

GRANDPA'S PET.

A bundle of sweetness, rolled up in blue— A round, curly head that was golden: Two wee chubby hands that came peeping through.

AUNT DURYEA'S CHOICE.

How She Discovered Rose Marsden's One Talent.

"May I borrow one of your girls for a year?" Aunt Duryea wrote to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marsden, just before she started to pay her a long-promised visit.

THE NEED OF MONEY.

"Not the Want of Plentiful Money but the Want of Needful Money."

If the love of money is the root of evil, the want of money is an evil in itself, and among the many troubles of life, is "the biggest trouble of all," as Mr. Besant expresses it in his novel "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice."

AMERICAN RESTAURANTS.

A Blast From an Englishman in a Bad Humour.

The student of psychology will notice that the American waiter has an unhappy knack of interrupting you when your mouth is full, to ask you some idiotic question—whether you want more of the infernal ice water, etc.

WOMAN AND HOME.

TWO GIRL STUDENTS.

How They Keep House Costly in a New York Skyscraper.

Women bachelors in these days occupy an acknowledged place in social life, and their menages vary from the very handsome establishments, where the fair hostesses give entertainments that vie with those of the richest matrons of their acquaintance to the funny and pretty little nests in a "skyscraper" of a couple of girl students.



THE GIRLS' ROOM.

One corner of our sitting room we have a most beautiful divan with two steps ascending to the high, triangular couch, like this—sketching rapidly an artistic-looking lounge.

DONNING THE VEIL.

An Accomplishment Possessed by Not Few American Women.

It is an accomplishment worth acquiring in these days when American women are almost as universally veiled as the beauties of the orient, to put one's veil on successfully—that is, so that the hair is held securely in position, the veil itself does not droop below the hat brim at any point and neither hangs loose nor draws across the face, rendering a wink inconvenient and the nose a martyr to the tickling sensation which every wearer of a veil knows.

VALUE OF AMMONIA.

As a Cleansing Agent Around the House It Has No Equal.

Ammonia is one of the finest cleansing agents we have. And it is a great assistant in the way of clearing and brightening up. The color of a faded cloth may be somewhat brought back to their original color by using a sponge saturated with ammonia.

CHOOSING PARTNERS.

Several Clever Ways of Matching Players at a Card Party.

At a progressive euchre party the other night the ladies were asked to go into an adjoining room and partners were put up at auction.

FOR A SMALL ROOM.

A Cabinet Arrangement Which Saves Lots of Space.

The treatment employed in a small bedroom in a house recently built may afford a suggestion for some small rooms elsewhere, too small for the usual chamber furniture.



CABINET, COUCH AND DRAWERS.

extended clear across the end of the room, the extension being taken for a set of drawers, while the whole top was upholstered for use as a bed when needed.

An Accomplished Iowa Lady. Alice French, "Octave Thonet," the story-writer, said recently that she took great comfort in the fact that she could, if necessary, earn her living either as a typewriter and stenographer or as a photographer or best of all, as a cook.

Hateful Thing.

Miss Singlewun—What a hateful thing Lyddy White is. Miss Thungumy—Why, what has she been saying now? Miss Singlewun—I just happened to say she never see forty-five again and she said: "Not when I look at you."

Wanted a Subject.

"I don't believe you can read minds, doncher know," said a chappie to a professional mind reader. "Oh, yes, I can," replied the latter, pleasantly. "Bring around somebody with a mind and I'll soon prove that I can."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Yes, just when you are particularly interested in some article," supplemented Dell. "But that book of travels has arrived," said Rose, "and just see the fine illustrations in it."

A Dangerous Customer.

Count Teleki, the African explorer, tells of his pursuit of a buffalo, which had been wounded the day before. Such animals are always dangerous, and the natives, well aware of this fact, dropped behind, and presently the count found himself alone.

Unappreciative.

"I can't notate—the old—songs," she warbled. "You bet you can't!" growled her husband. "And you don't seem to have any better success with the new ones. I think you'd better give up music and take to housekeeping."

A Pet Query.

Jikniks—The more a man has the more he wants. Hiskit—Did you ever have twins at your house?—Detroit Free Press.

HE WHIPPED DR. HOLMES.

A Remorseful Schoolmaster Who Apologized to the Auteater.

Any record of Dr. Holmes' life would be imperfect which contained no mention of the pride and pleasure he felt in the Saturday club. Throughout the forty years of its prime he was not only the most brilliant talker of that distinguished company, but he was also the most faithful attendant.

Grammatical Discussion.

Young Arduppe—"Is it right to say 'deem,' or 'consider,' Miss Arress?" Miss Arress—"Oh, both are allowable. For instance, I deem you a nice young man, but I can not consider you at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

Got to Come.

Inspector (looking at his watch)—It is time to close the polls. Judge (of election)—Wait a bit. Back of the lady voters haven't been back yet to change their ballots.—Judge.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., PUBLISHERS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, by Carrier or Mail, \$2.00
Six Months, " " " " " " 1.00
PAID IN ADVANCE.
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The Iron Port may be found on sale at the following places after 4 o'clock each Saturday afternoon: Southerlin & Hartwell's, Wm. Godley's and on the street Sunday morning. Price, 5 cents.
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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court..... JOSEPH B. MOORE.
For Regents of the University..... ROGER W. BUTTERFIELD.
For Commissioner of Schools..... CHARLES H. JACKLEY.
For Commissioner of Schools..... ALFRED P. SMITH.

