VOLUME 13, NO. 10.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. A. BANKS,

Surgeon Dentist.

Corner Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 6 to 18 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. GAS ADMINISTERED.

H. TRACY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 7

W W. MULLIKEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Ludington street, over John Semer's gro-sery store. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

DR. T. L. GELZER,

Office one door east of Greenhoot's. Office hours.-From 8 till 9 and 11 till 12 a. and from 5 till 6 and 7 till 8 p. m.

F. D. KENDRICK, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATE OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. OFFICE HOURS :- 8 to so a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p, m.
Office over Peck's Tailor Shop.

F I. POMMIER,

French Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Graduate of Montpellier, France, and of Val-de-Grace (Pari.). Late Surgeon of the French army during 8 years. Late surgeon of the Italy war 8; Syria and China. 20 years practice in France and America. I offer my services to the people for all manner of sickness and diseases. Old, uncured cases a specialty.

E. P. ROYCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

W. PINCH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

F P. LOTT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite Semer block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts—state and federal. Collections, payment of taxes, &c., promptly attended to

F MIL GLASER, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace and Real Estate Agent.

(Deutsches Friedenstrichter. Besorgt die ein cassi-rung von Geldern.)

Collections promptly made and remitted. Agent for Green Bay Marble Works.

HOTELS.

UDINGTON HOUSE,

LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA. I. I. Monahan, Proprietor.

Having leased the above named hotel, for a term of years, the proprietor has entirely refurnished it, and reopened it for the accommodation of the travel-ing public. Good Table! Good Beds! Prompt Attention!

OLIVER HOUSE,

TILDEN AV., ESCANABA. G. E. Baehrisch, Proprietor, Refurnished throughout! Centrally located !
Good Stabling! Low Rates !
Give it a Trial!

BUSINESS CARDS. DATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

HARRIS BROS.

Contractors and Builders, We return thanks to the bull ing public for past patronage and beg to announce that we have fitted up our mill with first-class machinery, and are prepared to manufacture Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings and Brackets in all the late designs and on short notice.

J. R. Harris.

OLUMBUS I. PROVO.

Contractor and Builder. Having sold his property on Tilden avenue has re-noved to a new shop on the corner of Hale and moved to a new shop on the contracts un-Georgia streets. Plans prepared and contracts un-dertaken for any and all work in his line and satis-

EORGE CHOPAT,

Wholesale Butter Dealer.

A big supply constantly on hand at market rates. COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN.

DAT. FOGARTY,

-DEALER IN-Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain & Seeds AT WHOLESALE. Corner Ludington and Wolcott streets

"I JANLEY'S"

Is now open and offers the PLEASANTEST QUARTERS, THE BEST TABLE AND THE MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE Of any hotel in Escanaba. Commercial tra-will find this house especially adapted to their

A TKINS & NORTHUP

ESCANABA. 国民政政政政治 MICHIGAN

AMES R. HARRIS.

ARCHITECT

ace of erection of buildings promp attended to. A call solicited. Office and re farris', on Ogden avenue."

Items of Interest.

-Valentines, at Godley's.

-White Lilac Perfumery, at Godley's.

-A new supply of Razors, at Godley's.

-Cocoa Nuts at Atkins & McNaughtan's.

-Bread, at the old price, at the City Bakery. -Piano cheap-used but one year-a

-Day board, and lodgings for commercial

men, at Hanley's. -A few left, of those choice Rosedale

cigars, at Godley's. -Germantown yarn, all colors, 121/2 cents

per skein, at Burns'. -Four more second hand machines, \$5 are always that.

each, at Burns' Bazar.

-Fresh Goods-nothing stale, nothing second-rate, at Purdy's. -Wanted, at the Ludington house, at once,

girl for kitchen work. -Prof. Jamieson on Astronomy on Thurs

day next at Royce's half. -Oysters in every style of cuisine, at Hanley's Restaurant, up stairs.

-A fine large room for the exhibition of

samples has been provided by Hanley. -The American House-late Central hotel,

by John M. Wright. Give him a trial. -Letter-File Cases, an exceedingly conven ient article for business men, at Godley's.

-Whybrew Brothers are constantly receiving new goods. Call and examine them.

-Sixty Sewing Machines, best makes in the world, at \$5 per month, at Burns' Bazar.

-Wanted, at the Ludington house, a dining-room girl. Good wages and prompt pay

-Garfield stationery-a beautiful portrait of the martyr-president in each box, at Godley's.

-To procure a good tea, at a small price inquire at Atkins & McNaughtan's for Japan

ATKINS & McNaughtan are "taking stock" this week, but they find time to fill orders, all Judge "clears the docket."

-Don't you forget it. What? Why, that Hanley's is the best place in town at which to Persons calling for these letters will please

stop-that's all. -On Saturday evening the science of chemistry will be treated of by Prof. Jamieson, at Royce's hall.

-New departure in potables. Hereafter Hanley will keep and handle a straight line

of Chapin & Gore's goods. -Pictures Woven in Silk; light-colored gilt-edged Bevel Panels, and blank panels for

-The best is the cheapest, always. Call at Whybrew Brothers and see the best ladies' shoe ever shown in Escanaba.

painting in oils, at Godlev's,

-Those Teas, the best stock and assortment ever exhibited in Escanaba, are still for

sale at Atkins & McNaughtan's. -Chapin & Gore's copper-distilled sour-

mash-the best whiskies in the world, bar none, can hereafter be found at Hanley's. -Valentines-comic and sentimental-to

laugh or to sigh over-to send to your dearest detestation or your heart's delight, can be found at Godley's. -Though he has now a monopoly, by rea-

son of the failure of the other baker, Schepley still furnishes his goods at the olderice and delivers them free. -The American House, is the old Central

hotel renovated and re-furnished and now managed by John M. Wright, who will spare no pains to make his guests content. -Gilt-Edged Butter! I have just completed

arrangements for a constant supply of strictly prime dairy butter-every ounce warranted. A. G. PURDY. -Three things necessary to secure perfect

happiness: a preacher, a woman, and some of our wedding stationery. And then the woman will want "just a few calling cards, you know."

-Sunday afternoon and evening, February 12, at Royce's hall, Prof. Jamieson will read the story of the creation of the world as it is written in the rocks. That is to say he will lecture on geology.

-Whybrew Brothers call the attention of the ladies to the "Common Sense" and "Solid Comfort" shoes-Ludlow's goods-now for the first time on sale in Escanaba. A guarantee with every pair.

ESCANABA, Feb. 2, 1882. The law of the state requires that physician report to the health officer each and every case of contagious disease occurring in their practice, and notice is hereby given that the law must be complied with or proper action will be taken. Diphtheria and scarlet fever must be reported as well as variola.

W. W. MULLIKEN, M. D.,

Sand.

JOB DODGE is fishing, which is why the shoe-shop is shut.

"FOURDOLLARSNALF" only for fire-wood now, thanks to the snow-fall.

MILD as the winter has been the ice-harvesters are taking out clear blue slabs 20 nches thick.

FOUND, and left at this office, a fleece-lined glove, new, which the owner can have by

MARRIED, at Sac Bay, on Dec. 26., by D. A. Wells, Esq., Edwin J. Byram and Mrs. Mary Shipman.

and socially-but, then, the firemen's parties THE exchequer of the fire company is \$44 to the good as the outcome of the masquer-

THE masquerade was a success, financially

ade, besides the fun. THE young folks of the Presbyterian society had a jolly time at the Tilden house on Thursday evening, which the gray-headed boys

seemed to enjoy as well as the golden. WILL GODLEY has mounted a new sign, the traditional mortar and pestle, and illuminates it a night. He means to let the public know where he is and what he has to sell.

THE new steam-barge and consort for the I. O T., company are to be named Massachusetts and Merrimac. They are to be engaged in the ore trade between here and South Chi-

Another case of small-pox having occurred, the health authorities have purchased the shooting-box belonging to the rifle club and fitted it up as a pest-house. It, or some other, ought to have been prepared some time since, but better late than never. It is not believed that the disease was far enough advanced to give the contagion.

THE board of supervisors meet, in pursuance of adjournment, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, and the first term of Judge Grant's court commences on the same day. As the county clerk can not be in two places at once, it will be necessary for the supervisors to hold evening sessions or adjourn for a week, while the

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Escanaba for the week ending Jan. 30. say advertised. H. A. BARR, P. M. McGorom, Martin Nilson, Elias Armstrong, Laughlin Drummand, William Peterson, August Peterson, Carl H. Todd, Mrs. J. Gouin, Philip Hullgren, King & Wheeler, Marruett, Miss Jos

THE persons drawn as jurors for the coming term of court will do well to be on hand promptly at 10 a. m. on the 14th, as the term is to occupy but one week, there is a good deal to do, and the judge intends to do it. Roll will be called at once upon the opening of the court and absentees will have Sheriff Oliver after them unless they are "present." besides having a fine to pay when he catches

THE property of the Little Lake mining company improves in appearance as the exploration progresses, and the shareholders are confident that a mine, and a big one at that, is theirs and within easy reach. Work enough has been done to settle in the affirmative the question of the existence of a large body of good ore on the option and to show its character. The stock took a jump on Saturday last and is not pressed on the market at any

OUR curly-haired, wife-whipping neighbor, the shoemaker, Clifford, after months of peace, broke out again on Sunday night last, and, not content with thrashing his wife, went through the family (all women and girls-he never hits a man), and, to avoid the reckoning which he had been promised, left town on Monday. If he will only stay away the women can take care of themselves. If he shows his ugly mug in town again he will be

WE noticed, last week, the appointment of Dr. Gelzer to the charge of sick and disabled seamen at this port, using the word contract, as though the doctor had "dickered" for the business, though we intended to convey no such idea. The doctor has been appointed, by the surgeon-general of marine hospital service, at the regular salary attached to the position, and will care for the boys. Haskell contracts for the shelter, food and nursing.

We must have, if we want any amusements. a larger and better hall than either of those now existing, to each of which, besides the limited accommodations they offer, there exists grave objections. We were told by a friend, on Tuesday morning, that he would never again occupy a seat in Royce's when it was as full as on Monday evening, considering it unsafe, yet in the evening in question there were but 225 persons in it. To Music hall, the narrow, crooked and steep exit is the objection to which is to be added the door, narrow and opening inward, making a trap, which, in case of stampede-a panio-would be dangerous. We must have a good hall, safe, easy of access, well ventilated and capable of seating 600 to 800 persons. Who will build it for us and make money by it besides being a public benefactor? Don't all speak at once.

A masquerade, by invitation, will be given at Music hall, on the evening of Friday, February 10. It will be a fine affair.

One of the small-pox cases has proved fatal. A young son of Mr. Fletcher's, aged some two or three years we believe, died on Friday morning, and was buried the same day.

A Masonville friend informs us of the birth, date not mentioned but a late one, of a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Grandchamp and the consequent assumption of grand-paternal honors and title by that well-known citizen of Masonville, Eli Grandchamp, Esq. All which we duly record.

WM. GALLAGHER, while engaged blasting on the Felch Mountain road, on Monday last, was thrown some 50 feet and badly bruised by the premature explosion of a giant-powder cartridge. He had used the usual caution, but the fuse was faulty, and the cartridge was exploded instantly upon firing the fuse.

WE can't build a blast-furnace all alone. being a trifle short of the necessary funds. We have, however, a little sum laid away which we had intended to put into a house and lot next spring, but which we will, instead, put into the stock of a furnace if a company is formed. Who is the next man?

O ENGINE 146, while backing a train of four or five cars, on the Cascade branch, on Monday last, found a broken rail. The whole train, engine and all, was thrown from the track and the wrecked cars piled on top of the engine. Engineer McDermott suffered a fracture of the leg near the ankle, and was the only man hurt.

PROF. JAMIESON makes no pretension to the title of "savant." He is not authority in either of the sciences, but he is a student of each, and qualified to speak of each as it now stands, which he will do at Royce's hall on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instant, illustrating his lectures on astronomy and electricity by proper apparatus. Admittance only 25

On waking, on Wednesday morning last, our Harry Bushnell heard snoring in his parlor and upon investigation found a drunken man asleep in a chair by the fire. He fired his lodger out, of course, and the probability is that Mrs. B. will make it her business hereafter to know that the doors are locked before retiring. The bummer had in his possession a white shirt, wet from the wash and doubt-

THE man in charge of the work on the Little Lake company's property writes the president as follows: "I can shove a stick down ten feet in as fipe a soft hematite as there is in Michigan. There is four feet of soapstone and every show of the hard ore close by it * * * the up-hill side is soapstone and plumbago * * * in the last three feet [of sinking] it has changed from coap-stone with no iron to plumbago threefourths iron * * * the shaft is now forty feet deep * * * I could not be better satisfied." All which goes to strengthen the stock and the back-bones of the stock-holders. Ephrain has, during the week, sold 250 shares at \$5, which is, so far as we hear, the only

A FRIEND of ours, outside on a winter vacation, took the new town of Pullman in his route and don't want any Pullman in his'n. It's a beautiful location and beautifully improved, the shops are so well arranged and perfectly outfitted that a mechanic, like our friend, is sure to be delighted, and the houses are well built, commodious and convenient. But there are drawbacks. The company owns and controls everything. A tenant of one of those nice houses may not keep a cow or a pig, a brood of chickens, a goat, a dog, or even a cat (we don't know about a canary). The company furnishes gas and turns it off at the main at 10 p.m., by which hour every one must be in bed or go to bed in the dark, for the company will allow no kerosene or other supplement to its scanty supply of light. These and other restrictions were too much for our friend-he don't want to go to stateprison until he has done something deserv-

THE following is a list of jurors drawn to serve during the term of the circuit court for Delta county, which will be held at Royce's hall, Escanaba, on the second Tuesday of February, 1882: JOHN GASMAN,

Bark River.

LOUIS SCHRAM, Escanaba. EDGAR E. DIXON, CHARLES J. STRATTON, OLE HEDSTINE, Baldwin, HERCULES SALVA, Ford River. HARRY CONLEY. Masonville LUKE RIVERS, Nahma, Maple Ridg PETER BRITZ, Sack Bay, EDWARD ANSELL, SR., JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, Bark River, PETER DURONCEAU. Escanaba. JOHN MOSER, CHARLES STEGARTH HERMAN WINDE, Baldwin, DANIEL WICKLANDER, Masonville LEONARD SPAULDING, Nahma. Maple Ridg AZEL LATHROP, Sack Bay, JOHN DAUTCH, Bark River, GEORGE LUDLOW.

NOEL BISSONETTE, PAT FOGATY,

CYRILLE GRENIER, JOSEPH BELLILE, Baldwin. Escanaba, January 30, 1882. EDWIN E BARRAS,

Escanaba,

THE St. Martin's boys have taken out their nets and gone home.

BEAR in mind the land-league ball on the 17th. Pleasure and patriotism combined ought to be worth a dollar, to every Hibernian at all events.

BURBANK could not make the necessary connections by rail and will not come here as was intended. We'll have to get along without his "funny business."

DIED, in this village, on Friday, Feb, 3. of small-pox, Arthur, infant son of Herbert and Maggie Fletcher, at the age of one year and nine months. Marquette Journal please copy.

BORN, on Sunday, Jan. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Provo, a daughter, 101/2 pounds, and Frank's family is now a quartette-soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

Wolves are numerous and bears not scarce in the woods. Frank Trombly, of Malton, shot a big bear, one day last week, which had been routed out of his winter-quarters, under fallen cedar, by some choppers. Trombly had a chase of two or three miles after his bearship, but stuck to the trail until he got the pelt.

Mr. John D. Ross, has resigned the superntendency of the business of the Ford River umber company, and his resignation has been accepted. He is still in charge awaiting the appointment of his successor, who, if selected is not yet named to the public. Mr. Ross will continue to reside here and attend to his personal interests in lands and mines.

THE match on Thursday came off in the midst of a sharp snow flurry, which did not, nowever, prevent a lively competition. Harry Hutchin's roan carried off the cash in the first class and Gus. Beahrisch scooped that in the second. Joe. Lemay's big bay could give them all his dust if he would only keep down to his work and do as well in the lead as he does following.

JUDGE GRANT expresses himself as pleased that the meeting of the supervisors coincides in time with his term, and hopes the members will be on hand that he may submit to them his reasons for desiring the appointment of a court reporter (stenographic), in order to facilitate the dispatch of business. Mr. Goodale, a competent stenographer, will accomis but a week, it would appear that the services of a stenographer are especially needed, and those of the supervisors who have been sounded on the subject are in favor of the appointment, as a matter of economy if for no

MISS GAVIN and the Swedish Lady Quartette entertained a house full of our people on Monday evening. The entertainment was at least something out of the common, stereotyped order, and was, for that reason, enjoyable. Miss Gavin gave her recitations without accessories of any sort, holding her audience and eliciting hearty applause by her voice and expression only. The Quartette sang without prelude or accompaniment and was also well. received, as indeed, it well deserved, for the ladies can a do sing. We have no command of music seology in which to describe the performance, but we know when we are pleased, and that occurred whenever the Quartette occupied the stage.

SEVERAL new business buildings will be ready for occupation by the opening of navigation. One or more of them will be occupied by new-comers, and several parties now in business here will change location. McGillis will occupy the Nolan building, one square west of his present location; McKenna will move into the corner store when McGillis moves out; Wilson, who was employed by Ramsdell, will open a bakery in the place McKenna now occupies, and Johnson's building will be occupied by Barnar 1 as a saloon and shooting-gallery. C. C. Royce will put up a brick building on the lot recently purchased of Paul Rixinger, and move his bank into it, and other changes are talked of.

To the Editor of the IRON PORT:

I have a grievance, and as you espoused the cause of the small boy, and are the Moses who smote the rocky heart of the school board and caused the irrigation of the parched interior of the said small boy, I hasten to lay it before you. Here me, for my cause is just. I paid one dollar for the privilege not only of hearing the Swedish ladies sing and Miss Gavin declaim, but of seeing them also. I did not see them. They no sooner appeared upon the stage of the royal amphitheatre than they disappeared behind a diabolical monstrosity worn by a lady (?) who graced the seat in front of me, and she, doubtless, calls it a hat, Think of it! Four such hats would cover Europe! A center-pole and a lemonade fiend would make a first-class circus of it. Think of the facial development requisite to enable the wearer to anchor that thing in the middle of the hall, without one sigh of regret or thought of pity for the poor, defrauded wretches in the rear. Never again let ocean tempest or the name of Mont Blanc be coupled with the word sublime; we have grander types in our midst. Now, I, for one, protest against this glaring nuisance. If I can't attend a public entertainment without being eclipsed by an old balloon, made over, I'll Truly yours,

Gov. JEROME went north on Friday in custody of Angus Smith, hastening to do his part toward carrying out the land-steal.

DIED, in this village, on the evening of Thursday. Feb. 2., of malignant diphtheria, Felix D., only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenhoot, at the age 7 years and 3 months.

OMR. HUGHITT, general manager of the N.-W., and Mr. Johnson have been on the peninsula division all the week, looking after extensions now in progress and planning others.

"LAMAR" ventilates a grievance in a comnunication in this week's PORT. We suggest to the ladies that they give ear thereto, and reserve their big hats for street wear, covering their heads, on occasions such as that to which he refers, with something less expansive than "mush" hats.

VAN DUZER-In this city on the 24th inst., at his late residence, Seneca street, corner White's corner's road, Caleb Van Duzer, aged 82 years, 2 months and 13 days.—Buffalo Re-

The person whose death is above announced was a grand-uncle of the editor of the PORT; the younger of the family of which his grandfather was the elder. As the prefix to the name indicates, they were of Batavian lineage, a sturdy, long-lived race. "Uncle Caleb" was the latest survivor of the family.

DIVERS and sundry of the horse men, after the selling of pools at Beattie's on Wednesday evening, engaged in a spirited discussion of the merits of this, that and the other horse, and the outcome of the whole was a couple of scrub races, running, which came off between eleven and twelve p. m., and in which Capt. Olmstead's sorrel got away with McDonald's horse for a purse of \$50 and some side bets, and with another horse for a purse of \$20 and whatever was laid. Capt. Clark, of Garden, was the engineer of the winning nag.

SILAS HOWARD, one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was found dead in his bed, on the morning of Sunday, January 29, and was buried, at Lakeview, on Monday. He had been in usual, in fact in rather better than his usual health for some days previous to his demise, and though he had suffered from and been somewhat reduced by an ague, contracted while residing in Virginia, his death was entirely unexpected. From his son, Calvin, we learn that he was born on the 26th of January 1810, at Brownsville, Kennebec county, Maine, and was therefore 72 years and three days of age at the date of his death. He came west 50 years ago, and to this county in 1845, walking from Milwaukee to Escanaba, and two years later married Christena Deiter, of Milwaukee. He was of course, a lumberman, and was engaged in the service of the firm of Smith & Sinclair, at that time engaged in lumbering on the Escanaba. He was afterward the pioneer farmer of the Escanaba, opening the first farm on that river. In '76. his health having failed he removed to Occoquan, Va., where he resided until 1881, returning hither in January of that year. In his religious belief Mr. Howard was a deist, believing, however, in a conscious existence after death. An unfortunate misunderstanding as to the hour of his interment prevented the presence of many friends who proposed attending thereat, and at the request of the family we give some remarks which had been prepared for delivery upon that occasion.

And he is dead! One from among usone of our number. During nearly forty years this land and these people have known himand it is much to say that in all that time not one has known evil of him. His life has been a fair example of the highest form of religion, as contained in the essence of all of the religions of the world-"Do good to all, do evil to none." It is because of this latent worth that we meet to-day to pay our last tribute to him, our brother, and pronounce the highest honors, over the silent form of the dead patri-

He sought neither fame nor notoriety know ing that the one is but a bubble and the other leads to strife. He was content to fill a daily round of duties that brought him ever nearer the coveted bliss of a peaceful home for his own household. Gentle and unobtrusive in his manners, he left no foes to welcome his final taking-off. True to all his fellows in every department of society, unwavering in his friendships, intending no act that should result in enmity, fearlessly pursuing the right as he himself understood it, unawed by the clamor of party or creed, in all that pertained to honor and honesty of purpose, a pattern for his fellow men to follow. In his domestic relations, a loving husband to the bereaved wife of his early years, who is to-day the mourner for his loss; an indulgent father who leaves a loving memory in the hearts of his children, a friend and neighbor so true that not one word of reproach can mar our last farewell.

Three quarters of a century are nearly pass ed since first he saw the light in far away New England. To-day some spirit, tuned to natures finest symphonies, upon the distant hills of Maine, may hear the ripple of our farewell words farewell words-stooping to listen, hear the valleys clods fall over him to hide him from our sight forever. Forever! no, not forever For all of us there is a resurrection and a life -not such as robed priests would teach us; in human form, nor yet angelic-con endless bliss or endless woe: not the endless bliss or endless woe; not these. But the resurrection of the unending cycles of mat-ter and motion. Not one atom is lost, not one heart or brain throb ceases to exist. On through the coming eternity, all that has be shall be, and the clouds over our heads. shall be, and the clouds over our heads, the golden sunsets, the waving forests, the flowers and grasses beneath our feet, the crystal snow-flake and the swift tornado; in each of these, in all of these and in all that nature is—in all that is the great universe, is our is we are a part of that forever.

