hereby given that the northwest, southeast, and southwest quarters of section thirty (30) and north half of northeast and southwest of northeast and lot No. (10) of section thirty-two, and northwest quarter of thirty-two, and west half of section thirty-four, and all of section twenty, all in township No. forty-six (46), north of range No. twenty-four west, and northwest quarter of section four (4) in township No. forty-five, north of range No. twenty-four (24), and southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24). Township No. forty-six (46) north of range No. twenty-five (25), having been located with agricultural college scrip and the location cancelled March 23, 1865, will again be restored to Market, and rendered subject to private entry at the land office at Marquette, Michigan, on Monday the 2nd day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated Land Office, Marquette, Michigan, April 25, 1873.
AMBROSE CAMPBELL, Register.
J. M. WILKINSON, Receiver.
250w5

THE

Next Number

OF THE

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—o—

IN ADVANCE.

Renew Your Subscriptions.

Blasting Powder.

GIANT POWDER.

This explosive has come to be acknowledged as the BEST FOR MINING PURPOSES of any in use, SUPERSEDING BLACK POWDER AND NITRO-GLYCERINE In Most cases where it has been tried.

—o—

An agency for this powder has been established at Ishpeming, where a magazine has been built under the superintendence of H. E. HUBER, PRACTICAL MINER, Who will not only supply the powder but give instructions in its use.

Mr. Huber has an office at the Mills' Ishpeming Hotel, where he can be consulted or employed.

Grain, Coal, &c.

F. B. SPEAR & CO.

ARE SELLING

Hay per ton	$35.00
Ground Feed per ton	35.00
Fine Middlings per ton	30.00
Bran per ton	25.00
Oats per bushel	50
Corn per bushel	85

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE ON CAR LOTS AND TO CONTRACTORS.

Soft coal per ton	$8.00
Ant. coal, stove size, per ton	11.00
Ant. coal, egg size, per ton	11.00

Mining Review.

MINING JOURNAL

REVIEW

OF THE

Mines AND Furnaces

OF

Lake Superior

FOR 1872,

OF THE

With the annual and entire production of the region.

80 PAGES 8-VO.---PRICE 50 CENTS

FURNISHED WITH SWINEFORD'S HISTORY OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE REVIEW OF 1871,

For One Dollar.

The MINING JOURNAL, Marquette, Mich., is publishing a series of very interesting reports relating especially to the iron interests of that locality. We understand that B. F. H. Lynn, well and favorably known in editorial circles, is the author of them. We have been tempted several times to clip portions of these articles for the *Record*, but find them so well condensed that to break their unity is to destroy their value. We therefore recommend our readers to send to the JOURNAL and get this series of valuable reviews complete.—*Coal and Iron Record, (New York.)*

Thenceforward it will be the handsomest and most useful Weekly Class Journal in the West if not in the United States.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR

Iron Foundry.

Iron Bay Foundry

D. H. MERRITT, PROPRIETOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES,
BLAST FURNACE,
MINING AND
MILL MACHINERY,
PUMPS, &c
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

of every description made to order. Also Babbitt or anti-Friction Metal, for bearings, constantly on hand. Home-made and warranted.

HEAVY OR LIGHT FORGINGS.

STEAM BOILERS,
SMOKE STACKS,
BREECHINGS,
DOORS for bank vaults,
WINDOW SHUTTERS,
And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. Also
SKIPS, KIBBLES, ORE BUCKETS,
And all kinds of mining and furnace work.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing.
D. H. MERRITT.
Marquette, April 22, 1871.

Photographs, Frames, &c.

FOR FRAMES, CHROMOS, PICTURES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS, GO TO

Childs' Gallery,

MARQUETTE.

Lumber.

LUMBER!

Having completed my new saw mill I have now the two mills running, and am able on short notice to supply my old customers as well as new with Lumber of all kinds—

LATH, SHINGLES, FLOORING AND SIDING.

Also am Agent for the AMERICAN FENCE, a combination of wood and iron, good, cheap and durable. Also agent for the best PATENT ROOFING in use, ordered direct from New York; used by many of our best builders in the city. Will take contracts for building, and furnish lumber on time on good endorsed paper. ☞ Yards and Office on Bluff street. EDWARD FRASER.