The action of the miners in Pennsylvania for some time past points to possible serious labor troubles during the summer season. During the past week some of the Monongahela River operators have temporarily conceded the demand for 76 cents per ton for mining and loading, while the railroad operators at a meeting decided not to give over 55 cents. As usual, each side is determined, and the result will likely be a clash between them. In anticipation of this furnace are laying in heavy supplies of coke, the shipments from Connellsville during the past week having been the heaviest on record. It is much to be regretted that an amicable settlement of these difficulties cannot be arrived at without interfering with other great industries. Strikes invariably result in the same end. The miners remain idle as long as their money lasts or they can get their organization to support them, and then they return to work at the former figures, or with concessions on each side which places the situation on exactly the same basis as before. During the long period of depression which has hung over our industries, the necessary troubles have been augmented by ill-advised and foolish strikes for higher wages or further concessions, and these at times when works, operating under forced economy, were not earning interest. The miners' unions and all the various labor organizations have, with few exceptions, acted with ill-judged haste. They forget that there are two sides to the question and that the miner can only see one. If they force a strike or cause any labor troubles during this summer the effect will be quite as serious, if not more so, for their members as for the operators. Our industries have been running slowly from this depression; they are now steadily pushing forward and expending their business, but difficulties with labor will have the effect of setting them back at the point where they stood last year.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Mr. Alfred Dolge is a well-known manufacturer of felts at Dolgeville, N. Y., where he employs over 600 men and women. Here for twenty years he has put in operation a system of labor insurance and pensions for the support of his employees in old age and of the widows and orphans of those who might die while in service. At the twenty-sixth annual celebration of his successful enterprise, Mr. Dolge spoke of the scheme which had been ridiculed by so many and looked upon by the business world as an impractical hobby of a dreamer. Even those for whose benefit it was devised scorned it. This, however, had no weight with Mr. A. Dolge, for when earning a living at the bench himself he had the same distrust of anything offered by an employer outside of his wages. But after the test of twenty-six years the system has proved to contain the essential elements of success. The men who could no longer work enjoyed the benefits of the pension funds. From the life insurance the families of workers had derived benefit. Mr. Dolge has the satisfaction of seeing the pensioners enjoying their declining days, instead of seeing them in the factory attempting, under painful exertions, to do a day's work and occupying places which could be filled so much better by younger men. The system has been limited to Dolgeville, but its benefits would be a thousandfold greater if it could be introduced into every workshop in the United States.—New York Ledger.

Dun's Review of the 16th said, of the week ending on that day: "Substantially all indications of the state of business are rather more favorable. Farm products are a little higher, railroad earnings a shade better, clearing house exchanges a small percentage larger in comparison with two years ago than in February, and most of the industries show a somewhat better front, though their gain is not large. Money markets continue undisturbed, the operations of the syndicate still prevent exports of gold, and withdrawals from the Treasury have of late practically ceased. There is not much enthusiasm about the situation, however, because the gain is slow, and business is yet a long way from what was once considered a prosperous condition. Further, the gain is in some cases due to obviously temporary causes, and in some to causes which do not make for prosperity."

Mr. Jefferson has been, for generations, called the father of democracy, but this term should be understood as applying strictly, in this connection, to government by the people. He was in no sense the father of the democratic party. His

principles were absolutely and irreconcilably opposed to the policy and the principles of the free-trade, un-American, dishonest organization which claims descent from him. He stood for protection to American labor and industry, for the protection of American interests everywhere, and for independence of our policy of government as our interests, not those of Europe, might dictate. The democratic party stands for none of these.—American Economist.

The University of Michigan would seem to be rather an expensive affair. The cost to the state of the lawyers, doctors and preachers turned out has increased from \$50,000 in 1865, to \$400,000 in 1894, and the cost, per graduate, from \$230 to \$551. It is an open question whether the output is worth what it cost? The university has been a pet of the state and any legislator who dared to demur to the demands thereof has been "a marked man" but the people will demand an accounting, soon, and a categorical answer to the question—is the output worth its cost? There are many who will answer no.

The story that Col. Bliss invested \$6,000 in an attempt to corral the A. P. A. vote last fall is denied by that gentleman and we are only too glad to believe him. That any man who stood as high in the estimation of Michigan republicans as Col. Bliss should allow himself to be held up in that manner was hard to credit, much harder than to believe that the other party named, the present head of the A. P. A. of the state should have attempted such a hold-up. Col. Bliss has cleared his own skirts and in so doing has done Beatty a good turn, too.

Tariff for revenue only and ad valorem undervaluations are convenient hand-maids for the uses of the average importer. They open up large opportunities for increasing the introduction of foreign goods into the domestic market, and for creating deficiencies of revenue for the government. An income tax, though a very undesirable expedient at any time, must serve now a very necessary part in supplementing the inadequate receipts from undervalued imports.—American Economist.

It looks as though the bill concerning the sale of proprietary medicines—house bill number 416, introduced by Representative Mathews—was a "squeeze" of the manufacturers and vendors of such remedies. It is a pretty good bill to kill, at any rate; the people of Michigan do not need to be guarded against imposition by any such measure.

