

THE IRON PORT.

VOLUME 13, NO. 24.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. A. BANKS,
Surgeon Dentist.
Corners Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 6 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

J. H. TRACY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m.

W. W. MULLIKEN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Ludington street, over John Semer's grocery store. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

D. R. T. L. GELZER,
U. S. Marine Surgeon and U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Applicants for original or increased pensions will be examined on the first Wednesday in each month.
Office, Ludington St., next door to Greenhall's. Office hours.—From 10 to 12 a. m., and 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

F. D. KENDRICK, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon.
GRADUATE OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.
Office hours.—8 to 10 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 (Paris). Late Surgeon of the French army during 8 years. Late surgeon of the Italy war in Syria and China. 30 years practice in France and America. I offer my services to the people for all manner of sick and diseases. Old, uncurable cases a specialty.

E. P. ROYCE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

J. W. PINCH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

E. P. LOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JOHN POWER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office in Ranssack block, 2d floor, Ludington St.
Will practice in all courts—state and federal. Collections, payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

E. MIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace and
Real Estate Agent.
(Deutscher Friedensrichter. Besorgt die ein Cassirung von Geldern.)
Collections promptly made and remitted.
Agent for Green Bay Marble Works.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,
LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA.
J. J. 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 traveling public. Good Table! Good Beds! Prompt Attention!

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CHOPAT,
Wholesale Butter Dealer.
A big supply constantly on hand at market rates.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN.

INSURANCE! INSURANCE!!
LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE.

Northup & Northup, Agents,
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.
Issue Policies in old, well known and reliable companies, at rates as low as are consistent with safety.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
HARRIS BROS.,
Contractors and Builders.
We return thanks to the building 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, Proprietor.

COLUMBUS J. PROVO,
Contractor and Builder.
Having sold his property on Tilden avenue he has removed to a new shop on the corner of Hale and Georgia streets. Plans prepared and contracts undertaken for any and all work in his line and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

JAMES R. HARRIS,
ARCHITECT.
Plans drawn and Specifications written. Contracts furnished for any style of buildings, public or private. Ventilation and heating of buildings a specialty. Supervision of erection of buildings promptly and practically attended to.
Terms liberal. A call solicited. Office and residence at F. E. Harris', on Ogden avenue.

Items of Interest.

—Cretone Tides, at Erickson's.
—Shirts, any kind you want, at Kratz's.
—J. Buchholz, Liquors, etc., at wholesale.
—For a clean, easy shave try John Dean—once.

—The Fayette House, entirely refitted, is again open.
—Call at Godley's for smokers' articles—he has them.

—Clocks, till you can't hear yourself think, at Gagnon's.
—Fifty Sewing Machines, \$5 per month, at Burns' Bazar.

—See, at Godley's, beautiful oil paintings, at only \$3 each.
—Burns' Bazar and new store are connected by telephone.

—The weather is bad but business is red-hot at Burns' Bazar.

—Miller's Beer—none better—in quantities to suit, by Buchholz.
—Fifteen silk Dolmans, from \$8 to \$50, received at Burns' to-day.

—Everybody uses the Sherwin & Williams paints—Mead sells them.
—A splendid line of Cretones, single and double faced, at Erickson's.

—The famous "Dublin sweep" is in town—have your smoky chimneys cured.

—Vick's seeds, flower, garden and field—the best to be had—at Wallace's.

—A dirty flue is a constant danger. Call in the "Dublin sweep" and have it cleaned.

—See Atkins & McNaughtan's illustrated advertisement, and then call and see the goods.

—Inquire of Godley for fancy note paper—fifty styles to choose from—envelopes to match.
—John Dean's barber shop is as bright and clean as soap, water and new paint can make it.

—"Sweep, oh!" and one that knows his business, too—the "Dublin sweep"—is in town.

—Satin de Lyon Sacks, a new and stylish article for Summer wear, just received by E. Erickson.

—Another invoice of Satin de Lyon Dolmans, for Summer wear, just received by E. Erickson.

—Bar goods in every variety of Glass and Porcelain and in any quantity, by Atkins & McNaughtan.

—Procure, of Godley, Thwing's corn remover, which never fails. A cure guaranteed in every case.

—Smith, American, Kimball, and the new Peerless organs, the best in the world, sold only by Burns.

—Clark & Wolcott, the photographers, have fitted up a new parlor, with pictures, organ, etc. Call and see it.

—Fame is no product of terrestrial soil, but paint is, and the best is manufactured by Sherwin, Williams & Co.

—Gagnon has just bought new tools for repair purposes and can do such work better and more promptly than ever.

—Try Kratz if you want Boots or Shoes. If he don't please you as to goods or prices, you can try some one else.

—Atkins & McNaughtan would be doing a fair business if they handled nothing but their "Keramic" wares and glass.

—Durance opened the Fayette House on Friday last, after two weeks spent in refitting, to forty-five people the first day.

—Depend on Godley for birthday cards, for Toilet soaps, for tooth and nail brushes and ten thousand other articles of every day use.

—Among other things, we may mention that Mead sells the Weber pianos and New England organs, instruments which need no paid-for puffs.

—Lindquist & Burns sell ten machines to one sold by any other firm in Delta county. Why? Because they have machines which do their own talking.

—Gagnon, the Jeweler, calls attention to his newly received stock of silver and crystal table ware of the latest patterns and best of material and workmanship. It is unequalled.

—Suits or single garments—neck-wear—handkerchiefs—in short everything necessary or convenient for clothing or adornment, can be procured at the very lowest of prices of Kratz.

—J. Buchholz now offers as comprehensive and varied stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at wholesale, as any dealer north of Milwaukee. Don't take our word for it, but go and see for yourself.

—Does any one want the best watch possible for the smallest sum of money for which a watch was ever offered? If so ask Gagnon for a "South Park"—nickel movement—patent regulator—dust-proof Springfield watch.

—Wallace carries mixed paints, has heretofore dealt in Colt & Coe's exclusively, but has this week added to that Patten & Co.'s goods and can now suit every customer. A cheap mixed paint for fences, sheds and rough work generally, also kept.

Sand.

SECOND TIME: Patch up the sidewalks.

THERE, "Chuck"—we've done as you asked—"let up" on him!

BORN, in this village, on Saturday, May 6, to Frank Lathrop and wife, a daughter.

NICK JAGER had his house, the Washington, half full of people before the paint was dry.

OUR suggestion as to a deputy county clerk was acted upon. Miss Carter has been appointed.

THE light-house supply-ship Dahlia was in our waters during the early days of the week, setting the buoys.

MARRIED, on Saturday, May 6, by Rev. E. W. Garner, Conrad Jorgenson and Miss Thine Larson, both of this village.

THE wife of a laborer, on the ore docks presented him with triplets one day last week, and yet outsiders consider this a sterile region.

CAPT. DICK NEVILLE "caught it" a little on lake Erie on his trip down last week. Lost foremast and head-gear in a squall off Cleveland.

MIKE BOND has sold the property in which he formerly resided and which is now occupied by Nick Barth, to Jo. Lemay. Consideration \$2,400.

THERE is considerable "kicking" at the action of the county board with reference to bills against the county. All right. Good will come of it.

THE Lady Washington was disabled, on Friday of last week, by getting a line fouled in her wheel and her place for that day was taken by the Harris.

THE Fred Kelley rolled her pilot-house overboard on her down trip last week, while off Forestville, in lake Huron. The tug Quayle picked up her tow, the Warner, and the Kelly managed to get through with an improvised steering gear.

THE carrying trade in ore is the best on the lakes just now. Prices are not high, but when grain goes from Chicago to Buffalo at 2 cents ore hence to lake Erie ports at \$1.25 is not bad. The "soft" vessels crowd into the lumber trade and knock rates in that, but they can not get, nor dare they take ore.

JAMES PARKER, for many years a resident of St. Martin's, died, at the residence of Capt. George A. Drisko, in this village, on Sunday last. He was born at Addison, Maine, in 1801 and was therefore 81 years old at the time of his death. Industrious, sober and honest, every one who knew respected and honored "Uncle Jim."

THE store of the Ford River lumber company, at Ford River, was raided on Monday night last and a quantity of goods, cutlery, silks, etc., taken. Suspicion attached to two men who were missing on Tuesday morning. Charles Reid and W. H. Mattison, and warrants are out for their arrest. The men were seen in this village early on Tuesday morning and will probably be captured. The amount of the loss was not stated.

THE load of a fish-bow nowadays is a study for a naturalist. Everything that swims in fresh water goes to make it up, from suckers and bull-heads to whitefish and bass. Dory that weigh a dozen pounds and a perch that weigh half a pound—pike and lake trout with mouths like alligators and the whole list with one exception. There are no eels. They are too few yet, and too slim and slippery to be taken. Everything goes—to Chicago.

THE Ludington house narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the morning of Wednesday last. The fire originated in the partition between the kitchen and dining-room and reached and burned through the roof at the south end. The hour being favorable however (between six and seven) the fire companies were promptly on hand, the house deluged with water from garret to cellar and saved. As we write the damages have not been ascertained, but are fully covered by insurance.

THE republicans of the 11th congressional district of the state of Michigan must select a candidate for member of congress for the two years next ensuing, and the PORT, speaking as we believe, the united voice of the republicans of Delta county, and reflecting as well the desires of the democrats (who expect nothing else than that the republican candidate will be elected) offers the name of that pronounced republican and representative man of the iron-producing counties, the Hon. Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, for the position.

J. C. WATSON, commander U. S. N. and Inspector of the eleventh light-house district will receive sealed proposals, from now until Thursday, June 1 for "raising, cleaning, painting, replacing and keeping in their proper positions all the buoys in the district." Those on which the readers of the PORT, or any of them would be likely to bid are those in Green Bay and adjacent waters and those in Little Bay de Noquette including those off Peninsula point and on Drisko shoal. Bidders will address Commander Watson at Detroit, Mich., where printed forms can be had.

It is probable that eight-out of every ten readers of the PORT know as much (if not more) of the Hon. Edward Breitung as ourselves, and that what we may say of his fitness to represent the district in congress may be a work of supererogation—carrying coals to Newcastle; nevertheless, we venture a few words. Mr. Breitung is a man of the people, understanding perfectly their needs and their desires. He is a republican of the republicans, and on all party questions can be relied upon to vote, and if necessary speak, on the right side. He is a protectionist, as would be expected of a man whose material interests are as are his, connected with the prosperity of American industry and production. He is no machine politician and has no partisans to reward, no petty spites to gratify. To accept the place and discharge its duties is, to him, a matter of sacrifice, nevertheless, should he be nominated and elected, the district and its interests will be represented fully—he is not a man who puts his hand to the plow and looks back, or who, having undertaken any business, neglects it or spares any necessary labor to carry it to a successful result. He is a man of his word, as every one knows who knows anything about him, and that list comprises nearly every voter in four of the counties of the district and most of the prominent business men of the state. Lastly, he is the alternative, probably, to a "machine" candidate from one of the counties in the tail of the district, on the east side of the lake, and that, alone should ensure his nomination by the united votes of the counties of upper peninsula. Those counties should not have been attached to the district, and for the district to select its representative from one of them would be a fatuity so gross that we can not regard it as possible. Availability is but a small virtue in a candidate, but when, as in this case, it is added to all the other virtues that a candidate should have it is not to be despised. Mr. Breitung is available.

HAVING been asked a dozen times or so the meaning of a reference in the PORT to "the man of Gilgal" we make answer by re-publishing John Hay's "Mystery of Gilgal." Here it is:

The darkest, strangest mystery I ever read, or heard, or see, Is 'long of a drink at Taggart's Hall, — Tom Taggart's of Gilgal.

I've never the tale a thousand ways, But never could get through the maze That hangs around that queer day's doin's; But I'll tell the yarn to you 'uns.

Tom Taggart stood behind his bar, The time was fall, the skies was drow, The neighbors round the counter drawed, And ca'mly drank and jawed.

At last came Colonel Blood of Pike, And old Judge Phinn, permissus-like, And each, as he mandered in, Remark'd, "A whisky skin."

Tom mixed the beverage full and far, And slammed it, smoking, on the bar. Some says three fingers, some says two, — I'll leave the choice to you.

Phinn to the drink put forth his hand: Blood drawed his knife, with accent bland, "I ax yer parding, Mister Phinn— 'Jeet drap that whisky-skin."

No man high-toneder could be found Than old Judge Phinn the country round. Says he, "Young man, the tribe of Phinn's Knows their own whisky-skins."

He went for his 'leven-inch bowie-knife — I tries to foller a Christian life; But I'll drap a slice of liver or two, My bloom'n' shrub, with you."

They carved in a way that all admired, Tell Blood drawed iron at last, and fired. It took Seth Bloodo 'twixt the eyes, Which caused him great surprise.

Then coats went off, and all went in; Shots and bad language swelled the din; The short, sharp bark of Derringers, Like bull-pups, cheer'd the fun.

They piled the stiffs outside the door: They made, I reckon, a cord or more, Girls went, that winter, as a rule, Alone to spell'n'-school.

I've searched in vain, from Dan to Beer-Sheba, to make this mystery clear: But I end with 'tis as I did begin, — WHO GOT THE WHISKY-SKIN!"

A STATE convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is to be held in this village, on Thursday, May 25, which will be attended by delegations from all the divisions of the u. p. and one from Detroit. The delegations will arrive on Thursday, and Escanaba division will take care of them. A hall will be given on that evening, to which the public is invited and of which further mention will be made next week, when we are more fully and definitely informed. Meanwhile bear the fact in mind and make no engagements which will prevent your attendance.

GORMLEY, the Green Bay schneider, arrived here, one day early in the week, with intent to gild sundry of us with his tape-line and book out orders for suits, but found himself, upon arrival, minus his outfit of samples, another corsair having snatched it, at the junction, and plunged with it into the iron country to the westward. So there was nothing for him to do but go back as he came.

MENDLIK & SPEVACHEK, of Marinette, have this week put up some nice work in both Lake View and the Catholic cemeteries. They are getting, because they deserve it, a good run of custom in this vicinity. Mr. Devoll, their agent, goes next to Green Bay.

DIED in this village on Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of his son-in-law, C. F. Haskell, Southard Ellis, at the age of 79 years, 10 months and 2 days. The deceased was a native of South Woodstock, Vermont.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Statement of iron ore shipped from the port of Escanaba for the season up to and including Wednesday May 10, 1882.

| MARQUETTE. | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Barren | 2655 |
| Bessemer | 2648 |
| Cleveland | 7991 |
| Cambria | 2007 |
| McComber | 1456 |
| Jackson | 9831 |
| Jackson South | 563 |
| Leclan | 1147 |
| Cleveland hematite | 553 |
| Mitchell | 524 |
| National | 1923 |
| New York | 2933 |
| Pittsburg & Lake Superior | 5425 |
| Saginaw | 2323 |
| Salisbury | 2367 |
| Superior | 8119 |
| Superior hematite | 1443 |
| Wheat | 864 |
| Swanery | 749 |
| Winthrop | 1353 |
| Total | 56234 |
| Menominee Mines— | |
| Chapin | 17371 |
| Commonwealth | 20792 |
| Leclan | 1060 |
| Eagle | 2580 |
| Florence | 11234 |
| Hewitt | 1035 |
| Cleveland Ridge | 2216 |
| Norway | 2149 |
| Perkins | 2066 |
| Quinsec | 3880 |
| Vulcan | 9511 |
| Total | 91885 |
| Grand total from Escanaba | 148119 |

Statement of iron ore, pig iron and quartz shipments from Marquette and L'Anse from opening of navigation to Wednesday, May 10, inclusive:

| MARQUETTE. | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Milwaukee | 3669 |
| Cleveland | 3460 |
| Lake Superior | 9657 |
| West Republic | 1140 |
| Winthrop | 1686 |
| Humboldt | 1095 |
| Republic | 16173 |
| Champion | 2149 |
| Boston | 539 |
| Dalhousie | 1331 |
| Argyle | 273 |
| Total from Marquette | 34916 |
| L'ANSE. | |
| Taylor | 560 |
| Michigan | 1083 |
| Total from L'Anse | 1647 |
| Pig iron— | |
| Pioneer Furnace | 50 |
| Deer Lake | 85 |
| Total pig iron | 135 |
| Ore to local points | 19043 |

The following letter explains itself. We have no love—never expect to have any, for the Western Union, but Col. Clowry is a trump. It is his services and those of a few men like him that, like Lot in Sodom, keep the fire off the concern—saves the Eckerts and Goulds from the cremation they richly deserve:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., CENTRAL DIVISION, CHICAGO, May 9, 1882.
Editor "The Iron Port," Escanaba, Mich.:
Dear Sir:—Your paper dated May 6, containing a criticism in reference to our telegraph office at your place, was duly received. I am glad that you called my attention to any dissatisfaction that may exist in reference to our office in your city, and will see what can be done to remedy the difficulty.

Very respectfully,
R. C. CLOWRY, Gen'l Supt.

No change in quotations of pig iron in the New York market. Trade steady and no surplus accumulating, indeed favored brands are difficult to get at current prices or for immediate delivery. The croakers can only say "its coming—wait." The same condition of things prevails at western points. The furnaces have no iron in bank nor the mills anything beyond supply for immediate wants in yard. Consumers anticipate a lower range of prices soon, to which furnacemen reply that they will blow out rather than submit. Really the thing that threatens trouble is a disagreement as to the price of labor, which, in Pittsburg is likely to result in a strike or lock-out, no one can tell which.

CAPTAIN DRISKO informs us that he and Watchman McDonald have several times during the past week or two been compelled to go upon private premises to extinguish fires that threatened the safety of the town. These fires had been kindled by householders to rid the premises of the winter's accumulation of trash and refuse, and those who kindled them had gone to bed leaving them burning—a procedure criminally careless and reckless. Some such piece of stupidity will cost us half the town, some windy night, if it is allowed.

An Indian whose name we did not learn was caught in a squall on Tuesday afternoon at about a mile from shore off Wiltzie's bluff and his boat, a big Mackinaw, capsized. David went out and took him off the wreck just in time. Too much skitawab.

OWEN CURRAN came in off the Ford River drive on Tuesday. Water was scarce, but about 4,000,000 will reach the boom within say ten days. Since that time a heavy rainfall having occurred, the prospect is better and the whole drive will probably move.

MCKENNA has raised the roof on his store, corner of Ludington and Wolcott streets, three feet so as to make the second story eleven feet in the clear. He will raise the one he now occupies in the same manner as soon as he gets out of it.

It is almost worth the cost of a small fire, once in a while, to see the fire-ladders drawn in. The work at the Ludington house was done at the double-quick.

WALLACE is putting a foundation under his residence solid enough to sustain brick walls. That'll be the next thing, probably.

SOMEBODY will catch a tumble at Jo. Embs corner, in the dark. It's bad.

Temperance Corner.

MR. EDITOR:—I had nearly concluded to let up on this temperance-corner business until next winter or until I had more leisure than at present, but noticing that there is a determination on the part of others not to let the subject drop, I say my say, with the work. I like "Templar's" idea if he can make it rest, but I fear there is too much saintship in that institution for success to be possible. If the lingering remnant of the sour puritanism of New England and the bygone century could but be entirely extinguished; if the elders and the churches would take note of the fact that the circumstances have entirely changed—that instead of a people weak in numbers and poor, engaged in constantly succeeding struggles—with an inhospitable climate and a niggard soil for subsistence, with the aboriginal savages for life and with the mother country for the liberty that allured them hither, they have to deal with a people numerous, rich and yearly increasing in wealth, at peace and in fear of nothing, and therefore pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking and properly so; if, recognizing the facts, those who would public opinion or assume to do so would, instead of adhering to an obsolete code of morals that regards all pleasure as of questionable character and most of the popular pleasures of the young as offenses against good morals, open their eyes to the fact that the pursuit of pleasure is but natural and is right and proper, to the further fact that the popular amusements they have so long opposed and reprobated are not of themselves evil but innocent and only productive of evil when indulged in at improper places or to excess, and would endeavor to guide, direct and control instead of preventing and punishing, then "Templar's" plan might succeed. Let us get rid of this "sheep and goat" idea and believe that the good in this world is stronger than the bad. Let Christians and Freethinkers alike write and talk on the subject and present a solid front to the enemy of social reform, but above everything let us use persuasive influences rather than coercive measures; let us endeavor to convince the reason rather than affect the feelings. The idea that the use of liquor is necessary to social enjoyment has no foundation in reason or sense and this idea we must endeavor to get rid of by reasoning and example. Perhaps it is the office and function of the Good Templars to do this, at any rate it is worth the endeavor.

FREE-THINKER.

Correspondence.

EVOLUTION NO. 3.