President Grevy.

There are some men who win the great prizes not because of their greatness, because of their fitness. M. Jules Gerv the President of the French Republic, owes much of his success in life to the fact that circumstances have served him admirably for the exercise of his poculiar talents. When, after McMahon's blunders and treacheries, it was found neces-sary to nominate a president the sound-ness of whose Republican principles was placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and yet whose radicalism was of that moderate tone which should be a guarantee against any extreme policy, no other man in France was found uniting these needed qualities in so marked a degree. as M. Jules Grevy. In this role, however, the role of moderation, M. Grevy had made his appearance before. To fill difficult situations, and to be the man called upon to act in critical issues, is to

sum up the history of his political life.
M. Jules Grevy's most conspicuous virtue-we prefer to give preference to his virtues rather than his talents; as he presents the rare instance of a public man who has made his talents serve his virtues rather than the other more commonplace rule-M. Grevy's most prominent virtue, then, has been his purity of mo-He is one of those men who have found character an excellent substitute

As a politician, M. Grevy has been conspicuous in all the great events which have agitated France since 1830. During that revolution he left his law-books to storm barricades-an act of patriotism that eighteen years later, in 1848, brought its reward. Ledra Rollin, one of Grevy's most intimate personal friends, sent him into the Jura as Commissioner, from which section of country Grevy was after neturned to the National Assembly by an immense majority. It was in this Assembly that Grevy proposed his famous amendment, which won for him an enduring celebrity. That amendment a nominal head of the republic. M. Grevy dreaded in the person of Louis Napoleon. and the game he could play were the power vested in the hands of the people. The amendment provided a guarantee against both these dangers by sug-gesting that the President should be elected by the Chambers, and that his title should be simply that of "President of the Council of Ministers," to be rethe bill been passed it would have saved France twenty years of despotism. Naturally, under the Empire. M. Grevy's political eareer was under an eclipse. But he was elected by a large majority. as Republican candidate to the Corps Legislatif in 1868, where he distinguished himself by his courage and energy in heading the war waged against Napoleon's misrule.

With the establishment of the Republic, M. Grevy's position became an imardnous role with marked firmness and

In person M. Grevy is formed to be a dress he is scrupulously neat, and his ista. ideal of official dignity is revealed in the fact that at seven in the morning he will be found arrayed in his frock-coat. The sobriety of M. Grevy's character may be gauged by his having been a model il- ter than in the countries of the South lustration of the French proverb, "I'n Franche-Compte ne rit jamais." He has never been heard to laugh in public. He allows himself, however, the luxury of has been educated upon much more lib-French custom permits. -A. B. Blake, in Harper's Magazine.

Two Boys Encounter Two Bears,

Last Monday two young men named Clarence and William Eastman, of Kearsarge village, North Conway, started out into the woods on a bear hunt. About followed the trail eagerly until they found that the bears had gone into a cave some distance from the road. They cautiously peered in, and in the uncertain light saw both animals engaged in gnawing what appeared to be the car-eass of some wild beast. The young hunters were greatly excited, of course, but they did not loose their coolness. After a whispered consultation, which was carried on without disturbing the bears, so intense were they upon their meal, the boys selected their marks and fired. Both bullets took effect, as was evident from the furious uproar inside the cave. When the smoke lifted the was probably about a year, and they weighed upwards of 150 pounds each. Noting the size of the game, and realizing that they must defend themselves from the coming attack, the boys threw away their guns and prepared to fight. "Mount him, Will!" shouted Clarence, and at the next moment each sprang directly on the backs of the growling brutes. Then began a lively struggle for the mastery. The boys weighed about as much as the bears, and the contest was not so unequal as might appear.

Each hunter grasped the long hair near the ears and dug his heels into the flanks of his antagonist. Clarence was on a steep pitch when the struggle commenced, and after a few minutes of hard

Mrs. Langtry seems to be a eleverer d, and after a few minutes of hard menced, and after a few minutes of hard work, was thrown from his seat; but in falling he upset the bear and both rolled to the foot of the incline, where the boy came out on top. The bear, caught in a hollow place in the ground, was considerably cramped, and Clarence was able to get his knife out of his pocket and open it. With that he dealt a heavy plow in the neck, which let out his life blood in torrents. Then the victorious Clarence turned his attention to his comwho is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to understand Clarence turned his attention to his com-rade. William had not succeeded so another is born who is able to understand well, and was by this time in an embar- and admire it.

rassing position. When he closed with the bear the latter made for a fallen tree which lay several inches from the ground. Brain tried to crawl under the tree, but there was not room enough to pull his rider through. The bear could not advance and William could not pull. him out. There they hung, the bear struggling to get through and the boy craned over the log, his arms cramped and his strength fast failing him. Then Clarence rushed up to his assistance. This startled bruin, who backed out of his uncomfortable position, and par-tially freed himself from his tormentor's hold. Then the brute "got in a side winder," for, drawing back his paw, he whacked William on the head, tearing the flesh and leaving the mark of his claws across the boy's face. William was thrown down and the bear was free Before either of the hunters could load his gun bruin took "leg bail" and es-caped into the woods. The boys dressed the other one and carried it home. -Portland (Me.) Press.

The Girl Suicides.

The number of suicides in Paris has been appalling since a few weeks. Selfdestruction seems to have become almost an epidemic. Not a day passes but the papers report one or several cases of voluntary death by drowning, suffocating or poisoning. The statistics of suicide in France are, indeed, of an alarming nature. Hundreds of unfortunate wretches are hurrying out of the world every year in this country, so prosperous, so highly civilized, at present so tranquil, but whose evil is a general lowering of the moral standard. It is particularly among that most unfortunate class-among those poor producers of luxury—the work girls, overworked, underfed, miserably paid, with brains impaired by the spectacle of frivolity and fashion, that the victims of suicide are recruited. Charcoal is the classic means of self-destruction with the sewing-girls, but occasionattempted to do away with the office of ally some distracted plyer of the needle will resort to a less ordinary end, as in even then foresaw the danger to be the case of that unfortunate creature, who some years ago, threw herself down from the summit of the Vendome column. Amore shocking death than hers could hardly be imagined, and the mingling of the trivial and commonplace circumstances which preceded her death has always impressed us deeply. She left her place of employment suddenly in the afternoon, alleging that she needmoved at the will of the Deputies. Had ed to buy thread; and hurried at once to the column on the place Vendome. Her companions, on hearing of her fearful death-her cry, when once she had leaped, will never be forgotten by those who heard it-remembered to have noticed her sewing her skirts together at the bottom, and to have wondered what could be the purpose of this. Life was not extinct in the battered broken body when it was taken to the nearest druggist's, and meanwhile eager groups were gathered around the pavement, portant one. He was elected President where a horrid bloody stain marked the of the Assembly at Versailles, filling that exact spot of the fall. And what of the suicide of two childish creatures, two girls of eleven and twelve, worked and driven beyond endurance, who crept marvel of vigor and strength for a man in his seventy-fifth year. To look upon his fresh complexion, and to note his by step until the water closed over their heads, into the Seine, where their slight firm step, his erect carriage and his ro-bust physique, one would believe him to and miserably-dressed bodies were found be in the mature vigor of the fifties. His physiognomy is striking from its dignicide of a child! Can human misery reach ty and the repose of its expression. In a greater horror than this?-Paris Reg-

Cochineal. The insect which yields the color called

cochineal seems to thrive in Mexico bet-

American continent, for the cochineal exported to the States and to Europe yields generally higher prices than that produced in South America. The breedone indulgence. He has a passion for ing of the cochineal insect in Mexico the conductor to let her out at the hunt. To follow the hounds, and to seems to be very ancient-more ancient, hear ringing in his ear the music of the indeed, than the Toltec emigration, and huntsman's horn, is his one permitted the industry was in a far more flourishrelaxation. In his dispensing of the so-cial gayeties of the Elysee, M. Grevy is Yucatan, Puebla and Michoacan were aided by his gracious wife and this famous for the cochineal produce, and charming daughter, the latter of whom to-day that industry is not even known in the above-mentioned States. It is due eral principles than the usual cloistral to the endeavors of the Catholic clergy, who were constantly encouraging this industry, that the same is yet flourishing in the State of Oajaca. The heavy duties that other States were compelled to pay to the Spanish Crown and the heroes of pronunciamentos have never been introduced in Oajaca, and even the revolutions have not devastated this State in the same degree as other States suffered. noon they come across the track of two The breeding of the insect is exclusively bears near a logging road. The boys in the hands of the small Indian farmer, who is sure to make a comfortable live bled, and his head was so thickly bound ing out of his one or two thousand nor !! plants. In April and May little baskets are fastened to the nopal plants, and in-to these baskets the female animal lays her eggs and then dies. The dead mothers yield the first harvest, and two or three weeks later myriads of insects leave the basket and begin to feed on the juice of the plant. In January and February the breeder gathers the principal harvest, killing all the animals but those that are wanted for the production of the new harvest. Formerly the animals were killed in hot water; to-day the wounded bears rushed out of their retreat, bringing the young hunters to
olose quarters. The age of the animals
was probably about a year, and they
waighed upwards of 150 pounds each.

waighed upwards of 150 pounds each.

generally plants one or two sunflowers
generally plants one or two commonly-adopted way is to kill them near a nopal plant. A nopal field cov-ered with millions of snow-white animals protected by the natural roof of the heliotrope is a curious sight.—City of Mexico Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

-London letter; Mrs. Langtry is not in herself witty, neither is she a sparkling conversationalist. She is what you would call a quiet person-a pretty necessity or is discovered by occasion. Mrs. Langtry seems to be a eleverer

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is said every man thinks himself able to edit a newspaper, and the less he knows about it the more he thinks he can do it.

-Concerning the campaign in favor of an Englishman's marrying his de-ceased wife's sister, the Boston Tran-script wishes to know why Englishmen do not marry the sister in the first place. -An Ohio girl sued a man for breach

of promise, and proved himself such a scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not mar-rying her.—Modern Argo.

Arot Phelps says that clergymen weep to conceal the thin points of their sermons, just as lawyers go into the pathetic to save a horse thief who was found a-saddle of the stolen animal. -A New York fireman threw a satchel

containing \$46,000 in bonds out of a window, and it kicked around for six hours before its owner found it. Some folks don't know when they have a good thing. -"Is this my train?" asked a traveler

at the Grand Central depot, of a lounger. "I don't know was the reply; "I see it's got the name of some railroad company on the side and expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

-Rev. Mr. Talmage has found a man who wanted to borrow fifteen dollars to relieve his distress, but refused to accept enough money to open a news stand because the business was beneath him! It seem that beggars are choosers in these

hospital has been solemnly tolled by unseen hands for the last few weeks whenever a patient died. Everybody began to be superstitions about it, until it was discovered that it tolled when patients didn't die and that the rats were running over the wires.

-The Boston Traveller relates that a young infant in that city, having been presented with a handsome basket bearing the words, "Welcome, Little Stranger." in green and gold, the Irish nurse protested against the form of the salutation, contending that "for sure that was wrong, for the baby is not a stranger. but one of the family.

-A Rochester doctor has earned a private box in the opera house there, for the rest of his life, because his patient, the builder and owner, although sick, did not die, but saw the completion of his opera house. This is reversing the order of things. It is more apt to be the doctors who confer private boxes upon their patients .- Detroit Free Press.

-Cleveland is ahead of all the cities in electric illumination. A mast 260 feet high has been erected in the public square, supplied with four electric lights having an illuminating power of 40,000 candles. This will light an area half a mile in diameter. It is strange that the people of Rhode Island do not light up their State with a mast like that.—N.

-Two women called on a Maine dentist simultaneously, one to have all her teeth extracted, the other only one. The dentist mistakenly put the latter under the influence of ether, and rendered her toothless. Those who saw her, when she came to realize it, says the lion and tiger are incapable of ferocity. The dentist wonders why in the name of all that's good he was born, anyway, and is anxious to learn when it will be safe for him to come out of the swamps. The other woman thinks the whole affair very funny .- Boston Post

-A shrewd little female scamp in St. Louis collected about fifty dollars during the holidays from benevolent persons in the following manner: She would get into a horse-car, pay her fare ride a long distance, and then tell a street remote from the point where the car then was. "Why, you are on the wrong car, three or four miles from where you want to go," the conductor would answer. Thereupon the little shivering wretch would begin to cry bittarly, and the other passengers, aglow with seasonable kindness, would take up a collection for her benefit.

-A remarkable exhibition of tranquillity under acute suffering and generally disheartening circumstances was furnished by Mr. C. K. Tibbitts, of Boston. a victim of the accident on the Boston & Maine Railroad last Monday. He was found by a reporter, soon after the disaster, in a farm-house kitchen near the wreek, propped up in two chairs, with his head against the wall. One leg was with linen that his mouth and one eye were the only features visible; but the philosopher was smoking a cigar, and evidently enjoyed it. He could not speak aloud, but he huskily whispered that there was no use in crying when he could just as well laugh.

A Touch of Nature.

"Your child is very sick," said the doctor, laying down his book to feel a very small pulse; "she has fever and is threatened with inflammation of the brain."

"What shall I do for her, doctor?" asked the sweet little mother, looking up with fond attention in her brown

"Give her a powder and put a mustard plaster on her chest, and let me know if she gets better soon." The doctor returned to his book and the mother went away with her baby, but soon came back again, "She is much worse, doctor; I am afraid she will die."

The doctor laid down his book and looked attentively at the baby. "Yes, she will die," he said gravely. "I can do nothing more for her." The brave little woman did not shed a

while the doctor regarded her earnestly, then she said, gently: "I shall bury her in her best white dress and put her blue sash on; and

tear. For a moment she looked grave

please, doctor, don't send in your bill until after the funeral." until after the funeral."

"I will not," said the doctor, and he looked grave for a few moments after he was left alone; then he resumed his reading, while a tender smile lingered about his month. He was a popular lawyer, but was playing a part for the benefit of his little daughter, and the baby that slied was an indestructible doll.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-The Orthodox Russians prev the performance of Wagner's operation —Five thousand pagans are reported as converted during the last executive year through the missions in Siberia of the Russian Holy Synod.

-A Christian church with stones from the ruins of a heath temple by the native converts connected with the Madura Mission of the American Board.

The proposed University of Texas will probably be long in building, as the regents discover that they have at their disposal only \$37,000 of the \$150,000 -The late New Hompshire Legislature

enacted that no child under sixteen years shall be hired for any work unless it attends school twelve weeks in the year and is able to write legibly and make easy work of the "Third Reader." —In the four theological seminaries in and around Chicago, the Methodist, Bap-

tist, Presbyterian and Congregational, there are at present about 300 young men-a larger number than are gathered for the same purpose within the same space elsewhere in the United States. -It is said now of Harvard Universi-

ty, by one who professes to know, that while there have been years in the history of that institution when very few of the students proposed to enter the min-istry, now there must be between thirty -The dead-bell of the New York City or forty who are looking forward to that calling as their choice.

-In both France and England the study of Greek and Latin inscriptions has been taken up as a part of classical education. The French are in advance, for they are taking measures for working into the regular school course visits of inspection to the inscriptions preserved in the museums of Paris and other

-Rev. Dr. Baird, a leading member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, objects to the admission of a colored clergyman to the Memphis Presbytery and says: "One of the conditions of ordination is that a man shall be able to edify the church. Now, I risk nothing in asserting that no negro man in the present condition of the Church and the world can attain unto this essential qualification for the position of a minister among us."

+" A Christian Army," organized mainly after the pattern of the English "Salvation Army," has been started in Chicago. Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, is at the head of it as General, with a corps of other officers, bearing military titles. The members wear uniforms, with certain decorative symbols. Their headquarters are to be at No. 13 South Halsted Street. A drum corps to attend the street processions of the "army," is in process of drill. The intention of the movement is to do something to reach the specially irreligious masses, the "hard cases" of

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-A Chicago girl who is engaged to young doctor calls him "a sweet pill."

-Tramps who take their rations from the kitchen door are among the no-table people of the day.-N. O. Picavune.

-A man never swears vengeance on his neighbor's dog only when his own canine cannot lick him.—Whitchall Times.

-When would the cobbler seem mostly likely to feel the weight of declining years? When at the last he is waxing old. -Boston Traveller.

-A scientific journal says: "The monas crepuzculis is only a twenty-fourthousandth part of an inch in diameter." We never measured the monas whatyou call it, but we supposed its diameter was much greater. - Norristown Herald.

-An Ohio paper says a young lady who graduated in a calico dress a few years ago is now married to a railroad superintendent who has an income of half a million a year. Graduating girls should remember this, and not draw on the dry goods supply too strong .- N. O. Picayune.

-Young Lady: Why are men so slow to offer ladies seats in horse cars? We will tell you. It doesn't make a man any richer or better off in the world to have "thank you" said to him, but it makes him feel happier, and the neglect your sweet sex has shown/of that little point has obtained for many of you a chance to stand up in a horse car-Boston Post.

-Calino, having read the stories of crime with which the journals are crammed, was in constant fear of murder; for he lived in a lonely spot and his servants all slept very soundly. One day he said to a friend: " Ah, I've got it. I can sleep soundly now. At night the knob of my chamber door communicates with an electric battery." "Well," if the knob is touched the battery fires off a can of dynamite, and the house is blown up. Good trap for robbers, you see,"—Le Figaro.

-"Ah! so you are the young man from Bethany who wishes to learn the business, are you?" said a New Haven merchant recently. "Yes, sir," was the respectful reply. "Let's see. Are you quick at figures?" "Tolerably." "If a man should buy 150 yards of calico at thirteen cents a yard, how much would it come to?" "A man that would pay thirteen cents a yard for calico when he could get it in market for eight cents—fifteen off for immediate cash—would come to want mighty sudden." The young man was engaged.—New Haves Register.

-The New York Sun says that "harpooning whales by cannon and seining menhaden by enormous nets worked from steam vessels, are now supplemented with catching fish by earthquakes. Thousands of them were thrown upon the beach of the North Island of Arran by a single shake, a few days since, to the delight of the Irish fishermen, who considered it a perfect windfall." This is indeed a splendid way to fish. You as likely to get serne fish. amounts to something over \$2,000,000.

or and make monthly in headful being a

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. [From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]

BANK STOCKHOLDERS. BANK FROCKHOLDERS.

By the charter of the People's Bank of Belleville, the stockholders were made individually liable to depositors for default of the corporation in making payment of any debt. This was a purely legal liability and the remedy against a stockholder is at law and not in equity. The word "individually" as used in the charter means separately, and an action can be maintained against a single stockholder. In respect of claims against the bank, the stockholders stand in the rela-tion of copartners, and one can not sue the other at law. If one has been sued and paid the judgment, he may have contribution from the other stockholders by proceeding in equity; but stockholds ers can not by confessing judgments in favor of each other and paying such judgments evade the liability imposed by law upon them. The provision was made for the protection of the creditors of the bank, and not for the stockholders.-Meisser vs. Thompson, Appellate Court, Ill. DEED.

Where a deed is not invalid for fraud in its execution and delivery it must be deemed to speak the real intent of the grantor, as therein recited, for the purpose of the conveyance of the right; nor will parol evidence be allowed to contradict or vary it so as to impugn or affect the grantor's acknowledgment of a valuable consideration.—Houston & Texas Central R. Co., vs. McKinney, Texas Court of Appeals.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The statute which empowers a married woman to maintain suit in her own name for property of her husband which he cannot encumber without her consent, or which is exempt by law from sale on execution or other final process of a court, does not limit her right to cases in which the husband has encumbered the property or in which it s taken on final process of a court .--Ingersoll vs. Gage et al., Supreme Court, Mich.

A lease of property by a widow in her own right and as guardian of her minor children can not be avoided by the lessee for want of its approval by the probate court, when no agreement was made to procure such approval. And a lease executed by a minor is not void, but only voidable at his election, and the lessee can not set up the disability of the lessor to defeat the lease or be relieved from its covenants. A lease executed by a guardian in behalf of his wards for a term not exceeding their majority, is not void until approved by the probate court, but is valid until disapproved by such court. And a lessee can not have his lease set aside and be released from his covenants to pay rent by the fact that a prior tenant whose term has expired holds over without right. The lessee, having the right of possession, should take legal steps to obtain possession against such prior tenant. When the assignee of a lease makes an arrangement with a prior lessee, holding over without right, to dismiss a suit for possession, whereby he is to pay the same rent the lessee was to pay, the payment of such rent for several months by such prior tenant to the agent of the lessor, and its acceptance by him as pay ment of rent under the last lease, is no cause for setting aside such last lease and discharging the last lessee from his covenants to pay rent .- Field et al. vs.

Herrick et al., Supreme Court, Ill. PAROL EVIDENCE.

The rule excluding parol evidence in eases of written instruments does not apply in cases where the original contract was verbal and entire, and a part only was reduced to writing. When any portion is reduced to writing, what is written must be deemed to express the intention of the parties so far as it goes and cannot be varied by parol edidence of a different contemporaneous understanding .- Bross vs. Cairo & Vincennes R. R. Co., Appellate Court, Ill.

PARTNERSHIP. Where articles of copartnership provide that the death of one of the partners shall not terminate the partnership, but that the same shall continue, the executor of the deceased partner to act for him, the general estate of the deceased partner is bound by the obligations of the partnership contracts in the regular course of business, and a pledge of the assets of the estate for the firm debts is valid .- Blodgett vs. American National Bank, Supreme

Court, Conn. PAYMENT BY MISTAKE.

A note was given by third parties in payment of a check on a building association. The check on the bank not being good, the note was afterward paid by the parties under the mistaken belief that they were liable as sureties for the treasurer. Held, that they could not recover this amount from the building association .- Workingmen's Building Association vs. Roumfort, Supreme Court, Penn.

PROMISSORY NOTE AND SURETY. Where one of the signers of a promssory note adds to his signature the word "surety," and the others do not, the presumption is that the note was given for value by the other makers and that they are the principal debtors.
And the erasure of the word "surety" is a material alteration of the instrument and avoids the note .-- Rogers vs. Tapp, Leathers & Co., Supreme Court,

AGENCY.

A person who signs a contract as agent without disclosing the name of his principal is liable thereon as principal,—Ye Seng Co, vs. Corbitt & Mo-Clesy, U. S. Dist. Court, Oregon.

-Noah C. Wagner, of Dayton, Va., cannot keep his barn-door closed, as, no matter how he secures it at nighticek, double look, or triple look and bars—when he goes back in a few min-ntes afterward he finds it thrown wide open. Mr. Wagner should see if his fastenings are not dead-locks. If they are, the ghosts will take great delight in picking them.—Detroit Free Press.