The so-called "anti-fusion" law is more universally disapproved than any legislation since Michigan became a state. A case has been made to test its constitutionality but a decision can hardly be expected in time to affect the coming election. That it will be "knocked out" when the court does deal with it, we doubt not.

The people of Michigan are weary of the quarrel between the allopathic and homeopathic schools of the doctor-factory at Ann Arbor. It is a question as to whether the state ought to be taxed to make doctors and lawyers, any way, and the wrangling of the medicos may bring that question up some day.

The report of the building commissioners of the hospital for the insane at Newberry, just received, asks for \$112,000 to complete that establishment so that it can take care of four hundred patients. Three cottages are now ready for finishing and (when that is done) for the reception of patients.

The craziest scare—as it seems to us—is the one abroad from Washington that the payment of the war indemnity by China to Japan is likely to rob the U. S. of its gold. We owe Great Britain and the draft thither of our gold has a reason, but no such reason exists for the outflow of gold to China.

Donovan, of Bay, said to the democratic state convention "You can't kill the democratic party with a club." As he was introduced to the convention as "the democratic party of Michigan" we sincerely hope that no one will try the experiment.

It becomes, day by day, more apparent that the coming national election is to turn on the question of the place of silver in the currency of the country and voters should post themselves on the subject so as to be able to vote intelligently when the time to vote arrives.

If the events of the war in the east teach any lesson (other than that discipline and organization win on land) it is that battle ships go down before torpedo boats, yet we go on building battle ships—the 53d congress has ordered two more.

It is to be hoped that the supreme court will knock out the so-called anti-fusion law to-day. An application for a mandamus to test its constitutionality is on for hearing before the court.

The consensus of opinion at Lansing is that the "blanket bills" for reorganizing cities are "too dead to hold an autopsy on." They ought to be; they are not "blankets" but strait-jackets.

If Grover has not a "rake-off" on the last deal in U. S. Bonds he is not as sharp as he is supposed to be. The syndicate has cleaned up not less than ten millions—he ought to have one at least.

Not much is heard of the workingman's dinner pail these days. The man who used to carry his dinner in a pail now carries it mostly in his imagination.

Prince Achille Murat, whose greed for money broke off an engagement with an American girl—Miss Caldwell—has just committed suicide.

DOWN IN A CRATER.

Wonders Witnessed by a Mountain Explorer.

Indian Legends of a Famous Extinct Volcano in the West—Strange Animals Found in the Subterranean Caverns.

Crater mountain is one of the Umatilla Indians' great spook depots from ancient time, says the Baker City Democrat. Bunches that are now white with the hoary frosts of many winters recollect hanging in the trees tightly strapped to their nursing boards, while their mothers roamed the forests in search of game for the lords of creation or wood for the tepee, and from infancy love to relate how the great spirit spoke to them with the awful voice of terrific thunder in the bowels of the earth. Many are the stories and legends of Indian lore told of Crater mountain. One of the favorite ones is told of a great war between the Shoshones and Umatillas. When the Umatillas had conquered their foes they proceeded to slaughter old and young, regardless of sex. One beautiful Shoshone maiden, seeing that death was inevitable from her pursuing foes, plunged headlong into the burning crater, and instantly the volcanic eruption ceased, much to the consternation of her pursuers, who on the following day found, on looking down the chasm of inky darkness, a resplendent light with the form of the Shoshone maiden in the midst of the apparition. They told it to their dusky warriors—and to this day Crater mountain is looked upon with reverence from an Indian point of view.

The following is from the diary of J. A. Wright: "Crater mountain is located some eleven miles from the Camp of Cornucopia, on the south side of the range whose caps are tipped with eternal snow. Many chasms and fissures have in the misty past cleft the mountains and left them in the most fantastic shapes. Vegetation ceases to grow after a certain height is reached, and close under the base of one of the great peaks is the famous extinct volcano. Ashes and lava are found in great profusion and in such indescribable masses that it makes the ascent one of peril and great difficulty. However, once at the top, a peek down into the blank, fathomless abyss supplies the most morbid minds with all the sensationalism necessary for a lifetime. A favorite amusement was to throw rocks down and listen to the sounds as they struck on the projecting sides of the dark chimney until the sounds died away, leaving nothing but for the mystified explorer to guess it had reached the bottom."

Many have been the stories circulated of the wonderful cavern that extended from the sides of the great chimney. A stout cable was provided and a basket swung from a pulley. Hon. Joseph, with camera and notebook, was carefully lowered some three hundred and seventy-eight feet, when he noticed an aperture in the side of the chimney, and, by signals agreed upon, a halt was called in his downward career, and he crawled through a cleft in the great chimney, and the work of exploration began. The first sight that met his astonished gaze was a most stupendous chamber, from whose mighty dome hung stalactites of great beauty, which were enhanced by the light of the candle, and fairly struck terror to his heart, as the flickering candle seemed to possess the power of some unseen hand that made millions of the brilliant stalactites dance in resplendent beauty. A great snowy owl blinked at the astonished Joseph.

The explorer groped his way to the far end of the chamber, where he thought he heard the sounds of falling water—nor was he mistaken, for squeezing himself through an opening he found himself in another chamber of great beauty, with a stream of hot sulphur water running into the earth. The incrustation from the sulphur water had transformed the cavern into a coral-like substance and left it in such fantastic shapes. He found in the water some lively little lizards and some frogs that change color on the slightest provocation and two large rats, who eyed the explorer with a curiosity that seemed to bode no good, and he longed for his little gun.