Starting with the world as it is, and a germ possessing life, what theory of evolution shall we adopt? One theory or system is as follows: The germ had the power of self-activity, and self-development. It began its activity in the midst of the ever-active inorganic forces and a great variety of physical substances. It grew to be a mature animal, at first only an organized mass of jelly. It left a numerous progeny, by separating portions of itself; some of these grew up in favorable circumstances, and, without changing the parent type, attained greater perfection than the parent. In course of time some of these germs chanced to fall and grow in circumstances quite unlike those in which the species had before lived, and quite unlike those in which others grew. One of these, in its struggle for existence, found it necessary to make new motions and new efforts, and projected its jelly substance into rudimentary limbs, and others into different limbs and organs. These modifications were improvements, and gave their possessors an advantage over their fellows. The posterity of each inherited its particular improvement, and still enlarged and improved the same organs. Those which were strongest and most fully improved survived; while all degenerations perished. This is called modification by natural selection and survival of the fittest. To meet special cases, it has been found necessary to add the laws of heredity, and reversion, and pangenes, processes which I will not here stop to explain. This system usually passes under the name of Darwinism. This is a beautiful theory, and we know that animals can thus, to some extent, modify themselves. But there is one difficulty which rises up before us. We know that an effect can not transcend a cause. Nothing can give to another more than it does itself possess. Then how do things which have not life give life to other things? How do things which have not sensibility give sensibility to other things? How do things which have not the power of thought, or intelligence, or self-consciousness or will, or sense of right and wrong, give these powers to other things? As we know that if we have nothing but water in a pitcher we can not pour milk out of it, we see that there is here a fatal defect in this system.

Then, as regards quantity, the scientific law of constant equivalence—unchangeable quantity of substance and energy—fo-bids that more should come out of a group of things than there is in them. As long as we know that we cannot fill quart measures by emptying into them the contents of the same number of pint measures, we must say that this system is entirely inadequate to account for the genesis of all the varieties of animals now existent upon the earth. This will do for unthinking people to talk about, but evolutionists who look beneath the surface of things see at once how untenable and inadequate this system was. With all rejecting these as modes of variation they have come down below this system and laid a foundation for it, and thus constructed another system which can not be so easily overthrown.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEBATE took place in the Senate on the 3d on the Political Disabilities bill, Messrs. Ingalls and Hawley speaking against, and Messrs. Butler, Hampton and Voorhees in favor of, the measure. On the bill to create a Court of Appeals, the amendment as to patent and copyright cases was rejected, as were several others. The House amendment to the bill for the sale of Indian lands in Kansas was concurred in. Bills were reported in the House: To allow the army to be used as a posse comitatus; for the erection of a memorial column at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.; and to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a substitute for the bill relating to retirements from the army, providing that after serving thirty-five years any officer may be placed on the retired list by application to the President, or after reaching the age of sixty-two years. The Speaker signed the Chinese bill.

In the Senate on the 4th Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution for an investigation of alleged corrupt influences in regard to the bill to extend the bonded period for whisky. Mr. Windom, in moving an amendment for an inquiry as to whether money had been raised to assist the passage of that bill, remarked that he believed a gigantic whisky ring had been formed to control legislation. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the preservation of forests on public lands adjacent to navigable rivers. The bill to remove the disqualification of ex-Confederates for army appointments was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of providing for the payment of interest on stolen bonds. In the House the consideration of the Tariff-Commission bill, in Committee of the Whole, occupied the entire day.

MR. WINDOM offered a resolution in the Senate on the 5th, and the resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether money had been contributed by interested parties to aid or defeat the passage of the bill in regard to distilled spirits in bond. On the bill to create a Court of Appeals, Messrs. Garland and Frye made arguments. A bill was passed to restore to the public domain the Fort Niobrara Reservation in Kansas. Adjourned to the 8th. In the House debate was resumed on the Tariff-Commission bill. Mr. Randall offered an amendment that the Commission be composed of two Senators, three Representatives and four civilian experts. An evening session was held to consider pension bills, at which forty-five were passed.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 6th. In the House, after the offering and rejection of numerous amendments, the Tariff-Commission bill was passed—151 to 88. A resolution was adopted giving Mr. Matson leave to withdraw his papers in the Alabama contested election case. Mr. Russell introduced a bill to create a Department and Secretary of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC.

AN emigrant train on the Santa Fe Road, while side-tracked at Glorieta on the 3d, was raided by three desperadoes, who secured from the passengers about \$500 in money and goods.

ALFRED DRAKE, a school-boy at St. Paul, falling on the 3d to induce Jennie Faulkner to elope with him, fired three shots at her, inflicting a wound in the shoulder, and then killed himself on the sidewalk.

A LORDSBURG, N. M., dispatch of the 3d states that a careful summary shows a total of 141 whites and Mexicans killed by Indians during the previous two weeks. Five hundred head of stock were killed and captured, and over \$75,000 worth of property was destroyed.

A FEW days ago the steam fire-engine house at Newark, N. J., with all the implements for extinguishing conflagrations, was swept away by flames, causing a loss of \$25,000.

A FEW nights ago burglars blew the safe in the post-office at Oberlin, O., without awaking anybody, and obtained \$350 in cash and \$2,000 worth of postage stamps.

THE gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad during 1881 were \$17,025,461.

THE Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture reports a damage of ten per cent. to the wheat of Southern Ohio by frost.

ON the 3d General Crook received a dispatch announcing that the Banocks and Snakes had broken out at Fort Washakie, and that arms had been issued to settlers by the military.

POLK WELLS and his companion, who recently escaped from the Iowa State Penitentiary, after killing the guard, were captured on the 4th in a farmer's barn near Fort Madison.

THE trial of the Malley boys and the woman Douglas, at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of Jennie Cramer, was rendered interesting on the 4th by the evidence of Mrs. Cramer, mother of the deceased. She showed that her daughter had been placed by the Malleyes under the influence of Douglas. Their counsel tried to prove a previous bad character for their clients' victim.

A. H. REDFORD, formerly Superintendent of the Southern Methodist publishing house, was on the 4th charged with irregularities to the amount of \$18,619.98.

MAJOR SIMON DOUGLASS, a farmer near Pilot Rock, Ark., while eating supper on the 4th, was shot dead through the window.

THREE young men were drowned in the St. Lawrence at Ogdenburg, N. Y., on the 5th, by the capsizing of a row-boat.

A FEW days ago Mr. Worke's team, Edward and Dick Swireller, trotted to wagon, a mile in 2:30. The first half-mile was trotted in 1:00.

CROW DOG, the slayer of Spotted Tail, has been reprieved by the President to June 7.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared a final dividend of ten per cent. to the creditors of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., making in all dividends amounting to 100 per cent. and interest.

A FEW mornings ago dynamite was exploded in the saloon of Con Sweeney, at Cedarville, Ohio, throwing the entire family out of bed and blowing out one end of the building. An attempt was made to blow up Coldwell's drug store, but the charge failed to explode.

It is announced that the experimental efforts of ex-Commissioner LeDuc to cultivate tea in the South, as a staple, are likely to prove successful.

THE business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 5th aggregated 101.

A VEIN of copper and silver has been discovered beneath the Overland stage road, seven miles southeast of Laramie City.

THE bid of a syndicate of \$50,000 for the Sprague properties in Rhode Island was withdrawn on the 4th, and the sale was postponed to May 15.

At Greenville, Miss., on the 5th Dr. Preston E. Buckner was mistaken for a burglar by W. J. Westworth, and shot dead.

THERE were 329 new cases of small-pox reported at the Cincinnati Health-Office during the seven days ended on the 5th. During the same period there were 526 cases treated within the city limits.

Dr. H. R. PALMER'S International Music School begins June 30, at Meadville, Pa., and continues four weeks.

JAMES MOONEY, President of the Land-League of America, on the 7th issued an address calling upon the brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring to justice the assassins of Cavendish and Burke.

THE Mesomine Mining Company of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 6th sold the Norway, Cyclops and Vulcan mines to the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., for \$1,500,000.

A RUCON iceberg was recently visible from the summit of Spruce Mountain, in Massachusetts. A steamer which arrived at Boston on the 7th reported having passed a field of ice three hundred miles in length.

THE Pond Liquor law had up to the 6th caused the closing of thirty saloons in Columbus, O., and eleven at Corning.

A DISASTROUS fire visited Racine, Wis., early on the morning of the 6th. Seven whole blocks were burned over and thirty buildings destroyed, together with 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss was estimated at \$500,000, and the insurance at \$250,000.

BOSTON detectives on the 6th arrested thirty street-car conductors who were using bogus punches.

THE court-house at Pittsburgh, Pa., which cost nearly \$200,000, was destroyed by fire on the 7th. Harry McDermott was killed by falling glass, and several firemen were injured.

A FIRE in the lumber-yard of A. J. & C. E. Covell, at Moptague, Mich., on the 7th destroyed nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUDGE McCULLOUGH has been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by the Republicans of the Fifth Supreme Court District of Illinois. He was nominated on the 23rd ballot.

THE Anti-Prohibitionists of North Carolina will meet in State Convention at Raleigh on the 7th of June.

It is stated that Oscar Wilde has realized about \$30,000 from his lecturing tour in the United States.

THE Garfield Monument Committee proposed to open subscription lists on Decoration Day in every city and town throughout the country.

CONGRESSMEN G. W. JONES, Greenbacker, and Wash Jones, Democrat, have each written a letter signifying their willingness to become independent candidates for Governor of Texas.

In the Peruvian investigation in Washington on the 4th Senator Blair stated that Mr. Shipperd estimated his claim at \$100,000, and put the indemnity demanded at \$35,000,000.

In the Star-route cases in Washington on the 4th warm words were exchanged between George Bliss and Mr. Ingersoll. After the Judge had quieted the belligerents he adjourned the hearing for ten days to secure the attendance of J. W. Dorsey.

JOHN L. CLEM, the drummer-boy of Chickamauga, has been appointed a Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster.

THE Missouri Legislature, having apportioned the State into Congressional Districts, adjourned sine die on the 4th.

GENERAL J. B. STEEDMAN, during the war a distinguished officer, has been appointed Chief-of-Police at Toledo, Ohio.

COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON, of Dubuque, Iowa, was on the 6th elected Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

In the case against the election managers of Charleston, S. C., charged with stuffing the ballot-box, the jury on the 5th failed to agree, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS, for many years Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, died on the 5th.

THE examination of Senator Blair was resumed by the Peruvian Investigating Committee in Washington on the 5th. The witness refused to state the amount of stock tendered him by Shipperd, and said: "Mr. Blair understood at the first interview that I appeared there as counsel. He knew I was desirous of aiding Shipperd. I asked the Secretary if, from his knowledge of the affair, there could be any impropriety in my acting as counsel, and he said he could see none. I never regarded the scrip offered me by Shipperd of any value unless the agreement with Peru had been carried out—that is to say, if the company had been organized and money raised, it would have been a wealthy and powerful company." Mr. Blair said that as General Grant he knew nothing of his opinions in this relation that he (Blair) did not consider highly honorable to him.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR on the 5th pardoned Fitz John Porter. The effect of the pardon is to relieve Mr. Porter from the continuing part of his sentence. Since 1863 he has been prohibited from holding any office of honor or trust under the United States. He is now relieved from that prohibition.

SECRETARY CHANDLER on the night of the 5th received the following telegram from Engineer Melville: "IRKOUTSK, May 5. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: At Lenawee, March 24, 1882, we found De Long and party dead. We found all the papers and books. We continue the search for MELVILLE."

ON the same day another dispatch from Irkoutsk says a telegram had just been received there from Jackson, Herald correspondent, on his way north to the mouth of the Lena, dated "Forty Miles beyond Ken-Arakh, April 12," and worded as follows: "A Cosack estafete (a special express) has just arrived here with dispatches bringing news that the bodies of Captain De Long and ten men have been found all in one spot. They take sealed dispatches, which you will receive with this." JACKSON.

MRS. GEORGE SCOVILLE appeared before a New York audience on the evening of the 7th, in company with a child, and remarked that many troubles compelled her to retire, after giving them an opportunity to see a sister of Charles J. Guiteau. The money was then returned to forty auditors. It was understood that Mrs. Scoville was to file a bill for divorce at once. She was thought to have become partially insane.

THE examination of Senator Blair was resumed by the Peruvian Investigating Committee in Washington on the 6th. The witness thought there could be no doubt but English influences predominated commercially in South America, and that Chili holds commercial relations almost exclusively with European nations. Concerning correspondence, Mr. Blair said that he had no correspondence with Shipperd save such as was strictly private and confidential and growing out of their relation as attorney and client, and he must decline to produce it; that he knew nothing of the loss of certain State Department papers, nor of any Government official interested in affecting the policy of this Government in the interest of Mr. Shipperd's claim of \$125,000,000, or of any effort or expectation of securing the armed intervention of this Government, or of any expectation or effort to prevent peace between Chili and Peru unless the claim was allowed.

Up to the 6th the number of bills introduced in the United States Senate was 1,841; the number of resolutions, 60; total, 1,901. The number of bills introduced in the House was 4,104; the number of resolutions, 203; total, 4,307; the total bills and resolutions in both bodies, 8,208. The House committees had submitted 1,808 reports; the Senate committees, 537 reports; total number of bills considered and reported upon in the two bodies, 1,745. The number of bills which had been examined and reported upon was greater than ever had been reported before in one session in the history of Congress.

FOREIGN.

At Jalisco, Mexico, a poor peasant named Amatlan was taken out on the 3d and shot without trial because stolen stock was found in his field. Afterward the fact developed that he was innocent.

THE steamship Alaska on her last trip from New York to Queenstown made the run in seven days and twenty-six minutes, eclipsing all previous records by nearly six hours.

In the British House of Commons on the 4th Mr. Harcourt announced that the release of Michael Davitt had been resolved upon by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN on the 4th offered to cooperate with other Nations in establishing a chain of magnetic and meteorological observatories in the polar regions. The station selected is Fort Rae, in the Northern British possessions.

A LONDON dispatch of the 4th states that the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish to the position lately occupied by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster was considered a great blunder, and would, it was believed, cause a rupture of the Liberal Cabinet.

A TRAIN on the Canada Southern Road on the 4th took a party composed of William H. Vanderbilt and others 111 miles in 109 minutes.

REPORTS from Mexico on the 4th were to the effect that Captain Tupper and his troops had a second encounter with the Indians about forty-five miles south of Cloverdale, killing forty Indians and recapturing about 300 head of stock.

AN Alexandria (Egypt) dispatch of the 4th states that another insurrection had broken out in Soudan. The false prophet Mandi had defeated the Egyptian troops, captured the city of Senaar, and taken Mudir prisoner.

MR. FORSTER, ex-Secretary for Ireland, explained to Parliament that the reason for his resignation was that he would not agree to release the suspects unless they pledged themselves not to oppose the execution of the law. He said that the Corcoran act had broken up the Land League, or "put it under petticoats."

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 5th states that thirty lives were lost on the steamer Rodgers, which was wrecked while searching for the survivors of the Jeannette in the Arctic regions.

ALBERT YOUNG, who was recently arrested in London for threatening the life of Queen Victoria, was on the 6th committed for trial.

A FIRE in a flour-mill at Cardiff, Wales, on the 6th caused a loss of \$500,000.

EARL SPENCER, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was received on the 6th by the corporation of Dublin, and was loudly cheered on his way to the castle. Michael Davitt was released from Portland Prison.

At Alexandria, Russia, on the 6th a mob of several hundred persons wrecked the houses of Jewish residents.

In Phenix Park, Dublin, on the afternoon of the 4th Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Henry Burke, Under-Secretary, were assassinated by persons unknown. The victims were strolling in the park, half a mile from the city gate, and a quarter mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge. A cab containing four men drove up, two of whom drew knives and stabbed Cavendish and Burke several times in the throat and breast. A hard struggle for life was evidently made, the corpses being found ten paces apart. Two young gentlemen riding bicycles discovered the bodies and summoned the police. The pockets of the victims contained coin, notes and watches, showing that robbery was not the purpose of the crime. No clue to the assassins had been obtained.

LATER NEWS.

In the Supreme Chambers in New York on the 8th Mr. Scoville asked that a writ of habeas corpus be served on John Wilton Guiteau, commanding him to produce Frances M. Scoville at the Chambers of the County Court at 10:30 a. m., May 9. The petition sets forth that Frances M. Scoville is illegally detained and restrained of her liberty by her brother, John W. Guiteau, and that since the late trial of her brother, Charles J. Guiteau, in Washington, Mrs. Scoville has shown strong evidence of mental disturbance. The writ was granted, and when presented to John W. Guiteau he said that Mr. Scoville was crazy, and added: "I am not detaining or restraining his wife, but I do feel sorry for the poor woman, who has got to go back to him. He has declared his intention to break down all three of the Guiteaus, and that includes his own wife."

THE President signed the modified Chinese bill on the 8th.

CHARLES MOORE, who returned to Ireland recently from the United States was on the 8th arrested at Maynooth, on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination at Dublin. When arrested he almost fainted.

THREE colored men in jail at Brookhaven, Miss., fired the jail on the 8th in order to escape, and perished in the flames.

By a collision on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Road on the 8th William H. Abel, inventor of the knitting-machine, and Hiram Jones, a Vermont driver, were killed. Both engines were smashed.

In the Peruvian investigation at Washington on the 8th Senator Blair said that he received from Shipperd as a retainer shares in the company of the par value of \$100,000. The inquiry would be closed by the taking of testimony in New York by a sub-committee.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 8th states that the Senate as a Court of Appeal has decided the decree banishing the Jewish apothecaries from Egypt.

THE false prophet who appeared in Soudan, Egypt, was killed on the 8th and his followers dispersed.

In the United States Senate on the 8th a bill was introduced authorizing the President to appoint Fitz John Porter a Colonel, or place him on the retired list with that rank. A bill was reported appropriating \$500,000 to extend the Executive mansion. Mr. Bayard urged early action on the Tariff-Commission bill, and Mr. Edmunds objected to any further proceedings on the measure. Mr. Groome presented a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Chief Engineer George W. Melville. The Court-of-Appeals bill was then debated upon. In the House Mr. Calkins introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for Arctic exploration, with Master Lucien Young as Commander. Mr. Bragg introduced an act for the relief of Fitz John Porter. On the bill to enlarge the scope of the Department of Agriculture, speeches were made by Messrs. Carpenter, Geddes, Rich and Midway. The Speaker called to the Chair for two days Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

A DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

The New Chief Secretary for Ireland and His Assistant Murdered in Dublin—Escape of the Assassins Before Their Atrocious Crime Was Discovered—Great Excitement in England and Ireland—The Feeling in This Country—The Dead Execerated by the League Leaders in America.—Land-League Manifestoes.

NEW YORK, May 8. A Dublin cablegram to the Herald says: "A terrible tragedy occurred here to-night. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, the Under-Secretary, were assassinated in Phoenix Park. About half-past seven o'clock they left the Under-Secretary's lodge to walk over to the Chief Secretary's residence to dinner. West within one hundred yards of the Phoenix Monument they were attacked by four men wearing slouches. It is supposed that Mr. Burke was first assailed, and stabbed through the heart. Lord Frederick Cavendish attempted to defend him, but he, too, was stabbed by the assassins. They repeatedly plunged their knives into the breasts of their victims, and, having cut their throats, they got on a car and drove rapidly from the park by the Chapelizod gate. A few minutes afterward a man walking along the park road found the bodies covered with blood, and at once informed the police, who had the bodies removed to the Stephens Hospital. A slight examination was made, and it was found that Lord Frederick Cavendish's arm was also broken.

The news rapidly spread, and created the wildest excitement and consternation in the city. Lord Spencer and the Vice-Liegal party were just going down to dinner at the lodge when the news was sent to them. Some members of the household were at the opera at the Gaiety Theater, and were sent for. When the cause of their departure was known the excitement was intense, and a proposal was made to stop the performance, which was ultimately out short.

Lord Frederick Cavendish only arrived in Dublin this afternoon along with Earl Spencer, the new Lord-Lieutenant. He was present at the installation ceremony in Dublin Castle, and left there with Mr. Burke, his fellow-victim, early in the evening.

It is stated that some lads riding bicycles in the park saw the attack and the murders, which were the work of less than a minute. Many people were within a few hundred yards of the scene of the assassination, but no one appears to have been near enough to interfere. When the bodies were first found, Lord Frederick Cavendish's lips were moving, as if he was trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness.

It is needless to add that the assassinations are attributed to the Fenians, although this must be pure conjecture. The assassins were seen entering the park on a car, and driving rapidly along the main road, and from all accounts they must have encountered their victims as they were crossing the road. Robbery could not have been their object, as nothing on the bodies was touched.

The details of the tragedy are as follows: A boy named Jacob states that while bird-nesting in the park he saw, about two hundred yards from where he was, and close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay any attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground and four others jump on a car and drive off to Chapelizod, which lies in a direction opposite to the city. They drove at a rapid pace, and he could not give any description of the appearance of the men. A gentleman named Maguire and a friend who were on a tricycle shortly before had passed Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish when on their way along the main road through the park, and on their return journey they found the Chief Secretary lying in the center of the carriage-way, and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both gentlemen were lying in large pools of blood. They informed the police at the park gate of what they had seen. The police at once proceeded to the scene of the murder and conveyed the bodies to the hospital. On examination it was found that Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were absolutely saturated with blood, and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn. His gloves had been torn in many places, and his hand bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants. Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in several places about the chest. One wound was through the right lung and penetrated deeply.

At the time of the dreadful occurrence the park, as might be expected on a lovely evening, was crowded in many places with people. It is a remarkable fact, and one suggesting that the murderous onslaught must have been short, terrible and decisive, that many persons sitting and walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found heard nothing of the affair.

Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and widespread indignation is expressed over the event.

LONDON, May 8. At the London clubs and other late West-end resorts news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke was received with a feeling of stupefaction followed by expressions of the bitterest resentment.