WANTED.—An experienced furnace manager to superintend the erection and take charge of a charcoal furnace on the Lower Peninsula. One accustomed to make high grades of iron as well as foundry iron desired; unexceptional references will be required. Address, CHARCOAL FURNACE, Office of MINING JOURNAL, Marquette. 244w4

NEGAUNEE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Pass., west....11:12 A. M.	Pass., east.....3.00 P. M.

M., H. AND O. R. R.

PASS WEST.	PASS EAST.
8:21 A. M., 3:12 P. M.,	11:41 A. M., 6:05 P. M.,

DIBOLO, the fire eater, gave two performances at Winter's Hall, on the evenings of May 1st and 2d.

THE social hop at Winter's Hall on Friday evening of last week was a pleasant affair, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

APPRECIATING the necessity for keeping the little ones comfortable, Jos. Engles, and Kirkwood Bros., have put on sale all kinds of baby carriages.

THOS. MCKENNA, of this city, has purchased a lot in Ishpeming, which he is now filling up with stone, preparatory to the erection thereon of a livery stable.

WE notice on the Peninsula track here a large number of new ore cars for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. They were made by Wells, French & Co., Chicago.

A LARGE number of horses are being brought here from below for sale. A car-load of fourteen arrived Wednesday from Iowa, having been transported nine hundred miles by rail.

THE small-pox scare is abating, and the disease is on the decrease. The prompt action of our authorities has prevented a much greater fatality from the ravages of this terrible plague.

OUR city is just now remarkably healthy, and our physicians have time to sun themselves on bright days. In fact, as one of them remarked the other day, the people are "disgustingly well."

WOLLNER has lately been enlarging his quarters somewhat, to make room for his growing tailoring business. We should not be surprised to see friend Wollner put up a fine new store this season.

THE German Benevolent Society of this place is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of 90, and $900 in the treasury, with which to meet demands for assistance. Mr. Wollner is the president of the society.

MR. DIX, formerly with Dr. Cyr, in this city, is building a new store at Michigamme, which he intends stocking with druggists' sundries and general merchandise. It will be opened about the first of June.

THE pictures of the train which was snowbound April 10th on Carp hill, taken by Mr. Hasgrave, have been selling rapidly, keeping Mr. H. busy supplying them. It seems to us that $1 50 is a pretty steep price for them, however.

THOS. MCKENNA has purchased the lumber and will soon begin work on his new livery stable. He will raise and enlarge the present barn, and will have room for double the number of horses now kept, besides a good carriage house.

THE workmen are now engaged in putting the finishing touches to Thos. Curry's new restaurant. The rooms have been handsomely papered and generally improved, and Tommy expects next week to commence the business of feeding the hungry and allaying the thirst of the thirsty.

A NEW building is being erected on the corner of Iron street and Pioneer Avenue, by Mr. Coulon. It is to be forty feet square, two and a half stories high, and furnished off into two rooms on the ground floor, the corner one to be used for a saloon, and the other for a stock of merchandise.

THE largest excitement known since the Presidential election was created by a cock-fight on Wednesday morning. We are not furnished with particulars, but if a good attendance be the criterion, the affair must have been a brilliant success.

NO SOONER is our pistol-shot excitement over than Ishpeming follows suit. Strange, a city with such large prospects of golden streets, iron State house and legislation honors, should imitate us in such *small* things. Such is the force of example, however.

NEGAUNEE students employ their leisure time in running to the post office for blotting papers. Judging by the quantities of the article carried off, nearly all the blots must be effaced, or else our stationers must be doing a good business in ink.

ANY one who has not heard "the cat story," circulating this week, we would refer to one of our attorneys who happened to "see the fun;" and as that gentleman is charitably inclined, we think he could be persuaded to tell the story over again. We don't feel at liberty to relate the facts here, not wishing to injure *innocent* parties, and so far as we are able to learn the character of the cat was *unpeachable*.

NEGAUNEE ladies are in a strife for the latest style of doing up their hair, making their new dresses, and being the wearer of the latest imported French goods, (before any one else gets it); every girl in town looks at the new spring hats covetously; while the boys don't see any thing but marbles and base balls. The business men begin to stir as though they *meant business*, and all are live and *lively*, doing themselves credit as the people of a newly incorporated city.

JOHNNY BARTHOLOMEW.

BY DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

[The subject of the following sketch is an old personal friend of ours, with whom we have traveled many miles "inside the cab." We always knew he was brave among the bravest of men, though of gentle disposition and quiet to a fault. He wanted but the unsought opportunity to prove himself the hero Dr. English so beautifully portrays in the following lines.—A. P. S.]