New Terror for French Convicts. Life in the French penal colony at New Caledonia has been pictured as so agreeable, both by reason of the climate as well as the leniency with which convicts have been treated, that transportation seems to have lost most of its terrors. Criminals do not conceal their preference for a long sentence in the beautiful Pacific island to a much shorter term with hard labor in one of the penitentiaries at home, and when perpetrating a misdeed have sought as a rule to render their offense as serious as possible, so as to entail transportation if captured. It is with a view of putting an end to this sentiment that the French government has now decided to stop sending convicts to New Caledonia, and is making arrangements to deport them instead to Gaboon, the fever-stricken and most pestiferous of all districts of French Congo land in Africa.

Vain Regret. "It is sad to think," sighed the New York bank cashier, as he walked into the night with his valise in his hand and gazed upon the massive marble bank building, "sad to think that I must leave this noble structure behind me. But I must do so; I cannot take it with me." And, dropping a tear, he grabbed his valise with a tighter grip and hurried to the Grand Central depot.—Texas Sittings.

Poetry and Prose. Strange thrills and quains my spirit move. I ask myself the question, Is it the pang of nascent love, Or is it indignation? —N. Y. Herald.

Dry Goods and Clothing.
"SILKS"!
40 Pieces 40 Styles. Japanese Wash Silks Elegant Designs for waists. ONE WEEK 37c.
10 Pieces Black, small brocade 24 inch Engeline, silk 15 pieces figured Japanese Wash Silk 27 inch 10 pcs solid color 32 inch Jap. wash Silk ONE WEEK 67 Cts.
25 pieces Opera Silk Crepe and Satin Strise. Evening Shades. "Something New." ONE WEEK 47 Cts.
THE FAIR
Watch For This Space Next Week. 1004 Ludington St., Escanaba.

Groceries and Provisions.
GROCERIES!
As many grades of Groceries as of People—from dregs to TOP NOTCH OF EXCELLENCE. We make it our business to get only the worthy qualities.
CHANCE NOTHING! HAPHAZARD NOTHING!
Buy With Eyes Shut, and You Can't Go Wrong, at
FRANK H. ATKINS & COMPANY.
Specialties every week "Fancy Green Vegetables received daily." "Fresh lot of Sturgeon, Hams and Bacon. We are the only dealers in Best Pillsbury Flour."
FRANK H. ATKINS & CO.,
402-4 LUDINGTON ST. - ESCANABA, MICH.

Meat Market.
New Meat Market!
We are now prepared to furnish you with
Fresh Meats, Eggs and Lard.
Give us a trial. We will please you.
STOLL & MAGNUSON.
Corner Sarah and Thomas St.

Bottled Beer.
ASK FOR THE ESCANABA BREWING CO'S. Bottled Beer, AND TAKE NO OTHER.
THIS DELICIOUS BEVERAGE
Is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's bottling works, and is just what you want.
ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT. We want your patronage, knowing that we can please

Iron Works.
Escanaba Iron Works,
J. P. SYMONS, Manager.
SHIP AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.
Mill, Marine and Mining Repairs }
A Specialty. } **WORKS NEAR MERCHANT DOCK.**

Erickson & Blissett's.
E. & B.
THE MASONIC BLOCK GROCERS.
Carry only First-Class goods, and an order will fully demonstrate this fact. Our shelves contain no old or undesirable stock, and we are confident that you can buy more for a dollar, taking quality into consideration, than any place in town.
MONEY TALKS!
These are times when money talks, and for the Large American Dollar you will be surprised at how much it will buy here.

CITY TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund, delinquent personal taxes, and various fund transfers.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

STREET FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

POLICE FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

FIRE FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

SALARY FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

STREET LIGHTING FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

WATER FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

SPECIAL STREET FUND.

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

Table for SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND. Includes entries for balance and amount collected for 1893 tax.

Table for BRIDGE FUND. Includes entries for balance in fund and appropriation from general fund.

Table for LIQUOR TAX FUND. Includes entries for amount from county treasurer and various dates.

Table for FINES FUND. Includes entries for Emil Glaser justice of the peace and various dates.

Table for SEWER FUND. Includes entries for amount overdrawn and appropriation from general fund.

Table for CITY TAX ROLL FOR 1894. Includes entries for amount of state tax to be raised and various categories.

Table for delinquent real estate taxes. Includes entries for state tax returned to county treasurer and school tax collected.

Table for delinquent real estate taxes. Includes entries for city tax returned to county treasurer and one mill tax returned.

Table for delinquent taxes. Includes entries for paving tax retained to city treasurer and curbing tax retained.

Table for delinquent taxes. Includes entries for sewer tax retained to city treasurer and lateral tax retained.

Table for delinquent taxes. Includes entries for sidewalk tax retained to city treasurer and delinquent house number tax.

Table for CASH BALANCE. Includes entries for balance in contingent fund and various fund transfers.

Respectfully submitted, E. M. St. Jacques, City Treasurer.

CITY CLERK'S ANNUAL REPORT

Table for GENERAL FUND. Includes entries for balance, delinquent personal taxes, and various fund transfers.

Table for various taxes. Includes entries for fines from Glaser, city tax, and various other taxes.

Table for various fund transfers. Includes entries for appropriation from contingent fund and various other funds.