-The claim of Texas against the United States Government, for money go and sit on the shore and wait for an expended by the State in protecting the earthquake. You're not bothered to hold frontiers of the country against predaearthquake. You're not bothered to hold frontiers of the country against preda-a pole or fuss with bait, and you're quite tory bands of Indians and Mexicans,

W W Mentions M. D.

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed,

And by such a one's sympathising advice and ald many a trouble has been lifted and burden, it thened. Such a friendship is worth keeping, and when, from his experience, he advises and instructs, his opinions should be heeded. If kind words can never die, and good deeds are never lot, the inducement for always doing the good one can is still a great one. Many people imagine that they had better do nothing than do a little, forgetting that it is the detail that makes the agreement—the drops that form the showers—the nitle kindnesses of life that make existence endurable. As, is the picture, the good old St. Jacon is extending relief to the suffering suppliant by offering a bottle of that wonderful remedy, St. Jacons Otle, so all can do something of benefit for his fellow men in their times of trouble er sickness. In how many instances could the size.



ple mention of the words "ST. JACOSS OIL," coupled with terms for indomement and cityle couragement, bring relief and cure to those suffering with rheumatism. In view of the wonderful record of this Great German Remedy in the cure of rheumatism, neuringla and all painful diseases, it appears in the light of strong duty for except to patiently yet receive to patiently yet. diseases, it appears in the light of strong duty for aryone to patiently, yet persistently, urge its a pileation in the diseases named, bearing in mind that the highest good from man to man consists in that which tends to promote their peace, welfare and general health. Among others who have no hesitation in giving free expression to their opinion is Bishop. Gilmour, of Clevaland, Ohlo, who has used the Great German Remedy, St. Jacons Oil., and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows: "I am pleased to say that the use of St. Jacons Oil." has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent entarting "AMILIA".

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ACENTS WANTED LIFE, TRIAL and COITEAL EXECUTION OF

-A Maine grape grower hastens the maturity of his fruit by training vines over ledges of rocks. (+Sore Throat-Use a gargle of a gob-let half full of water, with a teaspoonful of common baking soda, dissolved in it.

-The open fire-place, which each year commends itself more and more for sani-tary and other reasons, has at the present time a prominent place in many luxurious homes.

-Before putting the pork with beans, when about to have pork and beans, pour boiling water over it. This is necessary to remove all traces of the brine; rinsing in cold water is not sufficient.

-To have a potato retain all of its good qualities it should be dug on a dry day and at once stored in a dark cellar. It is a mistake to suppose that a potato is improved, or will keep better, by drying in the open air.

-Doughnuts -Take three eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of allspice, four small tablespoonfuls of melted lard; and flour to roll into cakes. -Begonias grow better if shaded from

noon-day sun, but they like sunshine in the winter. The Crasulla requires to be kept in a dry condition all snowner to bloom by Christmas. All succulents demand several months of complete rest, and this plant has the fleshy leaves and stems of its tribe. -Such plants as as abutilons, fuchsias

and geraniums as have become pot-bound, and which it is desirable to winter over without growth, may be kept in the house at a low temperature during the winter, remaining in the pots without any change antil spring, and then be

-The number of varieties of insects is vastly greater than that of all other living greatures. The oak supports 450 species of insects, and 200 are found in the pine. Humboldt, in 1849, calculated that between 150,000 and 170,000 species are preserved in collections, but recent estimates place the present number at about 750,000 species.

-The time to draw manure to the field is when the work can be done most easily and cheaply. The marure loses nothing if spread upon the ground in the winter, but it will waste if left in heaps. One thing should not be lost sight of in drawing the mannre as it is made, and that is to use plenty of absorbents in the stable to soak up the urine and keep it from being wasted, and this can perhaps be better done by taking out the manure in this way than in leaving it in heaps in the yard.

-The occupier of a twenty-aere farm, near Birmingham, England, gives the Agricultural Gazette a statement of his experience in soiling during the last two years. In 1881, he kept ten cowe, a pony and a donkey for twelve weeks on five acres of grass, turning them on the meadow land after mowing. In addition, the www had each five pounds of rice and cotton-seed meal daily. He estimates the increase of yield of his land at seventy-five per cent., and also attaches much importance to the greater value of the manure when the cattle are fed in

sheds

-Orchard-grass alone would not make a good permanent pasture; in fact, it is the worst grass that could be grown for that purpose by itself, on account of its habit of growing in bunches. A pasture should have a close, thick sod, and be made up of several grasses which would come into the best condition at different periods, so that the grazing would be continuous. Orchard-grass is an early and a late grass, but if it is con-tinually eaten down it will have no late growth at all. It is a better grass for hay when sown with clover than for pasture. It is best to sow it alone early in the spring or early in August.

-A cow that will not eat is sick. A healthy cow never refuses food. When a cow will not eat it would be advisable to give her some medicine, and nothing is better than a quart of linseed-oil. This may be given by pouring it gently down her throat from a long-necked bottle, the neck of the bottle being put in the side of her mouth where there are no teeth, and the head being held up by an assistant. The oil should be given in small quantifies as she will swallow it. After the oil has operated the cow should have bran mash and should be fed lightly until the appetite is restored. Clover hay, cut and moistened with water and mixed with a few quarts of bran, will make an excellent food, which she will doubtless eat freely if she is not overfed. Overfeeding will sooner spoil a cow's appetite than any other mistake in her manage-

Salting Stock.

Colonel Curtis writes: Our practice has been for years to keep a tight box under the shed in the barnyard, in which there is a constant supply of salt. The cows help themselves to this, eating as much as they like winter and summer. The salt being always accessible, the cattle are never salt hungry, and consequently never eat too much, thereby causing unusual thirst, which is the case, when they are fed salt periodically. In winter this is injurious, hence we cannot recommend the practice of putting brine. on straw to induce the cattle to eat it in order to get the salt, because the effect is to create an unnatural thirst. When stock have free access to sait they taste a little every day, which gives tone to the stomach and helps to make a steady and healthful appetite. We use coarse salt, preferring it to the fine, as it does not dissolve so readily and does not absorb moisture so freely, which causes it to waste. We have used rock salt but gave it up on account of its high price. The coarse salt answers just as well, not costing half as much, and not dissolving much faster. Our salt box does not have to be filled oftener than once a month, which is quite a saving of time as compared with the system of salting occasionally; besides there is no forgetting. In summer time a light box is placed in the field and salt put into it for the cattle to help themselves. A rain falling into the box does no harm, as it only dissolves the salt and the stock take a lick of the brine instead of the salt. As the salt does not evaporate (only the water) from the heat of the sun, there is no loss. This plan of salting stock is the least trouble and the most economical and the safest. - Can-

The winter, where it has not been wet, has thus far been favorable to those flockmen who for any cause have not provided sufficient shelter for their sheep. But the winter is not over yes. It has not begun. We shall have winter enough, even if it should be what we call a mild one, and the most sensible thing that the owner of unsheltered sheep can do even at this late day is to build sheds at once. The elaborate plans which often appear in books and agricultural journals with reference to the construction of sheep sheds and barns, are a great deal better on paper than they are anywhere else. A good shelter can be inexpensively made, and any man of fair judgment can plan and exect a cheap shed if he has anything at all out of which to construct it. It is well understood that while sheep can bear a great deal of cold, they cannot stand the wet. any more than a man who should be compelled to wear a wet overcoat intil it dried upon his back could stand it. The wool becomes wet, and it is resonable that the animal should suffer. But independent of such consideration altogether, economy and effectiveness in feeding would suggest shelter. When sheep have no shelter they huddle together in case of storms, and by constant tramping manage to keep the snow field so that I can plow around the endown, and to maintain the warmth of tire lot, so as to avoid back furrows and If the hay is thrown into the open field before them, much of it is liable to be blown away; and even when it is placed in racks they do not eat as much of it as they require, for if they separate for that purpose, their wool being wet, they soon become chilled, and hurry back again to their huddling. Necessarily this cannot go on long. There must be food eaten, or the animal heat cannot be kept up even by huddling, and two or three days of such experiweaker ones of the flock, while the year-lings and oldish ones will have suffered injury which will require very careful loss in condition.

closed when occasion requires, as open chine, which pulls two rows at a time, putsheds must pecessarily have much snow ting the two rows together; I then foldrifted into them at times. But open low with the wheel rake, going the same sheds will answer, and can be construct- way, taking two of the double rows, ed at very little expense. They need not be framed or silled. Simply set lever in my hand, keeping the teeth out posts in the ground, board three sides, of the ground so that they will gather if boards are at hand, and make the the beans as free from dust us possible. roofs of boards, battened with slabs, if I rake them into small winrows, then you have them; if these things are not at keep men enough to keep them well hand, cover with straw or hay, and even shaken up; they are then left to dry. As the sides can be made of these. But as soon as the stalk becomes dry the Rural recently stated, nothing is so and the bean hard, I draw them in, putinjurious as to shut up a flock of sheep ting two men with a team driving bein a close unventilated barn. The air tween the rows, pitching on both sides becomes vitiated, not only from the ex- loading, principally from the ground, as halations, but from the gases issuing I do not like to tread them much, as it from the manure, and impaired health must result.

of which a pole is laid, and then rails ex- fill up, which leaves a place for the air stands a half concealed figure, with an arm tending from the ground to the pole in to circulate. the crotches, laid, making a roof. If Now, in regard to threshing. Some-straw or pine bows are placed on the times I thresh with a machine and some-sward at the foot of the steps an aged pilgrim. rails, it will become nearly water tight. times tread them out with horses. If 1 If lumber is plenty boards or slabs may want to sell early I thresh with a ma- one hand, and in the other holds before his be used for the roof. Sometimes hay chine; if not, I can tread them out in the dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerstacks standing closs together serve to winter for less money. My beans gen- ly scans. This label bears the words "St. make such a shelter still better. The horizontal pole is made to rest in the stacks, which form sides to the shed. If we will keep in mind that a little in- altogether on the price; my opinion is, genuity will enable us to construct sheds it costs about a dollar, all told, to raise -Western Rural.

Corn Fodder Studies.

I have no silo, but planted considerable corn for fodder, a portion of which was used to make beef. It was taken to the barn directly from the field, and given to the cattle without cutting. Nearly three months the oxen were fed with this corn, and with but little else, except their grain, which consisted of orn meal, shorts and linseed meal. During this time they preferred the corn to the best hay I could give them. The time they were eating this green corn was when the weather was mild: no extra food being required to keep out the cold, no expense for curing, no cost of cutting and packing, as is done in filling a silo; no labor in removing from the sile to the barn. Was the corn fodder as valuable as it would have been in the form of ensilage? Was the ma- bad. Its chief characteristic is diarrhora, nure of as much value as it would have been if the corn had been taken from chronic and lasting months or even the silo in winter?

It is much easier procuring absorbents in warm weather; easier keeping the cattle/clean and comfortable in the stable in the warm season. / What advantage is to be gained in packing corn in the silo emanations into the air of sleepingto be fed in the cold season, especially rooms. It is quite apt to prevail at our Corn fodder comes at the season of short pasturage. Steers may have made a good start towards beef while the pasture was good. If the pasture was closely Mountains and at our most famo while the grass was growing in the early season, when the dry weather of yard last year, a friend stopped at or July and August comes the cattle would of the most acceptable houses on the make but little gain, if left in the past-island. He states that two of the gues ure. If they were removed at that time were suddenly seized with summer-sicl and fed in the stable with green corn ness soon after their arrival. It was and grain, and no more stock put upon found on examination that the privy ar the pasture during the season, the feed would be the better for it the next spring.

The steers taken to the stable and fed, taminated water was probably the cau would lose no tilde, and make a superior of the sickness. quality of beef. The owner of the steers can as little afford to have them lose time disease in a virulent form at a boardin in growth and laying up fat, as a manuschool, and died on the third day aft facturer could to run his machinery by his father was summoned. The your steam or other power, and produce no man's room was large and high, ar goods. There are many acres in New everthing about it seemed favorable England that would produce superior health. But it was found that one quality of fodder corn, but would pro-duce but little hay. I have for several of a water-closet, used by from seven years used our common flint corn for to one hundred persons, its only ventil seed for fodder corn. It will mature tion being through a pipe about six is quicker than Southern or Western corn; ches in diameter, which emptied into the consequently there is less risk from unfavorable seasons. The stalks are finer, and much better than the coarser varieties, if it is to be fed without cutting. The cattle like it better than fodder grown from the larger varieties. Of course less ble cracks in earthenware will disappear, bulk of fodder is produced per acre. I like fodder corn as a winter feed, cured, boiled in milk. This has been tried on as it may be in the shock. It is a valuable food for any stock fed with hay; but I think that which is fed while the weather is warm, and from the field, without curing, gives me a greater profit. I tried planting it so far apart that ears would form; while the corn was in the milk, fit

for the table, as green corn, the cattle would eat stalks and ears together, with-

to come out with new names in the spring

As soon as the corn was past that age, the stalk had done its life work—pro duced seed to preserve its kind, it has given to the seed the better portion-it had gathered all from earth and air-then dies. I have never been able to mix ripened corn fodder and the ripened eorn in a manner that the stock would relish it, or do as well when fed with it as they would when fed with fodder corn, grown so thickly no ears could form.
The latter kind keeps green longer, seemingly loth to yield its life until the great life object has been obtained by seed. I like only so much corn to use as I can feed while in the milk .- Cor. New England Farmer.

Successful Bean Culturists' Methods.

A New York State farmer, who grows beans largely, thus describes his methods in the Rural Home. In the first place I select sod, and if I have manure I cover it, say fifteen or twenty loads to the acre. Plow it six inches, turning it over as nicely as possible, and cutting a furrow as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way as it is plowed, so as not to turn up the sod. I always manage to have my bean tire lot, so as to avoid back furrows and the body, but they do very little eating. dead furrows. After I get over the field one way, I turn and cultivate obliquely, and if I don't get it to suit I turn and cross it; then start the roller ahead of the planter, with coverers working independent of the rest of the machine. The planter throws up a ridge over the beans, so that when the beans come up they are up out of the way, and are not likely to be covered up in cultivating. I always start the cultivator as soon as possible after the beans are all up nicely. I follow the cultivator with ence is sufficient to practically finish the men enough to hoe and keep up, taking pains to stir this ridge of dirt around the beans, thereby killing all the weeds that have started. After the hoeing is treatment to repair, and the strongest of through with, say in about two weeks. the flock cannot entirely escape serious I cultivate them again, and then again just before they blossom. When they It is better to have sheds that can be are fit to pull, I use a two-horse maof a shed is made by setting in the ground crotched posts, in the crotches them, then keep drawing them up as we tree. In the open door of this little temple

Now, in regard to threshing. Some dimly defined package, while seated on the without much cost, we will have them. and get a bushel of beans to market. So said Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman if you get twelve shillings you have fifty cents for your labor.

I consider the bean crop the hardest crop on the soil. It takes the cream from the land to produce a crop of beans and I never allow beans to follow beans on my farm. I have heard the remark many times that such a piece of land was so poor that it wouldn't raise white beans. Now I find that it takes the best land to raise good white beans.

Cesspool Fever.

This is the fever that wrought so much mischief in one of the Washington hotels a few years ago. It is said by good medical authorities to be fatal to many persons every year in New York. The fever is not severe. There is but little headache and no pain or tenderness in the abdomen, as in the case of typhoid fever. Still the tongue is covered with a white fur and the appetite is acute in some cases, but more generally years. The patient, if he does not recover, dies of simple exhaustion.

The disease is found wherever the contents of cesspools and out-houses find their way into the drinking water, or their proprietors more than neutralizing th abundant hygienic provisions of natur

Cases occur even among the Whi watering-places. At Martha's Vin

The son of a physician was taken wi

-It is a fact that little, just perce

Thought in a Dog and a Wasp.

A small-sized but fleet-running dog chased a large raccoon from a wheat-field, and overtook him on the bank of a creek, about a rod from the water. The raccoon faced the dog and sat upon his haunches for battle. The dog seized him just below the fore legs in front and tried to shake him, but could not, for he was heavier than the dog. The snimal immediately set his long, sharp teeth in the side of the dog's head and clasped him in his claws. The dog, whining with pain, tried to pull away and shake off the raccoon, but was held fast, when he turned to the creek and dragged the raccoon, which still clung to him; into the creek, where he held him under water, adroitly keeping his own nose out, till the raccoon became so exhausted that the dog shook him off, and then seized him by the throat and mastered him. The occupant of a room with the door open into the street was startled one day by the entrance, with a buzzing noise, of a large bluish wasp of the kind which captures spiders to place in their nests for their growing wasps to feed upon. After flying around the wasp went to a corner of the room where a large house spider had made a broad web near the ceiling, with a long, close hiding-place extending down in the corner. The wasp flew under the web and examined this hiding-place closely, apparently to see if the spider was at home, and then, as if satisfied of that fact, flew out into the room, and, returning, dropped down on the center of the web, buzzing and fluttering like a caught fly. Thereupon the old spider rushed out in great haste to capture his an infant, which gave rise to the song. "M. D. prov. and as soon as he came within is the cradle."—Cincinnati Saturday Night. prey, and as soon as he came within reach the wasp picked him up and flew away with him. Was it reason or instinct that caused the action of these two animals under the circumstances? Whately says "instinct is a blind tendency to some mode of action independent of any consideration on the part of the agent of the end to which the action | tirely harmless. leads." Did these animals have no "consideration" or expectation of the "end or object to which their actions led?"-Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

-- Oriental lace is the new darned lace that has long stitches like South Kensington work.

A Picture Worth Beholding.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of Adams Express Company, at 59 Broadway, New York-the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department-is a plainly finished but neatly framed chromo about 214 by 3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little scatters or shells them and wastes them. rustic temple set in the rugged side of the In mowing, tread them as little as possi-ble. I take two barrels, putting them thous in the background all covered with a and hand extended, holding forth a small, it would be difficult to estimate. "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," connected with Mr. Hall's department, "that I owe my present ability to perform my work, Some weeks ago I was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worse, and nothing my family or the doctor could do gave me any relief. I began to think in a few days that my case was hopeless and that I was doomed to be an invalid and help. less cripple for life. But at last I thought of that picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it but to apply it thoroughly according to the directions; this she did with a large piece of fiannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or orther pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows any symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St. Jacobs Oil at once."-N. Y. Evening Telegram.

THE MARKETS.

	THE CALCULATION CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	41 00	- 52.5	
. 9	Sheep	4 00	0	6 25
	Hogs	5 00	6	6 75
FLA	OUR-Good to Choice	5 80	6	8 75
	Patents	8:00	6	9 00
WE	IEAT-No. 2 Red	1 46	40	1 4754
	No. 2 Spring	1 38	90	1 39
CO	RN-No. 2	70	40	71%
OA	TS-Western Mixed	47	6	49
RY	B	85	0	97
PO	RK-Mess	17 75	0	17 80
LA	RD-Steam	11 20	6	11 25
CH	EESE	9	6	13
WC	OL-Domestic	36	43	50
	· CHICAGO.			
BE	EVES-Extra	\$6 25	a	\$6 50
7	Choice	5 75	ä	6 00
	Good	5 25	ä	5 40
	Medium	4 50	ā	4 10
	Butchers' Stock	3 00	ā	4.25
	Stock Cattle	3 00	ě	4 25
HO	GS-Live-Good to Choice	5 50	· id	7 10
	EEP		ä	5 75
BU	TTER-Creamery	33	ä	41
17	Good to Choice	26	ĕ	35
EG	GS-Fresh	17	ä	18
FL	OUR-Winter	6 50	ā	7.80
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GR	AIN-Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 29	VØ.	1 30
2.5	Corn, No. 2	60	40	61
1	Oats, No. 2		40	43
F. S.	Rye, No. 2		46	96
MI.	Barley, No. 2	1 63	0	1 04
BR	OOM CORN— Red-Tipped Hurt	Ministra	unio)	Mary Street
Hr.	Red-Tipped Hart	8	40	914
ME	Fine Green	20.8	0	814
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PO	RK.	18 12	40	18 15
LA	RD-Steam	11 12	40	11 15
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66	Common Dressed Siding			20 30
A.z.	Flooring	32 00	.9	35 00
1	Common Boards	36 00		17 50
R.C.E.	Pencing			15 00
(112)	Lath	2.50	. 0	2 15
100	Shingles	3 10	600	3 20

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"What is the greatest charge on record?" asked the professor of history. And the absent-minded student answered: "Seventeen dollars for hack hire for self and girl for two Moses How, Esq., of Haverhill, Mass., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, etc., from the observation of its effects in his factory as also in his own family-so we see from one of our Massachusetts exchanges--Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

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Two big brutes will pound each other nea few Orleans to-morrow, to see which is "the st man"and for the battle-money.

NOTHING to be said concerning the eastern iron markets except that stocks are at a mini-mum, production and consumption evenly bal-anced and prices without change.

Twe bill for the division of Dakota and the sion of the southern half thereof as a state, is likely to pass by a strict party vote, David Davis being depended on to put it brough the senate.

MR. BLAINE will have to get Bob Ingersoll to set him up again. His management of affairs during his short term of service in the state department has tipped over his presidential apple-cart and spilled the load.

IT is an open question whether Gen. Hurlburt reaped the greater harvest of glory at Memphis or Lima. Forrest ran him out of Memphis in his night-shirt, but he has worked himself out of Lima in a worse pickle than

"AND PLATT," who resigned with Roscoe and has regretted the act ever since, is to be made post-master-general. Howe is to go to the treasury and Folger to the supreme bench. So, at least, says Washington gossip. Likely

MRS. MARY CASS CANFIELD, daughter of Gen. Lewis Cass, died at New York on the 27th. Only one of the Cass family now survives, viz. Mrs. Ledvard, the youngest daughter, who resides at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Canfield leaves one son, a resident of New

Scoville and Reed, it seems, attempted, by putting newspapers in the way of the Guiteau jury, to lay the foundation for a claim for a new trial. It is hardly possible that they should succeed, but their tool, the so-called detective, Snyder, should be squeezed until he squeals,

SENATOR EDMUNDS' antipolygamy bill, if it becomer a law, will put an end to that crime, but will accomplish it only by taking the government of Utah and the administration of justice therein out of the hands of the people of Utah. It is a heroic remedy, but is probably the only one that would be effective.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SCOVILLE appeals to his "fellow-citizens, few or many," who may "think the interests of justice, the cause of humanity or the honor of the country" likely to be compromised by the hanging of his client, Guiteau, to put up at least \$2,000, under threat of abandoning the case if it is not done. We fear the American public will be

THE Inter-Ocean continues the crusade against "the black-hole," giving, in its issue of Saturday last, the names of the lessees and owners of the properties on the even-numbered side of State street, from 256 to 582, and sketches of the "business" therein transacted, and appealing to the public to pull the beam out of its own eye before doing any more howling about the mote in that of Salt Lake -to check harlotry and crime in Chicago before attempting to root out polygamy from

THE Mining Review, of Chicago, quotes iron ores as follows:

Marquette county, 1st quality, hard Bessemer \$10 00 and "soft "and "high phosphorus, hard Menominee county, 1st quality, Bessemer, 'high phosphorus, hard low grade, soft 'low grade, soft

Without any positive knowledge of the Chicago market we are of opinion that the Review would find its balance on the wrong side of the ledger if it undertook to lay down Vulcan ore in Chicago at \$7.50 per ton. Quotations for pig are unchanged and the market is strong and active.