The journals this morning are full of a tale
Of a terrible ride through a tunnel by rail;
And people are called on to note and admire
How a hundred or more, through the smoke-cloud and fire,
Were borne from all peril to limbs and to lives—
Mothers saved to their children, and husbands to wives.

But of him who performed such a notable deed,
Quite little the journalists gave us to read.
In truth, of this hero so plucky and bold,
There is nothing except a few syllables told.
His name, which is Johnny Bartholomew.

Away in Nevada—they don't tell us where,
Nor does it much matter—a railroad is there,
Which winds in and out through the cloven ravine,
With glimpses at times of the strangest of scene—
Now passing a bridge seeming fine as a thread,
Now shooting past cliffs that impend o'er the head,
Now plunging some black-throated tunnel within,
Whose darkness is roused at the clatter and din;
And run every day with its train o'er the road,
An engine that steadily dragged on its load,
And was driven by Johnny Bartholomew.

With throttle-valve down, he was slowing the train,
While the sparks fell around and behind him like rain,
As he came to a spot where a curve to the right
Brought the black yawning mouth of a tunnel in sight,
And, peeping ahead with a forseing keen,
Felt a quick sense of danger come over him then.
Was a train on the track? No! A peril as dire—
And the volume of smoke, as it gathered and rolled,
Shook fearful dismay from each dun-colored fold.
But daunted not Johnny Bartholomew.

Beat faster his heart though its current stood still,
And his nerves felt a jar but no tremulous thrill;
And his eyes keenly gleamed through their partly closed lashes,
And his lip—not with fear—took the color of ashes.
"If we falter, these people behind us are dead;
So close the doors, fireman—we'll send her ahead!
Crowd on the steam till she rattles and swings!
Open the throttle-valve, give her her wings!"
Shouted he from his post in the engineer's room,
Driving on perchance to a terrible doom,
This man they call Johnny Bartholomew.

Firm, grasping the bell-rope and holding his breath,
On, on through the Vale of the Shadow of Death,
On, on through that horrible cavern of hell,
Through flames that arose and through timbers that fell,
That writhed and hissed in their anguish and ire.
With a rush and a roar like the wild tempest's blast,
To the free air beyond them in safety they passed;
While the clang of the bell and the steam pipe's shrill yell
Told the joy at escape from that underground hell,
Of the man they call Johnny Bartholomew.

Did the passengers get up a service of plate?
Did some oily-tongued orator at the man prate?
Women kiss him? Young children cling fast to his knees?
Stout men in their rapture his brown fingers squeeze?
And where was he born? Is he handsome? Has he
A wife for his bosom, a child for his knee?
Is he young? Is he old? Is he tall? Is he short?
Well ladies, the journals tell nought of the sort.
And all they give us about him to-day,
After telling the story in common-place way,
Is—the man's name is Johnny Bartholomew.

—*Hearth and Home.*

"BUT, JACK, YOU HAVEN'T ASKED ME TO."

It was a cloudy afternoon in July. The early morning had been prophetic of a pleasant day; but, like a great many prophecies of the present time, had proved utterly false. Yet a Sunday School—it was Presbyterian in its belief, and so it did not care for a sprinkling—had determinedly shut its eyes to the threatening look of the sky, and gone on a picnic thirty miles from home. But the heavy drops of rain, which fell about the middle of the day, drove them from their original place of destination, the famous Lion Creek gorge, and sent them on some five miles more to the pleasant town of Horwich.

The excellent music discoursed by the band which accompanied the excursionists, as well as the inherent curiosity of man to look upon strangers, attracted many of the residents of Horwich "down to the grove," where the picnickers were. Jack Haviland was one of the many who could not resist the temptation—Jack and his friend Marion. Down they went to the grove, with one umbrella between them.

Can any one hope to describe the feelings of a lonesome young man who wanders through a bevy of young girls, any one and every one of whom he desires to know, yet none of whom he can know? Jack was overflowing with that inexpressible feeling. And who can blame him, or who could expect him to feel otherwise? He had been shut up for six long, long months, poring over "Parsons on Contracts"—a book so suggestive of love dreams—"Kent's Commentaries," a "Law Glossary," and "Tomlin's Law Dictionary." Can any one censure Jack for feeling a longing desire for a little human sympathy and human contact? He listlessly leaned against a pine tree and looked around him.