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Table with columns for year, fund name, and amounts. Includes sections for LIGHTING FUND, SEWERAGE FUND, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND, and TAX ROLL ACCOUNT.

BALANCE SHEET table showing Dr and Cr columns for various funds including General fund, Contingent fund, Police fund, etc.

AN EFFECTIVE MADSTONE.

How It Adheres to the Body and Seeks Out All the Poison. Nearly every one has heard more or less about madstones and the wonderful cures with which they are credited...

pronounced it, remarking as she did so, "It does not look nearly as powerful as it really is."

An Odd Love Letter. A lady has written the life of the Archduke Carl Salvator, the brother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who died suddenly about a year ago...

A NEGLECTED SHRINE

MEMORIAL TO MARK THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON. The Government Purchases the Old Wakefield Plantation on Pope's Creek - A Wharf and a Monument Among the Improvements Provided For.



The father of his country was not cradled in the lap of luxury. According to most of the accepted authorities, the house in which he was born was a four roomed wooden structure, with a chimney at each end, utterly unpretentious and perfectly plain outside and in.

BARBERS TURN HIGHWAYMEN.

Driven to it by the Greediness of Their Employers, Who Want It All. It lacked but a few minutes of 9 o'clock, the closing hour of the barber shop in question. The proprietor had already gone home, leaving only his head man and three barbers.

"All soldiers have odd notions of what is bravery and what cowardice," said an old army officer in a party of talkers. "For that matter," he added reflectively, "all men have, I presume."

Bravery.

The drink known as the cocktail was invented and named by Elizabeth Flanagan, the wife of an Irish soldier who died during the Revolution. She then became a sutler and followed the troops of Virginia horse which in 1779 wintered at Four Corners...

Costly Metals.

The most costly of all metals, save only gallium, which is worth \$3,000 an ounce, is germanium, which is quoted at \$1,125 an ounce. Rhodium is worth \$112.50 an ounce; ruthenium, \$90 an ounce; iridium, \$97.50 an ounce; osmium, \$96 an ounce, and palladium, \$94 an ounce.—Chicago Record.

A Check to Conals.

"What are you in here for?" asked the prison warden. "Plagiarism," answered the convict. "What?" "Plagiarism. I tried to publish a private issue of \$50 greenbacks"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Change.

Of the 36 barons who signed the Magna Charta three wrote their names and 33 made their mark. This is all changed now. Every baron can write, but only a few succeed in making their mark.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR DRUGS THAT ARE PURE. MEAD'S. Every article comprising our complete stock is new, fresh, crisp and sparkling, and guaranteed to be pure.

OUR LINE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. Is equaled by few and excelled by none, and among others includes and finest perfumes ever put on the market.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF WALL PAPER.

JAS. DRUSH & CO., Wholesale and Retailers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Brick, Tile, Etc.

FRESH STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. I'M IN THE SWIM FOR YOUR TRADE. Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE NEW SHOE FOR WINTER USE. It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Dunning Bros. & Co. Hardware, Blacksmiths' Supplies, Etc. Sole Agents, Delta County.

EWING BROTHERS, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

STEAM BOILER WORKS. New Boilers for Land or Marine Service. Tanks and all kinds of sheet iron work.

Spark Arresters Placed Without Lowering Stack.

Kemp & Williams, Storm Windows & Doors. Contractors and Builders.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoe.

ESCANABA STEAM LAUNDRY. ONLY PLACE. BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO THE IRON PORT.

ABOUT FOREST FIRES.

Thousands of Trees Destroyed by Them Every Year.

Why the People Living in the Pine States of the Northwest Are Afraid of These Periodical Conflagrations—Fierceness of the Flames.

[Special Houghton (Mich.) Letter.]

A year never passes without the daily newspapers containing more or less harrowing news about forest fires in the northwestern states, usually attended by loss of life and always accompanied by suffering and great money damage. To those who are unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in the pine states of the northwest, notably in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, whence come nearly all the pine lumber and shingles used in the north, it might seem that these accounts are grossly exaggerated, and doubtless they are at times, as all facts are liable to be distorted and enlarged upon; but many of the fires inflicting great damage are never chronicled outside of the state in which they occur, or perhaps the daily newspapers of some great city far from the scene of the trouble might simply state that "forest fires in northern Michigan have caused great damage to standing pine and suffering to settlers who were burned out." The suffering caused to individuals and communities by these fires can hardly be exaggerated, except by the simple method of multiplying the area burned or the number of persons burned out or burned up.

Forest fires rarely occur where hardwood trees predominate, or, if such is the case, do not cover any great area of territory. In the northern peninsula of Michigan, northern Wisconsin and northern and eastern Minnesota where the forests are of pine, with a sprinkling of maple, poplar and other hardwoods, fires may occur at almost any period of the year except midwinter. Two years ago last spring in northern Michigan a fire from the forest swept over a lumber camp, destroying it, and the men working there escaped with difficulty, because of the deep snow in the road. This was an exceptional case, but fires may be looked for at any time from April to November, and usually not in vain. The most serious and far-reaching conflagrations occur in late fall and autumn, and follow prolonged periods of drought. Whenever there are four weeks or more without rain, or with very slight rainfall, fires usually follow. As a rule a shower puts a stop to their ravages, but should the drought continue, the fires spread



THE FIRE.

gradually, usually going with the currents of air, but with a brisk breeze sometimes biting back against the wind. Two months without rain, or with slight and unsatisfactory showers, means serious fires in many different portions of the sixty or seventy thousand square miles of pine forest land of the northwest, a portion of which has been placed under cultivation, while in the northern and more inaccessible portions there are tracts of tens of thousands of acres of primeval forest, with scarce a hunter's shanty or pine cruiser's hut of boughs.