THE MALLEYS, James and Walter, indicted for the murder of Jennie Cramer at New Hayen, Conn., have been given away by their accomplice, the New York prostitute whom they imported to assist in the plan for the ruin of the Cramer girl. She says that the Malleys and herself having induced Cramer to visit the house of Ed. Malley:

"James Malley, Jr., picked her up and carried her struggling to a room above, where he passed the night with her. Jennie's outcries were such that Blanche, alarmed, urged Jennie from without not to make so much noise, for fear that it might alarm the neighbors."

It is to be hoped that they will be hanged, but recollecting the case of the person tried for the murder of Mary Stannard in that city, it is hardly to be expected.

A COMPARATIVELY small, narrow part of the State of Michigan, skirted its whole extent on the north by Lake Superior, and on the south, in large part, by lakes Michigan and Huron, and known as the upper peninsula, in little more than a quarter of a century, has contributed to the realized mineral wealth of the country nearly \$300,000,000 in ingot copper, pig iron and iron ores. Of this im-mense product, the iron mines have furnished gearly \$130,000,000. Last year the copper product was in value about \$10,000,000 and the iron about \$18,000,000, making a total of \$28,000,000, while the promise for 1882, both for copper and iron, is that the product will be a supply of the suppl er .- N. Y. Mining Record

A pretty good showing for a strip of wilderness, and there is to-day more iron in sight than ever before, more new mines than old ones and more iron territory remaining to be opened and explored than has been explored until they lost their last stake in front of up to this time, three acres to one.

FREDERICK J. MEECH, of Charlevoix, has been appointed state swamp land commission-er to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. B. Haviland.

THE iniquitous "drive-well" patent held by Nelson Green, has been declared null and void by Judge Wallace, of the U. S. circuit court for the northern district of New York. It was a test case and the decision, if sustained by the full bench, puts an end to that unconscionable

Ir appears to be generally understood at Washington that however congress may deal with plate-glass, wood-pulp and a few other articles of which the free-traders make stumbling-blocks for weak-kneed protectionists, it will do nothing to disturb the present condition of things in the iron trade.

ROBERT BENEDICT, of Oshkosh, attempted double murder and suicide on Tuesday last, knocking his wife on the head, cutting his four-year-old boy with a razor and then slashing his own throat with the same weapon. He failed in each attempt, and will serve the state at Waupun.

PAPERS all around the lakes, and especially those that are devoted to marine matters, agree with us that Senator Conger's bill for the reorganization of the life-saving service gives too little to the men. Amend it, in that respect, Mr. Senator. The men who lose their lives in the endeavor to save other lives should not leave their families paupers. Make the pay and pension such that the service can have its pick of men-such that good men can afford to enroll themselves.

Concerning the importation of 34,849 tons of iron ore from Spain, in 1881, the Mining

Not one ton of the are exported to the Inited States from Bilbao was a necessary importation on the part of our iron masters. who, with proper, intelligent exertions, could have found ore as equally good for their purposes as this Spanish ore

Of course they could (and no one knows it better than the iron-masters), but that was not their point. They wanted the Bilbao ore as a hammer to break the price of American, and for no other purpose.

WE are in a habit of "making faces" at would-be advertisers who offer us ridiculously small sums for the service required, or who propose to pay in the article advertised, but here comes one of the craft, to wit. the publisher of the Fargo Republican, price two dollars a year, who will, in consideration of five dollars' worth of advertising in the PORT, graciously consent to exchange with us. Not if we know it, even without the ad. The copies of the Republican would be worth to us just two and a half cents a pound, and our space is limited. Talk about cheek, and gall; there's where you get it.

THE apportionment bill introduced by Representative McCoid, of Iowa, and which will be reported upon favorably by the census committee, to which it is referred, provides slow to respond. If it was the hangman, now, for a house consisting of 320 members. If it the case would be different and the response becomes a law the states of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia will each gain one member. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Pennsylvania each two, Kansas three and Texas four, and Florida, Maine, New Hampshire. Rhode Island and Vermont will each lose one. Democratic opposition to the bill is expected, and a counter proposition for a house of 307 members, but Mr. McCoid's bill will probably pass.

> THERE are men in the iron-trade who are enough like hogs to want all the protection afforded by the tariff for themselves; who not content with the direct protection afforded by the duties upon the articles they make, want also an indirect bonus at our expense, and these men have their representatives in con-Their move will be to smuggle in, hidden in vague phraseology-covered up in some measure having another apparent purpose, a provision of law which will admit Spanish and African ores free or nearly free. They don't want those ores; they want the ores of this district, but they want a chance to use them or their ability to get them, to hammer the price of ours. It won't win. The iron trade, from ore to cutlery, must stand or fall together.

> WHEN the union forces withdrew from Chickamauga and left that bloody battle field with its thousands of slain in possession of the enemy it was expected that the confederates would adhere to the rules of civilized warfare and either bury the union dead, or allow that last sad rite to be performed by their former comrades, under a flag of truce. But they did neither, and from Sept. 20 to the latter part of November the dead bodies of union soldiers were exposed to the depredations of the hogs of the woods and the vultures of the air.-Lansing Republican.

The devil is not so black as he is painted On the morning succeeding the close of the two-days' fight at Chickamauga our forces were four miles from the battle-field, behind Mission Ridge, and on the next succeeding morning behind the defences of Chattanooga, eleven miles away, and no proposal to send burying parties to the field was made. Such a proposition would have been ridiculous Then too, the confederate force did the best it could with the means at its command to bury the dead. It had no tools, but made wooden shovels and gave such interment as was possible to blue and gray alike. The atrocities of the civil war were committed by the home-guards and guards at prison-pens, not by the brave fellows who fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and accepted defeat with a fortitude equalling the joy with which they greeted success; who, with enormous odds against them, contested with us the possession of Tennessee and Kentucky Nashville in the winter of '64'and '65.

Ex-Judge, ex-senator, ex-minister Christiancy is back at Lansing again, and hopes to be ex-husband also, before long.

"WE are, to-day," says Mr. Swank, "the econd iron and steel making people in the world," and shall doubtless be at the head of the list next year.

CHARLEY REED, speaking of his client, Guiteau, says: "the public temper demands this man's execution." Charles is mightyright about it, too.

WE have received copies of the proposed ax-law, of the report of the tax-commissioner appointed by the governor by authority of act number 153 of the last session, and of a bill reported by that commission, neither of which have we as yet had time to read, and all of which are at the service of our friends.

A thrifty Philadelphian named Ridgway ees, or thinks he sees, money to be made, and proposes to freeze the body of Guiteau after his execution and exhibit it. This should make Guiteau content to be hanged. We hope the plan may be carried out-and break the speculative Philadelphian.

THERE it is again, that "sassy" Escanaba IRON PORT is after the Houghton Gazette. Well, thank fortune it isn't us this time. But the first thing the PORT knows it will get shaken up until its old bones rattle like a sack of clothes pins. Then there will be a funeral sure enough, and it will be a first class one, too.-Ontonagon Herald.

All right, my boy. We'll be there, and try and make the occasion interesting.

THE members of the confederate "army of northern Virginia" held a reunion at New Orleans a short time since, at which leff. Davis made an address, in the course of which he assured his hearers that the cause for which they fought was not dead, only sleeping. May be so. Ieff., but its sleep is so sound that it answers every purpose. Secession may not be dead, but it is buried and its estate administered upon.

HAVING completed "the first twenty miles," and acquired the right (as under the act of the legislature) to go down on the Brule. Michigammi, Paint and Iron rivers and grab iron mines belonging to other people, the Saginaw-Milwaukee folks have discharged their force and stopped work. We hope they won't be foolhardy enough to go in person to select the mines, and that the settlers and prospectors will not drown them in the Brule if they should, though they deserve little less.

HERE'S a western Keeley. Prof. Joshua Garrett has, in his mind, a "non-expensive motor" which consists of a vacuum and a piston working in it. He's very modest, though. He only wants \$3,000. now, having which he will, he says, "put a saddle and a bridle on the storm and hurricane, as Prof. Morse put a saddle and bridle on the lightning." He may ride it, too, for all us, we'll stick to the steel. Some other fellow can have the hurri-

None of the schemes for re-districting of the state make a district of the u. p. alone. the counties of this district and Isle Royale, the counties of Manitou (Beaver Islands), Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Emmet, Charlevoix and Antrim. By this scheme the districts from 1st to 8th inclusive have populations of 150,000 or over, the oth 117,000, the 10th 122,000 and the 11th 111,000. It would be niustice to none to divide the 21,000 of the lower peninsula counties assigned to the 11th between the 9th and 10th and give us a member of our own, and it would be mighty agreeable to us. We hope our members of the legislature will insist upon it.

"THE first twenty miles" of the O. & B. R. ailroad is completed. That is to say, the iron is laid, and Governor Jerome is notified and expected at Ontonagon during the coming week to inspect and accept it, so that me land-thieves may select and have "certified" to them, 76.800 acres of other folks' land. The governor will be prompt, of that there is no doubt, and congressional action should be prompt also. Put the facts before your friends in that body, ye who are threatened-enjoin the officers of the state to prevent or delay the "certification"-fight the robbers at every step. The "certification" is not title, to be sure, but it is a step in that direction-defeat it if pos-

FROM half a dozen different quarters come measures for the relief of the parties threatened by the land-steal. As the "Hubbell crowd" had got in its work in the organization of the house committee on public lands, and it was feared that no measure which militated against the O. & B. R. steal would get through it, the following bill was drawn and introduced by Mr. Richardson, of New York, read twice and referred to the committee on judiciary, a committee not constituted in the interest of the steal. The conspirators did not see the cat in the meal until it was too late to prevent its reference and the matter will now come before the house for debate upon the third reading of the bill. A correspondent who sends us a copy of the bill is not over-confident, but the belief is general that once this, or any other bill to the same effect is fairly before the house it will pass. In the senate there is no question:

A RILL to confirm and declare legal the acts of certain officers of the United States. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled. That the acts of the officers of the department of the interior in issuing patents and certificates and lists of lands within the limits specified in the order of said department dated the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, are here-by ratified, and the rights and titles of parties holding thereunder are hereby confirmed and protected; and any grant previously made within said limits upon a condition which had not been complied with is hereby declared to have been forfeited to the United States to the full extent necessary to confirm, protect, and make effectual said titles, but no further.

SEVERAL of the vessels of the ore-fleet are to come out with new names in the spring. The I. H. Owen us to be the Manh the Jessie Linn is rechristened Massasoit and the Iron State, Metacomet. The schooner Nabob, rebuilt, is now called the Waukesha."

A MEMBER of the house of represe writes us that Robeson's land-grant resolution and the bill reported by Mr. Richardson, of New York, either of which will cook the goose of the O. & B. R. land steal, and both of which are before the judiciary committee. will be promptly reported on and passed. We need not say that our correspondent is not the member from this district.

THE building formerly occupied by the World newspaper, at the corner of Park Row and Beekman street, New York, took fire and was burned on Tuesday morning last. The building was full of work-people and many were burned to death or killed by jumping from the upper windows. The fire was one of the most rapid in its progress and destructive in its results that ever occurred in the city. The Scientific American, New York Observer, Turf Field and Farm, Scottish American, National Bank Note Reporter, The Retailer, Evening Press and Evening Mail, were burn-

MARINE insurance, especially if procured through Hibbard's Chicago agency, is a very uncertain reliance, as our neighbors, Winegar & Burns can certify, and as is shown by the action of that agency in another case. The barge Iron State being in tow of the I. H. Owen, went upon an unmarked shoal off Hyde Park last fall and was only released after an expense, for lightering and tugs, of some \$2,000. This the agency refuses to pay and refers the claimants to the owners of the Owen. the I. O. T. company, holding it accountable for the accident. We don't see why any one ever goes to that agency or pays a dollar of premium to the companies it represents. It never pays a dollar of loss that it can avoid by any trick however dirty. It repudiated the contracts of its wrecking master in the case of the wreck of the Evening Star at this place, and practices such dodges habitually, but it has in the case of the Iron State a stronger concern to fight than Winegar & Burns, and we hope Mr. President Potter will sit down on the concern until it squeals.

GLANCING over the report of the tax-commissioner and the bill offered by it, we come to the conclusion that the commission has done its work well. It insists on a correct assessment, providing by sec. 104 of its bill

If any supervisor or other assessing officer of any township or city shall willfully assess any property at more or less than what he believes to be its true cash value, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. If any board whose duty it is to review the assessments of an assessing officer shall willfully assess prop-erty at more or less than its cash value, the members voting in favor of such action shall severally be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment or by fine not exceeding three hundred dol-

lars, at the discretion of the court, It recommends that specific taxation be confined within the narrowest practicable limits and that street railroads and mining properties be excluded from those limits. It provides better arrangements for the enforced collection of taxes by the sale of lands, and divers other improvements on existing laws and, on the whole has made "a good job" of the work entrusted to it. .

Our Neighbors.

[St. Ignace Republican.]

-The Algomah is said said to be a success n hard ice, but she got into a field of "slushice" the other day that stopped her and turned her back. Her captain says of this "slushice," that "it walls up in front cf a boat; it conforms to the sides of a steamer; it can not be run upon and crushed down by tonnage, like solid ice; like a bale of cotton, into the yielding side of which the hand may be thrust so far, but no farther, this dampened snow and shell ice defy power and velocity; a boat once caught in it, usually has a picnic in getting out again."

|Ishpeming Agitator.|

-The dog-race was raced and scrambled and fought and laughed over and won.

-Drn. McCormick stopped a pistol bullet by placing his leg in the line of the trajectory, and that's all Dan, wants said about it.

-No small-pox at Ishpeming yet, but any number of "sore left arms." -Assays of vein matter from the Ropes

gold-mine show gold ranging from \$15 to \$53 per ton, besides which the quartz carries from \$3 to \$6 per ton of silver. The Agitator says:

"This we think is a very good showing, proving conclusively that gold really exists in quantities that warrants the working of the -Colwell & Ely's find of hematite on sec.

22, near the Spurr mine, "could be sold for an even \$100,000 to-day."

-The Forest City mine, which has been idle for four months will soon be actively worked again. The property is valuable, the plant of machinery good and the company has a balance in the treasury. Why it was shut down is a conundrum.

-The Cliffs company will again attempt to complete the shaft with which so much trouble has been had. Mr. Barnum says "the shaft must be sunk."

-The Erie looks better and better as the work progresses.

[Marquette Mining Journal.]

-Col. J. E. Ward, the county treasurer, is lefaulter to the extent of \$18,000 or more, but his bondsmen are good and the county will lose nothing. No intention to defraud, the Journal believes, but unfortunate speculations and a mixing of private and official cash HARDWARE, ETC.

W. J. WALLACE

-DEALER IN-

GENERAL HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Nails, Steel, Glass, Doors and Windows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Pitch, Oakum, Rope, Marline, Twine, Flooring and Siding, Mouldings of all kinds for Buildings, Sugar Kettles, Farmers' Boilers, Hammer, Axe, and Sledge Handles,

Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Cooper's Tools.

Horse Shoes, Wrought Spike, Boat Oars, Pike Poles, Peavy Cant Dogs, Wagon Wood Work, Sleigh Materials, and thousands of other articles. In fact, anything you need in the hardware line for building purposes. Wrapping Paper, etc.

GOODS SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

La Belle Wagons Always on Hand.

JEWELRY.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

AND SILVERWARE

I have now on hand will be offered at such reduction in price as may be necessary to close it L. STEGMILLER.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, HAY AND GRAIN,

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Graham and Rye Flour, Flax Seed, Grass Seed, Peas and Beans, and pay CHICAGO PRICES FOR FURS.

At the southeast corner of Ludington and Wolcott streets.

DRY GOODS

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

MYERS EPHRAIM,

Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes & Gents' Furnishing Goods.

An entire suit of ready-made clothing for less than cost. A Also M guaranteeing satisfaction both in price and fit.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE,

Furniture, Moulding, Frames, Brackets, Etc., Etc.

SEWING MACHINES, COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS. Ludington street, opposite the Livery Stable.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CONRAD LINS.

is prepared to supply his friends with all descriptions of

HAND-MADE FOOT-WEAR.

Of the best materials, in the highest style of workmanship and at low prices.

WELL SHOD IS WELL DRESSED, AND THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MEAT MARKET.

BITTNER BROTHERS.

City and Marine Meat Market,

Keep constantly on hand a choice supply of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Headcheese, Sausage, Honey, h Butter, Eggs, &c. By keeping a clean, neat place, and always having on hand a full stock of the above advertised meats we hope to merit a continuance of your liberal patronage.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JOHN PECK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cloths suitable for

Gents', Youths', and Children's Clothing Suits made to order in the latest styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed. People will find it greatly to their vantage to examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant them. Good suits for

LUMBER.

\$15. Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

LIUIMIBIEIR

Either at Wholesale or Retail,

At lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. They manufacture the very best Lumber on the bay shore LUMBER YARD IN THE REAR OF "THE IRON PORT" OFFIEC.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DELTA LODGE, No. 195, F. & A. M. Regular communications are held at their hall, over Ephraim's store, on the third Thursday in each month. J. A. Aspinall, W.M., F. E. Harris, Sec.

SCANABA LODGE, No. 118, I.O.O.F. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store, every Monday evening. James Karris, N. G. F. H. Atkins, Sec.

F SCANABA LODGE, No. 85, I.O.G.T. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store every Tuesday evening. W.C.T. Miss G. Ramsdell, Sec.

TEMPLE OF HONOR, NO. 17.

"Hope of our village." Meets on Friday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. W. J. Hatton, W.C.T.; J. C. Ray, Recorder.

CHURCHES.

CT. JOSEPH'S.

Rev. T. A. Majerus, pastor. Services in the morning at 8 and 20:30 o'clock: afternoon, catechism at 2 o'clock: evening, 3:30 o'clock.

TORESBYTERIAN.

Rev. E. W. Garner, pastor. Services at 11 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 12 o'clock; prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

M ETHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. B. S. Taylor, pastor. Services at 11:00 and 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; class meeting at 6:30 o'clock; prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

TIME TABLES.

"HICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y. TRAINS AT ESCANABA No. 1 (Passenger) 11:28 am

M ENOMINEE RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS AT FLORENCE.

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The Ph. Best Brewing Co.'s Beer, in wood and glass, at brewery prices.

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Italian & American Marble MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, COPING, Etc.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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On Thirty Days' Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are affected with Nervous Devility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall Michigan.

A Beautiful Town. And surrounded by one of the finest countries in the world is Reading, Mich. Located in the center of of the great fruit belt. The Home Medicines, White Wine of Tar Syrup and German Hop Bitters are manufactured at this place. Sold by all druggists. 13

-How many homes are rejolcing to-day, where some one of their members have been saved from consumption by the use of White Wine of Tar Syrup. Price 500 Sold by all druggists.

-Ask your druggist for "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh." Don't take any other.

accounts. Col. Ward turned the office over to the supervisors and assigned his property to

-Speaking of the new find on the site o the old Champion furnace, the Journal says: It is somewhat amusing to find, at this late day, that at the time the furnace was built large blocks of this ore were taken up and laid in the walls, the masons evidently not knowing what it was. More amusing still is the fact that the furnace was erected under the general personal supervision of the manager of the Morgan iron company, who was at that time considered an expert.

-Mentions new finds on 22 and 24, 48-31, which will be spoken of more at length after examination by the editor. The find on 22 is said to be the largest body of hematite yet found in Marquette county.

-The architect of the cathedral estimated its cost at \$35,000. Nearly that amount has been expended and it now appears that the estimate was something like \$100,000 too mall; whereupon the Journal remarks:

If we wanted a kennel built for our dog and had just ten dollars to spend on it we would not go to Milwaukee for a draughtsman, not by any manner of means.

Truth is, if one goes to Milwaukee for any thing except beer he gets left, and if he goes for beer and gets it, he's left, all the same, at the potters' field.

|Manistique Proneer. |

-The Pioneer comes this week enlarged by the addition of a column-but it's the Pioneer, all the same, only more of it, which is about the only way the Major could better it.

-"Nine heavy individuals" in one sleigh, en route for a dance, Alex. Richards doing the driving and Epstine the talking, and only one hat lost. The wonder is there was one left in the party.

[Ontonagon Herald.] -Has heard from Tim Nester that the governor will defer calling together the board of control and putting the pressure upon the M., H. & O. railroad company "until further advised," and says:

Delay means defeat to the beneficiaries of the M., H. & O. land grant and success to the land grabbers. It means no railroad from here to L'Anse, but a "connecting link in the Northern Pacific," which will do this section comparatively little good, and give the landgrabbers the grant for nothing, or rather as a princely reward for their skilfull knavery in 'skinning the people up here out of their eye teeth."

| Marinette Sagle. |

-Wants Marinette and Menominee to unite in the purchase of another fire engine and a fire-alarm system.

-The different lumber companies have banked about as many logs as usual, up to date, notwithstanding the lack of snow. It has cost a trifle more to do it, but the great thing is to get the logs.

-C. J. Ellis has been re-appointed postmaster and the appointment confirmed.

-John Ferrickson, a vicious tramp, was given five minutes to leave town, and started north. The custom of driving petty thieves over the border to ply their trade in the next town has no warrant in law or common-sense. Organize a chain gang and work 'em.

[Green Bay Advocate.]

by Markle, harness-maker, Franks, clothier, and Mrs. Harkness, milliner, was burned on Saturday night last. Loss about \$10,000, insurance about \$5,500.

-An attempt to enforce the law with regard to closing saloons on Sunday, is in progress. -Three cases of small-pox in the pest-house, and one in private quarters.

-W. Aschner, of Chicago, has bought of David McCartney 2,200 acres of land at Maple Grove, Shawano county, and will colonize forty families on it at once.

-Dr. Israel Greene, ninety years of age, is ill, dangerously.

-Mr. and Mrs. Eleazer Williams, of Pittsfield, Mass., are visiting Geo. G. Greene, Esq. Is that the Bourbon prince-the Dauphin?

L'Anse Sentinel.

-The L'Anse blast-furnace company was organized in '72, \$7,000 was paid in, a site for furnace and 1.800 acres of woodland select ed and purchased, and the Sentinel seems to think these assets still available. If so there ought to be a stack in blast at L'Anse as soon as one can be put up. There's every chance for a successful business there.