Just then two young ladies came into the field of his vision. One Jack knew, the other was a stranger, and the other was the one Jack immediately began to admire. She was of medium height, dressed simply, yet tastefully; a white Garibaldi waist—I believe Jack found out afterward that was the name of it—belted in by a broad ribbon, a dark skirt, over which was looped another stripped black and white, and out from under which peeped two pretty feet, encased in thick but neat boots; a classical head, with a great mass of hair, real, brown, living hair, twisted into a grand coil behind, but not so firmly but that stray little curls had managed to creep out here and there to give themselves an airing as the wind fluttered around her face; and it was such a sweet, comely face withal, that Jack most heartily envied the wind; and, crowning all, was a tasteful bit of head-gear, such as is worn now-a-days.

Jack stood under the pine tree and lost his heart. But he might as well have lost it to the will-o'-the-wisp, a sprite, or some other fearful deception, for what possibility was there of his ever getting acquainted with his suddenly set up divinity, much less of—well, Jack hadn't as yet clearly defined it in his own mind.

Just then it began to rain. Jack had his friend's umbrella. It would not do to let her get wet, so without a word Jack opened the umbrella, stalked over to where she was, and held it over her. He did it in such an honest, earnest way, she could not take offence. She looked up into his face and smiled. Jack smiled. She blushed a low, rippling laugh, Jack a hysterically short one.

"It's too bad it rains," said she, with the accent on the "too bad," just as girls always speak.

"I don't know," blundered Jack in reply.

She looked at him curiously, and said, "Well," in a self-interrogatory way, as though she might have said, "What sort of an oddity are you?" then laughed again.

With that Jack also laughed, and came to himself. Then he began to talk, and they got on grandly.

The rain not ceasing, Jack walked home with her, for he found out that she lived in town. When they had arrived at her door, and she had thanked him for the use of the umbrella, or rather the use of himself and the umbrella, Jack knew he ought to go; but—every young man knows how it is—he wasn't quite ready.

"My name," stammered he, "is Jack—Jack Haviland."

"And mine is Clio Stanley."

"And—and I'm studying law here in town."

"And I am stopping here for the summer with papa. I should be happy to receive a call from you."

Then Jack went home.

The next day Jack thought it all over. The one moment he called himself a fool, the next chuckled over the action, and decided, with all the acumen of country judge, towards which position he had aspirations, that he was rather "cute," and if cute, why he, the perpetrator, must be somewhat sharp. Now he was inclined to feel sorry and ashamed over it; then, with an appeal to the principal heathen deity in his vocabulary, Jack expressed himself as "deuced glad" it happened. So he went on in spirit alternating up and down, like a boy on a seesaw, provided the boy could ride both ends at once, which, I suppose, is an impossibility; but when evening came he went and called on the young lady. She invited him to call again. Jack did so. In fact, he went several consecutive times.

Three years passed away. Jack had studied diligently, and now for six months had been practicing lawyer with every prospect of success. All this time his devoted attention had been paid to Clio; yet in all that time not a word of love had passed between them. Jack could not and would not ask her to love him until he could offer her something more tangible than possibilities. But now that he had won his first case, and had attained a settled business, he felt the time to determine his fate had come; yet how could it be done? The very thought distressed him. Could he—dare he ask her? Could she know how much her answer would mean to him? If she said "yes," what happiness, success; how much to live for! If she said "no"—he didn't care to think.

The more he thought over it, the more he hesitated; and the more he delayed, the harder it became. At last he determined it should be done.

Clio met him as usual with a pleasant smile, but it ebbed off over his countenance, and was lost in his "solemn expression," just as a little wave is often lost in a larger. Clio saw something was going to happen, and, woman like, divined intuitively what it was. But he had kept her waiting in suspense and uncertainty so long, that now, when it was about to come, she determined she would not help him in the least. At length Jack began:

"Clio, I'm having considerable business now."

"Yes," said she, very demurely, with a quiet little nod; then relapsed into silence without another word. Jack fidgeted and thought, "Why don't she say something and keep a fellow on?"

"I've got so now that I can support myself, and—"

"I'm right glad to hear it it," said Clio.

Jack felt that somehow she was sporting with him, and flushed up.

"You never heard that I didn't support myself, did you?"

"I—no! But then—"

"But then? You know, Clio, that ever since I was fifteen—"

"Never mind," said Clio, "for it seems as though I have heard a story commencing like that before, Jack."