THE FEELING IN THIS COUNTRY. A Washington dispatch says: "In the absence of details officials here are very reluctant about expressing any opinions of the murder or the effect it will have upon the Government policy toward Ireland. It is thought by some that if the murder was brought about by a political conspiracy it will result disastrously to the new Liberal policy. The British League are horrified over the news, but refrain from expressing any opinions regarding the murder. The opinion is expressed, however, by officials of the State Department that the assassination, if the result of an Irish uprising, may cause a modification of the present policy toward Ireland, if not the overthrow of the Gladstone Ministry."

The Chicago Times represents Mr. John Finery as saying: "In the case of Lord Frederick Cavendish they (the Irish masses in this country) will regard his killing as both a crime and a blunder, and future investigation will show that he has not fallen because of any organized conspiracy against his life. The feeling created by the assassination in this city, so far as I have knowledge of it, is one of astonishment and dismay, chiefly because of the fate of Lord Cavendish. As for Mr. Burke, who shared his fate, he appears to have brought it on by his own presence. The Irish people, here and elsewhere, will have no tears to shed, although they must regret that public or private vengeance has reached him at a time most inopportune for the interests of the Irish cause. The effect in England will undoubtedly be most terrible, and may lead to a renewal of the coercion policy which has just been abandoned. The renewal of such a policy will only have the effect of maddening the Irish people, and will precipitate in Ireland a state of affairs which the horrors of the French revolution will be as child's play."

A Boston dispatch says: "All the Irishmen who have been seen to-night, including the Hon. P. A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly, condemn the assassination of Lord Cavendish in unmeasured terms. They say that the killing of Porter might have been, perhaps, justifiable; but there is no excuse for the murder of a man who has yet done nothing; and the opinion seems to be unanimous that the result of to-night's work in Dublin will be to injure the cause of Ireland more than almost any thing else could have done. In the view of the so-called nationalists, as well as the stonemason Land-Leaguers, agree, although they suppose that the perpetrators of the crime were misguided Fenians. Mr. O'Reilly compared the act of the assassins to that of Guiteau, and

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

Mr. Gladstone's Recent Change of Policy Toward Ireland—Resignation of Forster's Resignation—Great Rejoicing in Ireland. LONDON, May 8. In the Lords, this evening, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced the resignation of W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the intention of the Government to release the three imprisoned members of Parliament. Granville explained that Earl Forster had not resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy on account of any difference with the Government in regard to policy. He confirmed the report that Lord Carlingford would temporarily take the Presidency of the Council during Earl Spencer's absence in Ireland. Earl Granville stated that a reconsideration of the prisoners' cases would not extend to the case of Michael Davitt.

Mr. Gladstone, in the Commons, made an announcement similar to that of Earl Granville in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone stated that a large number of other "suspects" would be released, and the Government, instead of renewing the Coercion act, would introduce measures remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. He said instructions had already been sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of Parliament, and that the lists of "suspects" were being carefully considered with a view to the release of all except those who were arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases would be on the Government's sole responsibility. Mr. Gladstone stated that Mr. Forster had resigned because he was not willing to share this responsibility. The measure which the Government will introduce remedying the administration of justice in Ireland deals with the protection of life and property.

Speaking with reference to the Coercion act, Mr. Gladstone made a special reservation that if peace and security should be jeopardized by the action of the secret societies the Government would consider it its duty to propose counteracting measures. He declared the Government did not think the Coercion act failed, as it had served an important purpose in a great crisis. He warmly praised the manner in which Mr. Forster had performed his duties, and expressed regret at his retirement. Mr. Gladstone declared that none of the measures announced in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, except the resolutions in regard to the rules of parliamentary procedure, would be allowed to stand in the way of measures which the Government would introduce for restoring peace and order in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone said the release of Davitt was totally distinct from the release of the "suspects," which was a question it might be right for the Government to consider.

Lord Northcote likened the Government to a penulum swinging from one side back to the other.

Mr. Sexton, at the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's remarks, said the Government had taken the first step in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and would produce ties of mutual interest between Ireland and England.

The Times says: "The policy now to be tried in Ireland is one of conciliation and conciliation, pure and simple."

A Dublin dispatch says: Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from the Kilmainham Jail. There was great excitement on the news being received of the resignation of Forster. Crowds gathered on the streets and cheered for Parnell and groaned for Forster. Bands paraded the city, playing national airs.

The news of the release of the Land-leaguers was quickly transmitted throughout the country, and soon fire was blazing on the Wicklow hills. There were spontaneous rejoicings everywhere. At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting "Forster is gone; God save Ireland!" Bands paraded at Waterford. Illuminations were general.

LONDON, May 8. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly arrived in London this morning. Only a few persons were at the depot to meet them.

Replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Home Secretary said Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release, except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charges of treasonable practices against Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public promise to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that, he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet, or if the Government had had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion act, he said, had broken up the League, or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid; but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act.

Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Parnell, said Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned King of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more damaging than the individual incitements to outrage.

After defending the arrests, Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Parnell, let the Government acknowledge he is the greatest power in Ireland. But he believed neither such admission nor any weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying blackmail to lawbreakers.

Mr. Gladstone warmly praised Mr. Forster for not compromising the Liberal principles. Gladstone declared there was no arrangement or bargain with the Leaguers, but that the Government had availed themselves of information tendered by men in position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on the arrears of rent.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question of release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future action, though he said he had stated verbally and in writing that he believed the settlement of the arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order; and that if such a settlement should be made, he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Mr. Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the Government.

Mr. O'Kelly denied having agreed to any conditions, which denial Gladstone confirmed. Sir Stafford Northcote complimented Forster on his dignified explanation, and pressed the Government to declare their definite course of policy.

Sir William Harcourt defended the Government. He believed the release of the suspects would have a good effect.

After speeches from O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, O'Donnell and others, Gibson, Conservative member for Dublin University, and formerly Attorney-General for Ireland, made a long speech against the Government. He maintained the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press, and American gold; that without American aid it would be a very small affair indeed.

An Oneida, N. Y., man drives an ox hitched to a buggy like a horse, and the animal goes first-rate.

If you would patronize the arts, marry a woman who paints.

The following telegram was cabled to-night: To the Hon. William E. Gladstone, Premier, London: As President of the Land League in America, I beg to express the deepest abhorrence of the terrible crime just committed in Dublin, Ireland, in an hour which, owing to your change of policy, looked brightest for Ireland. JAMES MOONEY.

LAND-LEAGUE MANIFESTOES. LONDON, May 7. The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting at Westminster Palace Hotel: To the People of Ireland: On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our country through this horrible deed, and with those who determined at the last hour that the policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that the assassination, such as has started us almost to the abandonment of hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every countenance a resolution that amid the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited no people feel so deep a detestation

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

WHITTIER'S TRIBUTE TO LONG-FELLOW.

THE PORT AND THE CHILDREN.
With a glory of winter sunshine
Over his locks of gray,
In the old historic mansion
He sat on his last birthday.
With his books and his pleasant pictures,
And his household and his kin,
While a sound of myriads singing
From far and near stole in.
It came from his own fair city,
From the prairie's boundless plain,
From the Golden Gate of sunset,
And the cedar woods of Maine.
And his heart grew warm within him,
And his moistening eyes grew dim,
For he knew that his country's children
Were singing the songs of him.
The lays of his life's glad morning,
The psalms of his evening time,
Whose echoes shall float forever
On the winds of every clime.
All their beautiful consolations,
Sent forth like birds of cheer,
Came flocking back to his windows,
And sang in the poet's ear.
Grateful, but solemn and tender
The music rose and fell,
With a joy akin to sadness,
And a greeting like farewell.
With a sense of awe he listened
To the voices sweet and clear,
The last of earth and the first of heaven
Seemed in the songs they sang.
And waiting a little longer
For the wonderful change to come,
He heard the Summoning Angel
Who calls God's children home!
And to him, in a holier welcome,
Was the mystical meaning given
Of the words of the blessed Master:
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven!"
—John G. Whittier, in *Wide Awake*.

WIDOW APPLEDORÉ'S ROMANCE.

"A man that thinks of nothing but
peppermint oil an' the price of wheat! No!
Emma Jane; my life has been humdrum
enough without my ending it with Deacon
Bliss. I shan't have him!"
"Well, well, Rosetta, if you won't I
don't know anybody's goin' ter try an'
make you," chirped plump, rosy Mrs.
Phlox, looking up from the stout blue
woolen sock she was knitting. "I s'pose
the Deacon thought he'd a right to ask
you, seein' it's a free country. Caleb
Appledore was a awful nice man, but so's
the Deacon. Lone women are put on
a job Whitmore neglects your gardin'
an' just see what work you have
with your fires wint'ers an' keepin' roads
broke out."
"I'm not going to marry just to have
some one to tend the garden and do the
chores," said Mrs. Appledore. "I've
never found fault with them that's dead
and gone, but I know what it is to live
with a person who does not care two
pennies for the things I do, and if I ever do
marry again it will be some one who can
sympathize with me. I can't say I swallow
all 'Lias Bradshaw says about the
marryin' of souls and affinites, but there's
some truth in it you may depend. Beside
I'd like a little romance in my life
before I die."
"Romance is all well-nuff," said
Mrs. Phlox, "but you're thirty-nine next
March, Rosetta, an' s'ech a man as Deacon
Bliss don't grow on every bush. Bein'
a good provider, an' a splendid
farmer, an' a deacon, an' a pillar in the
church may not be romantic, but they're
good recommends in a man you're
thinkin' of marryin'. I hope you'll think
twice."
"I have thought, and I shan't marry
the Deacon," said Mrs. Appledore
decisively; "an' if that's being romantic
I'm not ashamed of it."
The little widow did not look romantic.
Her complexion was a dull white and
her hair was a dull brown. Dull, too,
were her large gray eyes that blinked
behind short-sighted glasses, but her
form, though meagre and devoid of
curve, was not without grace, and she
had a clear, sweet-soprano voice which,
though it was untrained, she could use
with taste and feeling. The Harmonium,
the Dixville musical association,
made her the head of all their commit-
tees, and relied upon her to sing all the
solos. Indeed without her it could not
have existed. The wheezy melodeon
which was a dozen years old before it
became the property of the society had
at last collapsed under the energetic
fingers of Professor Jackson Jones, who
did the accompanying, and they were
trying to buy a piano. They had given
concerts and had had oyster suppers till
Dixville was tired, when Dr. Ollapod
suggested a lecture. It was whispered
that the doctor had expected the com-
mittee to invite him to read one of his
papers on the Semitic tongues; but if he
did he was disappointed. They corre-
sponded with many popular lecturers,
who all declined to visit Dixville on the
plea of engagements, and the committee
at last invited a certain Professor St.
Clair Smith, about whom they knew
nothing save that he had lectured in the
neighboring villages with acceptance, to
address them. The professor had sud-
denly appeared in Dixville mounted on
a fine gray horse. The next day he was
seen to enter the postoffice with a green
bag on his arm, and the gossips immedi-
ately reported that he was wealthy and
had come from Boston. He, at once ac-
cepted the invitation of the Harmonium
Committee, and announced that his lec-
ture would be on the "Philosophy of
Art." The meeting-house was hired,
and Mrs. Appledore with a select few
began practicing some music for the
occasion.
It was the afternoon before the lec-
ture, and Mrs. Appledore had invited her
sister to spend the day with her. Do-
mestic duties seemed to be just what
Mrs. Phlox was made for. Her husband
and sister usually did all of her thinkin'.
In return she served them with her hands
but the few notions that did creep into
her round head she clung to pertinaciously.
"The worst kind of a fool is a beetle-
headed old one," she said, after a long
pause, "an' puttin' this an' that together
Rosetta, I think you're preparin' with
your romancin' to be just that kind of a
one."
"I don't see how sisters can be so
unlike," and Mrs. Appledore drummed
a harsh accompaniment to her words on
the middle C of her piano; "to be sure
you're the oldest, but age need not
make one's soul a clod."
"It would be well for you to remem-

ber that all the advantages are not on
your side," cried Mrs. Phlox, rising with
dignity. "There are bodies, yes, and
dispositions, that are clods," and Mrs.
Phlox jerked out her calash and went
home.
The meeting-house was full, and the
next day the Dixville Times declared the
lecture to have been a most soulful and
eloquent dissertation, but Mrs. Appledore's
attention wandered, and she only
knew that the entertainment was about
to be concluded by Dr. Ollapod's sonorous
call for "music."
"I am delighted," said Professor St.
Clair Smith, bowing low before her as
soon as possible after the "music." "I
never heard such a delicious voice."
Mrs. Appledore coughed behind her
hand to conceal her flattered embarrass-
ment and turned a questioning look on
Professor Jackson Jones who stood
near.
"You always sing splendid," said
that gentleman, drawing himself up.
"I dare say I put you out. That flute
obligato is a deuced hard thing to do.
I didn't do myself justice tonight."
"You've always dragged," said Karl
Leopold, who took every opportunity to
criticise the Harmonium doings.
Professor Jackson Jones pulled at his
cravat, and Mrs. Appledore's face was
full of resentment.
"I never heard anything finer in Bos-
ton," said Professor St. Clair Smith
coming to the rescue, "and I suppose
you know what that implies."
The night after the lecture was a very
stormy one, and Mrs. Appledore was
slowly twisting her hair in crimping-
pins when the door bell rang. "I could
not endure the loneliness of the hotel,
dear Mrs. Appledore," said Professor
St. Clair Smith, making a courtly bow,
"and have come to beg for just one
song."
The professor was, so far as outline
and coloring go, a handsome man. His
head was what is commonly called dome-
shaped. His wavy hair and silky beard
were a bright yellow red, and his rather
large eyes were blue. He sat down in
a big rocking chair, and taking a twin
on each knee, "I renew my youth in
children," he cried, giving them a
squeeze. "Do you know the song, 'The
old times were the best times when you
and I were young?'"
"O yes," said the widow, nervously
turning over her music, "but I can't say
that I feel so very old."
"Dear me, what a blunderer I am,"
cried the professor, "I was thinking of
my boyhood. I've always hated being
grown up. A man has so much to fetter
his imagination. You must have lost
your husband in the first flush of your
youth."
"I did, murmured the widow, forget-
ting that she was thirty-five when
the event occurred. "The twins were
babes."
Song succeeded song till the profes-
sor proposed duets, and Mrs. Appledore
enjoyed the music so much that it was
midnight before she knew it.
Two months passed away. The profes-
sor came almost every evening. He
had hired a small house a little out of
town that he might be undisturbed he
explained, and a relative had come to
keep house for him. He did not know
how long he should remain in Dixville.
He was preparing a book for publication
and writing several new lectures. When
his literary labors were over he was
going to take a trip somewhere and rest,
though friends of his, influential at
Washington, were anxious for him to
accept a consulship at an important
point.
The widow's neat white cottage stood
by itself on the confines of the village.
Deacon Bliss' fields of dark green pep-
permint and nodding wheat stretching
along the country road for nearly a mile
joined the garden. Before her abrupt
refusal of him the Deacon had been ac-
customed to drop in for a little visit or
to bring a neighborly offering of apples
or fresh vegetables. But these calls had
ceased, and cut off from all her sources
of news and pleasure Mrs. Appledore
stayed closely at home, practiced her
music and entertained the professor.
But one sunny afternoon Mrs.
Phlox came bustling up the prim gravel-
ed walk.
"Rosetta Appledore," she chirped,
like an angry blue-jay, as she opened
the door, "though a clod, which there
are folks that think different, I've come
to ask you if you know you're the town
talk?"
"The town talk!" echoed her aston-
ished sister.
"Yes, the town talk," repeated Mrs.
Phlox with wonderful emphasis. "Any-
body would be who had spent two
blessed months philanderin' with a mar-
ried man."
"Who is married?"
"Your Professor Smith?"
"I don't believe it."
"I s'posed you wouldn't, but I've
seen his wife," said Mrs. Phlox with evi-
dent satisfaction. "Miss Merrills, she
was Pearly Ann Truesdale, wouldn't
miss a findin' out anything if she had to
walk ten miles, an' she called on her an'
told me. That night I sez to John,
'John,' sez I, 'a sister's a sister, spec-
ially if she's younger an' a widd'er, an'
if I be a clod I'm goin' to the bottom of
this; an', sez he, 'Emma Jane, I think
you'd better,' an' the first thing he did
the next mornin' was to hitch up an'
take me over on the mile-strip where that
fellow lives, in 'Tony Allerton's cottage.
He wa'n't in but she was, an' she was
washin'."
"I'm Miss Phlox," sez I, 'an' I come
to call.' 'Thank you,' sez she. 'I'm
Miss Smith,' an' she sez out the only
chair there was in the room for me an'
set down herself on the wash bench."
"Air you Miss St. Clair Smith, the
wife of the professor?" sez I.
"A sort of smile twinkled over her
mouth an' she sez, 'Yes, Miss St. Clair
Smith, though I didn't know Mr. Smith
had adopted the St. Clair name. That's
my family name.' An' then she went
on an' spoke of her husband, an' of how
ambitious he is, an' how he feels his
spear in public life, an' how she is willin'
to do anything to help him. An' then
she inquired if I thought she could get
sewin' in Dixville when she feels a little
better an' is able to do it."
Tears of shame and anger gathered in
Mrs. Appledore's eyes as her sister spoke.
"Is Mrs. Smith good looking? Is she an
interestin' woman?" she asked.
"I can't say how interestin' she is.
She seemed kind of trolous, so to speak.
As for looks, she ain't no prettier, I
you'd be if you worked hard an' didn't

have half enough to eat," said Mrs.
Phlox calmly.
Mrs. Appledore sobbed aloud. "What
do people say about me? What shall I
do?" she cried.
"They don't say nothin' yet o'ny that
you're dreadful foolish," chirped her
sister, rising and putting on her calash,
for it was almost supper time. "I can't
say as I know of anything for you to do
except to tell Mr. Smith to stay t'home.
'Taint likely Deacon Bliss will give you
a chance to say yes a second time."
There had been a good deal of pleas-
urable excitement in receiving the visits
of the professor. To dress herself in her
best mourning and to sing her favorite
songs to an appreciative listener had
been something to look forward to during
the humdrum work of the day. The
thought, however, of what her acquaint-
ances were saying about her embittered
her life, and when the professor again
called one glance at her face told him
that she knew all.
"Dear Mrs. Appledore," he began,
but she checked him.
"You had better go home to your
wife, Mr. Smith," she said coldly.
Tears, real tears, came into the profes-
sor's big blue eyes. "But I love you,"
he cried, "and she has, always been an
incubus upon my soul."
"But she's your wife," persisted Mrs.
Appledore.
"I know it," moaned the professor,
rubbing his brow distractedly. "It eats
out my vitals when I think of it. She
don't feel as I feel. There's no wings
for me as long as I am tied to her.
We've no affinity."
Mrs. Appledore gazed at him in dull
wonder. These were almost the words
she had used to her sister, but they did
not sound pleasantly now.
"I love you, Rosetta," went on the
little man approaching her, "but I want
to ask one question: Were I a single
man would you marry me?"
"I might," admitted the widow,
smoothing down a fold in her overskirt
with a trembling hand.
"Enough!" and the professor flung
his arms about her and pressed a rap-
turous kiss upon her forehead. "Bless
you, my darling!" and before she could
answer him he was gone.
The next evening when Mrs. Appledore
was taking down her washing from the
line she was suddenly clasped from
behind by a pair of strong arms. "You
will soon be mine," said the voice of
the professor. "I've offered my wife fifty
dollars to leave me, and she has accept-
ed."
"Accepted!" the widow cried, wrench-
ing herself free.
"Yes, and as soon as I can sell my
book she shall go. I've lived in soul
isolation long enough. My heart has found
its mate."
All the men that Mrs. Appledore knew
were quaint of speech and somewhat rus-
tic in manner, but what they consid-
ered duty controlled their lives. "You
wretch!" she cried, dashing the clothes-
pin basket at him. "Fifty dollars! You
ain't worth fifty cents. Go home and
never dare to speak to me again!"
"Hear me," he pleaded, catching hold
of her gown.
"I can't stay out here and listen to
philanderin' talk," she answered resolu-
tely, and twitching her dress from his
grasp she entered the house. But the
professor's hand was upon the latch.
Like most little women, the widow was
a curious mixture of timidity and cour-
age. She flung the door open. "Don't
you dare to come in!" she cried. "I'll
throw hot water on you! I'll—I'll kill
you!" Then slamming the door in his
face she bolted it securely.
All the evening the professor paced
up and down Mrs. Appledore's back
veranda. The next evening he again
appeared, and the next, and the widow
thoroughly alarmed sent the bravest
twin out the front way with a note to
her brother-in-law.
Mr. Phlox delighted in anything that
could be called proceedings, and in a
few minutes he had the deputy sheriff
and two constables and went marching
down the principal street with them to
the great delight of all the small boys
of the village. It was impossible for the
professor to escape. The officers crept
around the house noiselessly. The sheriff
collared him, the constables pinioned his
arms. Mr. Phlox grabbed him by the coat
tails and away he was walked to the
village lock-up.
Mrs. Appledore passed a sleepless
night. She imagined the whole town
wide awake and discussing her, and
long before daybreak she had resolved
to sell her home and Dixville bank stock
and move West. "I've got my compe-
nence," she groaned. "I've always
been romantic and wanted a romance
such as I've read about, an' I've had
one. O, dear! O, dear!"
About eight o'clock in the morning
there came a lively rap at the kitchen
door, and unstung by excitement and
lack of sleep, she shrieked aloud.
"O'ny me. O'ny Deacon Bliss," cried
a pleasant voice through the keyhole.
Mrs. Appledore slid back the bolt with
trembling fingers. "How thankful I
am," she said, holding out her hand,
"to feel so in need of somebody."
"Twas fortun' I come along jes' as
I did then," said the Deacon, taking off
his straw hat and slowly rubbing his
face with his ample bandana. It was
a shrewd though benevolent face,
framed in waves of iron-gray hair.
I see ye look kinder peaked. The
weather has been tryin'. I've felt it
myself an' ached in my joints the wust
way."
"It's my soul, Deacon," wailed the
widow, dropping into a chair and cover-
ing her face with her apron. "I've al-
ways hankered after a romance an' I've
had one, and I wish I was dead and laid
beside Caleb."
"O, no ye don't, Miss Appledore,"
said the Deacon in the caressing tone in
which he would address a sobbing child.
"This world's a pooty good place, an'
with a few exceptions folks are pretty
good. I come over to fetch a few of my
sweeties and to tell ye that there offer I
made ye a spell ago holds good yet. I
rally wish ye'd consider it agin."
Mrs. Appledore remained silent behind
her apron.
"If ye'd hev me," repeated the Deacon
in a low voice. "I know I ain't half
good 'nuff and that I'm kind of an old
fellow, but I've got a comf'able place an'
comf'able things in it, an' I've been so
on ye this long spell, as ye know, I dare
say I was 'tached to Lucy more'n I shall
ever be to anybody agin. We sort of
grewed together like, bus so did you an'