These fires originate in many ways. A spark from a passing locomotive, or even the burning tobacco from the pipe of a hunter or fisherman, if it falls into the dried grass or upon a bit of punk, will start a blaze that in five minutes is beyond all control, and may burn for weeks, over thousands of acres of valuable timber land, and cause great loss to property and life. Despite the utmost caution upon the part of locomotive engineers and all who have occasion to be in the forests, fires will start somehow, and once started, it is impossible to stop them. There are few towns in the northern parts of the three states named that have not at some time in their early history been burned to the ground, usually with loss of life, and always followed by great hardship to the homeless people so suddenly deprived of shelter, food and occupation. These towns spring up rapidly, houses growing up about a saw-mill or mine. A village government is organized when there are five hundred or a thousand people there; the biggest stumps are removed from the center of the principal thoroughfare, which is always known as Main street; a hand engine and a few hundred feet of cotton hose are bought, and some convenient pond or stream supplies the water. Then a forest fire sweeps up and the town is burned down. Occasionally, in rare communities, there are far-seeing men at the head of affairs who see to it that there is a strip of land cleared of trees, stumps and underbrush around the city and placed under cultivation.

This is the only means of preventing the destruction of the settlement at an earlier or later date. But in most cases the plan first mentioned is followed, and when the houses all group in smoke and some of the inhabitants are burned to death and others drowned in seeking escape from the intolerable heat, the people wonder at the inscrutable decrees of Providence, while the charitable people of the state furnish them with food, clothing and lumber until they can rebuild their homes and again

sustain themselves. Occasionally the place is rebuilt on the same lines, and burned as before, but more commonly the village is reconstructed with more permanent materials, and a better fire department is provided, while the proper precautions are taken to place a strip of ground around the town under cultivation, thus preventing the future access of forest fires to the village itself. After the streets and soil have once burned up it is noted also that the people cease using sawdust largely as filling for lots and paving material for the streets, and the mills erect great towers of sheet-iron with strong wire nets over the top, in which sawdust and similar refuse are burned.

Outside of this district, where the people all know to their sorrow what a forest fire really is, the popular impression is that the fire absolutely destroys every tree and shrub in its path. Such, however, is not the case. The



AFTER THE FIRE.

fire creeps along, destroying the grass and shrubs, but not their roots, which again next year send forth a hardy growth, frequently to meet the same fate. The little tongues of flame wind along among the grass and bushes, burning the charred trunk of some fallen giant of the forest and leaving the core for another fire to whet its teeth upon. Cordwood, telegraph poles and cedar ties are devoured in short order. Perhaps there is a pine stub, the relic of some great tree, up which the flames creep. If the wind is high they will destroy it, wrapping themselves about the trunk and ascending above its top, perhaps a hundred and fifty feet in air. The green spikes of the pines are burned entirely off or crisped to a dingy brown and the bark is scarred by the little spirals of reddish flame which chemists tell us is but the union of carbon and oxygen. And so the flames progress, ever widening the area covered and leaving behind a smoking wilderness of bare ground, burning stubs and naked limbs. Unless rain comes soon the flames gather in strength and an immense volume of superheated air rises from the fire. The colder air near at hand rushes in to take its place and a current is formed which soon develops a high wind.

Thus the flames feed themselves, and furnish the means for their own progress. Nothing can stop them but lack of fuel, which is rarely the case, or rain. And as the flames themselves produce a wind to drive them along, the struggle of the heated air to get upward, and of the colder air to rush in and fill the partial vacuum causes condensation of the moisture in the atmosphere, as is the case with the moisture deposited upon the outer surface of a pitcher or pail of cold water on a warm summer day. The moisture, disseminated through the warm air in infinitesimal globules, is consolidated into drops of appreciable size as the cooler air rushes through. From a state of vapor, practically a gas in the warmer air, the water condenses into drops which must heed the law of gravitation, and down they come, perhaps a hundred drops falling into one before the earth is reached, and the welcome rain arrives. The flames are damped, or entirely extinguished, and the forest fire is checked, or entirely killed.

HORACE J. STEVENS.

The Cost of a Dining Car.

A modern dining car of the most approved pattern costs \$15,000 to build. Next come the kitchen utensils, the table furniture, the silverware and linen—averaging about \$3,000 to a car. Each car must have a steward, who usually gets \$100 a month and a head cook who values himself at \$75 a month. There must also be one or two assistant cooks and three or four waiters. Three hundred dollars a month is the smallest outlay for wages, while the cost of raw food material, breakage of dishes and the board of employes is about \$8,000 per month additional. An average five days' run costs nearly \$600 for food and service, so that it would take forty persons at every meal on the run to pay the daily expenses, without allowing anything for interest on the investment or for wear and tear on the furnishings.

About the Purchase of Needles.

It is a habit of almost all seamstresses to buy needles by the assorted package, "from 5 to 10" being the accepted order. The consequence is that most work baskets are half full of opened and partially used cases where the "10s," which are finer than needed for ordinary sewing, are left alone. A more sensible plan would seem to be to buy generally 7s, 8s and perhaps 9s, as they are wanted. The coarsest and the finest needles are very rarely required.