With that Clio smiled, and Jack's momentary displeasure vanished; yet there was left on his mind the undefined impression that, after all, he had been sold. But the ice of reserve was broken.

"To be plain, Clio, I came down to tell you that I love you."

Here came a long pause. Jack looked at everything in the room except Clio. It was getting exceedingly embarrassing to Jack, when there came a quiet "Well?" from Clio.

"And to say," went on Jack, as though no interruption had occurred, "that I am in a condition to get married."

"That's a very desirable situation for any young man, I am sure," said Clio; and then she laughed that same low, rippling laugh he loved so. Poor fellow! why couldn't he have interpreted the love for him which rounded and mellowed that laugh? But no; he grew desperate, and, with the thought that she was sporting with him, just a little angry.

"I might have known how it would end. Any fellow is a fool to dangle around any girl for three years." And he strode toward the door. His hand upon it. "I might have known you wouldn't have married me."

"But, Jack"—he turned—"you haven't asked me to."

"Haven't asked you to?" Jack caught the look in her eyes. The next moment she was in his arms, and her arms were round his neck, and—well, the fact is, Jack never did ask the question.

After the first happy moments had passed and the ecstacies of acknowledged mutual love had effervesced—that word seems to express the idea about as well as any—Jack began:

"Darling, I have loved you ever since the first day in the grove. How long have you cared for me?"

"Since I saw you standing so lonely and looking so down-hearted under that pine tree."

I think after that reply Jack kissed her. I know I should had I been he.

The other day I visited Jack and his wife. In the yard in front of their home I saw a small pine tree, which they tended with the greatest care. I asked Jack where he found it. A smile and a look of peculiar significance passed between him and his wife, as he answered: "In the grove."

SODA POWDERS.

"This cat-e-chism is too hard. Isn't there any kitten-chism for little boys?"

Many ladies give as an excuse for marrying for money that they seldom find anything else in a man now-a-days worth having.

Butler—Benjamin—thanked God that He and not the newspapers made him. It is a wise child that knows its own father. Well, if Divine Providence can stand it, we can.

A rich upstart asked a poor person if he had any idea of the advantages arising from riches. "I believe they give a rogue the advantage over an honest man," was the answer.

They tell of a woman in Fifth avenue who has provided herself with a hundred pairs of stockings, woolen and cotton. She evidently is intending to organize a hose company somewhere.

Nasmith's "Institutes of English Public Law," just issued in London, is described as a miniature Blackstone, full of interesting illustrations, which renders it as fascinating as Buckle or Froude. Doubtful.

A naughty boy said to his mother, "You see, ma, you are always telling me to behave as well to the family as I do in company; but why don't you behave the same to me as you do to company, and ask me to have another piece of pie, or some more of the pudding?"

A story is circulating which tells how a fair young thing went to a Hartford drug store and told the man to fix her up one dose of castor oil, and to mix it with something to take the taste away. The man told her to wait. In a few minutes he asked her if she felt like taking a glass of soda water. She accepted the invitation, and drank the beverage. Presently she asked the roller of pills why he didn't give her the castor oil. The man smiled a triumphant smile, and said: "Madam, you have swallowed it; I mixed a fearful dose with that soda water." She turned pale; she sank into a chair; she gasped: "Immortal Jove! I wanted it for my mother!" Then she suddenly went home, and the druggist is not so certain whether his manœuver, after all, was so very smart.

When a Taunton man married he did not know his wife had a maiden aunt, and when he returned from Boston on the theatre train badly afflicted with Cochituate flavored with gin, he was equally ignorant of the fact that the virgin relic of the last generation had arrived on a late train, and was reposing in his own particular chamber. Tiptoing gracefully into the bedroom, and choked with thirst, he caught up the tumbler in which a lower set of masticators were taking their nightly bath, and threw the contents into his parched throat. In about three seconds the startled public were moved from their placid slumbers by the shout of "Mary, Mary, I'm coming apart—my teeth and jawbone are all afloat!"

A man in the dress of a workman was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed and inscribed with an address and a note that it contained 100 thalers in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him what he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hand, and requested that he would read the address. The reply was made with an agreeable surprise: "Why, this letter is for me! I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize; but, on breaking the seal, found nothing but a few sheets of paper, on which was written "Done!"