-Wants the federal court building located at L'Anse instead of Marquette-and is likely to want, indefinitely.

-The line of the L'Anse & Houghton railroad is located. It is 30 miles long, only, and can be built and stocked for \$20,000 per mile, according to the estimates of the engineer in charge. There is no doubt that it would pay, from the start.

-Geo. W. Few, the founder of Fewsville, died at L'Anse on Saturday morning.

-Dishes up common sense to the Ontona-

gonese after this wise:

Better not be too brash. We would not be much surprised if, in case the O. & B.R. co. loses that most valuable portion of the landgrant which the Canal company is now fighting to get, it should take up the track on that portion of the road already constructed and leave Ontonagon without any railroad at all.

[Menominee Herald.]

-Our lumbermen and others interested in the welfare of the u. p., are just as much opposed to the Ontonagon land-grant steal as ever, Colonel, and don't you forget it.

We never doubted it, nor that the men who represent the W. & M. railroad are as much in favor of it, either. They're a slippery lot, as Menominee and Marinette people will know by and by if they do not already.

—Hon. Ed. Breitung is spoken of for congress. He would suit the people of Menominee county. Mr. B. is especially popular in the iron region.

It is a little early to make the nomination especially as we do not know, as yet, what the legislature may do with us in the re-appoirtion ment. We nevertheless heartily endorse the suggestion as to Mr. Breitung's candidacy and will do what we can to make him congress man from this district, if he will in any manner signify his willingness to serve us.

|Ontonagon Miner.]

-The "first twenty miles" of the O. & B. R. railroad is done and the next step is to get it accepted by the state and grab for the lands.

-The board of supervisors find law for their action in the county-clerk matter and will insist on putting Mr. Coulter in possession in spite of Judge Williams.

-Meads has given the Miner a new dress. and otherwise improved it.

[Sault Ste. Marie News.] -The route for the Canadian railroad to the Sault has been decided upon and the work of clearing and grading begun.

-The 10th U. S. Infantry, now occupying the lake posts from Sacketts' Harbor to the Sault, is agonized over a report that the regiment is to exchange with the 21st, now in Oregon and Washington. The 10th was in western Texas for many years, has only been on the lakes a couple of years, and it is hardly to be expected that the department will move it again so soon, or to Oregon when its time comes to move again.

|Marinette North Star.| -The residence of Mr. Hockridge, Hall avenue, was burned on Monday morning. Loss, \$1,500-no insurance.

-Vincent Smith was refused a new trial and was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment, for the killing of Pecor.

-Joseph Leroy, for selling liquor to an Indian, paid fine and costs-\$14.

-The Star shines rather fiercely upon a certain history of northern Wisconsin, calling it "as compact a failure as store pie." and alleging that the publishers "worked the fraud skilfully, successfully and cheekily."

-The Holman opera company is to give "Olivette" at the Stephenson opera house, next Thursday evening.

[Negaunce Iron Herald.]

-The engine house at the Milwaukee mine was burned on Sunday last. Loss \$4,000 besides a delay of a month in mining.

-John P. Dousman was appointed county treasurer, by the supervisors, vice Ward, re-

-The captain of the ferry-boat, Algomah, will have mighty few friends on the u. p. if he treats passengers as he did Henry Atkinson the other day. His collector, a boy, took a twenty-dollar note from Henry and afterward denied having done so, having dropped the note, either accidentally or intending to steal it, and the captain caused Atkinson's arrest and detention, on arriving at St. Ignace. The bill was found where the boy had dropped it, and Henry proposes an action for false

-Dr. Cyr and family start for California on Monday, to remain some months. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirkpatrick start at the same time for the same destination.

-The body of Fred Burchamp, who has been missing since November, was found in the bay at Marquette.

-Willie Odgers and Martin Ford, aged respectively 14 and 12 years, robbed William Kitto of \$650, went to Marquette and spent \$30 of the amount for revolvers and jewelry, and now await, in jail, the process of law in their case. Mr. Kittogot back the rest of his money.

The Weather.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending Feb. 1, at Escanaba:

Date.			Mean Ther.	wind.		Weather.	
		Bar.		Dir'n. Force.			
Jon.	26 27 28 29 30		15.7 8.3 18.0 25.3	S W S W	Brisk. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh.	Cloudy. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.	
Week Week Maxi Mini	cly mea cly mea mum to mum to	n baron in therm emperat	ometer ure dur	ing th	e week .	. 29 917	
*						ps, U.S.A.	

-Wedding and party invitations, cards, etc. at this office.

-The coming power, electricity, will be the subject of Prof. Jamieson's lecture at Royce's hall on Friday evening next.

-The partnership concern carried on between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent

Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 23, 1882. CALIXDA BRULY.

FRANCIS X. THIBAULT. LOST!

A thorough-bred Muscovy Duck-one of a pair, for the return of which, or any information that shall lead to its recovery I will pay a reasonable reward.

PATRICK MURPHY.

-Why suffer sleepless nights, with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in "Sellers Cough, Syrup" will give instant relief.

The Country. Who that has ever lived anytime in the country but must have heard of the virtues of Burdock as a

blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters cuse dyspepsia billiousness and all disorders arising from impure blood or deranged liver or kidneys. Price \$1.00 trial bottles to cents .. Sold by Geo. Preston -No hair preparation in the world has at-

tained such a world-wide reputation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. This is due to its healthy action on the hair and scalp, and its remarkable power of restoring gray hair to its original color and imparting a gloss and freshness which makes it so desirable to all classes and conditions of people,

-If I had any skin or blood disease, like tetter itch. scald head, pimples, sore eyes, scrofula, etc., I would take "Lindsey's Blood Searcher," sure. 13

Take Notice

That any one who shall sell or give any intoxicating liquor of any kind or in any quantity to Owen Jones will be prosecuted according to MARY JONES.

Escanaba, February 2, 1882.

To Farmers and Shippers. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Wild Geese, Venison, Furs, Grain, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Dried Fruits &c. Send for price list and tags. J. E. PHILLIPS & Co., 341 Greenwich St., New York. General Produce Commission Merchants.

BOOTS & SHOES



E. A. IOHNSON & SUMMERS

Fine Boots & Shoes.

Return thanks to the public for past favors and patronage and announce that they are now pre-

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Either Sewed or Pegged, in the very latestatyles, of the best materials and by the most skilled workmen, at the shortest notice and upon the most favorable terms.

Shop on Thomas Street,

Next to Beattle's Northwestern Hotel,

MEAT MARKET.

HESSEL & HENTSCHEL 45 LUDINGTON ST., & MARY STREET. (Between Ludington Street and Wells Avenue.)

MEAT MARKETS.

Every description of Fresh and Salt Meats constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Fish and Game in season, together with

BUTTER, EGGS AND PRODUCE.

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST!

Palpitation of the Heart.

J. M. Might, Syracuse, N. Y., writes; "When I first commenced using your Burdock Blood Bitters I was troubled with fluttering and palpitation of the heart. I felt weak and languid, with a numbness of the limbs; since using, my heart has not troubled me and the numbing sensation is all gone." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by Geo. Preston,

Magic in the Nineteenth Century. N. McRea, Wyebridge, Ontario., writes . "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and, in fact, for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and brusis Sold by Geo. Preston.

Economy.

A fortune may be spent in using ineffectual medicnes, when by applying Thomas' Eclectric Oil a speedy and economical cure can be effected. In case of rheumatism, lame back, bodily ailments, or posts of every description, it affords instant relief. Sold by Geo. Preston.

-The best advice to a catarrh sufferer-write Dr C. R. Sykes, 169 Madison street, Chicago, for full information of a sure cure-free.

It is no Joke.

To suffer constant headache, depression of spirits, longing for food and not being able to eat when put lefore you, gnawing pains in the stomach, lassitude and a general feeling of goneness; but a capital joke to find that Burdock Blood Bitters remove all these symptoms and only cost \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Sold by Geo. Preston.

Liquid Gold.

Dan'l Plank, of Brooklyn, Tioga Co., Pa., describes it thus; "I rode thirty miles for a bottle of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which effected the wonderful cure of a crooked limb in six applications; it proved worth more than gold to me. Sold by Geo. Preston LEGAL.

[Pirst publication Dec. 31, 1881.] Notice. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court for the coun ty of Delta, praying for the vacation of that part of the alley in block twenty-one, lying between lots one and twelve, two and eleven of block twenty-one and that an application founded upon the said petiand that an application founded upon the said petition will be made to said court on the 14th day of
February next, at the court house in Escanaba, in
said county, for an order vacating said alley as hereinbefore stated, at which time and place any person
owning any part of the said town immediately adjoining that part thereof which is proposed to vacate
may appear and oppose the same.

Escanaba, December 29, 1881.

Escanaba, December 29, 1881.

SARAH J. ROYCE, Wm. Kingsley, Hiram A. Barr, John D. Ross, Joseph Marcien, Lorin J. Perry.

THETWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Terms of Court for 1882 and 1883. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1832 and 1833 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties constitution the Twant 6th Indical Circuit of and

and 1883 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties constituting the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of sald State as follows, to-wit:

In the County of Marquette, on the first Tuesday in January, the fourth Tuesday in March, the fourth Tuesday in October. In the County of Delta, the second Tuesday in February and the second Tuesday in August. In the County of Menominee, the third Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, the fourth Tuesday in November, and the third Tuesday in August.

August.
Dated, September 20th, 1881.
C. B. GRANT,
Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

[First publication Dec. 3, 1881.] CHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Delta in favor of John Dolan against the goods and chattels and real estate of Timothy Killian in said county to me directed and delivered, I did on the 29th day of September last, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Timothy Killian in and to the following described Timothy Killian in and to the following described

Timothy Killian in and to the following described real estate, that is to say:

s ¼ of sw ¼ sec. 5, T 39, N of R 20 W—80 acres.

w ¼ of se ¼ sec. 5, T 39, N of R 20 W—80 acres.

lots 1, 2 and 3 sec. 8, T 39, N of R 20 W—

p ¼ of ne ¼ sec. 7, T 39, N of R 20 W—40 acres.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of Revec's hall in the village of Expanse. Royce's hall, in the village of Escanaba, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county of Delta) on Mooday the 27th day of February next, at 20 clock in the afternoon of said day Dated this 8th day of November, A. D. 1881.

E. P. ROYCE, DAVID OLIVER, Sheriff.

[First publication Dec. 3, 1881.]

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Iusurance Company, complainant, vs. Frederick O. Clark, John F. Oliver, Harriet B. Oliver, James McKindley, James M. Gilchrist, Willet B. Jenks, Edwin R. Mead, Bradley Doty and David J. Pulling, defendants. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of said court made and entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of September, A. D., 1881, I, John W. Pinch, a special commissioner appointed by the judge of said court for the purpose of making this sale, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the front door of E. P. Royce's hall, on Tilden avenue, in the village of Escanaba in said county of Delta, that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, all those certain pieces or parcels of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Fifty (30) feet eff the west end of block number three (1), described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of said block three (3), thence north one hundred and forty (140) feet, thence east fifty (30) feet, thence south one hundred and forty (140) feet, thence west to the place of beginning. Also lots number twelve (12) and thirteen (13) of block number six (6), all said above described premises being in the village of Escanaba, Michigan, Dec. 1, A. D., 1882.

JOHN W. PINCH, Special Commissioner.

of Michigan. sted, Escanaba, Michigan, Dec. 1, A. D., 1881. JOHN W. FINCH, Special Commissioner. The above sale is adjourned to Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 188e, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the same place.

Dated, Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 18, 188s.

[OHN W. PINCH,
Special Commissioner. MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARTIN'S

Favorite Pepsine Prescription.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

Flatulence, Torpid Bowels,

FOR THE CURE OF

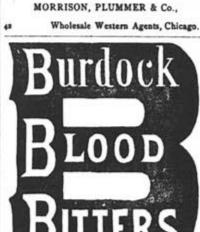
Piles, General Debility, And other affections arising from imperfect digestion.

Nature's Own Remedy, Pepsine,

Is largely involved in the manufacture of this most priceless boon to suffering humanity. It is put up in the form of a Lozenge, agreeable to taste, convenient

ONE HUNDRED DOSES IN A BOX. TO

ONE DOLLAR. For sale in Escanaba by J. N. MEAD.



BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are afflicted with Biliousness, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS If you are prostrated with Sick Headache, take

If your Bowels are disordered, regulate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your Blood is impure, purify it with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS If you have Indigestion, you will find an antidote in

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are troubled with Spring Complaints, eradicate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Lyour Liver is torpid, restore it to healthy action BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your Liver is affected, you will find a sure restora-BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. tive in If you have any species of Humor or Pimple, fail not BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have any symptoms of Ulcers or Scrofulous Sores, a curative remedy will be found in

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For imparting strength and vitality to the system, nothing equals BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Nervous and General Debility, tone up the sys-BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE; TRIAL BOTTLES, to CTS. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO,, PROPRIETORS.

BUFFALO, N. N. Sold in Escanaba by Geo. Preston and all drug-

LEGAL.

[First publication Feb. 4, 1882.] NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, and said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Delta county, at the county seat, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 188s, at to a. m.;

to a. m.;
Richard N. Roberts, homestead application No. go for the nw ¼ of se ¼ and ne ¼ of sw ¼ of sec. z, T z8, R z3 west.
And names the following as his witnesses, to prove 3 west. mes the following as his witnesses, to pro-uous residence upon and cultivation of sa

his continuous restorated in tract, viz.:

Thomas C. Oliver, Philander B. West, Carl Olsor and Henry Ackerman, all of the town of Escanabs Delta county, Michigan.

H. H. STAFFORD, Register.

First Publication Feb. 4. 1889. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.,

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUEYTE, MICE.,

Februsty, 1882.

Notice is hereby given thiny-the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, and said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county at the county seat on Wednesday the 15th of March, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m.:

Wilson F. Brotherton, Declaratory Statement No. 496 for the 1844 of nw 1/2 of sec. 14, T 30 n, R 23 w. And names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

And Markin Workship of Bannister, Ami Wiltsre, Frank Sensiba and David Wiltsie, all of the township of Escanaba, Delta county, Mich.

H. H. STAFFORD, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Cathartic

Combine the choicest eathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and justed to seeme activity, certainty, and miformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and howels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aven's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free irom calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundlee, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

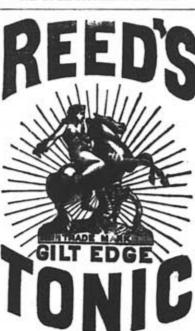
As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-

While gentle in their action, these PILLS

late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



In every case of fever and ague, it is always; thorough remedy, while for disorders of the atom ach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate that no equivalent and can have no substitute it should not be confounded with the triturater For sale by

D ALERS EVERYWHERE John K. Stack, Escanaba, agent for the Upper Peninsula. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to senting Machine ever invested. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL, and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancywork for which there is always a resity market. Bend for circular and terms to the Twombity Hantitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Book v., Mass.

DRUGGIST", GROCERS AND GENERAL

Persons' Purpative Ptils make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire awstern in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 17 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing he possible. Sent by mall for 8 letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Masse, "-rmerly Banger, Me.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 Stops 10 Set Reeds
Only \$90. 2 larses \$125 up.
Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on
BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK

The Great English Remedy.
An unfailing cure for Seminal
Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that foliow
as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as
as Loss of Memory, Universal
Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old age,
and many other Diseases that lead
to insanity or consumption and a
prematuic grave. AFTER TAKING. 43-Full particulars in pamphlet which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

43-Vhe Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at

PATENTS

fr per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Escanaba by Geo. Preston, and all drug-

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Cavents Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had etc. We have had

Thirty-Five Years' Experience.

Parents obtained through us are noticed in the Patents obtained through us are noticed SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splen lustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the progress of science, is very interesting and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub'a. Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents

C MALL POX

PREVENTED AND CURED

BROMO-CHLORALUM. Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chi-

cago, New Orleans, and other cities.

Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented. Pit-marks are also prevented. Sold by all druggists, Send for a pamphlet.

BROMO CHEMICAL COMPANY.

24 Liberty St., New York City.

VERTICIAL COUNTY DIRECTORY

Important Intelligence from All Parts Trial of Guiteau, the Assassin. As usuar, Guiteau made the opening speech when his gase was called on the morning of the 25th. He said his sister had been doing ome silly talking in Chicago. She meant well, but she was no lawyer. Judge Porter then resumed his argument, commenting upon the evidence of several witnesses and showing in what respect it failed to sustain the theory of meanty. During the progress of this argu-ment the prisoner was abusive and applied the ment the presence was abusive and applied the most ignominious epithets to the speaker. Referring to the reference by Mr. Reed to Charlotte Corday, Judge Porter said it was left to him (Reed) to make the discovery and to announce to the world that she was insane. Rehearsing the circumstances of her life and death, Judge Porter contrasted her act of patriotism with Guiteau's foul murder. The prisoner was intensely excited, and shouted: "God Almighty will curse you, Porter. You can't make the American people believe I'm not a patriot. I suffer in bonds as a patriot, and God will curse you if a hair of my head is injured." Pausing a moment, Judge Porter said: "Contrast the conduct of this vindictive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte this vindictive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte Corday, who walked peacefully to the scaffold, with her hands folded over the cross upon her breast, and a screne smile that denoted her willingness to suffer death for her country and the patriotism that instigated her act. Next Judge Porter compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot

Porter compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot compared with the cowardly assassin now on trial. "For Booth was actuated by a mistaken motive of patriotism, and was a man of manhood and manliness. But this sneaking, cowardly wretch could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time, and murdered his man for revenge and for notoriety." After continuing in this strain with constant interruptions by the prisoner, and, sometimes, by his counsel, Judge Porter concluded his argument as follows: "Gentleinen, the time has come when I must close. The Government has presented its case before you, and we have endeavored to discharge our duty to the best of our ability. His Honor has endeavored to discharge his. I know you will be faithful to your oaths, and discharge yours. So discharge it that, by your action, at least, political assassination shall find no sanction to make it precedent hereafter. He who has ordained that human life shall be shielded by human haw from human Crime presides over your delaw from human Crime presides over your de-liberations, and the verdict which shall be giv-en or withheld to-day will be recorded where we all have to appear. I trust that the verdict will be prompt, that if will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity and the honor of the country, and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all nations of the has so deeply interested all nations of the earth, may result in a warning (to respect all lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or political revolutions. I trust, also, the time will come, in consequence of the attention that shall be called to considerations growing out of this trial, when by international arrangement between the various Governments, the law shall be see streamthead that resilied assessment. trial, when, by international arrangement hetween the various Governments, the law shall be so strengthened that political assassing shall find no ratuge on the face of the earth."

At 3:15 p. m. Judge Cox proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. After reciting the constitutional provisions in relation to trials by jury, Judge Cox spoke of the great difficulties attending this trial because of the conduct of the prisoners. Referring to the prisoner's oftrepeated declarations that public opinion was in his favor. Judge Cox said that there was no way to prevent these declarations except by the process of ragging the defendant. He said that mything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement or newspaper opinion was to be disregarded by the jury. The Court then explained the nature of the crime charged, and said that, in order to constitute the crime, the assassin must have a reasonably same mind. An irresponsibly in same man could not commit murder. If he was mentally descaused to that extent that he could not distinguish between right and wrong then the homicide was not murder. In general terms the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts as to his condition. In conclusion Judge Cox said: "And you, rentlements of the contract of the crime constitution of the crime the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts as to his condition. In conclusion Judge Cox said: "And you, rentlements." prisoner was entitled to the benefit or an reasonable doubts as to his condition. In conclusion Judge Cax said: "And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find the whole avidence that at the time of the mission of the homicide the prisoner was commission of the nomicide the prisoner was laboring under such defect of his reason as to be incapable of understanding what he was doing, or of seeing that it was a wrong thing to do as, for example, if he were under the insana delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was an object of compassion and should now be condition. If or the passion, and should now be acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find he was under no insane delusion, but had possession of his faculties and had power to know his act was wrong, and if of his own free will be deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then, if of his own free will be deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then, whether his notive were personal vindictiveness, political animosity, desire to avenge supposed political wrongs, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive stall, the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find a werdiet of guilty as indicted. Or if you find the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty to say so. You will now retire to your room and consider your verdict. The jury retired and, after an absence of eventy minutes, announced to the balliff in attendance that an agreement had been reached. At 5.35 the jury filled slowly into the room. Every sound was hushed save the voice of the Clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry: "Have you sgreed upon a verdict?" Clear and distinct came the reply: "We have." "What as your verdict—guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinct-ness came the reply: "What as your verdict—guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinct-ness came the reply: "Guilty as indicted." Then the pent-up feeling of the crowd found expression in uproar, demonstrations of applause and approval. "Order! order!" shouted the balliff. Mr. Scoville and counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the Court | but the District At-

tion of approval followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as the first. Mr. Solville, still upon his feet, demanded a poil of the jury, which was granted, and cach jures was called by name, and each, in w firm voice, promptly responded: "Gullty!" As-the less name was called the prisoner shrieked: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury! hon't you forget it." Here Judge Cox thanked the jury for the manner in which they had performed their arduous duties, and the court adjourned, thus ending the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. Congressional.

torney shouted: "Wait till we have the senties complete and in due form of law." Order was

complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored, and the Clerk, timin addressing the jury, said: "Your foremen have, "Guilty as indicted." So say we, all of us?" "We do," all responded. Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as the first. Mr. Sooylie, still upon his feet, demanded a good of the

In the Squate on the '24th James W. McDill, of lows, was sworn in for the unexpired term The bill giving Mrs. Lincoln \$15,000 arrears of on and increasing her allowance to \$5,000 pension and increasing her allowance to \$5,000 per annum was passed. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Beck, for the punishment of National Bank officers, who disgally issue certified checks, Mr. Beck stating that the practice is going on at the rate of \$100,000,000 per day; by Mr. Voorhees, to compelirationals to heat main cars by steam from the locomotive; by Mr. Plumb, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of the Constitution prohibiting the man-facture, a importation, or vale of quors as a beverage; by Mr. Pugh, to inforce the observance of the Constitution in eterence to the election of President and Joe-President—the bill providing for a fine of 5,900 to \$20,000, and imprisonment from five of tenty man apon high Cohgressians of holder of a Government office of trust or profit who exercises or attempts to exercise the powers of residential Elector, and the same punishment, imposed for false assumption by any one of the office of Elector, and for conspiring in aid-hereof. Mr. Teller submitted a joint resolu-tion for election hand grants to twenty-two rall-I. Bir. Peller submitted a joint resolu-riciting land grants to twenty-two rall-... In the House Mr. Reed gaked the im-te consideration of the Senate bill to re-sociate-Justice Hunt, but Mr. Holman Sci. A bill was passed to remit the du-some ciothing sent from Europe to col-ettlers in Kansas. A resolution was d calling on the Secretary of War for a ent of the accounts of Captain H. W. 155. The Fortification Appropriation

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Allison introed a bill to provide a reserve fund for the temption of United States bonds, one provanue of billoudes is doin to take it it legal tenders. Mr. Sherman closed the debate on his Three-per-cent Funding bill, claiming that the large surplus of revenue was a constant temptation to jobbers. A motion to table the bill was lost-ayes, 25; nays, 45... In the House Mr. Updegraff presented the petition of 4,000 citizens of Ohio for the creation of an Alcoholic Liquor commission. Mr. Cox entred a resolution calling for the correspondence in regard to the expulsion of American Israelites from Russia. A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the reclaimation of the Petonne marshes was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Browne's resolution of inquiry as to the amounts required for pensions for the next twenty-five years was accepted. Mr. Springer called up the Senate bill granting an additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was passed.