Sounds Too Fine to Hear.

Sir John Lubbock believes from this study of ants that they cannot hear many of the noises which are audible to men, and it is inferentially believed that there are some sounds too fine and others too loud for the ears of men. The London Spectator thinks that if light is a vibration there is no reason it should not be audible to finer ears than ours. By the same rule music ought to shine to eyes which are capable of appreciating the same vibrations which impress themselves in the drum of the ear. That, however, is poetry.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The Rustic Chief Executive of the South African Republic.

His Administrative Capacity Is Marvelous, But as a Society Man He Is a Dismal Failure—His Home Life at Pretoria.

In honor, the president of the South African republic, writes a correspondent of the Gentlewoman, is one of, if not the most, remarkable characters at present occupying the political stage of South Africa. The Transvaal, over whose destinies President Kruger watches, is the richest gold-bearing region in South Africa, if not in the world—an independent Dutch republic founded by the Boers who were ousted from the Cape colony by what they were pleased to term English marauders. Their bitter antipathy to British misappropriation of a territory colonized and conquered by their fathers drove them further afield to the unexplored tracks beyond the Vaal river, where as God's chosen people they could read their Bibles, and harass the natives, far away from Cape officialdom.

Unlike his neighbor president, Mr. Reitz, of the Orange Free state (another thriving offshoot of Dutch secession), who is a man of academic and forensic standing, Mr. Kruger's marvelous administrative capacity is based solely on his native and untrained talents. He is sixty-eight years of age, a Boer of the Boers, shrewd, obstinate, combining the gaucheries of an English rustic with an amazing astuteness which would become many a skilled diplomat. Ungainly of figure, a South African James the First, he is gifted with far more caution than the Stuart monarch. He shines more at the council than the social board; in fact, he detests social functions, and many are the true anecdotes of his solecisms and eccentricities.

When visiting the neighboring colony of Natal on one occasion, he and Mrs. Kruger firmly refused a sumptuous lunch prepared by a loyal township en route, and, to the consternation of the caterers, proceeded to discuss a chunk of dried beef—"biltong"—and equally dry bread which was produced from the presidential pocket! When at Government house, in Natal, his honor was asked to take Lady—in to dinner. With rural simplicity and imperfect English



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

—for the president is no English scholar—he addressed her thus: "Come along with me!" and proceeded her ladyship to dinner. But the presidency, Pretoria, is not Mayfair; and even at Government house, Natal, presidents may, and do, disdain forks, misuse serviettes, and fail to grasp the true import of a finger-bowl.

At a recent conference of the vexed question of Swaziland between Sir Henry Loch and his honor, the latter, when dining with the high commissioner of our gracious majesty, stoutly refused Perrier and Joutet, preferring the charms of a mixture of milk and water—a remnant of his patriarchal upbringing. And cigars! Uncanny things for a Boer president, who smoked a capacious pipe charged with Boer tobacco to contract the evil fumes of "Flor Fina."

In his modest home at Pretoria, a one-storied, low-roofed building, appropriately situated opposite the Dopper church, where he and Mrs. Kruger are regular attendants, they dispense a homely but hearty hospitality, which is not to be wondered at, when the president's salary is \$7,000 per annum, with an allowance of £300 for coffee! Coffee is the favorite and almost exclusive beverage of his subjects, and on the stoop, or open veranda of the presidency, surrounded by public officers which cost \$75,000, President Kruger puffs his pipe, sips his coffee, and matures schemes which puzzle and perplex the minds of British and colonial diplomats, who can do much, but can't circumvent the burgher president. Mrs. Kruger is, like the majority of Dutch women, very stout, and was born and bred in the Transvaal. The daughter of Mr. Oppermann, one of the old burghers who are gradually dying out, she is an able and sympathetic helpmate to the president in his dispensing of coffee and shaking of hands, which is indulged in to an alarming extent in Boerland. Her disposition is very sweet; ever ready to give a helping hand to need and poverty in the capital. There is little to chronicle of her, because she possesses those true womanly virtues which shun unnecessary publicity, and find their true sphere—in the domestic circle of the presidency at Pretoria.

Remarkable Fire Screens.

The sultan of Turkey is said to possess a fire screen made of lanned human skin, exquisitely embossed and over 800 years old. The skins were those of twelve faithful servants who rescued one of his majesty's ancestors from a blazing wing of the palace, afterward succumbing to the effects of their burns. A less gawdiness but almost as remarkable fire screen is made up of not skins, but of human faces, these faces, 107½ in number, all photographically portraying Sir Augustus Harris at different stages of his career.

Money Counts.