The steamer Cassini, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, ran out of coal on her last voyage, just as the ill-fated Atlantic did. Getting out of coal seems to be too common now, in steamers sailing from England to the United States, coal being cheaper here than in Liverpool. The captain of the Cassini, however, did not wreck his ship, nor change his course for Halifax, or other port; but he resolved to burn her cargo. When the bowels of her machinery were reported out of working order, for lack of fuel, he ordered a number of boxes of asafœtida to be burned. This had a happy effect in preventing hysteria in the engines, as well as giving sound sleep to the passengers. But the sedative effect not curing the trouble, the captain next ordered a large quantity of Peruvian bark to be burned. This powerful stimulus so invigorated the steamer that she reached port in safety, and with her engines in good health, though a trifle feverish. By filtering whisky through the furnace ashes, the ship has been provided with bitters enough to supply her first class passengers for a year to come. This is better than a wreck, though the owners complain that such treatment makes a ship very costive.

Literal Answers.—A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the ice:

"Now, that's benevolence."

"No it ain't," said the boy somewhat indignantly, "it's salt."

So when a lady asked her servant girl if the hired man cleaned off the snow with alacrity, she replied:

"No, ma'am, he used a shovel."

A very polite and impressive gentleman said to a boy in the street:

"Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the boy very respectfully.

"Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?"

"I have not the least idea, yer honor," replied the urchin.

"Boy, I want to go to Dover street."

"Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go then?"

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class.

"I have," exclaimed one.

"Where?" asked the teacher.

"Oh the elephant," said the boy, laughing.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" said Flora.

Her brother replied:

"I think they are going to thunder."

"Haloo, there; how do you sell your wood?"

"By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"

"Four feet."

"I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"

"No longer than it is now."

This reminds one of an instance which is said to have occurred once in Chatham street, where a countryman was besieged by a shopkeeper:

"Have you any fine shirts?" said the countryman.

"A splendid assortment. Step in sir. Every price and every style. The cheapest in the market, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure, sir."

"Then," said the countryman, with great gravity, "you had better put on one, for you need it."

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Restoration of certain lands to Marquette. Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D. C., notice is hereby given that the northeast, southeast, and southwest quarters of section thirty (30) and north half of northeast and southwest of northeast and lot No. (10) of section thirty-two, and northwest quarter of thirty-two, and west half of section thirty-four, and all of section twenty, all in township No. forty-six (46), north of range No. twenty-four west, and northwest quarter of section four (4) in township No. forty-five, north of range No. twenty-four (24), and southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24). Township No. forty-six (46) north of range No. twenty-five (25), having been located with agricultural college scrip and the location cancelled March 25, 1865, will again be restored to Market, and rendered subject to private entry at the land office at Marquette, Michigan, on Monday the 26th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Land Office, Marquette, Michigan, April 25, 1873. AMBROSE CAMPBELL, Register.
J. M. WILKINSON, Receiver. 249w5

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Charles Morrison and Catharine Morrison, his wife, of the city of Marquette, county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, to William L. Wetmore, of the same place, bearing date the tenth day of May, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1871, in liber three of mortgages, on page 302, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-two cents; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the real estate described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due upon said mortgage, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as stipulated in said mortgage, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county of Marquette. The real estate to be sold as aforesaid, as described in said mortgage, is as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, known as lot number eleven (11), of block number three (3), of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's sub-division of the city of Marquette.

Dated Marquette, April 22, 1873.

WILLIAM L. WETMORE, Mortgagee.
Dallina & Mayer, Att'ys for Mortgagee. 249-13t

General Merchandise.

WATSON'S COLUMN.

WATSON & SON'S

GREAT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

VARIETY STORE.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,
Furniture, Carpetings, Oil Cloths,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Glassware, Toys, Bedding,
Paper Hangings,
Window Shades,
Blankets, Feathers,
Stoneware,
Woodenware,
Confectionery,

FRUIT OF ALL KINDS,

Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,
Stationery, Jewelry,
Choice Teas, Choice Flour,
Choice Sugars,
Choice Buckwheat Flour,
Horse Feed, Cow Feed,
Baskets, Willow Ware,
Sleighs, Baby Wagons,

And ten thousand other useful, amusing, instructive articles—entirely too numerous to put in one newspaper—all of the best quality, and at the very lowest prices.

WATSON & SON.

Pendill & Beatty,

SUPERIOR STREET,

MARQUETTE.

STAPLE DRY GOODS At Cash Prices.
FANCY DRY GOODS At Cash Prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE At Cash Prices.