Caleb, an' I'm sure I'll try ter make ye
happy, an' yer two little gals, as sweet
as two pinkies, 'll be to me jes' like the
little gals I lost."
Mrs. Appledore did not remove her
apron, and after a pause the Deacon fal-
teringly continued: "I s'pose 'taint no
use to argue. Folks hev their own ideas
of sech things, but anyways I'll stand
yer friend."
The widow rubbed her eyes and slowly
let fall her apron. "I've always had
the greatest esteem for you," she said
with a little shake in her voice, "but I
never knew how good—how much I
think of you. I will—I—"
The Deacon started up. "Will ye?"
Mrs. Appledore had taken refuge in her
apron.
"Will ye really, Rosetta?" he re-
peated.
The bowed head covered in the blue
gingham nodded.
"Ye shan't regret it," said the Deacon,
solemnly and awkwardly laying his big
hand, coarsened by labor, on the shoul-
der. "Lord bless the little woman—an'
our home. Our home," he spoke softly,
as if to himself.
"P'raps now," he continued after a
minute, "I'd better drop in an' see him,
an' in tellin' the news I might mention
casual like we're goin' ter be married
soon. An' that nobody'll trouble any-
body that stays t'home, an' that I'm able
to help an' dedicate man to a good place,
real neighborly, 'cause my brother Eben
out in Kansas wants a clerk."
Mrs. Appledore said nothing, but the
Deacon seemed satisfied with her silence,
for he did just as he had proposed. Pro-
fessor St. Clair Smith was discharged
from jail, and in three days he and his
pale little wife had left Tony Allerton's
cottage on the mile strip to return no
more.
In about a fortnight Dr. Ollapod at-
tended a quiet wedding. "You've had
a romance at last, Rosetta. I might
better say two of 'em," whispered Mrs.
Phlox as she gave the bride a sisterly
kiss. "The adoration of the professor
was like things in a novel book, but mar-
ryin' a man whose goodness an' farm
can't be paralleled in the county is a ro-
mance that has sense in it, an' I wish
you joy."—Elizabeth Cumings, in *Our
Continent*.

How Coal was Formed.

The coal fire in the grate sparkled
and crackled and sent its sharp-pointed
flames up through the dark mass, giv-
ing even the smoke a lurid hue.
We all sat gazing into the fire, mak-
ing fancies and thinking our own
thoughts, when Uncle John interrupted
the silence by saying:
"An' so, at last, this coal fulfills its
mission. Perhaps you do not know how
coal is formed?"
We all drew our chairs nearer as
Uncle John exclaimed: "Do tell us."
"Well," began Uncle John, stroking
his long white beard, "many thousand
years ago, in fact, more years than any
of you can count even in a whole life-
time, there grew a vast forest. There
were no North and South American
Continents, nor even an Eastern and
Western World. An exceedingly small
portion of the globe was land, the rest
was a wide sea. In many places the
ocean was shallow, and as years went
by the sand and drift matter filled up
the shallow places, until they became
great swamps. In these swamps grew
great forests.
"The great amount of carbonic acid
gas that mingled with the air, and the
high degree of warmth, along with the
constant moisture, caused these forests
to grow very rapidly. The pine trees
grew to immense size; ferns grew as
high as trees; and a sort of club moss,
that in our forests never grows over
three feet high, in those forests grew
eighty and ninety feet high.
"Along the damp, warm valley of the
Amazon, in South America, and in the
tropics, grow our richest and most pro-
fuse vegetation, but even that is noth-
ing compared to the ancient forests that
grew from the swamps. In these fore-
sts the trees and vegetation grew so
rapidly that they crowded upon each
other. Being too much crowded, much
of the vegetation died down as rapidly
as it had grown. Thus, year after year,
the old forest died down, and above it
grew the new, until one forest was piled
upon another.
"After thousands of years, gradually,
the whole surface of the land began to
sink, until the sea once more flowed
over the place where forests had grown.
And, again, after more thousands of
years, the drift matter and sand again
filled up the shallow places, and other
forests grew in new swamps. As years
went by, they, too, were submerged in
the sea. This continued for numberless
years. Between each layer of decayed
forests there was a layer of sand and
mud and shells and drift matter that
finally hardened into rock, forming the
limestone or sandstone that is found in
our coal mines. Miners can tell just
how many times the coal beds have been
submerged by the number of layers of
sandstone or limestone.
"Most of the trees of that ancient
forest were pine trees. Pine contains
tar and pitch and a great deal of resin-
ous matter. Coal also contains tar and
pitch and resin. Coal is pure carbon,
and is black because carbon is black.
All plants contain a great deal of car-
bonic acid. When plants breathe or
decay they give off large quantities of
carbonic acid gas, hence, this carbon
becomes a part of the coal.
"The constant pressure above, and
the water, caused this decaying vegeta-
tion to take first the form of peat. Peat
is a soft, spongy sort of coal, and it is
much used by the poor yeomanry of
England and Ireland for their fires.
After the peat has lain many thousands
of years under great pressure and
deeply buried in the dark bosom of the
earth, it gradually and slowly hardens
into the coal we use in our grate.
"Sometimes, in splitting open a block
of coal, you can plainly see the impress
of beautiful and perfectly formed leaves,
branches and twigs and vines. Our
coal is really, then, nothing but a de-
cayed forest. It has only been within
the last few years that coal has come in-
to extensive use in Europe and the
United States. Not until the timber of
the forests was fast disappearing did
coal come into demand, and yet it has
been stored away in measureless abun-
dant generations before we were
born."—N. Y. Tribune.

My Rag-Babies.

When I was a little girl, about seven
years old, I used to spend a great many
happy hours under the table, playing
with my rag-babies.
There were not many dolls in those
days in the town where I lived, but
children did not feel the want of them
who had plenty of rag-babies. Every
now and then mother made me a new one.
They were very simple. Mother
rolled up a piece of white cloth to the
right size, sewed the top together to
round the head off, tied a thread about
the neck to make it slender, and then
sewed another roll of cloth, long and
thin, tight to the back for arms. There
were no feet, but as the dresses were
always made to touch the floor, that
was no matter.
At one time I was the happy posses-

For Young Readers.

HOW BABY GETS OVER THE FLOOR.

How does our baby get over the floor?
Baby is twelve moons old, and more;
Pump and roly, sturdily goes he,
Now upon two limbs, now upon four;
Now on his knees, and now on his nose, he
Tumbles along from door to door!
Bless the dear heart of him!
Yes, I can get him up,
I can help set him up,
I, with my five good years the start of him!
Shaking his curls, that are just like a girl's,
He says, "No, no, I can't get!"
And away he starts with a merry crow.
"Never give up!" is the tune that he goes to.
"Try again, Baby!" he thinks, when it may be,
Over he rolls from the standing he rose to,
Pump on the floor; but just as happy—
A brave little chap, he
Clings to the carpet with fingers and toes, too,
Bound for the place that he first set his nose
to!
Jumping, and stamping, and dumping, and
bumping,
Falling, and sprawling, and crawling—not
howling.
Waddling, and toddling, and staying, and sway-
ing,
Starting, and darting, and slacking, and back-
ing,
Contriving, and diving, and driving,
And tripping, and slipping, and tipping,
Reeling, and wheeling, and reeling,
Spreading, and treading, and working, and
going,
And hopping, and stopping, and dropping,
And tumbling, and fumbling,
And not never grumbling,
Along more and more, on two, three, or four,
Till he reaches the place that he went to ex-
plore—
And this way the baby gets over the floor!
—George S. Burleigh, in *Our Little Ones*.

How Coal was Formed.

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and crackled and sent its sharp-pointed
flames up through the dark mass, giv-
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fuse vegetation, but even that is noth-
ing compared to the ancient forests that
grew from the swamps. In these fore-
sts the trees and vegetation grew so
rapidly that they crowded upon each
other. Being too much crowded, much
of the vegetation died down as rapidly
as it had grown. Thus, year after year,
the old forest died down, and above it
grew the new, until one forest was piled
upon another.
"After thousands of years, gradually,
the whole surface of the land began to
sink, until the sea once more flowed
over the place where forests had grown.
And, again, after more thousands of
years, the drift matter and sand again
filled up the shallow places, and other
forests grew in new swamps. As years
went by, they, too, were submerged in
the sea. This continued for numberless
years. Between each layer of decayed
forests there was a layer of sand and
mud and shells and drift matter that
finally hardened into rock, forming the
limestone or sandstone that is found in
our coal mines. Miners can tell just
how many times the coal beds have been
submerged by the number of layers of
sandstone or limestone.
"Most of the trees of that ancient
forest were pine trees. Pine contains
tar and pitch and a great deal of resin-
ous matter. Coal also contains tar and
pitch and resin. Coal is pure carbon,
and is black because carbon is black.
All plants contain a great deal of car-
bonic acid. When plants breathe or
decay they give off large quantities of
carbonic acid gas, hence, this carbon
becomes a part of the coal.
"The constant pressure above, and
the water, caused this decaying vegeta-
tion to take first the form of peat. Peat
is a soft, spongy sort of coal, and it is
much used by the poor yeomanry of
England and Ireland for their fires.
After the peat has lain many thousands
of years under great pressure and
deeply buried in the dark bosom of the
earth, it gradually and slowly hardens
into the coal we use in our grate.
"Sometimes, in splitting open a block
of coal, you can plainly see the impress
of beautiful and perfectly formed leaves,
branches and twigs and vines. Our
coal is really, then, nothing but a de-
cayed forest. It has only been within
the last few years that coal has come in-
to extensive use in Europe and the
United States. Not until the timber of
the forests was fast disappearing did
coal come into demand, and yet it has
been stored away in measureless abun-
dant generations before we were
born."—N. Y. Tribune.

How Shad are Caught.

The working of the great net was de-
cidedly interesting, and was witnessed
by some three hundred people. The
first drift was made on the flood tide,
soon after twelve o'clock. Forty stal-
wart, big-armed fellows, nearly all of
them darkies, wearing rubber boots
reaching to their hips, began, with
merry song and banter, to get the 460-
fathom net on board a twenty-two-oared
barge about eleven o'clock. The boat,
built especially for the purpose, is broad
of beam, and in the stern is a wide plat-
form, on which the net was neatly coiled,
with the floats and sinkers on either side.
A land line, leading from the extreme
upper part of the net, was then made
fast to a capstan, and the dusky crew
were ready to make the first venture.
Captain Stewart, a veteran fisherman,
who has entire charge of the Howell
fishery, took his place at the tiller and
gave the order to go, and, as the rowers
went to their work, they reminded one,
with their long oars and shining faces,
of Cleopatra's barge, with a good-nat-
ured, weather-beaten Marc Anthony
seated in the place of honor.
A stiff nor-northwest breeze was
blowing, and the water was "choppy,"
but the strong arms sent the boat stead-
ily forward to the northwest. As she
moved the net was paid out over a roller
in the stern, the sinkers went to the bot-
tom of the river, and the floats bobbed
on the waves. Three hundred yards out
and the experienced tillerman began
gradually changing the barge's course.
Her head was turned down stream and
then shoreward, describing an irregular
half circle. As she neared the beach the
man jumped into the water and carried
a line, attached to the other end of the
net, ashore. A stout draft horse was
hitched to this, the land line was unfast-
ened from the capstan and hitched to
another horse, and the hauling in began.
As the floats approached the shore six-
teen men stood ready at each end of
the net to seize it, and as they did so
the horses were taken off, and the men
wading out, nearly waist-deep, slowly
dragged the great multitude of meshes
toward the land.
Eight men pulled in the bottom of the
net, and the same number attended to
the top. This part of the task probably
required the greatest exertion for the
fishermen, each with a loop of rope over
his left shoulder, with the bottom of it
pinned to the upper rope of the net,
bent back and pulled with light and
main. As the "belly" of the net grew
smaller and came nearer the interest of
the spectators increased. They crowded
close to the water, all anxious to catch
the first glimpse of the struggling cap-
tives. Then the market boat, a deep-
hulled affair, used to receive the catch,
was rowed in close to shore, and the fish-
ermen gradually brought the net nearer
and nearer to the shallow water. A sort
of semicircle was formed, and as the
floundering mass came into sight the
darkies began crying: "Shad! shad!
shad! O! shad! O! O-o-o, shad, O!
Whether this peculiar cry, wanted in a
solemn, lugubrious tone, ached the fish
or not, is uncertain, but they certainly
stopped floundering, apparently in utter
astonishment. After the ubiquitous
small boy had scoured all the small fish
he could crowd into his collective pockets
the crowd slowly dispersed, apparently
well satisfied that the inauguration of
the season had been a fishy success. A
second drift was made on the "young
ebb," the result being nearly two hun-
dred shad. The hauls will now go on
regularly five times during every
twenty-four hours.—Philadelphia Press.

My Rag-Babies.

When I was a little girl, about seven
years old, I used to spend a great many
happy hours under the table, playing
with my rag-babies.
There were not many dolls in those
days in the town where I lived, but
children did not feel the want of them
who had plenty of rag-babies. Every
now and then mother made me a new one.
They were very simple. Mother
rolled up a piece of white cloth to the
right size, sewed the top together to
round the head off, tied a thread about
the neck to make it slender, and then
sewed another roll of cloth, long and
thin, tight to the back for arms. There
were no feet, but as the dresses were
always made to touch the floor, that
was no matter.
At one time I was the happy posses-

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was no matter.
At one time I was the happy posses-

of twelve rag-babies, more or less
beautiful. Many of the little girls I
played with had rag-babies, too, but
mine were thought the prettiest, be-
cause, whenever mother made me one,
she always took her water-colors and
painted a face on it. So mine always
had brown hair curling about their fore-
heads, little eyebrows, blue eyes, rosy
cheeks and red lips, and were always
smiling.
They all had names, but I can only
remember now Susanna and Alice.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAY 13, 1882.

FARNELL and others, confined in Kilmarnock jail, have been released.

DON HENDERSON has ousted his "wicked partner" and the sky of Allegan is again serene.

THE Sentinel, of L'Anse says "Lake Superior is two feet lower this spring than it was last fall." Where has the water gone?

SENATOR WINDOM alleges the existence of a "whisky ring" formed for the purpose of influencing legislation by bribery, and "the most gigantic ever known."

EVEN the Sentinel, Mr. Hubbell's sole supporter in the u. p. as against Mr. Ferry, "knows of several Lake Superior men it would prefer for the senate to either of the gentlemen named."

CONGRESS has modified its action in the Chinese matter, reducing the term of restriction from twenty years to ten, but it is by no means certain that even the modified bill will receive the approval of the president.

LYNCH, the mulatto who represents the "shoe-string district" of Mississippi in congress, was born a slave, but has since his emancipation educated himself, accumulated a nice property and become a leader of his people. He is only 34 years old now.

OHIO prohibitionists are a vigorous lot. We remember the "crusades" of '72 as something energetic, but now they laugh at such mild measures as praying and singing. At Cedarville they blew up a saloon with dynamite and fired another charge under a drug-store.

THE post-office at Michigamme was vacant, L. W. Arenander applied for it, backed by the business men of the place, but Alex McCurdy, who was not an applicant, and will not attend to the duty, was appointed. Comment is unnecessary. We get the facts from the Sentinel.

THE heroine of the day is Miss Jennie Gross, of Erie, Pa., who went, out of gratitude for kindness shown her, to nurse a family in which small-pox had broken out. She contracted the disease, went to the pest-house herself, taking especial pains to avoid contagion, and is likely to die.

MR. GLADSTONE, in announcing to the house of Commons the assassination of Cavendish and Burke said that, on the part of the government, all existing arrangements must be recast and that at an early day he would ask leave to introduce a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland.

THE Chiricahuas, the band of Apaches that have been making trouble in Arizona came to grief suddenly. Forsyth drove them across the line into Mexico where a regiment of Mexican troops under Col. Garcia caught them, killed 78 and captured 28, and virtually wiped out the band.

IT is difficult to understand how an honest man can support the claim of the O. & B. R. company to the lands held by patents from the U. S. issued long before it had an existence, but Mr. Senator Conger does it, notwithstanding. Senator Ferry, supports the rights of the purchasers, of course.

RACINE was badly scorched on the night of Friday, May 5. The fire started in the Goodrich transportation company's warehouse and swept south, past second and Third streets and west as far as Wisconsin street. Loss nearly a million with insurance to one fourth or perhaps one third of that amount.

THE Allegan Journal comes to us this week only half size, but all Don's own. He has ousted his "wicked partner," who had nearly wrecked the concern, and will henceforward conduct the Journal himself in all its departments. It goes without saying that he has no time to fool away with picayune state offices.

A telegram from Irkutsk, Siberia, announces that the bodies of Commander De Long and his men were found on the 24th of March. The records of the party were preserved. Engineer Melville conducted the search and sends the dispatch. He will continue the search for the crew of the other missing boat, Chipp, commander.

THE release of Parnell and Dillon is claimed as a victory for the land league and the leaguers everywhere celebrate it. If it does not turn out that it is, on the contrary, the result of a back down on the part of the league from the "no rent" policy and an acquiescence in the Gladstone policy and the enforcement of the land act, we shall be much surprised.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, by proclamation, remits that clause of Fitz John Porter's sentence which declared him forever disqualified from holding office. He can run for congress now. One paragraph of the proclamation is given:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution of the United States, and in consideration of promises, do hereby grant to said Fitz John Porter a full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty.

What "promises," Mr. President, and by whom made?

DALTON, Ringgold, Resaca, Marietta—each and every town given to the torch by the vindictive Sherman. * * * Every town from Chattanooga to Atlanta was laid in ashes.—M. Quad, in the Free Press.

Perhaps the bungler is not worth the trouble of contradiction, but the fact is that neither of the towns named was burned; that not a town between Chattanooga and Atlanta was burned; and that in Atlanta itself only such buildings were destroyed as could be used for military purposes—the railroad buildings, large hotels, etc.

THE O. & B. R. railway company had its last word before the house judiciary committee on Monday week, and we quote below from the report of the committee. After rehearsing the history of the grant (already well known to our readers) and of the various sales and entries of lands within the limits of the grant during the time such lands were treated by the general land office as having reverted to the United States, the report says:

It is difficult to discover any equity in either the state of Michigan or in the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad company to the lands granted to the state of Michigan in aid of the Ontonagon & State Line railroad company.

It is also true of the purchasers of lands comprised in the original grant that according to the interpretation of the law by the supreme court, no matter what the forms of their title papers may be, such title will not stand the test of a court of law, but inasmuch as their purchases, entries and pre-emptions were made without actual notice of any want of power on the part of the United States to convey, and inasmuch as they have paid their money, relying upon the ability of the government to give that which they paid for, they have strong equitable claims on the government for protection, and the purchasers of the canal lands have in addition thereto an equity against the state of Michigan that cannot be disregarded. That state, by its agent properly appointed, selected for the ship canal company the lands which they now claim; nor is this equity weakened by the fact that the agent was also the president of the canal company; the present owners did not select him, and the state did by its own choice, knowing at the time his relation to the company.

Your committee have arrived at the conclusion that it is the right and duty of congress to confirm the titles of all said purchasers and to forfeit so much of said grant as applies to the lands so held, and therefore report a substitute for the bill referred to them and recommend its passage.

THE following address was issued, by the persons whose names it bears as representing the Irish members in parliament and the land-league, on the day following the assassination:

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND: On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries, has struck at our hopes another blow, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed and with those who determined, at the last hour, that the policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination, such as has startled us almost to abandon hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that, amidst the prevailing feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity or so deep a sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act which has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice the stain will sully our country's name.