Bills were introduced in the Senate on the

Bills were introduced in the Senate on the oure vaccine virus to the people by the Napure vaccine virus to the people by the National Board of Health; by Mr. Edmunds, to prevent the counterfeiting of the scennification foreign Governments; by Mr. Ferry, for pensions to immates of Coursederate prisons. Mr. Morrill reported favorably on the act to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to general education. Mr. Sherman's Three percent. Furnding bill was further considered, and the amendment of Mr. Davis (W. Va.), striking out the time feature of the new the amendment of Mr. Davis (W. Va.), striking out the time feature of the new bonds, and making them payable at any time at the option of the Government, was agreed to 38 to 38 as mas also the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, allowing subscribitions for the new bonds to be made at postal money-order offices upon Postmasters giving money-order offices upon Postmasters giving additional bonds. Mr. Sherman then moved to amend so as to make the bonds redeemable to amend so as to make the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time, after January I, 1837, and a motion by Mr. Harris to amend this amendment so as to lessen the period for the bonds to three years was agreed to—37 to 26. The abendment as modified was then rejected—25 to 36. Debate followed on other proposed amendments, after which the bill was informally laid aside. Adjourned to the 30th... A resolution, offered by Mr. Townshend, was adopted in the House, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for any information at command in regard to Indian outrages. tion at command in regard to Indian outrages in Arizona inasted by the Mormons. Several private bills were-passed. The President trans-mitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, giving information in regard to the Chiriqui grant. Adjourned to the 30th.

Domestic.

A FIRE at Woonsocket, R. I., on the 25th destroyed the Providence depot and the machine-shop of Edwards, Alcott & Talcott, causing a loss of \$130,000. Engineer Reed was fatally chilled and two firemen were injured.

THOMAS H. STRINGHAM, who was totally disabled by the fall of an elevator in the storehouse of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, at Garden City, has been awarded \$16,000 damages, and the Court gave him \$500 extra.

THE Coroner's Jury in the Hudson River Railroad disaster at Spuyten Duyvil declared on the 25th that Brakeman Melius was guilty of willful and eulpable neglect in not warning the approaching train, and prohounced him responsible for the loss of life which followed. George P. Hanford, the conductor of the wrecked train, and Edward Stanford, Archibald Buchanan and Frank Burr, engineers, were held responsible for neglect of duty, as was also Superintendent. Toucey.

Tug Cumberland River was receding at Sashville on the 25th, but was again rising 00 miles higher up.

NEAL, one of the Ashland (Ky.) flends, has been declared guilty and sentenced to be hung. Mrs. Judith Twombly died a few days ago at Lowell, Mass., aged 108. Nearly fifty years ago she took a razor and removed from her side a cancer which extended to the bone and weighed twenty pounds.

The verdict of the jury in the Gulteau case has been received with great satisfaction throughout the country.

ELEVEN persons who had partaken of some raw ham sold at a butcher's in Minneota, will have charge of Public Instruction. Go Minn., have been attacked with trichiniasi Three of them have died.

THE people of Madison, Ind., fired 100 guns on the 36th in honor of the verdict of the Guiteau jury.

THE trustee for the Sprague estate in Rhode Island has accepted an offer of \$2,600,000 for the entire property in his hands, subject to the approval of the Court.

A vew days ago H. C. Caldwell, District Judge at Little Rock, Ark, threw into the grate small package of white powder which he found on the mantel. A terrific explosion followed, in which the Judge was blown across the room, the flesh torn from his arms, and his hair and whiskers scorched off.

THE other day Rose Detcheck, a Bohemian girl employed in a paper-mill at Cleveland, fell through a hole in the floor into a huge vat of boiling water, of which nothing was known until her corpse was found.

VIOLENT gales on the 27th caused great destruction of property throughout New England. Three persons were injured at Pittsfield, Mass., and a church steeple was blown down. Extensive brick buildings were toppled over at North Adams. A four-story shoe factory at Nashua, N. H., was moved two feet out of line, stampeding two hundred workmen. A building filled with carriages was overturned at Rochester, N. H. Three buildings at Burlington, Vt., were robbed of coverings, and the ice was swept out of the bay al-

most in an instant. SECRETARY HUNT has telegraphed an order to the Commander of the Wachusetts, now lying at San Francisco, to ship a crew and proceed to Sitka

DURING the seven days ended on the 27th there were 155 business failures, mostly in the South and West.

THOMAS H. O'BRIEN, who returned from the war at the head of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, was arrested in St. Louis a few days ago for forging the name of his brother to several notes. He is the O'Brien who sued the British Government for \$60,000 damages for being arrested in Ireland during the Fenian rising.

A COMMERCIAL traveler and a companion with a driver were recently crossing a swollen North Carolina stream in a buggy, on a raft, when the horse became frightened and jumped overboard, and all three were .benwor

THE entire coal product of this country last ear was 71,067,576 tons, of which 42,420,586 tons were "soft coal," and 28,640,996 hard coal, nearly all of the latter being mined in

Pennsylvania, die tuck m By the overturning of a ladle of molten metal in a foundry at Burlington, Vt., the other day four men were fatally burned.

WHILE Alice Woods was aiding to start the litchen fire at Decatur, Me., a few days ago, her kerosene can exploded, and she was fatally

THE Jaquirer building at Lancaster, Pa was destroyed by fire a few days ago, involving a loss of \$135,000 The botter in the mill of the Kennebec Framing Company at Fairfield, Me., exploded on the morning of the 28th, killing five per-

one and wounding several others. BECKWITH, the supposed cambbal, who recently murdered Vapdercook at Austerlitz, N. , had not been arrested up to the 28th. Revaries of \$700 have been offered for his capt

REANCHS BORGERS, who was arrested with the Malley Brothers for the murder of Jennie Cramer at New Haven, Conn., has definitely concluded at the forthcoming trial to give the

are the week ended on the 28th smallsed in New York City at the rate of 83 over the rate during the preceding work.

Personal and Political. EDMUND BURKE, who was a member of Cor gress and United States Patent Commissions more than thirty years ago, died at Newport R. I., on the 26th, at the advanced age of sev

enty-three years. The two rival factions in the majority of the New York Legislature have agreed to dis-agree, and the prospect of the organization of the House is as uncertain as ever.

Tir Ohio State Temperance Convention, lately in session at Columbus, adopted resolu-tions favoring the submission of a Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution to the people A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 27th stated

that Guiteau's appetite had failed, and that he

appeared much worried.
On the 20th Attorney-General Brewster declined to appear before the House Banking and Corrency Committee to give his views on the act to extend National Bank charters.

A ristrous p sembel too has been caused by the publication of the correspondence between ex-Secretary Blaine and the diplomatic representatives of the United States to Chili and Peru. In this publication is made known the policy of the State Department in reference to the South American Republics-a policy which has been reversed since the retirement of Mr. Blaine. On the 28th it was stated that Mr. Blaine was preparing an address to the American people, explaining the real authorship of the instructions to Messrs. Hurlbut and Kilpatrick.

MR. SCOVILLE appeared in the Criminal Court at Washington on the 28th ult. and filed papers on which he bases his motion for a new trial. F. H. Snyder and J. W. Guiteau made affidavits that a newspaper was found in the room occupied by the jurors, on which five of them had written their names. Mr. Scoville makes the points that the verdict was an uncertain one; that the trial was unlawfully extended into the December term of court, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the cause.

DR. M. S. DEAN, of Chicago, whose enthusiasm in his profession made him widely known to the dental fraternity of the United States, was found dead in his office on the morning

Foreign.

LONDON dispatches of the 26th announce the departure of fresh troops for Ireland. On the 26th the aged steward on the estate of Mrs. Morony, in County Clare, Ireland, was shot dead by unknown persons.

THE Paris financfal panic has extended to Geneva, Switzerland. On the 27th there were several heavy failures, mostly among the speculating classes.

A CABLEGRAM from St. Petersburg on the 28th said: "The latest news from Irkutsk is that Engineer Melville has proceeded to the mouth of the River Lena to resume the search for Lieutenant-Commander De Long with the greatest energy, aided by natives. Provisions are plentiful, and so the search can be prolonged. The Captain of the steamer Lena :companies Engineer Melville."

THE Irish constabulary on the 28th found in bags in Lough Mask, sunk by means of huge stones, the bodies of Hudley, the process-server, and his nephew, who recently disappeared from Balliurobe. Twenty arrests were made by military at Athenny and Lough Rea for secreting arms.

A Parts dispatch of the 28th stated that De Freycinet was to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet; Jules Ferry of the Interior and Worship, Varroy of Finances, and Cochery of Posts and Tele-

A CONTRACT was awarded at Montreal on the 28th for tunneling the St. Lawrence, at a cost of \$3,500,000, the work to be completed within four years.

YELLOW FEVER has swept away 222 persons at Temax, Yucatan, and there were 1,700 cases

under treatment on the 28th.

O'DONNELL & WHITLOCK, stock-brokers of Dublin, closed their doors on the 28th, with inbilities of £180,000.

LATER NEWS

For the week ended on the 28th ult. there were forty deaths from small-pox in Chicago and twenty-four in Allegheny City, Pa. Nineteen new cases developed in Pittsburgh on the 90th ult., five at Memphis, twenty-six at Cinchinatl and fifteen at Chicago.

Six stores and factories at Atlanta, Ga. were burned on the night of the 30th ult. THE first public trial of the street-car cable rallway in Chicago was made on the 28th ult. and proved an unqualified success. The train

was composed of seven cars, and ran at an average speed of eight miles per hour. THE town of Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River near Knoxville, has been virtually destroved by the high water. On the 28th ultthe taliest peak of the Buffalo Mountains,

having been undermined by the constant rains, fell from a height of three hundred feet. Ox the 29th ult. a crevasse occurred at Tropical Bend, La., flooding the country for six miles back and causing immense destruc-

THE jury in the Guiteau case have indignantly denied the assertion made by Mr. Scoville in his motion for a new trial that they read newspapers during the time they were

mpaneled. It is appounced that, on the occasion of ex-Secretary Blaine's eulogy upon the late President Garfield, to be delivered before both houses of Congress February 27, the President, the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the foreign Ministers will be in-

vited to seats. REV. DR. HEXRY W. BELLOWS, the distinruished New York Unitarian clergyman and philanthropist, died in that city on the morn. ing of the 30th ult., after a few days' illness.

He was sixty-eight years old. MR. Scoville issued a card to the American copie on the 30th ult. asking for \$2,000 to secure competent counsel to push the movement for a new trial. He said Guiteau's mail would hereafter be dumped into the Potomac,

In the United States Senate on the 30th ult Mr. Ferry lutroduced a bill for a new water route to facilitate transportation between Lakes Michigan and Eric. Mr. Edmunds re. ported favorably the bill to re-establish the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims and for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award. The consideration of Mr. Sherman's Three-per-cent. Funding bill occu-pled the remainder of the day. In the House bills were introduced: By Mr. Berry, to fix railroad fares at 3½ to 4½ cents per mile; by Mr. Cobb to repeal the land grants of several of the unfinished Pacific railroads. Measures of the unfinished Pacific railroads. Measures were also presented for the admission of Arizona and Idaho as States; removing the duty of twenty-five per cent, advalorem upon presepapers, periodicals, and magazines; for the almission of Arizona and Idaho Into the Union as States; in relation to the establishment of a customs-union treaty with Mexico, and also with the Hawaian Islands. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, setting aside \$1,128,530, was reported.

Anti-Polygamy in Chicago.

At the recent largely-attended Auti-Polygamy mass meeting held in Chicago the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHENEAS, Polygamous Mormonism is steadily on the increase in this country, menacing the National safety, and outraging the moral sense of the people; and WHENEAS, The present laws have been declared by the United States Supreme Court inadequate to check the growth of this svil, and further legislation to this end on the part of Congress is imperatively required; therefore, but is fore, be it Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago in mass-

1. That the time has fully come when polyg-amy; which has always been branded by civil-ized nations as a crime, should be promptly suppressed by the stern hand of law. ized nations as a crime, should be promptly suppressed by the stern hand of law.

That, as it rests with Congress to take such measures as shall extirpate this foul evil from the Territories of the Republic, and enact laws that can neither be nullified nor resisted, we call upon that honorable body to act without further delay, and provide what the enlightened sentiment of the country to day demands.

That the arrogant, law-defying spirit of the upholders of polygamy admonshes us to lose no time in enforcing the same laws in Utah which bind the citizens of every State in the Union.

the Union.

4. That, while disayowing any purpose to in-terfere with the religious rights and liberty of Mormons, we do demand, in the interests of common morality, and if deference to the sen-timent and practice of the civilized world, that polygamy, the central figure and chief abomi-nation of their system, be extirpated.

nation of their system, be extirpated.
5. That, as American, citizens, we protest against any further delay in dealing with an organized system of infquity, which, through its aggressive zeal, is planting colonies of its adherents in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Arizona, and is boldly striking for political ascendency in those Territories. Arizona, and is boildy striking for political as-cendency in those Territories.

6. That, while we claim for the States of this Union the largest latitude in the regulation of their domestic concerns, including the rela-tions of husband and wife, and all religious subjects, and would resent any interference by the General Government in any such mat-ters within a State of this Union, we helieve

ters within a State of this Union, we believe that the control of all such su bleets within the Territories legitimately belongs to the Con-gress of the United States, and such Congress possesses ample power to regulate them in the interests of the Nation at large. An Executive Committee of six was appointed to promote the objects of the meet-

Singular Phenomenon.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., gives the particulars of a singular psychological phenomenon which has been made public by the Rev. J. Spangles Keiffer, of the Reformed Church. The story of the minister is that one night about a week ago he was summoned to the bedside of a dying man named Torrant. To his great regret, when he reached the house, a mile distant from the town in the mountains, he was informed by the attending physician that the man was dead. He went to the room and saw lying on the bed the stark and rigid form of the departed, the lower jaw fallen, the ashy pallor of death on the face, and the body cold. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when the minister arrived. The family were terribly grief-stricken. A son in particular was intensolable. He called on his father, begged him to come back, and with difficulty could be kept away from the body. The elergyman remained until near two o'clock in the morning. At this time, when the paster was thinking of leaving, the son, who seemed to take the death so much to heart, was seized with another paroxysm of grief, threw himself on the body of his father, embraced him, called him, bathed the cold face with tears, shricking that he could not let him go; that he must say one word, look at him just once more; that he must not leave him without just one more word and one more look. As if the agonized voice had penetrated the silence of the other world, the lips of the father moved, the eyes opened and cast a sad, reproachful look on the weeping son, and in the well-known voice came distinctly these words: "Oh, why did you bring me back!" As soon as the awa stricken group could regain their presence of mind after this appalling scene, they immediately administered restoratives to the patient, when the minister left him, very weak but still alive. He was sent for by the father the next day, who gave him an account of his death (as he evidently believed it had been) and his experience to the time when he was apparently recalled to life. He said:

"When I died I first felt a sinking, going ensation. I knew everything going on in the room, but I could not speak or move my lips. Then all was blank. The next thing I remembered was being in a dense darkness, seemingly in a tunnel, through which I was being pushed. There seemed to be two forms, one on each side, pushing me along through the tunnel and I appeared to move as if I was floating, touching nothing above or below. At last it appeared to get lighter, as though we were nearing the end of the passage. It grew brighter every moment, and then I seemed to observe two shining, beautiful forms on each side of me. I had a feeling of perfect peace and well-being, and heard, as though it were a part of the space I floated in the most soothing and delightful music. I have been a great sufferer, and the feeling of rest and freedom from pain was the thing I noticed most in my new state. I remained a short time in this blessed state, when it seemed to be dis. turbed by a voice in pain calling on me to come back. If they had known how much better I was they would never have wanted me back in this weak and suffering body."

The man lived several days and then died, as his family sincerely believe, a second time, and, remembering his solemn words as to his first experience, they did not call him back. Whether the man was in a syncope from which the piercing lamentations of the family aroused him, or whether he had, indeed, been permitted to return after a glance at the glories of the great unknown, none can answer. But one thing is certain: that for the space of several hours, to all intents and purposes, so far as the doctor, the pastor and the family were concerned, and so far as all outward indications are agreed, the man was dead.-Bakimore Special to Chicago Tribune.

Good and Brave Women.

At Pleasant Ridge, a little hamlet not far from Cheinnati, three weeks ago, a man was taken sick with small-pox, and, before the nature of the disease, was known, communieated it to a friend who nursed him. The physician of the place did his duty, but there was no public provision for cases of the kind, no nurse could be got, and the two men lay alone in the house in a deplorable state. In this situation of affairs, two women, wives of farmers living in the vicinity, left their homes, went to the dreaded house, and took entire charge of the patients. They scepoth over fifty years of age, are named Mrs. Langdon and Mrs. Crossley, and are sufficiently described by one of their neighbors who says that "they re good women who visit the sick." A third woman, a Mrs. Dunreth, insisted upon sharing the work for one day in spite of all pro-tests, and, as she unluckily took the disease, Mrs. Langdon and Mrs., Crossley had a third patient on their hands. Mrs. Dunreth died, and the other women, getting the sexton to in the night. The two man are recovering, and the two women who deliberately risked their lives and eared for loathsome sick-rooms day after day that the sufferers might have human care and the community be safe, are unburt.-Cincinnati Cazette.

-Ask a woman how old she is if you want her to show her rage.

GUITEAU GUILTY!

Judge Cox Charges the Jury—Ten Minutes Deliberation and a Verdict of Murder in

the First Degree. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25. The jury in the case of the United States against Charles Julius Guiteau, for the murder of James A. Garfield, returned a verdict of "guility as indicted." At the close of Mr. Porter's argument, Judge Cox proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He commenced by taying the Constitution provides that m all criminal prosecutions the accused shall sujoy the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the State or district where the crime shall have been committed. With what difficulty and trouble the law has been administered in the present case has been administered in the present case the jarrors have been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of shose sacred guarantées of the Constitution had been violated in the person of the accused, as the last long chapter of the proof cused, as the last long 'chapter of 'the proof was ended. No one could feel more keenly than himself the great responsibility of his duties, and he felt that he could only discharge them by adherence to the law as laid down by its highest authorities. Before proceeding turther he wished to notice an incident which had taken place pending recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to proclaim that public opinion, as evidenced by the pres and correspondence, was in easion to proclaim that public opinion, as evidenced by the pressandcorrespondence, was in his favor. These declarations could not be prevented except by the process of gagging the prisoher. Any suggestion that the jury could be influenced by such lawless chattering of the prisoner would have seemed to him absurd, and he should have felt that he was insulting the intelligence of the jury if he had warned them not to regard it. The indictment charged defendant with having murdered Jaines A. Garfield, and it was the duty of the Court to explain the nature of the crime charged. Murder was committed where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being in the peace of the United States with malice aforethought. It had to be proved, first, that death peace of the United States with malice alore thought. It had to be proved, first, that death thought. It had to be proved first, that death was caused by the act of the accused, and, further, it was caused with malice and aforethought. That did not mean, however, that the Co. ernment had to prove any !! will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the deceased. Wherever hundrede was shown to have been committed without lawful authority and with deliberate intent it was sufficiently proved to have been done with malice. ciently proved to have beend one with malice thought, and malice was not disproved aforethought, and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill-will toward the deceased, and that he killed him from other motives, as, for in-stance, robbery, or through mistaking him for another, or (as claimed in this case) to produce a public benefit. If it could be shown that the killing occurred in the heat of pas-sion or under provocation, then it would ap-pear there was no premeditated attempt, and therefore no malice aforethought, and therefore no malice aforethought, that would reduce the crime to man-slaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either the defendant was guifty of murder or he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime of murder the assassin must have a reasonably sane mind. In technical terms, he must be "of sound mind, memory and discre-tion." An irresponsibly meane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know what disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know what he was doing, or know it was grong, then he was wanting in that sound faind, memory, and discretion that was part of the definition of murder. In the first place, every defendant was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof. In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of improvement it was equally transported. the heat place, now that anding this pre-sumption of innocence, it was equally true the defendant was presumed to be sane, and to have been so at the time the crime was committed; that is to say, the Government was not bound to show affirmatively, as part of its proofs, that the defendant was sane; the burden of proof was thrown on the de-fendant, who set an invariety as an execute deendant, who set up insanity as an excuse for his crime. To produce proofs in the first in stance it has to show that the presumption was mistaken so far as it related to the pris-oner. The crime, therefore, involved three oner. The crime, therefore, involved three elements, the killing, malice, and responsible mind in the murderer. That the defendant fired the shot at the deceased President was abundantly proved. That the wound was fatal has been testified to by surgeons competent to speak, and they were uncontradicted; that the homicide was committed with malice aforethought (if defendant were capable of criminal intent or malice) could hardly be gainsaid. It was not necessary to prove that any special or express hatred or malice was entertained by the accused toward the deceased to find little difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to all the elements that made up the crime charged in the indictment, event up the crime charged in the indictment, except that it might be as to the one of unsound mind. memory and discretion; but that was only a technical expression for a res onsible, sane man. Evidence has been exhibite 1 to the fortending to show that the defining a minuted in his own handwriting that he had conceived the idea of "removing the President," as he called it, six weeks before the shooting; that tending to show that the defindant adn he had deliberated upon it, and come to the determination to do it, and that about two weeks before he accomplished it he stationed himself at certain points to do the act, butfor

nument at certain points to do the act, butfor some reason was prevented. His preparation for it by the purchase of a pistol has been shown. All these facts came up to the full measure of proof required to establish what the law denominated malice aforethought. The jury would bear in mind that the man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially insane, as the law us. Inc jury would bear in mind that the man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially insane, as the law assumed every one at the outset to be sane and responsible. The question was, what was there in this case to show the contrary as to the defendant. They were not warranted in inferring that he was insane from the mere fact of his committing the crime, or from the enormity of the crime, because the law presumes there is a bad motive and that the crime is prompted by malice if nothing else appears. The only safe rule was for the jury to direct its attention to the one test of criminal responsibility—namely, whether the prisoner possessed mental capacity at the time the act was committed to know it was wrong, and whether he was deprived of that capacity by mental disease. There was capacity by mental disease. There was one important distinction which the jury must not lose sight of, and they must decide now, for it was applicable to this case; that was the distinction pincapie to this case; that was the distinction between mental and moral obliquity, between mental incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, and moral insensibility to that distinction. If you find from the whole evidence that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring un-der such a defect of his reason that he was incapable of understanding what he was incapable of understanding what he was do ing, or seeing it was a wrong thing to do, as for example if he were under an insane defi-sion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in arresponsible to do the act, then he was not in a responsible condition of mind. but was an object of compassion and should be acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find he was under no insane clusion, but had possession of his faculties and had power to know his act was wrong, and of his own free will he deliberately concived the idea and executed the homicide, then, whether his motives were personal vindictiveness, political animosity, a desire to avenge supposed political wrongs, or a morbid

then, whether his motives were personal vindictiveness, political antmosity, a desire to avenge supposed political wrongs, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive at all, the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find a verdict of guilty as indicated, or if you find the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty to say so.