Ready Made Clothing At Cash Prices.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS At Cash Prices.
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES At Cash Prices.
MISSES' BOOTS AND SHOES At Cash Prices.
MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES At Cash Prices.
BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES At Cash Prices.
Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Girls'

Rubber Shoes & Arctics.

Call and see our Stock. We sell at low rates and ONE PRICE for

Cash Only!

GROCKERY! CROCKERY! GLASS WARE.

The largest stock of Crockery in Marquette, at lower prices than ever sold. Call and see.

PENDILL & BEATTY

MEAT MARKET!

You know why you buy meat twenty-five per cent. less than last year? If not enquire of

Pendill & Beatty

The largest lot of

FRESH BEEF, FRESH HOGS.
FRESH TURKEYS, FRESH CHICKENS,
FRESH GEESE AND VENISON.

Mr. Ed. Halpin will show you how the meat business should be done. Patronize those who make low prices.

Superior Street, - - - MARQUETTE

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

GOOD VARIETIES,
LOW PRICES,
EVERYTHING TO EAT,
FLOUR,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
RYE FLOUR,
SELF-RISING FLOUR,
OAT MEAL,
CORN MEAL,
WHEAT GRITTS,
CAROLINA RICE.

VERMICELLI MACARONI,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRY APPLES,
DRY CHERRIES,
DRY BLACKBERRIES,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PLUMS,
CANED QUINCES,
CANNED CHERRIES.

Support the Opposition Store and secure low prices.

PENDILL & BEATTY, Superior Street.
December, 1872. 231

Legal Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Handford & Brimacombe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be collected by Thomas P. Brimacombe. HENRY P. HANDFORD,
THOMAS P. BRIMACOMBE.
247w4

ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marquette Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, May 14th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business. SAMUEL L. MATHER, Secretary.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 11, 1873. 248tdm

ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company will be held at the company's office, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.
FRED W. MORSE, Secretary.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 11, 1873. 248-td.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Home Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held on the seventh day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the banking office of Henry Wick & Co., in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing a President, a Board of Directors, a Treasurer, Secretary, and for laying an assessment, and transacting such other business as the company may deem necessary.
F. W. JUDD, Secretary.
Negaunee, Mich., April 14th, 1873. 249

SWAMP LANDS *Reserved* from Sale—Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, March 26th, 1873. Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution adopted this day by the Swamp Land Board of Control, all "Swamp Lands" in the Upper Peninsula, situate in Mackinaw, Schoolcraft and Chippewa counties, and in that portion of Marquette county lying east of a line dividing Ranges 30 and 31, and north of the line between Townships 42 and 43, are from and after this date *Reserved* from sale and reservation until the further order of said Board. L. A. CLAPP,
250 Commissioner.

NOTICE.—Restoration of certain lands to market in Michigan. Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., notice is hereby given that the east half of section thirty-three (33), in township No. forty (40), north of range No. thirty (30) west, said half section having been located with Agricultural College Scrip and the locations cancelled May 19th, 1864, will again be restored to market, and rendered subject to private entry at the Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, on Monday, the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated Land Office, Marquette, Mich., March 26, 1873. AMBROSE CAMPBELL, Register.
J. M. Wilkinson, Receiver. 245w5

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that 650 shares of the stock of the Teal Lake Iron Mining Company of Michigan, standing in the following names and represented by the following certificates, viz.:

Certificate No. 126, Robert Nelson, 300 shares,
Certificate No. 132, Robert Nelson, 200 shares,
Certificate No. 107, Dudley G. Stone, 50 shares,
Certificate No. 106, Peter White, 100 shares,

Which have been forfeited for the non-payment of assessments due thereon, and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 24 day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of Peter White, on Spring street, in the city of Marquette, Michigan. By order of the board of directors. J. FRANK BERNARD,
243w5 Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Marquette, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Marquette, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Marquette, on Monday, the 21st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. Present, Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM HELLINGS, late of Ishpeming, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Julius Ropes, representing among other things that William Hollings, late of Ishpeming, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873, died intestate, leaving personal and real estate within his county, and praying that administration of the same may be granted to William F. Swift, of Ishpeming.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 12th day of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Marquette, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Mining Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Marquette, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD S. HARDY, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 249w3