CHARLES S. PARNELL, JOHN DILLON, MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE Bishops of the M. E. church, or a portion of them, will, as we are informed by circular, attend "a mass educational convention," at Albion, Mich., on Monday, May 15, to forward the "educational work of the church." As we regard the education of the youth of the state (or nation) as a matter to be entrusted to the state (or nation) exclusively and to be kept entirely free from denominational, sectarian, or even theological bias—to be conducted so that it can be enjoyed and profited by alike by Christian, Mohammedan, pagan and atheist, we do not take much stock in the convention; nevertheless, as a matter of courtesy, we make the announcement.

THE Free Press historian, M. Quad, has come across a federal commander who is now a democrat—Rosecrans—and the struggle between his natural inclination to say that Bragg chewed him up and spat him out, and the necessity of making every democratic commander a hero and a victor, is something ludicrous. Quad manages to dodge the truth just where he ought for his purpose to have told it, and to tell a whopper just where it would hurt most—to put his foot in it, both ways.

LOFD CAVENDISH, the new secretary for Ireland, the successor of the hated Forster, the man whose appointment was such a "triumph" for the land-league, and was a part of the policy of conciliation, like the release of Parnell, Dillon and Gavitt, was assassinated in Phoenix park, Dublin, on Saturday last. Burke, under-secretary, who was with him, was also killed. Nice lot to deal with, those fellows.

E. C. REID, the ousted "wicked partner" of the Allegan Journal, has started another paper, the Allegan Gazette. In the first number he says that Don Henderson is a pretty good fellow, "only he drinks," and upon this alleged fact he founds the Gazette. If Don can drink enough to keep it alive a year and escape the jim-jams he is copper-fined, sure.

GEN. HAZEN "makes believe," in a letter to Secretary Lincoln, that he is anxious for the re-arrest and speedy trial of Captain Howgate. He was in no hurry about the trial as long as Howgate was in jail at Washington without a nickel (his property being seized by the prosecution) and compelled to live on prison fare. His new-born zeal won't wash.

BOTH the English liberals and the land-leaguers impute the crime committed in Dublin on Saturday last to the Fenians and look to America for a clue to its perpetrators. The British government offers, through the consul-general at New York, a large reward to any one who will furnish the information. If the offer is large enough there will be a man to earn it, sure.

THE Escanaba IRON PORT is an able journal, far better than the average Michigan newspaper, but its only reply to the Herald in the Ferry matter is a low personal allusion, unbecoming a paper of the IRON PORT's standing. Our upper peninsula neighbor must do better than this or we shall believe that it has nothing better so give.—Grand Traverse Herald.

The matter is purely a personal one and deserving of no more serious or respectful treatment. It is an attempt to bolster the falling fortunes of a machine politician, repudiated by the district in which he is best known, and a further attempt to foist upon a candidate for congress, at the next election, whose only claim to the honor is a bargain, a trade, made two years ago by this same wire-puller. The Herald was insincere, too; did not bring out its own candidate, frankly, and hold up his record, but sought to clear the way by belittling another. It has enough, we think. No copy of the paper containing the above was sent us (a courtesy we did not fail to observe toward it), but left us to see the remark or not as might chance. We leave the defense of Mr. Ferry to those who are more familiar with him and his record. The Herald's candidates for senate and congress are the men we are looking after.

DIED, at his residence in this city at 8 p. m. of Wednesday, April 26, Edward H. Wylie, at the age of 62. Judge Wylie came to Muskegon in 1849 and has lived here ever since. He first engaged as a clerk for Davis & Newell, afterward Ryerson & Morris, then he formed a partnership with S. H. Stevens in the grocery trade. In 1859 he was elected county clerk and held the office until 1861. He was elected judge of probate in 1865 and has held the office ever since, serving the people of Muskegon county in an official capacity acceptably over nineteen years. He was well-known and highly respected, of unquestionable integrity and purity of character. He leaves a wife and three children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.—News and Reporter, Muskegon.

The deceased was a cousin of the editor of the PORT—was born in Madison county, New York, of a stock that numbered among its names the Edwards, Huntingtons, Clarks, Moselys and Welds. Windham county, Connecticut, was the home of the race in America, and the characteristics thereof were exemplified in Judge Wylie—independence, persistence and sturdy adherence to principle.

We hear of a general drunk at the west side saloon Sunday night last in which some of our respectable citizens participated. Were we to give the names of all those who are reported to have been present, it would create a profound sensation in this community. When married men frequent such places and participate in the way described that this party did, it is a shame and a disgrace; and we would give their names were it not for the respect we have for their families.—Manistique Pioneer.

Now Major, stand up! If in a little seven-nine town, where everybody knows everybody, and as you claim, a strong temperance community, a saloon can run illegally without bonds, and defy you to shut it up, how do you propose to close saloons in cities that have not a strong temperance sentiment. Isn't it better to regulate them? Come now, answer this in one of your lucid intervals.—Cheboygan Democrat.

No use, Mr. Democrat. The Major don't have any "lucid intervals" on that point. With him, when the question is of beer, the wind is always north-east and he never knows a hawk from a handsaw.

THE Irish national land league denies, for itself and its friends, any participation in or responsibility for the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, laying the odium of that crime upon the Fenians. Ireland reeks with blood from Cork to Londonderry, and from the Atlantic to the Irish Sea, but we doubt if ever blood was more foolishly, uselessly, or criminally spilled upon its soil than that shed in Phoenix park on Saturday last, and it is almost a certainty that it will cost the Irish all and more than they had gained. A fatality broods over Ireland. The labors of her friends are made futile by the people for whom they strive.

THE L'Anse Sentinel suggests the name of Dan. H. Ball, of Marquette, as candidate for congress from the 11th district, and says:

That the upper peninsula will name the next congressman for this district there can scarcely be a doubt; and that Mr. Ball is the man to name for the position is scarcely less to be doubted. Let's hear from our neighbors.

THE PORT, in another column signifies its choice for the candidacy in question, but failing that will accept Mr. Ball's nomination and do what it can to elect him. The Sentinel says no word in excess of the qualifications of its candidate, no word that we wish to gainsay, but, will he have it? We doubt it.

THE county-clerk business in Ontonagon appears to be still unsettled. The postmaster puts communications addressed to the county-clerk into Powers' box and Powers exercises such functions of the office as issuing calls for a meeting of the supervisors, subpoenas, etc. The supervisors do not assemble at his call nor in any way recognize him as clerk, but it is evident that he can only be got rid of at the end of a quo warranto proceeding, and the sooner it is started the sooner the muddle will be cleared up and the county cease to be a laughing stock.

HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, died on Sunday last at the age of 68. Known to the public as only a Tennessean and in appearance a Choctaw, he was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Amherst. Able and honest, he had many admirers; but, cold as an icicle he had few friends and was able to do little for the union when, in '61, he adhered to it. Brownlow, a man in no wise to be compared to him, was of much more practical value.

"LIARS should have good memories," and if they are telling "snake stories" they should also have some little knowledge of natural history. One, telling such a story lately, made his snake, a rattlesnake, coil about a man's arm with such a grip as to benumb and blacken it, a feat as impossible for a rattlesnake as to fly. The rattlesnake is not a constrictor like the black snake, and the liar, if he had ever seen one, would have known it.

MEADS is trying to sell his real estate at Ontonagon. Is he going to shake the dust from his feet as a testimony against the place?

Board of Supervisors.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors for the county of Delta, commenced and held at the county clerk's office, in the village of Escanaba, in said county, pursuant to call on Monday the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present—George T. Burns, of Escanaba; William Olmsted, Fairbanks; John D. Follmer, Ford River; Axel Lathrop, Maple Ridge; William W. Oliver, Baldwin; Harry Conley, Masonville; Charles J. Stratton, Bay de Noquette; Samuel Elliott, Sack Bay; George Lanscigne, Bark River. Absent—Reuben S. Allen, Winona; Thomas J. Streeter, Nahma.

The meeting was called to order by the clerk and on motion of Samuel Elliott, Geo. T. Burns was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year the vote being unanimous.

George T. Burns on being elected took the chair and proceeded to appoint committees. The committee on credentials was appointed as follows: Samuel Elliott, John D. Follmer and William Olmsted.

The said committee on credentials after consultation reported that the following members were entitled to seats as follows: Geo. T. Burns, of Escanaba; William Olmsted, Fairbanks; John D. Follmer, Ford River; Axel Lathrop, Maple Ridge; William W. Oliver, Baldwin; Harry Conley, Masonville; Charles J. Stratton, Bay de Noquette; Reuben S. Allen, Winona; Samuel Elliott, Sack Bay; Thomas J. Streeter, Nahma; George Lanscigne, Bark River; and on motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The chair then appointed the following standing committees: On finance—Samuel Elliott, John D. Follmer and Thomas J. Streeter.

On accounts—William W. Oliver, Harry Conley and William Olmsted.

On court-house and public buildings—John D. Follmer, Thomas J. Streeter and George T. Burns.

Advisory committee—John F. Oliver and Robert Peacock.

On hospital—Axel Lathrop, George Lanscigne and Samuel Elliott.

Thereupon the board adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Special meeting of the board of supervisors for the county of Delta, continued and held at the county clerk's office in the village of Escanaba on Tuesday, May 2, 1882.

Present and absent the same as yesterday. George T. Burns, chairman, in the chair.

On motion the finance committee were instructed to obtain the opinion of two attorneys, one to be the prosecuting attorney and the other a resident of Menominee or Marquette counties, in regard to the legality of issuing orders for finishing the court-house. The vote on the above motion was unanimous.

On motion it was ordered that the following resolution be entered upon the journal of this board:

Resolved, That we the supervisors present at this session of the board received personal and lawful notice of the said session.

The ayes and noes being demanded resulted as follows: Ayes—Burns, Olmsted, Follmer, Lathrop, Oliver, Conley, Stratton, Elliott, Lanscigne. Noes—none.

On motion of Mr. Elliott seconded by Mr. Lathrop, the chairman and clerk of this board are authorized and instructed to issue bonds to the amount of one thousand dollars, payable not more than two years from date and bearing interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, said bonds to be deposited with the county treasurer to the credit of the court-house fund. The vote on the above was unanimous.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on court-house be and is hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the building of a court-house upon the grounds previously selected, after plans adopted at a meeting of the supervisors held the 15th day of February, 1882.

The board thereupon adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Special meeting of the board of supervisors for the county of Delta, continued and held at the county clerk's office, in the village of Escanaba, on Wednesday, May 3, 1882.

Present and absent same as yesterday. Geo. T. Burns, chairman, in the chair.

The committee on accounts reported on bills from No. 1 to No. 77 both inclusive. On motion it was ordered that the clerk draw orders on the county treasurer for the amounts found to be due by the committee on bills from Nos. 1 to 77 both inclusive, as per record of claims book.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Henry McFall | 4 00 |
| John Bown | 6 00 |
| Geo. A. Drisko | 86 90 |
| Jacob Fontana | 1 50 |
| Nick Barth | 3 00 |
| Charles Koesterer | 3 00 |
| Geo. English | 3 00 |
| Henry McFall | 1 75 |
| Myers Ephraim | 3 00 |
| Conrad Lins | 3 00 |
| E. P. Burns | 3 10 |
| C. A. Morrison | 15 00 |
| Geo. English | 1 00 |
| Nick Barth | 1 00 |
| Emil Glaser | 3 00 |
| Conrad Lins | 7 00 |
| E. P. Lott | 1 00 |
| Elden G. Dixon | 1 00 |
| Duncan McKay | 1 00 |
| Henry McFall | 1 50 |
| Harris Brock | 9 00 |
| Chas. E. Brotherton | 81 00 |
| Henry McFall | 25 00 |
| John M. Wright | 15 70 |
| H. S. Hutchins | 30 00 |
| Myers Ephraim | 4 00 |
| P. V. Haring | 6 10 |
| J. S. Denton | 13 00 |
| J. N. Hiller | 30 00 |
| Jas. Bacon | 30 00 |
| Mrs. Charles Moran | 27 50 |
| H. Pascock | 18 25 |
| Pat Fogarty | 27 70 |
| A. H. Bittner | 18 71 |
| G. T. Burns | 7 50 |
| C. VanDuser | 8 25 |
| F. Finnegan | 4 00 |
| N. Ludington Co. | 8 15 |
| Joe Dupont | 7 00 |
| John M. Wright | 30 25 |
| John M. Wright | 31 75 |
| John Dincean | 49 00 |
| Mrs. S. Moran | 18 00 |
| Pat Fogarty | 18 25 |
| Wm. Geddes | 33 40 |
| E. P. Burns | 26 25 |
| Louis Barney | 1 00 |
| Obed Wisnagard | 1 00 |

HARDWARE, ETC.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

MIXED PAINTS

ALL COLORS.

White as well as Black, for Buildings, Vessels, Wagons, and everything that needs painting

BY THE GALLON OR BARREL

At half the price of the old way of buying lead and mixing it yourself, and will last longer.

Also one car of Fresh Lime, one car of Building Paper, one car of rarest jewels of Cooking Stoves, one car of Nails, and in fact lots of all kinds of Building Materials and

GENERAL HARDWARE

At rock bottom prices, at

WALLACE'S ESCANABA HARDWARE STORE.

JEWELRY.

LOUIS STEGMILLER

Offers to the public of Escanaba and vicinity

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES,

Perfect time-keepers, at prices heretofore unheard of, and

Fine Jewelry, Silverware and Clocks

AT RATES EQUALLY FAVORABLE.

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,

DEALER IN—

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

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

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE,

DEALER IN—

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

All of the latest styles and at outside prices.

SEWING MACHINES, COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

Ludington street, opposite the Livery Stable.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CONRAD LINS,

Having removed to the north side of Ludington street, may now be found one door east of Dixon's, where he 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.

A. & H. BITTNER

Will open on Sunday, March 26, their new—

City and Marine Meat Market,

In their new brick building adjoining their old location, with a LIVE STOCK of choice, corn-fed, Iowa Beef Steers, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the best

FRESH, SALTED & SMOKED MEATS,

Canned Meats and Fish of all descriptions, Sausage and Mince Meats, Choice Dairy Butter, Fresh Eggs, Cheese, etc., and all at the most reasonable prices.

Thankful for past support, they profess their services anew, and solicit a continuance thereof.

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 advantage to examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant them. Good suits for less. Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

LUMBER.

N. LUDINGTON CO.

Are prepared to furnish

LUMBER,

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" OFFICE.

DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL COUNTY DIRECTORY.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DAVID ROYCE | Sherriff |
| EDWIN P. BARBER | Clerk and Register of Deeds |
| COVILLA C. ROYCE | Treasurer |
| EMIL GLASER | Circuit Court Commissioner |
| ELI P. ROYCE | Judge of Probate |
| CHAS. E. BROOKHART | Prosecuting Attorney |
| HENRY McFALL | Cotown |
| County Board of Supervisors— | |
| Geo. T. Burns | Escanaba |
| Wm. Olmsted | Marquette |
| J. D. Follmer | Ford River |
| ALB. LATHROP | Maple Ridge |
| W. W. Oliver | Baldwin |
| H. Conley | Massovier |
| RUBEN S. ALLEN | Winona |
| SAM. ELLIOTT | Sac Bay |
| THOS. J. STREETER | Nahma |
| Geo. LANGRISH | Dark River |
| CHAS. J. STRATTON | Bay de Noquette |

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.

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

ESCANABA LODGE, No. 85, I.O.G.T.
Regular meetings are held in their hall, over P. N. Cardozo's store, every Tuesday evening. W. J. Hatton, W. C. T., Edward Lewis, Sec.

ESCANABA LODGE No. 117.
A. O. U. W. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. J. N. Mead, M. W., O. E. Lewis, Rec.

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.

S. T. JOSEPH'S.
Rev. Jos. Niebling, pastor. Services in the morning at 8 and 10:30 o'clock; afternoon, catchism at 3 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.
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.

METHODIST 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.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.V.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| GOING SOUTH. | |
| No. 3 (Passenger) | 3:35 pm |
| No. 10 | 9:30 pm |
| No. 12 | 5:00 am |
| No. 20 | 7:30 am |
| GOING NORTH. | |
| No. 1 (Passenger) | 10:55 am |
| No. 21 | 12:45 am |
| No. 23 | 6:45 am |

TRAINS AT FLORENCE.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| GOING EAST. | |
| No. 3 (Passenger) | 7:55 am |
| No. 5 | 2:50 pm |
| No. 17 | 10:00 am |

STEAMBOATS.

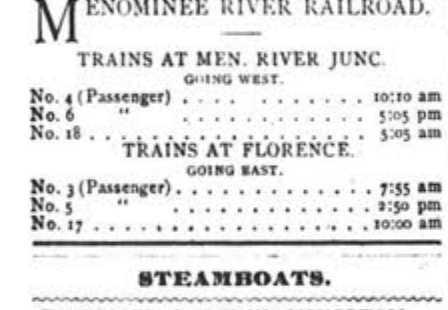
STEAMER LADY WASHINGTON
Is now fully equipped and will hereafter run every day between Escanaba and the landings on Big Bay de Noquette, leaving Garden at 6 a. m., Sturgeon River at 7 a. m., and Fayette at 8 a. m. Arriving at Escanaba at 11 a. m. and leaving at 1 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board.

THE STEAMER WELCOME.
Capt. H. W. HART.
Will ply, during the season between Green Bay and Garden calling at all way ports. She will be here on Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and Saturdays at 7 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board.

THE STEAMER M. C. HAWLEY.
Capt. THOS. HAWLEY.
Will, until further notice, make two trips a week between Green Bay and Manistique, leaving Escanaba for Manistique on Monday and Thursday mornings and for Green Bay on Tuesday and Friday mornings. She connects at Manistique with the Van Raalte forming a line to Cheboygan. For freight or passage apply on board.

POP FACTORY.

JOHN DINNEEN,
—Manufacturer of—



Temperance Beverages,
Corner of Langley and Mary Streets, Escanaba, Michigan.
Will supply dealers with Pop, Mineral, Soda and Sprated Waters, and his own specialty Gingerette, daily, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms.
He has disposed of all other and will devote his entire attention to this business. 47

GIVEN AWAY.
Zimmerman Fruit Dryer
New and Improved
ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., Cincinnati, O.
On Thirty Days' Trial.
We will send Dr. Dry's Celebrated Electro-Volitic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Volitic Belt Co., Marshall Michigan. 48

How Now? What is it?
The great system renovator is Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it and be convinced. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Preston.

(Menominee Herald.)
—The furnace was on fire on Monday morning and narrowly escaped destruction. Good work on the part of the firemen saved it.
—One Hyde, employed for a time at the Herald office, is in quod for a theft of \$50. Money recovered.
—Hon. S. M. Stephenson mourns the death of a little daughter, only a year and a half old, by scarlet fever.
—Andrew Johnson was killed by a flying edging at the Wells mill on Tuesday.
—The L'Anse Sentinel says it wants Hubbell in preference to Ferry for local reasons. Ferry was born at Mackinac and has the u. p. as much in his mind as any other part of Michigan. "Our Jay" as a legislator, is "thinness gone to seed," and he has about as much influence in congress as he has in his own district.
—All druggists sell Tar Honey for colds.

Music Lessons.
Charles Koester, chorister and organist at St. Joseph's will give lessons on the Piano and Organ. Since he taught here last year he has himself been a pupil and tenders his services with full confidence that he can give satisfaction to pupils and employers. Call at Gagnon's jewelry store.
—For coughs and colds use Tar Honey.

Notice.
My wife, Minerva Shipman, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I shall pay no bills contracted by her after this date.
Dated, at Winona, this fourteenth day of April, A. D., 1882.
WILLIAM W. SHIPMAN.
—The best cough medicine is Tar Honey.

Card of Thanks.
I desire publicly to acknowledge the kindness of friends in Escanaba, especially that of George A. Drisko and his wife, and of Dr. W. W. Mulliken, during the illness and at the time of the death of my father, James Parker, and to tender my heartfelt thanks therefor.
MAY 8, 1882. HENRY PARKER.
—Town talk, Tar Honey cures colds. 27

A Card.
To the farmers of Delta county, greeting. I take this method of informing you that I intend growing all kinds of vegetable plants likely to be called for in quantities to meet the demand. My cabbage plants will be the Marblehead, Mammoth, Flat Dutch and Winningstaff; tomato plants, the Acme, and Hathaway's Excelsior. I shall also have celery and cauliflower plants. Cabbage plants at the garden, 50c per thousand; less than one thousand, fifty cents per hundred. Plants delivered in Escanaba, \$4 per thousand. Tomato plants, twenty-five cents per dozen, \$1.50 per hundred. Orders can be left with Mr. Purdy or James Bacon, or addressed to me, box 288, Escanaba, Delta county, Mich. I can furnish turkeys' eggs at the rate of \$2 for fifteen.
Yours to command,
A. C. DARLING.
—Stop that cough with Tar Honey. 27

Nearly a Miracle.
E. Avenish Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed and have felt no pain since first week after using them and am now quite well."
Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Preston.