During the delivery of the judge's charge, which was completed at 4:40 p. m., there was perfect stillness in the crowded courtroom, and even the prisoner kept absolutely quiet, with the exception of one or two feeble interruptions. The jury immediately retired, The crowd in the court-room did not disperse at the announcement that the Courtwould take a recess for half an hour, but remained seated. The Judge went to his private chamber, and Col. Corkhili, Judge Porter and Mr. Davidze followed him. At 5:30 Judge Cox re-entered the room, and the jurymen soon followed. The Clerk put the question: uestion: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a ver-We have," was the united response.

What is it?" "Gulity." Refore the remainder of the verdict was

"Guity."

Before the remainder of the verdict was heard the crowd began to cheer, and it was only with the utmost exertion of the Court and officials that silence was secured. The Clerk then read from the black of the charges.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, according to the indictment."

With this Guiteau cried, "Blood will be on the heads of that jury."

Mr. Scoville then calmly arose and asked that the jury be polled. The names were called by the Clerk, and each man arose and in a clear voice said, "Guilty."

Judge Cox assured Scoville he should have all the time allowed by law within which to fis his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of jud meent, and then discharged the jury. Guiteau, who from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge had dropped completely, his air, of arrogant inso-lence, and six with rigid countenance and compressed lips, called out in tones of desperation, "God will avenge this outrage!"

—A petrified hog has been found in a —A covetous man does not possess his clay bank in Schoharie County, N. Y. wealth; his wealth possesses him.—Bias.

Story of the Verdict in the Guitegu Case.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, January 25 Mr. Longley, the fourth juror impaneled, in telling the story of the verdict to your representative to-night, said: "We were not long in getting our verdict ready. We were fifty minutes absent from the court-room, and half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. That was cast by the German, who was a little doubtful on one point, and wanted to be instructed. He didn't understand the instructions as to the question of ineanity thoroughly. It only took a moment to satisfy him, and then, when a ballot was

taken, we were unanimous for conviction." He was asked if he had heard that the pub-He were for w time fearful that one of the jurors was going to hang the jury. He said: "Yes, I have heard that since I left the courtroom, We thought ourselves, for awhile, that one man would stand out against all the others, but it was only for a time. We didn't express any opinions to each other during the time, but I think we all knew pretty well what the general feeling was."

Being asked to give some idea as to how the events of the trial impressed the jury, particularly the interruptions of Guiteau and the speeches, he said: "It was all very tedious. There was so much that was gone over and over again. The lawyers kept telling us day after day of things we were tired of hearing. We didn't mind Guiteau's interruptions, and we understood that Judge Cox was giving him liberty so as not to have another trial. Guiteau amused us sometimes. He took on at a terrible rate to-day, and gave Judge Porter a great deal of abuse. As to the speeches, I think Judge Porter's impressed the jury the most, but then none of the lawyers' speeches had any influence with us. We made up our minds from the evidence and from the instructions. We listened to Scoville with interest. He did very well, and stood up for Guiteau manfully; but he couldn't make anything out of the case. Judge Cox's instructions were clear and to the point. There

was no mistaking them."

Mr. Longley was asked what his personal opinion of Guiteau was. He replied: "I think he is a fanatic, but he is morally responsible for his actions. I have known lots of people who were fanatics, and they imagined all sorts of strange things. But they knew when they were doing what was wrong, and were accountable for it. We heard a great deal about moral depravity during the trial, and about illusions. I have met some wicked people, and they have had all sorts of illusions; but if they killed a man I would have held them responsible. Guiteau may imagine things, but our instructions were, if we thought he knew the nature of his act, to bring him in guilty, and we did so."

Mr. Longley was asked what effect the state. ments made by Guiteau that the press and public were on his side had upon the jury, and answered: "They made no impression upon us. We knew he was not telling the truth any more than when he said he had received a check for \$25,000."

In conclusion, Mr. Longley said: "Guiteau's prophecies have not come out true. He said that the Deity would clear him, if to do so would necessitate the taking away of a jury-We all lived, and we didn't clear him. He wished for it, I have no doubt, but none He wished for it, I have no doubt, but none of us died, although one or two of us were quite sick at times." Mr. Longley also said that the jury were very tired, after their ten weeks of seclusion without books, papers or company, and for his part he didn't want another such trial. Interviews have been had with other jurors, and they tell similar stories.

Gniteau Issues Another Ade

Guiteau, on the day following the verdiet, Issued an address to the American people substantially as follows:

"Twelve men say that I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. I am not surprised at that verdict. They do not pretenil to be Christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligenee, and therefore are not canable of appre-ciating the quaracter of my defense. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian Nation of America. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen the verdict would have been, 'Not guilty'-not because of insanity. The mere outward act of shooting would have been same, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office-seeker, the outward act of shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it, or believed myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that which is, point. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to show the non-jurisdiction of this court to sty this indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. I desire the the Fresident died in New Jersey. I desire the court in banc to pass upon this question, and have no doubt but, the high-toned Christian men representing the Washington court in banc will give it their most careful attention. to the end that, if the Deity intended to protect me from legal liability herein by al-lowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey. I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless. I need money to employ counsel: There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I's a partially insane. To you, men and woma of America, I appeal. If you send monr , send postal order or check to my order With competent legal help I can get out of this with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that. But good lawyers do not work for nothing. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to do my work before the court in banc. If I had had competent coursel I banc. If I had had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court, but should not have taked so much in court, but I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July, in any verdict cannot be enforced until July, in any event, and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most, I expected was disagreement, and then I proposed to test the question of juristiction in the court in banc. I make a special appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me called the latter and I are seen and a special appearance. delightful letters, and I ask each and every one of them to respond to the extent of their means, and see me in person if possible. You, ladies, believe in God, and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the Nation a and that I have really saved the Nation a great trouble and great expense—to-wit: another war. Last spring General Garfield had the Bepublican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day every body of sense is satisfied with General Arthur's Administration, and the country is happy and presperous. Only good has come from General Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that the inspiration comes from the Deity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2; therefore let all persons quietly acquieace in the will of the Deity. I sin 600°s man in this matter, just as truly as the despised Galillean was Good's man. They said he was a blasphemer, and a glutton, etc., atc., and it

name will go into history as a patriot by side of Washington and Grant."

was God's man. They said he was a blasphemer, and a glutton, etc., etc., and it
seemed a small thing to kill Him. But His
death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and
He got even with them forty years later at
the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and He
will get even with the American people if
a hair of my bead is hairmed. God will
vindicate me, even if the Nation rolls in blood.
I handly think I am destined to be hung, and
therefore give myself no thought on that. But
I am anxious to have, my character and inspiration vindicated. Some peoplethink I am
the greatest man of this age, and that my
name will go into history as a patriot by the

A day and then a week pass'd by—
The redbird hanging from the sill
Sang not; and all were wondering why
it was so still—
When one bright morning, loud and clear,
Its whistle smote my drowsy ear,
Ten times repeated, till the sound
Fill'd every echoing niche around;
And all things earliest loved by me.
—The bird, the brook, the flower, the tree—
Came back again, as thus I heard
The gardinal bird.

Where maple orchards towered aloft, And spicewood bushes spread below, Where akies were blue and winds were soft, I could but go— For, opening through a wildering baze, Appeared my restless childhood's days; And truant feet and loltering mood Soon found me in the same old wood. (Illusion's hour but seldom brings

No much the very form of things
So much the very form of things)—
Where first I sought, and saw, and heard
The cardinal bird.
Then came green meadows, broad and bright
Where dandelions, with wealth untold,
Gleam'd on the young and eager sight
Like stars of gold—
And on the very meadow's edge. Like stars of gold—
And on the very meadow's edge,
Beneath the ragged blackberry hedge,
'Mid mosses golden, gray and green,
The fresh young buttercups were seen,
And small spring-beauties, sent to be
The heralds of Anemone:
All just as when I earliest heard
The cardinal bird.

Upon the grily old forest's rim I shuff'd the crab-tree's sweet perfume; And farther, where the light was dim, I saw the bloom

Of May apples, beneath the tent
Of umbrel leaves above them bent:
Where oft was shifting light and shade The blue-eyed ivy wildly strayed; And Solomon's seal, in graceful play, Swung where the straggling sunlight lay— The same as when I carliest heard

And on the slope, above the rill That would almong the sugar-trees, I heard them at their labors still. The murmuring bees; Bold foragers! that come and go Withput permit from friend or fee: In the tall tulis trees o'erhead On pollen greedily they feed. And from low purple flox, that grew About my feet, sipp'd honey-dew. How like the scenes when first I heard The cardinal bird.

How like -and yet . . The spell grows weak-Ah, but I mlss the sunny brow-

An, but I miss the sunny brow—
The sparkling eye—the ruddy cheek!
Where, where are now
The three who then beside me stood
Like sunbeams in the dusky wood?
Alas! I am alone. Since then, One on the eye of manhood died:
Two in its flush of power and pride.
Their graves are green, where first we heard
The cardinal-bird.

The redbird from the window hung,
Not long my fancy thus beguiled:
Again in maple-groves it sung
Its wood-notes wild;
For, rousing with a tearful eye.
I gave it to the trees and sky.
I miss so much those brothers three.
Who walk'd youth's flowery ways with me,
I could not, dared not, but believe
It too had brothers, that would grieve
Till in old haunts again 't was heard. Till in old haunts again 't was heard,
The cardinal bird. Zwallam D. Gallagher.

A BROWN-PAPER PARCEL.

I am going to tell in a plain, straightforward way how it happened. Tom says that I may make the story public, if I think his experience will serve as a warning to any one. He has been kind enough to give me several particulars of the affair which he has hitherto refrained from speaking about. To be sure, morethan a year has passed, and the edge of poor Tom's mortification has become blunted, but there was a time when any reference to the unlucky affair of which I am going to write, in his presence, caused him great annoyance.

Our factory—in the office of which I am employed as book-keeper,—is in the village of Dash, several miles from New York, on the line of one of our wellknown railroads. The company employs nearly two hundred hands, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars.

Every Saturday for several years, Mr. Lucas, the junior partner of the firm, has been in the habit of going to New York by the noon train to draw that amount in small bills from the bank, returning by the train leaving the city at two o'clock.

"This is unfortunate!" exclaimed Mr. Sloman, the senior partner, as he entered the office one Saturday morning, and threw himself into a chair. "Mr. Lucas has sprained his ankle and can't go to New York for the money, as usual. I suppose I must go, though I'm so busy that I don't see how I can spare the

you know, sir. Still"-"No, no!" he exclaimed. "I would

rather go myself than spare you." "I say," interposed Tom Sloman, who had been seated at his father's desk read-

ing the morning paper for the last hour, "I'll go, if you like, sir." Tom had been enjoying his college vacation for about a fortnight. Two-thirds of each day he had spent in bank. 'If anybody thinks he can get lounging about the office, and it was in some slight degree his fault that I was behind my work. I liked Tom. He was a accepted it, and Tom jumped on board

well-intentioned fellow, but just a little a passing car. egotistical. He loved good companion-ship, was talkative and made acquaint-ances easily. His favorite theme of conversation was Thomas Sloman, Jr., and that gentleman's shrewdness and sagaci-

Mr. Sloman cleared his throat, as was his habit when anything annoyed him,

and looked thoughtfully at his son.

TRUNKS, VALISES, HAND-BAGS, ETC

moncy with him there needs to be very

"My dear sir," said Tom, whom this remark had toucked in a tender spot. "I flatter myself that I can bring that twenty-five hundred dollars from the bank in New York to this place without losing it. I think I'm sharp enough

"O. I am well acquainted with your opinion on that point,"-laughed Mr. Sloman, "and it is for that very reason that I hesitate to trust you. And besides, Tom, as I said before, you are often heedless in what you do.'

"You treat me like a child, father," grumbled Tom.

"Well, well," said Mr. Sloman, impatiently, "We've talked enough about it. You may go, Tom, but I must cau-tion you to be very careful with the money, and with whom you come in contact while you have it. Only a month ago Mr. Lucas was followed from the city by a fellow whom he thinks in-tended to rob him. You cannot be too genial Mr. Jones hurried him along the careful."

Tom's reply was a supercilious smile.

I could not help being amused at his sublime self-confidence. An hour later he
stepped on board the train for New no depressing effect. "I didn't antici-

Not seeing a vacant seat in the car which he entered, Tom was about going forward when some one touched his arm

"Here's a seat, sir." Tom turned. The speaker, an intellithirty, was in the act of removing his right, old fellow, I'm ready for you,' valise from the seat beside him to the floor.

"I have so often been inconvenienced," said the stranger, as Tom took the proffered place," by the hoggishness "By the way," suggested Tom, as —I can't call it by any other name—of persons in the cars who fill every seat near them with their baggage, that I never allow myself to give a fellow-trayeler cause to complain of such conduct on my part."

"That is praiseworthy in you, sir," said Tom, with an air of importance. "I wish that everyone was as courte-

"Thank you, sir. Going to New York, I presume?"

"Yes, sir." "So am I. I'm a 'drummer--always on the wing. Traveling just now for Brown & Co., of Boston; woolen goods. It's a very fascinating life, sir. But per-haps you're in the business, yourself?"

"No." "No? Well, do you know, I half thought you were. You have certainly a business manner. I'll venture to say you've the making of an A1 drummer in you, sir."

"Do you think sp?" asked Tom. pleased with what he thought a compli-

ment. "I certainly do. What is your business?—if you will pardon my curiosity." "Just at present I'm a student at Yale," replied Tom.

"Indeed! I have a brother at Yale. He's a Soph." "So am I. Perhaps I know him. What is his name?" asked Tom.

"Jones." "What, Fred Jones, of Boston?"

"Yes." heard Fred speak of me- -Tom Sloman." "Are you Tom Sloman? I have heard Fred speak of you He thinks very

highly of you."
Ered and I always get along well together," said Tom, complacently.
"Yes; I'm delighted to make the ac-

quaintance of a college-mate of my orother's." Tom thought Mr. Jones a very agreeable fellow, and Mr. Jones certainly did all he could to strengthen the favorable

impresssion he had made. He had, it appeared, been an extensive traveler; and during the remainder of the ride he entertained Tom with a very genial, pleasant talk of his experiences in different parts of the world. He had just begun what promised to be a thrilling story of a strange ex-perience of his in Paris, when the train came to a stand-still in the Grand Cen-

tral Depot. "Do you go up town?" inquired Mr. Jones, as they left the car.

"No," replied Tom, "I go to the Dash Bank." "Sorry that we shall have to part. go to Fiftieth Street. I hope we shall meet again, my dear fellow."

"I hope so, I'm sure, Mr. Jones. But, say, I should like to hear the rest of that story." "You may, I hope, sometime. Can't

possibly stop now, I'm sorry to say, for I've a business engagement. Goodbye?' and the genial, pleasant Mr. Jones touched his hat and hurried away. Tom took a Fourth Avenue car, re-

"I will go if you wish," I said, "though gretting that he could not have the com-I'm rather behind-hand with posting, as pany of his new acquaintance, for whom he had conceived quite a favorable opin-

Half an hour later he reached the bank and presented his check with a letter of introduction from his father, or the teller would not have eashed it.

"Now we'll see whether I can back to Dash without being robbed!" his mental exclamation, as he left the

this money, let him try!" As no one heard the challenge, no one

At the same moment a short stout elderly man in a pepper-and-salt suit, whom Tom had glanced at and noticed in front of the bank, leaped upon the that gentleman's shrewuness and the street type he held in very high esteem.

"The man who wishes to overreach me." he used to say, "must get up early clous in his appearance. It was that of a well-to-do business man, but Tom eyed a well-to-do business man, but Tom eyed front platform. Tom entered the car at "I'll go if you like, sir," said Tom, to his father. "I've nothing else to do, and I'd like a ride to the city and in the car, the man scated himself, and conscious that there was any one else in the car, the man seated himself, and pulled a newspaper from his pocket, and began reading with an appearance of

great interest.

"There are a good many sharpers in Stood near him engaged in examination clamation. "You haven't lost it, I New York City, as you know," added of the time-table and apparently not pay-hope."

Mr. Sloman, "and a man who carries ing the slightest attention to him or his more with him there needs to be very hown-naver parcel."

"O no, dear me, no! Not so bad as their but I've lost the key to my valish."

brown-paper parcel.

"My dear fellow, this is, indeed, a most agreeable surprise!" exclaimed a familiar voice, as Tom turned away from the ticket-office. "Is it possible that you, too, return by the next train?" The speaker was no other than the

sgreeable Mr. Jones, who as he spoke grasped Tem's hand and shook it wish great warmin.

"Are you going back so soon?" asked Tom, delighted at the unexpected appearance of his companion of the morn

ing. "I thought—"
"Yes, I know," interrupted Mr. Jones. . L'Expected to remain in the city a week, but I received a telegram recalling me to Boston. My grandfather has been taken very ill and is not expected to live. I couldn't ignore such a call, of course, and here Lam. Wait a moment until I get my ticket. One to Boston, if you please, sir. Thank you. Now we're all right, Ithink. Come on, platform and on board the train.

pate the pleasure of your company on my homeward journey. Here's a good place; suppose we sit here. That's it.

Now we're as comfortable as you please."
As Mr. Jones paused, the man in the pepper-and-salt suit entered and appropriated the seat directly behind the one gent-looking, well-dressed man of about occupied by Tom, who thought, " All but said nothing.
Mr. Jones was as entertaining as ever.

His flow of spirits and his fund of anec-

"By the way," suggested Tom, as the

"Story! story!" said Mr. Jones, reflec tively. "Ah yes, it was about my sdventure in Cadiz with Don Carlos-

an adventure of yours in Paris. You lighted up.

"I'll fix it!" he cried. "Leave it to night when your attention was attracted by a cry of Help! You-

"O yes, I remember! Well, I rushed in the direction from which the sound appeared to proceed. As:I turned down a narrow street the cry was repeated with startling distinctness. I sushed fotward and found a thick-set man in a dark cloak was engaged in a desperate struggle with two rough-looking men, who were endeavoring to throw him to the ground. He was fighting well, and giving his assailants all they could do to everpower him. Just then one of the rascals drew a knife. I gave a loud shout as I ran forward. The rascals seeing that help was approaching, took to their heels, and though I pursued them a short distance, they speceded in effecting their escape. I returned to the scene of the late conflict. The stout man advanced towards me. "May I request your card, monsieur?"

he said, grasping my hand. "I hope you are not hurt,' I said, in the best French I could muster.

"'Not at all,' he replied. 'Monsieur,' he added, with evident emotion, 'you I guess I do know him," cried Tom, have saved my life. Be assured I shall with enthusiasm. "You must have not be forgetful of the gratitude I owe picked up my pen. you. You will hear from me again.'

"So saying he wrapped his cloak

"And did you ever see him again?" inquired Tom, who had listened to his companion's story with great interest. "The next morning, sir," said Mr. Jones, impressively, as I sat at breakfast a waiter approached me:

"You are wanted, monsieur, at the Tuileries,' he said.

"At the Tulleries,' I gasped. 'Impossible. By whom? "By the Emperor, monsieur."

" 'O there must be some mistake!" "'There is no mistake, monsieur. A carriage is in waiting at the door to convey you to the palace.

"Well, sir, I went out and entered the carriage, hardly knowing whether I was awake or dreaming. I exhausted my ingenuity during the ride in trying to Nearly an hour passed imagine the reason of my summons to the Tuileries. A servant met me at the

" 'This way, monsieur,' he said, bowing obsequiously; I have orders to conduct you to the Emperor's private apart-

"I followed the servant through a long, wide hallway, which I thought would never end. Presently we paused before a door, upon which my companion knocked. It was instantly opened by a man whom I at once recognized as the very individual whom I had rescued from the assassin's knife the night before.

"He sprang forward, saying, 'Ah, saved the life of an Emperor!" "He was really the Emperor?" cried

"No other than the Emperor, Napoleon the Third. It seems that he had been walking the streets of Paris in dis-guise-like old Haroun Alraschid in the Arabian Nights, you know-when he was attacked by the men from whom it was my good fortune to rescue him.

"I spent the remainder of the morning with him, and when I left he presented me with a magnificent gold snuff-box set with diamonds. It has never been of any

"I should, very much," replied Tom, eagerly.
"Just reach me my valise, then, and To reach the value, which was in the rack directly over his head, Tom was obliged to use both hands, and therefore I'll show it you."

to relinquish possession for a moment of The robbery had evidently been carefulegan reading with an appearance of the precious brown-paper parcel which he had until then held in his lap. He Upon the arrival of the car at the Grand laid it upon the seat and arose to his feet.

"O no, dear me, no! Not so bad as that, but I've lost the key to my valise. Very provoking!"

"It would be of no use." It's a patent lock, you see. Luckily, I have a duplicate key at home. Scrry I can't show you the box; but never mind, it will keep, and you'll have an opportunity to see it,

I hope."

Tom was annoyed by the unfortunate loss of the valise-key, but he forgot his disappointment in listening to a recital of a most extraordinary adventure of Mr. Jones' in South Africa, which was scarcely finished when the train arrived

at Dash.
"Well, good-by, my boy. May the day of our next meeting be not far away." These were Mr. Jones' parting words.

As Tom left the car he glanced at the man in the pepper-and-salt suit, but he was asleep, or pretended to be.
"If he really was after the money,
he's had his trouble for nothing,"

thought Tom. Ten minutes later he entered the office where his father, Dick Fanshaw, the

"Well, father," he said, with a com-placent smile, "here I am again." "The money-is it all right?" "Here it is, sir." "You had no trouble, eh?"

foreman, and myself were seated.

"Of course not." "I'm very glad of it," said Mr. Slomsn, as he opened it. "But what's this?"

"The money's all right, I hope, sir." "Money! There's no money here?" "No money there!" cried Tom and Dick Fanshaw, while I dropped my pen, aghast.