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF MARQUETTE—ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Marquette, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Marquette, on Monday, the 21st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. Present, Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of HENRY F. STANTON, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James E. Brown, representing among other things that Henry F. Stanton, late of Marquette city, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873, died intestate, leaving some personal property within this county, and praying that administration of said property may be granted to Nancy Jane Stanton, his widow.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12th day of May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the City of Marquette, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Mining Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Marquette, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD S. HARDY,
(A true copy.) 249w3 Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF MARQUETTE—ss. At a session of the Probate Court, for the county of Marquette, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette, on Thursday, the 24th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; present, Edward S. Hardy, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth James, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John James, representing, among other things, that Elizabeth James, late of Ishpeming, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1871, died intestate leaving personal and real estate within her county, and praying that administration of the same may be granted to the petitioner, John James, of Ishpeming, husband of the deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 12th day of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Marquette, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Mining Journal, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Marquette, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) EDWARD S. HARDY,
249w3 Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Samuel Carter and Clara Carter, his wife, both of Negaunee, Marquette county, Michigan, to Joseph A. Treat, of Ely township, same county and State, bearing date January thirtieth, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Marquette, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1872, in liber three of mortgages, on pages 442 3; and whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of two thousand, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-seven cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same, or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Marquette, in the county of Marquette, Michigan, being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Marquette is held, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell, by public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, the costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as provided in said mortgage. The following is a description of the premises to be sold as aforesaid, as given in said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20) in IRON, being a subdivision of that part of the village of Negaunee included in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section six (6), in township forty-seven north of range twenty-six (26) west, in the county of Marquette aforesaid. A map of said subdivision is recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said county in liber F of Deeds, on pages 465-6, to which record reference is hereby made.

Dated Negaunee, Mich., February 12th, 1873.

JOSEPH A. TREAT, Mortgagee.
W. P. Healy, Att'y for Mortgagee. 238w13

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Kenney, of Marquette county, Michigan, to George Wagner of the same place, mortgagee, bearing date the fifth day of September, A. D., 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1870, in liber three of mortgages, at pages 63 and 64, and duly assigned to Peter White, of said county of Marquette, on the thirteenth day of December A. D., 1870, by instruments in writing, duly executed and acknowledged, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D., 1870, in liber three of mortgages, at page 126, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the real estate described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due upon said mortgage, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-sixth day of May A. D., 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the office of the Bay Furnace Company, in the town of Onota, county of Schoolcraft, said office being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county. The real estate to be sold as aforesaid, as described in said mortgage is as follows: The undivided one-half interest or part of, in and to all the following described lands situate in the county of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section No two, the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section No four, and the west half of section ten, all in township forty-seven, north of range twenty-two, west; lot No five of section twenty-six, the east half of the southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, the west half and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty five, all in township No forty-eight, north, of range twenty-two, west; containing in the aggregate 1,040 3-100 acres, according to the government survey thereof. Being the same premises conveyed by the said George Wagner and wife to the said John Kenney by deed bearing even date with said mortgage; said mortgage having been given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money thereof.

Dated Marquette, Mich., Feb. 22d, 1873.

PETER WHITE.
Mayhew & Ball, Assignee of said Mortgage.
Attorneys for Assignee. 240w13

GO TO EDWARD FRASER to buy a good, cheap House. He has nine yet to sell. 241w9

FOR SALE.—One yoke of well broken cattle in good order. Apply at Eagle Mills.
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INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—PHILLIP HANFT has opened an Intelligence Office on Spring street, Marquette, next door to the Express Office, for the purpose of collecting and supplying laborers, mechanics and others with information where to secure employment. Persons in search of situations in any line of trade, business or labor, and business men, mining companies and tradesmen generally, wishing to secure competent help, are invited to give him a call. Terms moderate. 246m6

Flour Provisions, &c.

5,000 BARRELS LIME,

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Marquette, Jan. 21, 1871. 131y

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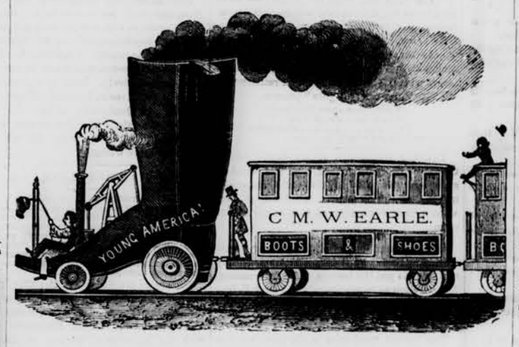

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