American and European Doctors.
It is said by some of the most celebrated physicians in Europe and America that the German Hop Bitters are one of the best remedies now in use. Sold by all druggists.
Druggist's Testimony.
H. F. McCarthy, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., states that he was afflicted with chronic bronchitis for some years, and was completely cured by the use of Thomson's Electric Oil. Sold by Geo. Preston.
When you have had Catarrh long enough just send you to Dr. C. R. Sykes, 167 Madison Street, Chicago for his "True Theory of Catarrh."
Can Catarrh be cured? Yes, certainly, "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure" will cure it. 26

Unrivaled
As being a certain cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, impurity of blood, torpid liver, disordered kidneys, etc., and as a medicine for eradicating every species of humor, from an ordinary pimple to the worst ulcer, Burdock Blood Bitters stand unrivaled. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Preston.
Certificate.
"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit for indigestion and constipation of the bowels."
L. EASTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Preston.

Symptoms of Paralysis.
A twitching of the eyes, numbness of the hands and feet, with more or less pain and throbbing at the base of the brain, are some of the premonitory symptoms of this rapidly increasing disease. German Hop Bitters should be taken when you are constituted the every species of humor, from an ordinary pimple to the worst ulcer, Burdock Blood Bitters stand unrivaled. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Preston.
—If you have scrofula, boils, sore eyes, or mercurial disease, don't delay; take "Lindsay's Blood Searcher" at once. 26
Found at Last.
What every one should have, and never be without, is Thomson's Electric Oil. It is thorough and safe in its effects, producing the most wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises, and wounds of every kind. Sold by Geo. Preston.

LEGAL.
THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Terms of Court for 1882 and 1883.
State of Michigan, ss.
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 1882 and 1883 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties comprising the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of said 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 June and 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.
Dated, September 30th, 1881.
C. B. GRANT,
Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

PROBATE NOTICE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for said County of Delta, ss. County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on Monday the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Joseph Richards, deceased.
John M. Wright, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as said administrator.
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office in the village of Escanaba, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.
And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Post, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, once successively the week previous to the day of hearing.
EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 25

LEGAL.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., April 17, 1882.
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 therefor, and said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county, at the county seat on Monday, May 29, 1882, at 10 a. m.
David Oliver, homestead entry No. 1229, for the 1/4 sec. 14, T. 25, R. 24 west.
And names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:
Ole Peterson, James Burgeon, Thomas Campbell and Isaac Anthony, all of the township of Ford River Mich. 25 H. H. STAFFORD, Register.

LEGAL.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., April 20, 1882.
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 therefor, and said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county, at the county seat on Monday, May 29, 1882, at 10 a. m.
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And names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:
Frank Oberlin, Frank E. Bacon and William Kellogg, of Escanaba, and Peter Bracker, of Ford River Mich. 25 H. H. STAFFORD, Register.

LEGAL.
ORDER OF HEARING.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for said County of Delta, ss. County.
At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Dominic Le Blanc, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Carl Blotter, praying for the appointment of an administrator to the estate of said deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Post, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.
25

LEGAL.
PROBATE NOTICE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for said County of Delta, ss. County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on Monday the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
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And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Post, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, once successively the week previous to the day of hearing.
EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 25

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ORDER OF HEARING.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for said County of Delta, ss. County.
At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Dominic Le Blanc, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Carl Blotter, praying for the appointment of an administrator to the estate of said deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Post, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.
25

LEGAL.
PROBATE NOTICE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for said County of Delta, ss. County.
In the matter of the estate of Philemon Thompson deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Delta, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the township of Fairbanks, in the County of Delta, in said state, on Monday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by death or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and at any time thereafter, and to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: Part of southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section seventeen, township thirty-nine north of range one east, section described as follows: lying north of Garden Creek, and east and west of Point De Tour state road, excepting a certain piece conveyed by Philemon Thompson and Maria, his wife, to Arthur S. Deloria, as by deed dated June 12, 1875, described as follows: commencing at center of Garden Creek where state road crosses said creek, thence down the center of said creek fourteen rods, thence east one rod, thence south until it intersects the east line of said southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section seventeen of said Garden Creek, thence westerly along the center of said creek to the place hereinafter described.
MARIAM THOMPSON, Administratrix.
25

MORTGAGE SALE.
Whereas Philemon Thompson and Maria his wife did, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1869, execute and deliver to Eli P. Royce, all of Delta county, Michigan, a mortgage on the lands hereinafter described to secure the payment of \$1,000 promissory notes of even date with said mortgage. Whereby said Philemon Thompson promised to pay said Eli P. Royce or order, the sum of six hundred dollars with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Delta county, on the fourth day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., Book A of Mortgages, page one and the said Eli P. Royce, being now the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, and whereas the sum of six hundred dollars as principal and eight hundred and forty dollars as interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Delta county, on the fourth day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., Book A of Mortgages, page one and the said Eli P. Royce, being now the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, and whereas the sum of six hundred dollars as principal and eight hundred and forty dollars as interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Delta county, on the fourth day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., Book A of Mortgages, page one and the said Eli P. Royce, being now the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, and whereas the sum of six hundred dollars as principal and eight hundred and forty dollars as interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Delta county, on the fourth day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., Book A of Mortgages, page one and the said Eli P. Royce, being now the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, and whereas the sum of six hundred dollars as principal and eight hundred and forty dollars as interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Delta county, on the fourth day of January, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., Book A of Mortgages, page one and the said Eli P. 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Effect of Intellectual Culture Upon Marriage.

Professor Felix Adler, speaking before the Society of Ethical Culture yesterday morning, said: "The conjugal union differs from every other kind of union in the fact that it is designed to be a complete union. The union between husband and wife ought to be a union in all things, not only in any particular thing; it should be a complete fusion of two lives. The sentence that 'two are to become one' is to be taken literally. Hitherto the two have had separate abodes; now they are to have a single abode. Hitherto they have had separate reputations. The good repute of the one does not affect the repute of the other; now they share honor and disgrace. They also have wealth and poverty together. Even the richness of the one implies pains and burdens for the other. This union in respect to external things makes the strong superstructure of marital happiness. Secondly, they are united through their feelings, and here it is, especially the presence of children in the household that seems to make firm the bond between husband and wife. In the realm of the affections we find a remarkable parallel to an axiom in mathematics, for as in mathematics we are told that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other; so in the realm of the affections it is true that those affections that turn to the same object are thereby turned to each other. The parents both feel the same love for the children, and each finds the other in their common off-spring. It must be a strange father who loves his child and is not made thereby to love more dearly the mother of his child, and a strange mother who feels the yearnings of tenderness for her babe without thinking with tenderness of the father of her babe. I do not say, then, that intellectual culture is necessary as a basis of protection for the conjugal union. There are, on the contrary, many marriages in which the intellectual culture of the partners is of a very meager kind, and yet these are not, therefore, unhappy marriages. But what I do say is that intellectual culture will infinitely elevate the married life and raise it to a much higher plane than it would otherwise move upon. I call to mind the fact that marriage is designed to be a complete union of those who enter into it. Therefore it is not enough that there should be a union only in external things or a union in the feelings; but the perfect marriage is there only when the intellect, too, of the man is married to the intellect of the woman; when there is intellectual companionship and intellectual friendship between them; when their minds grow together, each with and through the other, and each the intellectual complement of the other, even as a husband and wife are designed to be complementary of each other in all other respects. It is especially on the broad field of general culture that spouses may intellectually meet. But here we come upon a deficiency that will explain why there is so little of that intellectual comradeship which is so essential to the perfect marriage. The fact is that the majority of men as well as of women are lacking in general culture. We call this a scientific age, but, as has been truly remarked, the majority cover themselves with the glory of the few. There are a few scientific men in this age, and the rest say that they live in a scientific age. Even specialists of eminence in one department find it difficult to keep up with progress in other departments, but the main results of new investigations and discoveries at least should be known by all, and some fair general knowledge of the processes by which those results were reached should be acquired by each one. Of the simplest phenomena that happen around us the scientific explanation is known only to the few, while a deeper knowledge of history and its meanings, and of the subject of ethics and its leading principles, is still more rare. What we need is a movement for the intellectual advancement of men as well as women. Adult classes, if possible in the evenings, in which a consecutive course of study, with voluntary examinations for those who desire them, can be prosecuted. But what is desired more than all this, as the indispensable condition for all right reform in this direction, is the recognition that the mind must constantly grow and expand so long as we exist on earth; that no one can lead a truly human life who does not also lead an intellectual life.—N. Y. Herald.

"Town Meeting" Day in New England. Town meeting day in the country has a peculiar and indescribable flavor, entirely distinct from that of the day for electing officers in the city. For a few weeks before the great event the merits and demerits of the men who have held office within the memory of the oldest inhabitant and those of the would-be candidates are "gossiped" and discussed in the corner grocery, amidst a cloud of tobacco smoke and the ever-present odor of salt fish and kerosene. Previous to the day of election a caucus is held by each political party for the nomination of candidates, or, if party feeling happens to be low, all unite in one general caucus. At last the important Monday dawns, usually raw and damp, with quantities of mud and "moss" in the roads. All are out of bed betimes, for the "chores" must be done and the wash water brought in good season in order that the male portion of the family may get an early start to town meeting. By nine o'clock the children begin running to the windows proclaiming the names of the passers-by, if they happen to know them, and wondering for whom they will vote. First go the boys, who, always eager to earn a cent, have been provided by mother with gingerbread, cookies, turnovers, etc.; while they hope to sell to those who do not go home to dinner, and to that class of individuals who must ever be munching something. After the young merchants pass, come those who live the greatest distance from the "town house," the place where the meeting is generally held, and who are obliged to walk. Ere long the teams appear in profusion, with three on a seat, and the boys sitting in the back part of the wagon with feet hanging down, or if sleighing has not yet disappeared, standing upon the runners of the sleigh, holding on to its sides with both hands. They wouldn't miss the fun for anything, and, in fact, one would imagine by their airs of importance that they

are absolutely necessary to the successful result of the meeting. They come home jubilant or depressed, as the case may be, with their fathers, with pockets stuffed full of votes, and many a story to tell of what they have seen, heard and done. Occasionally a woman may be seen to pass with husband or brother. Is she going to town meeting? No, (though I could name a town in this State where the woman did attend one year, attracted by the promise of considerable excitement,) she is going to spend the day with cousin Susan, sister Jane, or son John, who lives near the town-house. But the genuine, smart Yankee woman doesn't leave her washing to go a-visiting. Not she! She has been looking forward to this day as one when the "men-folks" will be out of the way and she can get her washing out, floors washed, and numberless "odd jobs" done without the interruption of getting dinner, (for no woman who does not habitually live alone goes through the ceremony of getting dinner for herself) and of wiping up wet and muddy tracks upon the floor. But another class of women have anticipated this day with dread, for, poor things, they are not "smart" and so they depend upon the strong arms of husband and son to lift the pails of water, hang out the clothes and empty the tubs. They might put by their washing until another time, but every day brings its work, and they are behind hand all through the week if the washing is not done Monday. But it is time to call the meeting to order. The first business in hand is to choose a moderator, which is sometimes done at once, with no controversy; at other times, however, every one seems to have got out of bed "wrong foot foremost," and a considerable portion of the forenoon is spent before the deed is accomplished. Then comes the electing of selectmen, town agent, clerks, treasurer, school committee, et al. If political feeling runs high, the vote may be a "tie" and several ballots produce no effect. Now the men become excited. One of the most zealous will take his team and ride two or three miles to bring to the polls some old man who has been sick and feeble all winter. In vain his wife protests: "Twill be the death of him," excitement gives the weak limbs strength and he dons overcoat and muffler with trembling hands, saying: "I guess I better go, wife, for it may be the last time I shall vote."

To offset his vote the other side brings up a young man who has his vote all ready to cast when some one, remembering that he was born about the time his daughter Eliza made her appearance upon this sublimity sphere, challenges his vote, saying that he is not of age. More than likely he belongs to a family so numerous that even his parents have forgotten the date of his birth, anyway his father has, and there seems no way to decide it until the old doctor, who has been home after his book while they have been disputing, reads the record of his birth whereby he is proved to be about a month too young. Upon that the defeated side shamefacedly backs down. Finally about the last part in the afternoon, the officers having been chosen and the business transacted, the tide homeward turns. The people at home never need to inquire how the election has gone. The signs of victory or defeat are plainly evident, altho a word be not spoken. Yet not always is the required business performed in one day. If there is a "tie" which repeated ballots fail to untie, the meeting may be adjourned to another day. In the intervening time each one becomes more set in his determination not to allow his party to be beaten, and the next meeting has the same result. Adjournment is again in order. By this time some one loses his interest, other affairs claim the attention of another, or duty calls him away from home, and thus "the third time seldom fails."—Cor. Portland (Me.) Transcript.

Division of Time, Sleep, Etc. Probably no better division of time has ever been made, than that into three equal periods of eight hours each; eight hours being given to business, eight to eating and amusements, and the remaining eight to sleep. The celebrated Alfred divided his time in this way. I have long thought that the native American requires more sleep than the average European. For myself, I find that nine or ten hours sleep in a single night will cure me of all the trifling maladies with which, from time to time, I may be afflicted. Some extraordinary advice has been given, by certain distinguished persons, with reference to the time devoted to sleep; but each writer falls into the common blunder of applying a rule to all, which he finds good in his own case. Bishop Taylor advises three hours. Wesley suggests six as the least time that will answer. He declares that during his life he never knew any one to retain vigorous health, even for a year, with a less quantity of sleep than six hours and he thought that women required more than men. Willich advises students to go to bed at eight o'clock, and rise at three or four o'clock in the morning. Not bad on some accounts but liable to injure the eyes. Excess of sleep is very bad in its influence, produces dullness of mind and body, corpulence, disposition to apoplexy; hence, Galen calls sleep the brother of death, and says nothing is more pernicious when carried to excess. This Yankee should go to bed at nine o'clock, and rise between five and six. I do not mean to say that circumstances may never justify their sitting up till midnight, or later, but I am simply interpreting the voice of physiology. If the average American, with his narrow chest and small vitality would retire at nine o'clock he would live some years longer, and each year would afford him more happiness and ability to work. But Yankee women most need a change to early hours. Their crazy nerves, neuralgia and other evidences of premature decay would be at once checked, and they would become younger and fairer. What with tight corsets, pastry, candied, furs-and-hoed and midnight, Yankee girls begin to fall at twenty, and women are old at forty.—Dr. Dio Lewis, in Golden Rule.

—New gold discoveries in Montana have started an immigration of thousands of fortune-seekers thither.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Cincinnati claims to have taken 1,300 converts into her churches this winter. —There is in New Orleans a colored sisterhood of the Catholic Church who are devoting themselves to the education of young girls of their own race. —A young lady recently received into the First Baptist Church at Burlington, Iowa, dated her first religious convictions to the reading of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."—Chicago Journal.

—The Brooklyn Board of Education charges its teachers with using slang, dressing loudly, and showing a lack of refinement and cleanliness. In short, "they are totally unfit" to teach Brooklyn's children.

—A sect called the "New Israel" has risen among the Jews of Russia. It abandons circumcision, abstinence from certain viands, changes the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day and abolishes usury.—N. Y. Independent.

—A railroad conductor was recently chosen deacon of a church. When it became his duty to take up a collection, he surprised the congregation by starting out with the characteristic ejaculation: "Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution that day was large.—Chicago Herald.

—Sands Street Methodist Church is the oldest of its denomination in Brooklyn. The rules which were in force in 1815 required that the sexton should have the church opened and the candles lighted at least a quarter of an hour before the time of evening meeting. He was also to see that the candles were snuffed before the meeting began.

—The steady progress of missionary work in India may be judged of by what is said by the Rev. James Smith, an English Baptist missionary of long experience in Delhi. He says that thirty years ago it was considered encouraging if a new convert could be reported every two or three years. Now, at every mission station, they are counted by scores in each year.

—At the meeting of the Unitarian Club in Boston the other night President Eliot, of Harvard University, told a good story of Professors Day and Dwight, of Yale. The former, he said, is long of speech, and the other is concise and pithy. The two were out taking a walk, spiced with conversation, when they were met by a friend, who greeted them with the paraphrase of a Bible text: "Day unto Dwight uttereth speech; Dwight unto Day showeth knowledge."—N. Y. Post.

—The suggestive and inspiring teacher is the man who is born to his work and who alone should perform it. A patron of a school was once heard to say: "I wish we could get such a teacher as we had last year; he taught the children hundreds of things they never thought of before, and my boy has pestered me with questions ever since; he will scarcely give me any rest; he tells me everything he has heard there and relates to me all the stories in his reading book and comments upon everything. Such a teacher has a value beyond expression; he remains an inspiring influence in his pupils' lives to the end of them. These teachers may be found and they are always appreciated; abstractly, it has not been discovered that they are paid more liberally than are the dullards of their profession."—N. Y. Tribune.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"My wife," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the fashions. She's got the delirium trimmings."

—"To-morrow never greets us; to-day never bids us farewell; yesterday never recalls us."—Waitehall Times.

—"The hardest rocks are made of the softest mud, just as the biggest swells are made from the smallest men."—Lowell Citizen.

—"Lemmy, you're a pig!" said a father to his son, who was five years old. "Now, Lemmy, do you know what a pig is?" "Yes, sir—a pig is a hog's little boy."—Meriden Recorder.

—"Sympathetic lady to beggar, who is standing with hat off: 'O, sir, won't you take a cold?' Beggar: 'No, thank you, ma'am; I only takes pennies or five-cent pieces.'"—Philadelphia Sun.

—"A chap who sent us a poem beginning 'When twilight dews are falling fast upon the rosy sea,' has since married Rosa Lee, and now the weekly dews are falling faster upon him."—Free Press.

—"The presence of spongilla fuviatilis in most of the city water in the land is regarded as a sufficient excuse by many for the insertion of four tablespoons of spiritus frumenti in a small tumbler of aqua pura."—Norristown Herald.

—"Now that the fact has been demonstrated that the earth will continue to revolve on its axis for at least ten million years more, we would request our subscribers to hesitate no longer about paying up for one year in advance. We may be sanguine, but we think this opportunity for displaying faith should not be neglected."—Hacketts Republican.

—"A New York athlete named Donaldson wants to bet that he will jump from the centre of the Brooklyn bridge into the East River. He is safe enough in that bet. We'll bet that neither he nor any other man can jump from the centre of the Brooklyn bridge and come down anywhere but in the East River."—N. Y. Graphic.

—"It was an independent looking fellow who was standing on the railroad track, apparently paying no attention to the fact that a train was rapidly approaching. 'I say,' said the station-master, 'you had better get off the track or you will get run over.'" "I fancy that is my own affair if I get run over," was the reply. "Yes, I reckon so, but who is going to attend to taking up the mess afterwards? It's not me." And reaching out his right foot, he kicked the inches-different man fifteen feet and nine inches by actual measurement.—Texas Sittings.

—"We have studied with great care an essay 'On the Application of Electro-Puncture to the Treatment of Pustule Exophthalmos of the Orbit,' and on the whole conclude that it is indispensable for family use. Night after night have we been kept awake by the 'punctilious' getting on a racket and knocking its own orbit askew. If we had only had an 'electro puncture' or even a bell punch in the house we should have been happy. But now science has stepped in and filled this long felt want we are comparatively happy."—New Haven Register.

The "Previous Question" in the House of Commons.

It is not surprising that the introduction into the House of Commons of the "previous question," or what is known by parliamentarians in this country as the "previous question," should be so stoutly resisted, when the importance of the innovation is historically and practically considered. Looking at the subject in the light of the present and its necessities, the wonder is that some method of closing a debate within a reasonable period should not have been resorted to before this late day; but, when we look back and remember how few debaters there were in the days when Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox led in the discussion of important questions, how conservative the English people are, and how opposed they are to a new departure from the old methods of procedure, we easily realize that the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's new rule is not altogether unnatural.

Prior to the adoption of the Reform bill in 1832, the House of Commons was a large body only in theory, for while the number on the clerk's list was large, the number of absentees was also very large, the speaking was restricted to a limited number of orators, and the debates on the most important questions usually terminated by the natural process of exhaustion in a few hours, so that the main question came without forcing.

But the Reform bill in 1832 not only added many more members to the Commons, but it threw into it many conspicuous citizens who belonged to the middle classes, like Mr. John Bright, men fitted by education, ability and training, to properly represent the ideas and defend the principles which had brought them prominently to the notice of the public. Instead of the leading parts being all taken by a dozen of bright and distinguished leaders, as was the case in the days of Fox and Pitt, there was a crowd of new speakers, representing un-constituted constituencies, who insisted on being heard. As a natural consequence the debates became more and more protracted and wearisome, the party contests became more bitter and prolonged as the House membership resolved itself into cliques and factions, which resisted obnoxious measures by what is now called "filibustering" in this country—a word that has come into general use since Jefferson's Manual was written.

Of late years these obstructionists have become so numerous and so persistent, and so determined to delay certain Government measures that were obnoxious to them, that it became manifest some decisive measures must be adopted, or all legislation would be defeated by the chronic dead-lock. No matter whether the "filibustering" was resorted to by the Tories, Radicals or Irish members, or all of them in league against the Ministry, the effect was the same, and there was no way of putting an end to talking against time. The instance of the Irish members keeping the House in session forty-two continuous hours, as was the case on one occasion recently, is an example of the power of a factious minority, under the existing rules of practice, and also serves to show the necessity of curbing it.

Under these circumstances one would naturally suppose that the necessity of adopting a new rule of procedure in the House of Commons would be so apparent that there would be but little opposition to it, especially with the majority party in Parliament, which is charged with the responsibility of keeping the wheels of government in motion. But the proposed new departure is seriously objected to (1) by the old conservative element in Parliament and out of it, which dislikes changes of all kinds, and which is tenaciously wedded to the idea that it is "better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of."