"Nothing but a lot of slips of old paper," said Mr. Sloman, Tom dropped into a chair, pale as a ghost. Dick uttered a low, prolonged

whistle, and I continued to stare, bereft "What does this mean?" asked Mr. Sloman, fixing his eyes sternly upon his

son's face.

me," and rushed from the office. His father called him back, but Tom did not hear him. Dick stepped to the door and looked

down the street. "He's running toward the railroad de-

pot," he said... "P'r'aps, the bundle got changed somewhere down there. Maybe he'll bring the money back with him all right." In fifteen or twenty minutes Tom returned and sank into a chair, gasping

for breath. "Well, asked his father, "what have you done? Where is the money?" "On board-the train," he gasped. But I've-telegraphed his description

there—they'll arrest him."
"Whom? Whose description?" de-

manded Mr. Sloman. Then Tom told us all about the man in the pepper-and-salt suit who had followed him from New York. When he had finished his story his father said not a word, but began pacing the floor with bowed head and contracted brows. Dick

"I telegraphed to the conductor," said Tom, after an oppressive silence of five around him and disappeared in the dark-ness." minutes' duration. "The train must have arrived at C—before this, and I'll probably get an answer in a few min-

Ten minutes later Tom received an answer that the man he caused to be arrested was a well-known judge, and not the culprit at all.

Tom, overcame with shame and mortification, told his father the whole story of his trip, and Mr. Sloman at once felt convinced that Jones was the guilty

"Impossible!" "We shall see," and Mr. Sloman seized his hat and left the office.

During his father's absence, Tom sat and gazed out of the window with a most doleful expression of countenance, and

Nearly an hour passed before Mr. Sloman's return. As he entered the office at last, both Tom and I looked eagerly into his face.

"No news?" asked Tom. "None but what I received from the conductor of the westward-bound train which arrived at the station while I was there. He said that your friend, the conductor of the train on which you came from New York, was very much embarrassed by the mistake you made in telegraphing him that the old gentleman whom you described had taken your package of money. He was very angry when he was told of your suspicions, and soon everybody in the car knew all about

it. The passengers, of course took his part, as he was known by some of them, and the conductor was abused right and left. The conductor, however, feels almost certain that the man who sat with you, and who seemed so friendly, had had something to do with the disappearance of the money. He got out at Mthe next station above here.'

"I don't see how or when he could have taken the money," Tom said. "I didn't lose sight of the package for a minute."

"Are you sure?" asked his father. "Come to think of it," cried Tom. particular use to me, for I don't take changing color, "I did lose sight of it anuff-filthy habit but I assure you, just for an instant. You see, Mr. Jones nothing would tempt me to part with it or whatever his name was—asked me It's in my valise now. Would you like to see it?"

"I should, very much," replied Tom, "alise down from the rack."

"That was probably when he took the 'noney," said Mr. Sloman. "Well, Tom, I fear we shall never see that twen-Tom said nothing, but looked unutter-

ly arranged by some one who was aware of Mr. Lucas' habit of going to the bank every Saturday afternoon. Whether the Upon the arrival of the car at the Grand (Central Depot, Tom arose to his feet and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit arose to his feet and large sum of money," said his father; "and you know, Tom, you are rather heedless sometimes."

Tom entered the depot, and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit got out, but his face flushed angelly and he began impatiently tapping his boot with his little bamboo cane.

Upon the arrival of the car at the Grand Central Depot, Tom arose to his feet and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit arose to his feet. After gaining possession of the valise, he handed it to Mr. Jones, who drew a bunch of keys from his pocket. In the meantime Tom had picked up what seemed to be his package of money.

Tom entered the depot, and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit followed him. Tom pretended not to notice him, but advanced to the office and bought his little bamboo cane.

The young man made no reply, but his face flushed angelly and he began impatiently tapping his boot with his little bamboo cane.

Upon the arrival of the car at the Grand After gaining possession of the valise, he handed it to Mr. Jones, who drew a bunch of keys from his pocket. In the meantime Tom had picked up what seemed to be his package of money.

"It's an elegant box." said Jones; "It's an elegant box." said Jones; "The money was never recovered, nor did Tom pretended not to notice him, but advanced to the office and bought his ticket. When he turned the elderly man considerably startled by this sudden ex-

Aor Boung Benders.

A TRIP TO THE LAND OF NOD.

Did you ever hear how Budge and Tod
Took a flying trip to the Land of Nod?
They put on their night-gowns—climbed to
stairs,
Mumbled their innocent, drowsy prayers,
Curied up in bell in a dimpled heap,
And in forty winks they were fast asleep!
Then, the Dream-Man came, on a train
cars.

ours, With moonbeam windows, and wheels of stars; The fires were lit by a comet, queer, and the man in the moon was engineer! A sea-weed cord held the engine-bell, Made from a ringing decan-shell;
The railroad track was a rainbow band, Reaching far over the sea and land— And the ends of the road, I am gravely told, Were built upon pots of shining gold! "All aboard!"—and away went Budge as

Night-gowns and all, to the Band of Nod!

10 . 11 1L / C The cars were filled with a curious crew;
Sweet buby Trix, and the Wandering Jew;
Jack with his bean-stalk—the Giant Grim,
Little Miss Mineer and Uncle Tim,
Fairies, and Sprites, and Brownies rare,
And mermaids, wrapped in their yellow hair.
Sat. side by side, in the phantom cars
With moonbeam windows, and wheels of
stars!

stars!
On, on they sped through the silver sand
Of the beautiful streets of the Wonder-land.
They stopped in a cloud for a drink of dew,
While the sea-shell rung and the whistle blew;
They gathered blossoms that never die,
That grew in the land of the "By-and-by;"
And there, at the end of the runte. Fur told stars! That grew in the land of the "By-anusy, And there, at the end of the route, I'm told, Our travelers found the Pot of Gold! Then the Dream-Man brought little Budge and

Night-gowns and all, from the Land of Nod!
-St. Nicholas.

ABOUT SPONGES.

Sponges are so common and so familiar that many of us have used them all our lives without stopping to admire their curious and interesting structure. or to inquire into the history of their past lives. We may, indeed, have nopast lives. We may, indeed, have no-ticed that they can be squeezed into a very small space, and that they will re-turn to their natural shape when the pressure is removed. We have perhaps noticed also that they are full of little holes or pores, and that they will absorb an astonishing quantity of water.

You know there has been a doubt whether sponges belong to the animal or to the vegetable kingdom. For a long time naturalists were in doubt about the matter, but it is now settled that they are animals, living and growing on the bottom of the ocean. The only part of the sponge that reaches us is the skeleton. The living sponge is a very different object. Shall we see what we can find out about it?

Upon naming the word "animal," a picture comes before our minds of some creatures having a mouth to eat with, and eyes to see with, and possessing feet or wings, or some other means of moving about; but the sponges are far from this. They are probably the lowest animals with which you are acquainted. They have no nerves, no heart, no lungs, no mouth and no stom-

Live sponges consist of jelly-like bodies, united in a mass, and supported by a frame-work of horny fibers, and needle-shaped objects called "spicules." This jelly-like flesh, covering all parts of the skeleton, is about as thick as the white of an egg, but it decays immediately after the death of the sponge. During life the flesh presents many bright colors; in some species it is of a uous glassy skeleton, have their soft brilliant green, while in others it is orange, red, yellow. etc.

The frame-work varies in different kinds of sponge. In those which are valuable for our use it consists of horny fibers interwoven in all directions until they form a mass of lacy net-work. This you can easily see with the naked eye, but by looking through a microscope you will see beauty you had not imagined, and which but for this valuable instrument would never have been dreamed of. In our ordinary sponges these fibers are all that remain of the former living animal, the soft flesh having been removed. It is found that the stroy it. horny fibers are composed of a substance very similar to the silk of a silk-worm's ed that a good sponge becomes like an old and tried friend, and that unless it wear out.

In looking at any sponge you will notice large holes through it, with many small pores scattered between them. The living sponge is constantly drawing in water at the small pores. This water passes through a set of branching canals, and is thrown out from the large holes on the surface. With a microscope little fountains may be seen constantly playing from the large holes of a living sponge. The circulation is kept up in the canals by the movement of "cilia," which are delicate threads waving gently but continually. The word cilia means "eyelashes;" let us remember it, for this is a name we shall often want to use. The stream of water thus passing through the sponge brings to every part of it small particles of food, and all the

air it needs for breathing purposes. Everything that lives must eat and breathe, but how is the sponge to eat without a mouth? When the food touches any part of its body, the soft. jelly-like flesh sinks in to form a little bag; at the same time the surrounding parts creep out over the morsel of food. until it is entirely covered and digested. After this the flesh returns to its original position, and any shell or other refuse that remains from the meal is washed

Sponges have a curious manner of producing their young. At certain seasons very small oval masses of jelly are formed on the inner surface of the canals, which finally drop off. They remain in the canals for a time, and become perfect eggs, after which they are thrown out by the stream issuing from the fountains, and instead of falling to the bottom, as we might suppose such helpless masses of jelly would do, they swim around as if they meant to have a little sport before commencing the sober You will be interested to know that

while these jelly-like eggs were resting in the canals of the parent sponge, deli-cate cilia (which we learned about just now) were forming at one end of the egg. These cilia strike the water with a rapid motion, and the eggs are rowed about through it until they settle down and attach themselves to some rock or riety of meat.—Boston Transcript shell on the bottom of the ocean, and

Sponges are common in nearly all parts of the world, and they differ greatly in size and quality, but few species being useful to man. Some species are nearly round, others are always cup-shaped, some top-shaped, and some branched. A fresh water sponge is frequently found in our streams. growing upon sticks and stones. It is of a bright green, and when seen under the water in a flood of sunlight it is

titles of them are eaten by larger and

very pretty.

The spicules of sponges grow in a variety of elegant shapes, but they are visible only with a microscope. They are composed of lime or flint, and are generally sharp-pointed. They are im-bedded in the flesh as well as in the horny fibers, thus serving to protect the helpless creatures from being devoured by fish and other animals. In our fine sponges, the skeleton is almost destitute of spicules, while in some others the flesh is supported wholly by spic-ules, giving them so loose a texture that they are of no value for domestic pur-

Fine sponges are used by physicians in surgical operations, and are some. times very expensive. Should you at any time take a fancy to a dainty little sponge in the druggist's window, and step in, thinking to buy it, you will probably be surprised at the price asked for it. Our finest sponges come from the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. They are obtained by divers, who search for them under rocks and cliffs, and who remove them carefully with a knife, that they may not be injured. The Turks, who carry on the trade, have between four and five thousand men employed in collecting sponges. The value of the sponges annually col-lected is estimated at ninety thousand dollars. Coarse varieties are found in the Gulf of Mexico and the Bahama Islands. They are scraped off the rocks with forked instruments, and consequently they are often torn.

This demand for sponges has in-creased so much during the last few years that there is cause to fear the supply will be exhausted, unless some way can be found to cultivate them by artificial means. With this view, attempts have recently been made to raise sponges in the Adriatic Sea by taking cuttings from full-grown ones, and fastening them upon stones on the bottom of the ocean until they attach theniselves. These experiments have been successful, but the operation is a delicate one, requiring great care not to bruise the soft flesh. It is necessary to keep the sponge under sea water during the process.

Some of the glass sponges are exceedingly beautiful. The delicate "Venus's flower-basket" grows in the deep sea near the Philippine Islands. It looks like spun glass woven into a beautiful pattern, and is so exquisite that we can scarcely believe that it is the skeleton of a sponge. This sponge is composed of bands of spicules run-ning lengthwise from end to end, with cross bands at right angles. The corners are filled with a pale-brown, corkylooking substance, reducing the spaces to little tube-like holes, and rising into spirally-arranged ridges between them. The ridges, instead of having a continsubstance supported by a multitude of delicate six-rayed spicules interspersed with what, under the microscope, look like little stars and rosettes. whole sponge is covered with fine hairs, and the mouth is closed by a net-work of a jelly-like substance supported by sheaves of fine needles. The glass-rope sponge roots itself in the mud of twisted

The boring sponge spreads itself over the shells of oysters and mussels, boring them through and through, and dissolving the shell. It even bores into solid marble, and will, in time, utterly de-

Flints are exceedingly hard substances-so hard that when we wish to cocoon. They are exceedingly tough and durable. Most of us have discoverthing is as hard as flint. Yet all the flints in the world are supposed to have been formed from soft sponges. By is abused it seems as if it might never examining small pieces of flint under a microscope the texture of the sponge, in a fossil condition, is often clearly seen, and the spicules peculiar to sponges are recognized.-Harper's Young People.

- A Natural Ant-Trap.

Mr. J. Harris Stone describes in Nature how he found in Norway one of the catchflies busily trapping ants. Last June he was staying at Husum, in the Lærdal Valley, Norway, where he observed on the almost precipitous sides of the valley a number of the red German catchfly (Lychnis viscaria). The plants were growing luxuriantly some 1,000 feet above the bed of the river, and were showing a gorgeous array of blos-soms. On plucking some of the flowers he became aware of a most unpleasant stickiness around the stems; in some instances the glutinous secretion being powerful enough to support the whole weight of the stem when he inverted and opened his hand. On examining the plants he was surprised at finding on quite ninety-five per cent. either the dead bodies of a large species of ant, or individuals in all stages of dying. Some flowering stems had only one dead or dying ant upon each; others had two; others three; while others again had as many as seven or eight. Some ants had, as it were, simply lain down in the glutinous matter and succumbed without further struggling. The heads of others, firmly imbedded in the treacher-ous gum, with the rest of the body stif-fened and suspended in mid-air, testified to violent and prolonged resistance. Some ants again had the body arched up, as if to avoid contact with the stem, and the legs only were fatally caught. The glutinous or sticky tracts lay around the stem, directly beneath the nodes, and were about half an inch or more in depth. Two to four sticky nodes were found near the top of each flowering stem.

-Chickens are an exception to the rule that nothing is made in vain. Chick-

finally grow up into the perfect sponge.

The waters are swarming with these women who wish to wear an Oriental eggs at certain seasons, and great quan- look by a hairdresser in New York.

Personals.

-Tom. Glendinning came over to the races. -"Uncle John" Cox is resting, and he de-

-Fred Merriam was in town on Saturday and Sunday.

-Malcolm Aird, who is getting out cedar at Seuilchoix, is at home for a visit.

-Wm. Wheelon, of Malton, was in town and favored us with a call, on Thursday. -D. A. Wells, of Sac Bay, passed through

on Tuesday enroute to Milwaukee & Chicago. -Mrs. Wallace is visiting at Cincinnati Went last week and will remain a month or

-Tommy Curry arrived at home on Monday, having done New York and other eastern localities.

-Mrs. L. D. Burt, of Bay de Noquette, called on us on Tuesday and secured the PORT for another year by the ordinary, twodollarnalf, method.

-Our friend Moon arose upon our vision on Tuesday last. He has severed his former connection with the Washington and now works a territory which embraces this peninsula for the Travellers life and accident, of Hartford.

-J. B. Kitchen, of Fayette, was in town on Thursday. It occurred, fortuitously, no doubt, that there was trotting on the ice on that day, and, purely by accident of course, J. B. happened around while it was going on. He seemed to take an interest in the sport, too.

Range Items.

-There is one man who does not agree with the jury that convicted Guiteau. His name is Turner-initials J. K., and he's the man that Major Clarke drove out of Manistique by exposing his record. The saloonists of Quinnesec run their mills on Sunday. Thomas Roche ordered an ice-box and refused to pay the bill, \$11, but had to do it at last and \$65 costs besides. The Menominee mining company-[but there, that's Wendel's own private fight, and we won't put our word in]. -Range, 28th.

-John O'Callaghan wants 30 good hands at his mill. One Higgins was killed by a log rolling over him, at Hermansville on Monday. One Mills went to a brothel near "42" on Sunday, and getting into a row with the boss pimp had an ear "chawed" off. Got off easy. Vulcan ore goes to market by rail-they must have it. Leopold & Austrian have purchased the Paint River mine and John S. McDonald has bought the Iron River mine. Hubbell, Jay A., desires to sell his option on the chair he now occupies in congress. Bartley Breen and Prof. Colburn are looking after a gold mine.-Chronicle, 28th.

-The Briar Hill company's mine on 19, 43-32 will rank among the big ones, parallel veins of ore aggregating 162 feet in width having been traced for nearly 700 feet. The ore is however, too high in phosphorus for steel. Daniel Wilson, foreman in blacksmith shop at the Florence mine, died on Tuesday of some disease of the heart. John Larson was killed at the Florence mine, on Thursday, by the fall of an ore-bucket. Isaac Fosburg got drunk and George Hanson "went through" him for what he had left. Moral, keep sober or "blow in" all-no use tempting such men as Hanson.-Mining News, 28th.

-The Lumbermen's company has commenced mining for the ore body cut by the drill on the Ludington mine property, which is believed to be the "Chapin vein." Despite reports to the contrary, Will Penberthy is osing ground. His disease has gained a hold from which not the best of climates could relieve him. Mr. and Mrs. Buell were called to Indiana lately by the death of a relative. Marinette county ought to be, probably will be at some future time divided, but the present movement is premature. The board of health, to prevent the spread of small-pox, forbids all peddling or huckstering until April. -Reporter, 28th.

Temperance Corner.

A Temperance Address.

BY J. N. HUME, M. G. Ye friends of moderation, Who think a reformation, who think a reformation,
Or moral renovation
Would benefit our nation;
Who deem intoxication,
With all its dissipation,
In every rank and station,
A cause of degradation
Of which your observation
Gives ample demonstration;
Who are the rejection. Who see the ruination Of moral obligation; The wretched habitation Without accommodal Or any regulation on sustentation A scene of deprivation Unequaled in creation; The frequent desecration Of Sabbath ordination, The crime and depredati Defying legislation; The awful profanation Of common conversation Of common conversation The dire infatuation, With every and grandation Of maniac desperation: Ye who, with consternation, Behold this devastation, by sanction its duration show disapprobation any combination

In studying the physiological side of the temperance question our women have for the the close relation existing between good food and right living. They have discussed this matter in conventions and around their own firesides, so that the light received by one has been disseminated to all. been disseminated to all. Many have thus come to realize that sour bread, soggy potatoes, indigestible pastry, fiery seasoning, badly cooked steak and the like, are active ministers to the grog-shop, inasmuch as they pro-duce just that diseased state of the stomach and nerves which demands stimulants. Hence better cooking and more healthful food are found in hundreds of households to-day because of knowledge thus gained by mothers in their work for temperance.-The Signal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

١.	H J. W Pinch.	Inquire at	the	office o
i.	To LOAN-A few hund proved security. Inqui Semer block, Escanaba, M	red dollars re at office o	to lo	an on a
r	Semer block, Escanaba, M	lich.		32

MIDWIFE-Mrs. Emily Steinke, Midwife (Gep-rufte Deutsche Hebamme). Residence one door north of Mr. Glaser's office.

COAL—Both Anthracite and Bituminous Coal de-livered in any part of the village by WINEGAR & BURNS

WOOD-Good, well-seasoned body-maple Wood, for sale, delivered at any place in the village, by 25tf WINEGAR & BURNS. TRESPASSERS—All persons are hereby caution-against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law. tf G. T. BURNS, Agent.

ANDS FOR SALE.—One tract, eighty acres, seven acres cleared, with good house and barn thereon. One tract, eighty acres, of heavy cedar timber. One tract, forty acres, cedar and other tim-ber, mixed. One forty of splendid hard-wood tim-ber. Will be sold as a whole or in parcels as des-cribed above. Inquire at this office.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are
now offering for sale their land in Michigan at
greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farming lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a
low rate of interest, or a discount of 12½ per cent
from their regular price will be made for cash.
For all information apply to or address
F. H. VAN CLEVE,
Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RAYSON.

Carpenter and Builder. Shop on Campbell street near Ogden avenue.

Furniture repaired, Pictures Framed. Any order in his line will receive prompt attention Estimates given for all classes of buildings.

7 JILLAGE TAX SALE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ESCANABA, MICH., Jan. 4, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell so much
of each of the following described tracts or parcels of
land, lying and being situated in the village of Escanaba, in the county of Delta and state of Michigan,
will be sufficient to may the village taxes on the naba, in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, as will be sufficient to pay the village taxes on the same for the year 1881, and charges thereon, on Tuesday, the 11st day of February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at Emil Glaser's office in said village of Escanaba, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided. The sum placed opposite each description embraces all taxes due on the property, penalty at four per cent. thereon and one dollar to cover cost of publication and sale.

13

W. A. DENTON, Marshal.

SUB-DIVISION.

Commencing on the n line of alley ex-tending through block No. s, of the e-line of Smith court running thence due east yoo feet along said n line of said alley, thence n to shore of Little bay de Noquette, thence westwardly along, said shore to a point where the divid-ing line between lot No. 6 and 7 of said block No. 2 would if projected due n intersect the shore of Little bay de Noquette, thence due south to place Noquette, thence due south to place

follows: Commencing at the secorner of said block No. 3, running thence we sys feet, thence a to shore of Little bay de Noquette, eastwardly along the shore of Little bay de Noquette to a point n of starting point thence s to place of beginning... v 75 feet of s 140 feet of block....... orth half of lots 15 and 16.....

ast half of lot .

lots o and 16 and e 5 feet of lots 10 and 15
north 90 feet of lots 4 and
lots 1, 2 and south 40 feet of.
n 10 feet of lot 3 and 8 halfof lot
w half of lot 3 and lot

11 65 19 65 9 66 11 66 12 66

"Sioux City, & Northeastern Nebraska Line."
"Elgin, Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque Line."
"Jim River Valley, Pierre & Deadwood Line."

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I. A. McGillis, THE C. O. D. Grocer.

Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets.

Sugars. Cut Loaf 121/2 Granulated121/2 Coffee C.....10

Gunpowder50, 60, 75

Coffees.

Canned Goods.

String Beans12 Green Peas 18 Miscellaneous.

Patent Flour, best \$9 00 White Winter Wheat Flour ... 8 50

Young Hyson 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 Mess Pork, best, per bbl 22 00 Breakfast Bacon Turkish Prunes, 10 lbs..... 1 oc O. G. Java, green, best 30 Dried Apples, 20 lbs 1 00 Mocha, green, best 28 English Currants, 12 lbs 1 00 O. G. Java, browned, best 33 Babbitt's Best Soap, 16 bars... 1 00 Rio, browned 20, 23 Kirk's Satinet Soap, 16 bars .. 1 00

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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Just what the People Want

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THIS NEW MAP Chicago & North-Western Railway

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Remember to ask for Tickets via this road, be sure they read over it, and take none other.

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H. A. BARR, Agent C. & N.-W. R'y, Escanaba.

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MORE GOODS CHEAPER THAN

Conquering and to conquer, by virtue of his knowledge of the business, of the wants of the public and of indomitable energy, Greenhoot commences the new year. Whatever a customer wants he will furnish, at the lowest possible prices, and to that he pledges his word. Now, as heretofore, the place to buy

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Elegant Sofas,
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Escanaba, Michigan, September 23, 1881.

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