(2) The application of the previous question to cut off debate looks to many people, even in this country, as a device to stifle the freedom of speech, with which mankind seems to be becoming more and more enamored. Even the majority has a deep interest in the change, because it may be in the minority next year, or next month, and then the bit placed in its own mouth by an overbearing majority may be as aggravating to them as it now is to the minority. (3) The innovation is resisted on the ground that it may lead to still more serious and far-reaching results. An ambitious and reckless Ministry, backed by a resolute and courageous majority in full sympathy with them, might not only pass the most tyrannical measures, but suppress the voice of honest opposition to them on the floor of the House. (4) The Tories unanimously object to the new rule, because they are now in the minority, and expect to remain so indefinitely. Altogether, the position of Mr. Gladstone on this subject is not a pleasant one.

The use of the previous question in all legislative bodies in this country, except in the United States Senate, where it has never been in vogue, has not been prolific of any of the bad results anticipated from its enforcement by the English statesmen. On the other hand, it has been found so useful in suppressing windy speech-makers and unscrupulous filibusters that it will not be long before it must be adopted by the Senate of the United States.—Chicago Journal.

Mesquite Gum.

It has been found (says the Northwestern Lumberman) that the mesquite tree of Texas is identical with, or at least vastly similar to, the acacia tree of the East, from which is obtained the gum arabic of commerce, and an industry in the direction of collecting and utilizing this gum is being developed. It is held to be equal or superior to the imported gum, and quite large quantities were gathered last year and sold readily at fifteen cents per pound. A mesquite grove is a novel and interesting sight, the encasings of the tree branches being likened to transparent crystal armor, reflecting the sun's rays, and glittering and glowing like unto some golden harvest. The gum is capable of being handled with great expedition and facility, the trees always growing in groves and to medium height. Cattle are also fond of the gum, and eat it from the trees where it is in reach. It is believed that were the mesquite cared for like the maple, and proper operations followed, the project of gum-raising would be a feasible and profitable one.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. (From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.)

CONTRACT RESTRAINING TRADE.

This action involves the construction of a contract by which a large number of carriers engaged in the business of running steamers and barges between St. Louis and New Orleans agreed to refrain from competing with each other. The question as to whether the contract was injurious to trade was not raised in the trial court, nor in this court, nor when the case was in this court on a former appeal; and, under the circumstances, the court finds the contract to be one which it will not, of its own motion, pronounce to be void, as against public policy. Under the contract any one of the contracting parties may withdraw at pleasure without any penalty. K claimed that his interest in the fund in question was not an interest represented by the particular boats which he owned, but an entire interest, and that he was entitled to the same share of the fund which he had helped to earn with three boats as he had helped to earn it with four boats, as was contemplated when the agreement was signed. It was claimed by K that a contemporaneous construction of the contract by the parties interested in the common fund gave color to their claim. But it was held to be impossible to so construe the contract without refusing to give any force to some of its material provisions. The fact that K was permitted to share in the first dividend on such a construction of the contract, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case and the numerous provisions of the contract pointing to a contrary conclusion, is regarded rather as a waiver of right than as a construction of the contract.—Haarstick et al. vs. Shields et al., St. Louis Court of Appeals.

ASSIGNMENT OF INSURANCE POLICY.

Where a policy of insurance on the life of the husband for the benefit of the wife was assigned by her as collateral security for the payment of two notes given by her husband to a third party, with the provision that in case said notes were not paid within a certain period the assignee might avail himself of the security by surrendering the policy and paying himself out of the proceeds, and where, before the expiration of such period, one of the notes was paid and two additional notes given for the other by the husband without the knowledge of the wife, it was held in a suit by the wife to recover possession of the policy from a subsequent vendee of the notes, who held it as security for their payment, that said policy could only be held as security for the first-mentioned notes, and that when they were taken up without her knowledge it operated as a discharge of her liability as surety and set the policy free. Held, also, that the policy was the property of the wife, and the husband had no power to pledge the same for such new liability.—Allis vs. Ware et al., Supreme Court of Minnesota.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Until reliable marks can be found to indicate where the statutory boundary line between towns should be run, the safest guide will be the line as hitherto practically adopted by the people in the locality. The practical location of a public boundary for a considerable time has been held to establish it, though not in accordance with that called for by the acts creating it. Therefore, where the line called for by the legislative acts can not be traced, the line as practically located will be presumed to be the true one.—Freeholders of Union vs. Freeholders of Essex, Supreme Court of New Jersey.

BOARDING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Where board and ordinary services are furnished by one to his mother-in-law without any express contract for compensation, the law presumes a promise to pay what they are reasonably worth, but this presumption may be rebutted. The existence of the family relationship between the parties at the time the board and services are rendered is sufficient to rebut the presumption. But where, through sickness or other cause, unusual and extraordinary services are required, the facts that the decedent was a member of the plaintiff's family and was his wife's mother are not enough in themselves to rebut the presumption of an implied contract to pay for such extraordinary services.—Smedley vs. Ormsby's Administrator, Court of Common Pleas, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A county agricultural society may offer premiums for the winner of a horse-race to be held on the grounds during the continuance of its annual fair. And an agreement by a county agricultural society to pay a certain sum as premium for the horse winning a race held at its annual fair is not against public policy. And an action may be maintained for such premium by one becoming entitled thereto at such race. Offering a premium is not a bet or wager.—Deller vs. Plymouth County Agricultural Society, Supreme Court of Iowa.

EXPRESS COMPANY.

The delivery of goods by an express company in the ordinary course of its business, no special contract having been made, is a delivery made with due diligence.—U. S. Exp. Co. vs. Roof, Supreme Court of Michigan.

PAYMENT OF NOTE.

Where a note is payable at a designated bank, a deposit therein of the amount due on the day of payment, and leaving the amount with the bank, discharges the maker, although the bank afterward fail.—Lazier vs. Horan, Supreme Court of Iowa.

—Two newboys were locked up in New York for crying "Extra! Terrible loss of life!" when the news in their papers by no means justified the announcement.

—A resident of Biddeford, Me., is reported to have made the trip from that place to Boston, something over ninety miles, on his bicycle seventy-four times.

—Mrs. Alexander Mosher, of Dayton, N. Y., was shot through the thigh while sitting in her house, by boys who were hunting a quarter of a mile away.

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If BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is taken according to directions, it will not only relieve the intemperate man of the ailments resulting from his excesses, but it will remove all desire for artificial stimulants.

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Ditson & Co. make a special feature of Sunday School Song Books, and are the only publishers of the new ones which they publish this season. Their collections are practical workers in the Sunday School, and with previous publications have been extremely successful. The new books are:

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Do not, therefore, be deceived by any other kind. Send everywhere, or mail for eight letter stamps, F. R. FARMER & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Jackson & FARMER'S PURGATIVE PILLS make new rich blood.

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Guaranteed by Tone and Durability. THE NEW CATALAN. THE NEW GET-UP-THE-FAIR. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Chicago.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-In Europe 1,600,000 acres are devoted to beet cultivation. -To prevent choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking. The white of the egg seems to lubricate the obstruct and remove it. If one egg is not sufficient try another.

-Never hem a braise or tissue veil with sewing silk; take some of the ravelings of the material, thread a coarse needle with it and hem the veil. The stitches will not show at all if small ones are taken. -N. Y. Post.

-Ingrowing Toenails.-Put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon and heat it very hot. Pour it on the corner of the toe, and the inflammation and granulation will subside, and the parts will become dry and destitute of all feeling. The nail can then be pared away without the least pain. -Country Gentleman.

-In speaking of calla lilies many ladies wonder why the leaves persist in dying even when the greatest care is taken with them. The real truth of the matter is that the older leaves of a calla lily always shrivel up as the new ones grow, four leaves being all that are found on the stem at one time. -Denver Tribune.

-A good cough mixture.-Take two ounces of balm of gilead buds, the freshest you can procure, and boil them very slowly in a quart of water. Let it simmer down to one pint, then strain it, and add one pound of honey in the comb and the juice of three lemons. Let them all boil together until the wax in the honey is dissolved. This has been known to cure a cough of long standing. -N. Y. Examiner.

-Crooked or broken breast-bones in chickens are caused by perches being placed too high from the ground when the roosting place is of small size. Objections are made to letting chickens roost early, but little harm will come of it if the perches are at a proper height. It is the perpendicular, sudden flight to the ground in a confined space which injures and breaks or bends the tender breast-bone. In limited space, and with chickens brought up in confinement, shelves, sanded and then littered with chopped straw are guards against this evil. -Chicago Journal.

-To cure a cow of kicking fasten her up by the head in some manner, then tie a large cord or rope around the body, just back of the fore-legs, and with a stick twist the cord tightly. According to a New York farmer the cow cannot kick when treated in that method. Milk as quickly as possible and remove the cord, as it evidently gives pain. After a few times, according to the same authority, it will be only necessary to slightly tighten the cord, and in a short time the kicking propensity in that animal will disappear. -Lansing Republican.

Planting a Forest.

The first, the fundamental point, in re-planting on a large scale, that is, in planting what may be called a forest, is to consider the trees as a crop, like any other crop, only this requires a much longer time than ordinary crops to come to maturity. This will at once put the subject to many if not to most persons in a new aspect. Accepting the idea that trees are to be planted like corn or wheat, as a crop, there follows at once the necessity of care and cultivation and the consideration that these are the conditions of success. We do not expect to harvest an ordinary crop, and one that will yield a satisfactory pecuniary return, without having bestowed upon it care and labor. No more should we look for success in the larger growths of the forest without a corresponding culture. And when we come to look upon the growth of a forest in this light we shall easily, almost inevitably, regard our ordinary native forests, where the trees are simply suffered to grow up in complete neglect, exposed to injury from the intrusions of cattle and from other causes, as at best only a partial utilization of the fields which Nature has provided for our comfort and profit. It is true that trees will grow and come to maturity in rough places and on poor soils, where nothing else will grow or where the cultivation of other crops is impracticable and unprofitable. It is true also that the growth of these great forest-trees, instead of impoverishing, enriches the soil. Hence there is no use of our poor and what we call waste lands, which abound more or less everywhere, at once so economical and profitable as to devote them to the growth of trees. Left to themselves, as our forests and woodlands generally are, they are remunerative. But they might be made much more remunerative. They would be, if, instead of regarding them as one of the accidental products of Nature, we were to regard them as one of our staple crops, something to be managed and cared for by us. -N. H. Eggleston, in Popular Science Monthly.

Pet Animals and Contagious Diseases.

The fact that pet animals can carry contagion, and thus be the means of spreading fatal diseases, is not widely known nor fully appreciated. We have heard of authentic cases in which scarlet fever was communicated from one person to another by means of a cat. Dr. Hewitt, of Lake Superior, relates a somewhat similar instance in which diphtheria was communicated by the same animal. He had noticed for several days that his pet cat was suffering from an enlargement of the glands of the neck; he also remarked the same in other cats. His cat found a resting-place in the wall behind the stove, and there died. The day the animal was removed diphtheria, in its most violent form, broke out in his family, resulting in the death of two or three of his children, the doctor himself barely escaping with his life. Up to this time the community was remarkably free from sickness of any kind. It was the start of a severe epidemic. We refer to this subject in hopes that more facts bearing upon it may be communicated by our readers. Such facts are at present few, but a little attention paid to the matter would, no doubt, secure much that would be of importance to comparative and to preventive medicine. -Journal of Comparative Medicine and Medical Record.

-The late Deacon Thomas Smith of Hartford, left over \$400,000 for his family after giving \$20,000 to the missionary boards and \$10,000 to local charities. -Detroit Post.

Natidontic Remains.

In 1866, while excavating in Cohoes, N. Y., workmen broke into what seemed to be a big pot-hole or well, such as is seen sometimes in the rock bed of rivers. It was full of muck and peaty soil, and at the bottom were found the chief bones of an immense elephant. It was determined that the animal had been washed into the hole when New York State was covered with glaciers hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet thick. That condition of the country can explain the number of pot-holes from ten to sixty feet in depth near the Mohawk River. They were formed by water from the surface of a glacier falling into crevasses and forming cascades, often a thousand feet in height. The Cohoes elephant was half a million years ago, perhaps, entombed in a great mass of moving ice, and when thawed out was washed into the hole in which it was preserved so many years.

In the collection of Rutgers College is a fragment of a tusk that is worn down and polished on one side, showing plainly the peculiar glacial striae. A tusk in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Sci. shows similar markings. The American elephant was probably exterminated by the glacial drift. A famous place for these elephant remains is the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. In Warren County, New Jersey, some farmers, in cutting peat in a bog, found the remains of six animals less than ten feet below the surface. The most perfect specimen was discovered at Newburgh, N. Y. The skeleton is now in the British museum. It is twelve feet in height, and the tusks are ten feet in length. The animal roamed the western parts of the United States and Canada, and along the entire line of the Andes from five degrees north latitude to forty degrees south, and remains have been dug up at Quito, nearly two miles above the level of the sea. Their tusks are often plowed up by farmers in St. Catherine's, Canada West, western Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi and Vermont. In Nebraska there was a smaller species. Compared to those animals the elephants of to-day are pigmies. The Newburgh elephant was twenty-five feet in length and more than twelve feet in height, and its feet were two feet across. So perfectly was it preserved that the remains of spruce and hemlock branches that it had eaten were found in the position of the stomach.

Those elephants rarely ranged further north than the latitude of St. Catherine's, but beyond this ranged a hairy elephant a third larger and nearly three times as heavy as an elephant of to-day. From the end of the trunk to that of the tail it was thirty-five feet in length. The enormous tusks that reached out in great curves were from ten to sixteen feet in length and thirty inches in circumference at the base.

All along the borders of the Arctic sea the remains of these monsters are found, and within a few months an interesting discovery has been made. A company of men started from Sitka, intending to search for the remains of ancient elephants on account of the ivory. They followed the shores of the Polar sea for two hundred miles without finding a bone or a tusk. When almost discouraged, disheartened and determined to abandon the search, one of the party in crossing a glacier broke through the ice and disappeared. As the mass of ice was more than 1,000 feet thick, he was given up as lost, the nature of the crevasse being well known to the rest. One of the party, however, volunteered to attempt to learn the fate of the man. All the rope and cord in the party was bound together, and the searcher was lowered into the hole. When about one hundred feet down the line slackened and a hail was heard. The searcher was hauled to the surface, and he explained that the crevasse was an enormous room in the glacier, and that the incline was so gradual that with but little work steps could be cut and the bottom reached. The line was made fast, and, armed with axes, five of the party were lowered into the chasm. They found a foothold, and soon reached the bottom, where the body of their comrade lay. He was only stunned, and was soon restored. It was then, their eyes having become accustomed to the darkness, that the nature of their surroundings became apparent. The room was about five hundred feet in circumference. Against the walls of the ice dark, irregular-shaped masses appeared. Each minute they became more distinct, until the men saw high above them the indistinct form of a gigantic animal standing erect in the icy mass. Below it, but further in, and fully enclosed, was another, and in a short time they traced the forms of thirty-five entombed monsters. Some were standing erect on their massive legs, others were lying on their backs as if they had fallen into a crevasse and become wedged in, while one huge monster had his head down, with the body thrown over, as if it had fallen headlong into the icy pit. One of the animals was partly thawed out, and the massive head and tusks hung down. From the ponderous trunk depended large icicles, reaching the floor and forming a column for his support. The bodies were entirely covered with a thick, hairy coat resembling jute, but frozen so firmly that it could not be cut. An entire herd had been entrapped in some manner, and was gradually moving in the body of the glacier toward the sea. Not one of the creatures, not even a tusk could be obtained without months of work, and the men reluctantly abandoned them.

Early in the century a fisherman living near the mouth of the Lena river, in Siberia, discovered one of these monsters protruding from an ice cliff on the shores of the sea. The trunk, tusks and head were in full view twenty feet above him. For five consecutive years he visited the spot, and was finally repaid one spring by finding the huge body on the sands below. It had been partly devoured by bears and wolves, and the flesh was so fresh and well preserved that the meat was cut away and given to the dogs. Even the brain and the eyes were well preserved, although, according to geologists, these animals have been dead hundreds of thousands of years. The skeleton is in the Museum of Natural History at St. Petersburg. About the same time a gigantic hairy rhinoceros was found in the ice, but it was destroyed by bears before it could be saved. -N. Y. Sun.

-But very few ever transmit a pedigree in as good order as they receive it.

Anecdotes of Correggio.

There are several anecdotes related of the great Correggio; one is that, when he first saw one of Raphael's great pictures, he gazed upon it a long time, and then exclaimed, enthusiastically: "I also am a painter!" and, I dare say, he then felt himself moved to try if he, too, might produce pictures which should live and bear his name through future centuries.

When Titian saw Correggio's frescoes at Parma, he said: "Were I not Titian I should wish to be Correggio." Annibale Caracci, another great artist, said of Correggio, more than a century after that master's death: "He was the only painter!" and he declared that the children painted by Correggio breathe and smile with such grace that one who sees them is forced to smile and be happy with them.

At Seville, in Spain, there was a large picture by Correggio, representing the "Shepherds Adoring the Infant Saviour," and during the Peninsular War (1808-14), when the people of Seville sent all their valuable things to Cadiz for greater safety, this picture was cut in two, so that it could be more easily moved. By some accident the halves were separated, and afterward were sold to different persons, each being promised that the corresponding half should soon be delivered to him. Great trouble arose, because both purchasers determined to keep what they had, and each claimed that the other part belonged to him; and as they were both obstinate, these half-pictures have remained apart. It is very fortunate that each of them forms a fine picture by itself, and perhaps they thus give pleasure to a greater number of people than if they were united. -St. Nicholas.

The Secret of the Keely Motor.

Some weeks ago the Keely Motor Company brought suit against Mr. Keely to make him keep his promise and take out patents.

It was charged by the company, who, it is said, have put \$150,000 into his scheme, that he agreed to apply for letters patent by July of last year. The company's attorneys, it was arranged, should superintend the preparation of the necessary papers, and they were to tell the secret to no one. When July came Keely asked until November to put the finishing touches to his inventions. This was granted, but it resulted in nothing, and the shareholders were obliged to resort to the law to force Keely to keep his contract. Joshua Pusey, who represented him, argued that the inventor could not be made to expose that which was hidden in his own brain. If he were directed to divulge his secret, who could say whether what he might say would be a secret or not? The court could not make a decree, he said, because there were no reasonable means of enforcing it.

Nevertheless, after hearing the argument at length, Judge Pierce, of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, overruled Keely's demurrer, and ordered him to make known his process according to his contract with the company. The court, no doubt, treated the suit with becoming seriousness, but it is suggestive, to say the least, to say that the order was given April 1. -Scientific American.

Vegetable or Mineral.

A physician writing to a journal of medicine, not long ago, proclaimed against the use of mineral poisons in curing diseases, on the ground that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred more mischief than benefit was the result. In his practice he dispensed entirely with the use of mercury, etc., and attributed his success mostly to his prescribing vegetable and herb medicines only. In the face of these facts, every invalid should take warning. To put the digestive organs in the various organs of life by using such a remedy as Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its soothing and refreshing influence will drive away all physical and mental distress. It is especially strengthening to the urinary and digestive organs. A single bottle will prove its merit. It is very pleasant to take.

When a murderer is relieved twenty minutes before the performance is to take place, a playful way to put it, is that he "skipped the rope." -Texas Sifflings.

A young man signing himself J. L. D., writes as follows: "Six months ago I felt all broke up, I was very nervous. The least excitement caused my heart to thump like an engine, at other times it seemed to cease beating altogether. I also had dreary, bad, and at night I was very restless, and had disturbing dreams. My whole system seemed out of gear, and I was troubled with great fits, and pimples and sores troubled me greatly. I was advised by a druggist to try Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It has restored me to perfect health."

"Oh, for a better half!" said the sorrowing widow when he found a counterfeit fifty-cent piece among his change. -Cambridge Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including Live Stock, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R. V. France, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc. A. J. Huyck, Deposit, N. Y.

"Can you flirt a fan?" asked a coquette of her partner, he replied, "I can not; but I can fan a flirt."

Dr. France's "Pellita," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills," cures of indigestion—cure flat and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. France's signature and portrait on government stamp, 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

It is a sad astronomical fact that during the terrible thunder storm that other night the milky way became sour. -N. Y. Herald.

Suicide Made Easy. Let your liver complaint take its own course and don't take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

A FOOTING old woman, being one evening at a party, fell greatly at a loss for something to say. At length she ventured to inquire of a gentleman who sat next her whether his mother had any children. The gentleman politely pointed out the absurdity of her inquiry. "I beg pardon," exclaimed the old lady, perceiving her mistake, "don't you understand me? I wish to inquire whether your grandmother had any children."

Shrewdness and Ability. Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other remedies. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation. -Examiner and Chronicle.

RYAN, the pugilist, is fond of "Pinafore." It is said. We cannot believe this, as he has thrown so desire recently to face Sullivan's music. -The Score.

"A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy." And vice versa a certain friend is infinitely better than a doubtful enemy. Thus, the human race is an incomparably better friend to the human race than whole catalogues full of doubtful nostrums. It is an unflattering remedy for that tormenting disease, piles. It moves the bowels gently and freely, and thus cures the cause. Do not fail to try it faithfully either in dry or liquid form.

A GENTLEMAN who was asked for his marriage certificate quietly took off his hat and pointed to a bald spot. The evidence was conclusive.

The fairest faces are sometimes marred by myriads of pimples, and markings of letter or freckles, which are readily removed by a popular toilet dressing, known as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Even scrofulous eruptions yield to it. Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills have a wide reputation as the best, safest and cheapest remedy extant, for all nervous diseases and headaches.

CUSTOMER—"Give me some fish." Waiter—"What will you take, sir, bluefish?" Customer—"It makes no difference; I am color blind." -Pack.

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 West-corn Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a reliable cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

Why would coal dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about coke and little ton. -Cambridge Tribune.

In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25 cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

A GOOD time to offer your hand to a lady—when she is getting out of an omnibus.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, vermin, chipmunks, etc. Some of the young ladies who go to Florida bring home young alligators. Others secure husbands.

"BUCHU-PAIN." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1. at Druggists.

MISS DICKINSON is a noble-hearted woman, say what they will. She is always ready to take a man's part. -Boston Transcript.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is unequalled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

TRY the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

NATIONAL YEAST is the best. Use it.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Ridge's Food is one of the best, cheapest and most reliable foods in the world, and is recommended by all the best physicians for the "LINA LINA'S DIET." RIDGE'S FOOD receives an endorsement of physicians of all schools of the world over. In cans of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00, bearing the signature of WOODRICH & CO. on every label.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1882.

LIVE STOCK-Cattle... \$12.00 \$14.50
Sheep... 6.50 8.25
Hog... 6.50 7.70
FLOUR-Soft... 5.50 6.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red... 1.40 1.47 1/2
No. 2 Spring... 1.40 1.43
Corn... 75 78 1/2
OATS-Western Mixed... 45 48
RYE... 87 90 1/4
PORK-Mess... 18 1/2 18 1/2
Butter-Stock... 4 00 6 00
CHEESE... 8 12
WOOL-Domestic... 33 45

CHICAGO.

BEES-Extra... \$7.00 \$7.75
Choice... 7.25 8.00
Good... 7.00 7.25
Medium... 6.50 6.75
Butter-Stock... 4 00 6 00
Stock Cattle... 3.50 4.00
HOGS-Live-Good to Choice... 6.00 7.25
SHEEP... 6.00 7.25
BUTTER-Creamery... 24 29
Good to Choice Dairy... 19 25
EGGS-Fresh... 15 1/4 16
FLOUR-Winter... 6 25 6 70
Spring... 4.50 5.15
Patent... 6.00 7.50
GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2 Spring... 1.24 1.28
Corn, No. 2... 75 78 1/2
Oats, No. 2... 40 42
Rye, No. 2... 80 83 1/4
Barley, No. 2... 1.08 1.10

BROOM-Tipped Burl... 9 00 9 1/2
Fine Green... 7 00 7 1/2
Inferior... 7 00 7 1/2
CROCKERY-White... 1 00 1 10
Wanted... 1 00 1 10
PORK... 18 1/2 18 1/2
LARD-Stream... 11 25 11 50
LUMBER-Common Dressed Siding... 19 00 20 00
Flooring... 18 00 19 00
Common Boards... 16 00 17 00
Fencing... 15 00 16 00
LARD... 11 25 11 50
Shingles... 3 10 3 20

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE-Pair to Good... 4 75 5 00
HOGS-Yorkers... 7 25 7 50
Pallidals... 7 50 7 75
SHEEP-Common... 3 75 4 00

BALTIMORE.

CATTLE-Best... \$7.00 \$8.00
HOGS... 6.00 7.00
SHEEP-Poor to Choice... 4.00 5.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with a scientific artificial color for butter so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere...

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

We will send on 30 Days' Trial DR. DYER'S CELEBRATED Electro Voltaic Belts AND SUSPENSORIES, AND OTHER ELECTRIC APPLIANCES TO MEN

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Vigor and Manhood, resulting from Abuse and other causes, or to any person afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Loss of Liver and Kidney, Trembles, Eruptions, and other diseases of the Vital Organs, speedy relief and complete restoration is guaranteed. These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles...

AGENTS WANTED! A General Agent in every County of the State for the most popular book of the day. THE LIFE AND DARING EXPLOITS OF FRANK AND JESSE JAMES AND THE YOUNGER BROTHERS, TRAGIC END OF JESSE JAMES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH! L. P. HASKELL, Dentist, 124 State St. Has devoted 20 years exclusively to Artificial Teeth. For 30 years has made "ALLEN'S" Continuous Gum Work, the only perfect method for Artificial Teeth, constructed by the best of materials...

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfort and sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial of the most accepted. Price 50c, and BLOOD PURIFIER by mail. Write for sample. Druggist or send Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

15,000 CARPENTERS now use our New File to file all kinds of saws, so they will cut better than ever. Price 25c. Circulars and prices to Agents. Address E. BOTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1841. THE FORSYTH SCALE CO., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF SCALES!

ARE NOW MAKING, FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS, 1,000 lbs. Platform Scales, AT REASONABLE PRICES. SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

IF A Good Active Man, in this County, Wanted as Agent. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

A TABLE BOOK AND INTRODUCTORY ARITHMETIC. BY LYDIA MASE.

This little Book takes the learner through Long Division. It also commends itself as especially useful to the TEACHERS of the Primary Department in those public schools which do not put a Primary Arithmetic in the hands of their pupils.

Apply to the author, 89 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 15 cents. No extra charge for mailing. RAILROAD GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL OF TRANSPORTATION, Engineering and Railroad News. Published at 75 Broadway, New York. 50c per annum—postage free.

HANEY'S TRADE MANUALS—Practical books for practical men—fish, fowl, rabbit and deer, etc. Furniture and Cabinet Finisher, etc. Address H. HANEY, 200 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Shaved Shingles! We will give you a contract for all you can get any day. Write to G. W. WILSON & CO., 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME QUESTIONS TO THE Sick and Debilitated.

Is it worth while to endure penitence every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, etc. when you can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of

SAMARITAN NERVINE

You nervous dyspeptic, why approach the dinner-table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is created by the use of

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a dungeon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the worst cases of epilepsy, nervousness or hypochondria are cured in a very short time by such a pleasant and wholesome an exhilarant as

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Can it be possible that any person of a nervous temperament will run the risk of apoplexy or paralysis when he can restore and regulate the nervous system with

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, mechanic, farmer or traveler to be without the best known antidote against disease.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Considering the harassing and depressing nature of the functional derangement to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feeble sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the general operation of

SAMARITAN NERVINE

TAKE RICHMOND'S CATHARTIC AND NERVINE PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, etc. These pills are made to work in harmony with our Samaritan Nerve.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. \$100 A Month For Men or Ladies

AGENTS WANTED The only authentic File to file all kinds of saws, so they will cut better than ever. Price 25c. Circulars and prices to Agents. Address E. BOTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

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A TABLE BOOK AND INTRODUCTORY ARITHMETIC. BY LYDIA MASE.

This little Book takes the learner through Long Division. It also commends itself as especially useful to the TEACHERS of the Primary Department in those public schools which do not put a Primary Arithmetic in the hands of their pupils.

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PENSIONS! HIRE'S IMPROVED ROOY BEER. OPIUM & MORPHINE BATING. THRESHERS. OPIUM. SOLDIERS. \$23 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—80 best selling articles in the world. \$72 A WEEK. \$13 a day at home easily made. ASTHMA! Home Treatment. BUGGIES. YOUNG MEN. \$68 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN HOME.

THE BOSS STORE

I say it, without hesitation—I say it boldly—that in the

HISTORY of ESCANABA

There was never so fine and varied a stock of general

Dry-Goods, Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

As are now displayed on our counters and shelves, and as for prices my efforts will be not to make them as low, but lower than any other concern in this place. Try me, I will make good my word.

Respectfully,

P. N. CARDOZO.

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, MAY 13, 1882.

Personals.

—Uncle Jerry Day, from Ashland, Wis., writes to me that he will be here in June.

—Will Jacobie arrived on Sunday last from a long visit at home—Hudson, N. Y.

—Nick Barth went to Milwaukee on the 6th and was gone four days. More stock for cigars.

—Mr Booth, of Chicago, visited his agent, Mr. Hahn, and looked over his business here on Wednesday.

—Frank Sensiba was in town the first of the week, after a thirteen month's siege up in the Iron River country.

—Mrs. Louis Keck, accompanied by her sister, Miss Olson, left on Tuesday for Portland Oregon, to join her husband.

—William Kingsley, Jr., with his bride, was the guest of Wm. Caven, on Sunday and Monday, departing northward on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of our brother of the Mining News, judge of Florence county, etc., was in town during the greater part of the past week, the guest of Miss Hawley.

Range Items.

—A deposit of red hematite has been struck two hundred feet south of the old workings of the Quinnesec. It promises well.

—The Range gives the name of Powell Stackhouse as that of the general superintendent to be of the Cambria company's newly acquired mining properties.

—The Menominee Range has procured new type and discarded "plates" on its second and third pages—a decided improvement. Another decided improvement, in the current number, is the absence of private feud.

—The new town of Iron River consists of townships 42, 43 and 44 and all that part of Marquette county lying to the west thereof—eight townships and three fractions. Crystal Falls consists of townships 42, 43 and 44 north in ranges 31, 32 and 33 west, nine townships and one fraction. Big towns, both of them.

—The long-talked-of sale to the Cambria company of the Quinnesec, Cyclops, Norway and Vulcan mines was consummated about May 1. The Cambria company carries out the contracts of the Menominee company for the sale and delivery of ores from these mines. So, at least, says the Recorder.

—At the annual meeting of the Commonwealth iron company, held May 3, at the office of the company, Cleveland, Ohio, the following officers were elected: President, Alexander Nimick, Pittsburg, Pa.; vice-president and treasurer, F. L. Tuttle, Cleveland, O.; secretary, Wm. H. Harvey, Cleveland, O.; general manager, H. A. Tuttle, Cleveland, O.; board of directors, Alexander Nimick, John S. Slagle, F. I. Tuttle, H. A. Tuttle, A. H. Tuttle, John F. Whitelaw, Wm. H. Harvey.

—Thomas Kane was killed by a fall of ore at the Keel Ridge mine on Thursday. Tho's Hancock was seriously injured by a fall from a scaffold at the Chapin mine on Tuesday. S. M. Streeter has purchased and will enlarge and improve the Quinnesec hotel. Polderman talks of building a big hotel at Quinnesec. The Chapin is now the only developed mine owned by the Menominee mining company on this range. Saxton's resignation of the management of the Briar Hill company's mines was not accepted.—Reporter.

—Martin McHale's horse ran away and Martin came to grief, but not to the undertaker's hands. Dennis Sipple died on Monday night of some disease of the heart. Thomas Moran, walking-boss on the Crystal Falls railroad, had to go to Dubuque—the sheriff insisted—to answer to a parental responsibility not authorized by the church or the statute. Florence has voted \$7,000 for town purposes, chiefly for a water-works system. Rowdism is rampant, and a "citizens' association" has been formed. Some shooting or hanging may be expected, and a "thinning out of the pickpockets, thieves, pimps and gamblers."—Mining News.

—There is no want, of any housekeeper, in the line of Wall-paper, Curtains, Shades, Fixtures, Paints or Kalsomine which Mead is not ready to meet and satisfy.

THE WEATHER.

The following is the meteorological report for the week ending May 10, at Escanaba:

| Date. | Mean Bar. | Mean Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|--------|-----------|------------|-------|----------------|
| May 4. | 29.920 | 40.7 | N | Briek. Fair. |
| " 5. | 30.086 | 39.0 | N | Briek. Fair. |
| " 6. | 30.228 | 42.0 | E | Fresh. Fair. |
| " 7. | 30.218 | 43.8 | E | Fresh. Clear. |
| " 8. | 29.985 | 45.8 | NE | Gentle. Fair. |
| " 9. | 29.890 | 50.3 | E | Briek. Cloudy. |
| " 10. | 29.875 | 41.0 | NE | High. Cloudy. |

Weekly mean barometer 30.088
 Weekly mean thermometer 42.9
 Maximum temperature during the week . . . 56.0
 Minimum temperature during the week . . . 31.0
 No. inches rain fall during the week 1.49

CHARLES DILL,
Sergt. Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

—Take the baby to Clark & Wolcott for a picture by the instantaneous, dry-plate process, the only one quick enough to catch the darling.

—Dean has engaged a Canadian artist who can just discount all the shavers from Oshkosh. And, by the way, John is no hair-puller himself.

—Wallace has "Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector" which is not a poison, but which perfectly protects plants from the ravages of insects. Try it. It is safe and sure.

—We take pleasure in informing our readers that by enclosing a three-cent stamp to Foster, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., they can secure free, a set of their fine lithograph picture cards, which are an ornament to any household. 27

Root Beer.

A wholesome and refreshing summer drink, not intoxicating, can be procured of the subscriber who manufactures it at his residence on Ludington street hill—the Wickstrom house. Escanaba, May 12 1882. J. A. HENSON.

Sealed Proposals.

DELTA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Escanaba, May 2, 1882. Sealed proposals will be received by the building committee for the erection of a court house for Delta county, Michigan, until the first day of June, A. D. 1882, according to plans and specifications to be seen on the 15th day of May at the office of the county clerk in the village of Escanaba, in said county, and at the office of the architect, J. McDonnell, in the city of Green Bay, Wis. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all the bids. J. D. FOLLMER, Chairman.

House for Sale.

North-east corner of Hale and Wolcott streets, at a bargain. Inquire of I. K. Harving. 24

WANTS FOR SALE-TO RENT. HOUSES TO RENT. Inquire at the office of J. W. Finch. 25

FOR SALE.—House and Lot at foot of Ludington street, Inquire of C. J. SWAN. 25

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT. For particulars apply to J. H. McPHERSON. 25

PERSONAL.—Every lady should provide herself with Calling Cards. New style cards, with case, can be had at this office. 24

MIDWIFE.—Mrs. Emily Steink, Midwife (Gep. rufte Deutsche Hebamme). Residence over the Bakery, next to Blittner's new meat market. 24

COAL.—Both Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Delivered in any part of the village by WINEGAR & BURNS. 25

WOOD.—Good, well-seasoned body-maple Wood for sale, delivered at any place in the village, by WINEGAR & BURNS. 25

STORE TO RENT. Well located, on Ludington Street. Inquire at F. D. MEAD'S law office, one door west of Godley's Drug Store. 25

TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law. G. T. BURNS, Agent. 25

FOR SALE. Ludington street properties, one 25 F. foot front and one 30 foot, to be sold together or separately as desired. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire at this office. 25

WANTED.—Business men to call at this office for Ledger Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Business Cards, Tags, Pledges, or anything in the Printing line. 25

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are now offering for sale their lands in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farming lands will be sold on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 12 1/2 per cent from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to or address F. H. VAN CLEYE, Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich. 25

Novelties
—IN—
Neck Wear.

Rathfon Bros.

Trunks
—AND—
Valises.

THE ONE PRICE

Clothiers and Gent's Furnishers

Are receiving daily additions to their large and elegant stock of

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS
Furnishing Goods

For the Spring and Summer Trade.

Ludington St. w., Opposite R. R. Shops
Escanaba, Mich.

One Price Clothiers

One Price Clothiers

Fine Assortment of
Spring
Overcoats

Ready Made
CLOTHING

Nobby Hats
—FOR—
Young Men

FURNISHING GOODS.

KRATZE

Ludington St., West, 4 doors East of Wolcott St., now offers

SHIRTS

From stock or made to measure, of every variety of material.

CLOTHING,

For Men or Boys, a huge stock and an almost infinite variety.

BOOTS & SHOES

To fit all wearers and to stand all wear.

HATS & CAPS

Of the latest and noblest styles, and

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description. Underclothing, Neck-wear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Sleeve and Neck Buttons and Studs and a

WORLD OF NOTIONS.

Don't Forget KRATZE.

TAILORING.

EPHRAIM & MORRELL, MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have in stock a large line of French and English Worsteds and Cashmeres and a full line of Domestic to select from. Having enlarged our work-shop to accommodate twelve workmen, we are prepared to make garments of all descriptions at very short notice. NOTE THESE FACTS:—Good Material, Good Workmanship and Good Fits guaranteed. One price to all. Call and Examine.

HARNESS.

F. D. CLARK,

(Agent)

—DEALER IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

ALL REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY AND NEATLY.

OLD STAND—TILDEN AVE.

ARCHITECT.

L. J. BARR,



Architect, Contractor & Builder.

Prepares plans, specifications and building contracts on reasonable terms. Buildings, either public or private, erected with dispatch, and all work guaranteed first-class. ESCANABA, MICH. P. O. Box 507.

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JOSEPH RAYSON,

Practical Carpenter & Builder.

Twenty Years' Experience In first-class work. Heating, Ventilating, and Sanitary work a specialty. Estimates for all classes of building made on application. Shop on Campbell St., near Ogden avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatocystitis, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as well 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 premature grave.

AFTER TAKING. Full particulars in pamphlet which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by druggists at \$1 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. 100 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Escanaba by Geo. Prentiss, and all druggists everywhere.

TABLE WARE.

A. ATKINS & McNAUGHTAN,

GROGERS

Make a specialty of the best Table Ware. They have just introduced

Boote's Brown Summer-Time



A Beautiful White Ware decorated in Brown, and

IVORY BROWN INDUS



A ware fit for the tables of Princes, and say of them:

"These are stock patterns with us, and can be sold in separate pieces and matched, for years to come, as readily as white ware."

CALL AND SEE THEM.

QUOTATIONS AT THE C. O. D. STORE OF MCGILLIS BROS.

| MISCELLANEOUS. | FLOUR. |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 9 1/2 lbs Granulated Sugar for \$1 00 | Peerless (Patent), per barrel, 8 30 |
| 10 lbs Standard A, 1 00 | Straight, per barrel, 7 75 |
| 11 lbs Extra C, 1 00 | CA'INED GOODS. |
| 16 bars "Old Country" Soap, 1 00 | Condensed Milk, 20 |
| 18 bars "Highest Prize" Soap, 1 00 | Kensett's 3 lb Tomatoes, 12 1/2 |
| 25 bars "Japan Olive" Soap, 1 00 | String Beans, 2 lbs, 10 |
| 3 lb box Starch, 15 | Lima Beans, 2 lbs, 10 |
| 16 oz. bottle Bluing, 20 | Marrowfat Peas, 2 lbs, 15 |
| 10 oz. bottle Bluing, 10 | Burnham & Morrill's Corn, 17 |
| Rice, per pound, 08 | Peaches, 3 lbs, 25 |
| Prunes, per pound, 08 | Lobsters, 2 lbs, 30 |
| O. G. Java Coffee, 15 | Salmon, 2 lbs, 30 |
| Golden Rio, roasted, 18 | Clams, 2 lbs, 20 |
| " " Green, 12 1/2 | Clams, 1 lb, 12 |
| " " " 15 | Raspberries, 2 lbs, 12 1/2 |
| " " " 15 | Pine Apple, 2 lbs, 15 |
| Corn Starch, per pound, 08 | DRIED FRUIT. |
| Syrup, per gallon, 60 | Evaporated Raspberries, per lb, 35 |
| New Orleans Molasses, 70 | Evaporated Blackberries, 18 |
| New Maple Sugar, per pound, 65 | Pitted Cherries, 25 |
| New Maple Syrup, 1/2 gallon, 1 15 | Evaporated Apples, 16 |
| CRACKERS. | North Carolina Sliced Apples, 12 |
| Soda Crackers, 08 | C.O. Perrine's celebrated Jelly, in blk 7 lb 12 1/2 |
| Milk, 10 | Potatoes, per bushel, 1 20 |
| Assorted Jumbles, 15 | Turnips, per bushel, 50 |
| Breakfast Snaps, 12 | Ham, per pound, 15 |

All goods warranted as represented or money refunded. Give us a call.

FURNITURE.

THE ONLY

Furniture House

IN THE CITY.

Elegant Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Spring Beds, Wool, Hair and Excelsior Mattresses, Hair, Wool and Feather Pillows, Chairs, &c.

COFFINS AND TRIMMINGS.

HILLER'S

Nos. 81 and 83 LUDINGTON STREET.

ESCANABA, MICH.

CLOTHING.

KNUTE NELSEN'S Clothing and Dry-Goods Store

Located on Ludington St., next door to Stack's, where he keeps a full and complete stock of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES

Which he offers to the public at the lowest prices.

\$5,000 worth of Piece Goods alone, of new and elegant patterns—foreign and domestic textures—carefully selected for

MERCHANT TAILORING,

Which he will henceforth make a specialty, and has therefore secured the valuable services of Mr. John W. Lavender, late from Chicago, an artistic cutter of many years experience in fine tailoring and a thorough journeyman in fact. He knows his business, and don't you forget it. If you want a stylish and perfect fitting garment call at Nelsen's.

WINEGAR & BURNS.

WINEGAR & BURNS,

—DEALERS IN—

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

Fishermen's Supplies, Wood, Etc.

Knox's Fishing Twines of all sizes and varieties, Gill-Nets and all other supplies on hand.

Orders for FRESH FISH promptly attended to. VESSELS and DEALERS supplied.

Office and Warehouse on Oliver Dock, Escanaba, Mich.

MEAT MARKET.

HELSEL & 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

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