Since the organization of our mint in 1793 it has coined of gold \$1,912,405,753.90, and of silver \$609,020,323.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Just Elected President of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, who has just been elected president of the National Council of Women at the Washington convention, is a writer of marked ability, but is, perhaps, more widely known in the educational field. She has thousands of friends throughout the United States who recognize the quality and extent of what she has accomplished in this direction. She was born in Massachusetts, but after her marriage resided for some years abroad, and is now a resident of the city of New York. An early experience in life as a teacher led her to realize the need for a more practical education for girls and women, and she has sought to teach better systems of training. Her latest



MRS. MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

work of importance was in Denver, Col., where she held a full professorship in English literature. Such an estimate was placed on the value of her services, not only as an instructor, but as a social and moral influence, that her chair was one of the first to be fully endowed, and when ill-health obliged her to resign this position the chair was named for her, and she was made emeritus professor, and holds now its lectureship in English literature. She has been secretary of the woman's branch of the American Bible society, national superintendent of the so-called department of higher education in the Woman's Christian Temperance union and president of the Woman's National Indian association. She conducted for six years a magazine devoted to the care of invalids, and held an associate editorship with Edward Everett Hale in his Magazine of Philanthropy. She is now president of the order of King's Daughters, and editor of its magazine. Her principal literary works are "Among the Thorns," "The Amber Star" and "One Little Life," novels; and, in poetry, "The Divine Christ" and "Easter Poems."

CAMERA OBSCURA.

How to Make a Useful Little Machine Which Is Not Patented.

In a letter to the Art Amateur a scheme for making a simple camera obscura is described. As the directions are simple and practical we reprint the letter, which runs as follows:

"Sir: Let me call your attention to a simple little device to aid the student in sketching. It is such as any of our readers who is handy with the glue pot, saw and plane can make with a very little outlay of money.

"It is called the 'camera obscura.' With its assistance the young sketcher out of doors can get his perspective correctly, and not only that, it is a help for drawing the interior of a room. The most beautiful cloud forms, too, can be traced on the ground glass before they can change, and the picture or sketch thus obtained can readily be enlarged by anyone. Proceed in the following manner:

"Have a box made twelve inches in length, four in depth, and six in width. In the middle of one end of it let a hole be bored (as at A in my diagram), in which insert a double convex lens, and at the other end, inside the box, place a piece of looking-glass (as at B), inclining it at an angle of forty-five degrees, or midway between horizontal and perpendicular, so as to reflect objects upward. Part of the top of the box must be made to act as a lid or cover upon hinges (as at D), and the

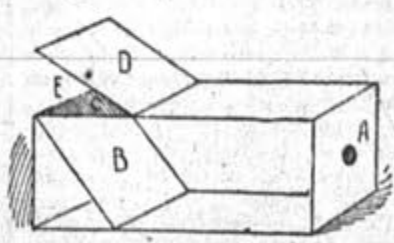


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW A CAMERA OBSCURA MAY BE MADE.

space beneath filled up by a piece of ground glass (C), upon which the objects or scenes are reflected with the greatest beauty and exactness. The curved line (E) indicates sides of thin leather or cloth tacked on the cover and sides of the box to keep off as much of the circumambient light as possible. In some cameras, instead of a fixed lens, a sliding tube, with a lens at the extremity, is employed. The inside of the box should be painted over with lampblack, or if that is not handy it may be stained with ink.

"The machine has not been patented, and therefore anyone can make it."

An Ante-Mortem Tomb.

At Ludlow, Vt., there is a curious looking tomb which has been erected by a well-known miller of that place. It is in the exact shape of a millstone and stands on four granite supports designed especially for that purpose. The owner, who expects to be buried in it sooner or later, is so proud of his monument that he exhibits an exact model of it every year at the county fair.

Length of the Day.

The division of the mean day into 24 hours of 60 minutes each originated with the Egyptians, then passed to Babylon and Greece. Why divided into 24 instead of some other number of hours, it is impossible to say. The Chinese and a few other oriental nations reckon but 12 hours to the day and night—evidently making the whole to correspond with the apparent passage of the sun over one of the zodiacal signs.

THE DECORATING CRAB.

Disguises Assumed by the Sea Spider for Protection.

Scraps of Marine Plants Set Upon Its Back to Conceal Its Whorls—Curious Ways of a Great at Castle Garden Aquarium.

The sea spider, or decorating crab, has something of the appearance of a spider, but it is not repulsive as the spider is. It is common in many localities. The particular decorating crab here pictured is in the city's aquarium at Castle Garden, says the New York Sun. This crab is about seven-eighths of an inch in size, so that the picture shows it at pretty nearly life size. The decorating crab attains a size of five inches or more, but usually after reaching two inches it ceases to decorate itself. It lives on other small crustacea and small fish.

The decorating crab takes its name from its habit of sticking upon its back scraps of marine plants, and so on, which it places with deliberate care. It is not unusual to find decorating crabs with little sea anemones on their backs. Sometimes the crab pulls them off from their abiding place on rocks or elsewhere and puts them on its back itself, and sometimes little anemones land upon the back of a decorating crab in the natural order of things, just as they might upon a spile or a stone, and stay there. So placed, they are moved about and get a bigger range of feeding than they would if fixed in one place, and they are apparently satisfied; if they were not they could easily let go and get off. In captivity, however, the anemones are likely to leave the crab; they may be disturbed or they may be brushed off by contact with planks in the tank as the crab moves about. Scraps of seaweed and sprigs and little branches of various marine plants form the staple of the decorating crab's decorations, and with these it continues to adorn itself in captivity as in freedom.

In nature the decorating crab puts these things upon its back to protect itself from its enemies. Resting in the mud, and partly covered by it, and with these things rising from its back like a natural growth from the bottom, it is practically invisible. But in captivity it appears to select these things



THE DECORATING CRAB.

and to place them upon its back with a view of ornamentation. The crab commonly stands upright on its rear feet, and it decorates itself mainly about its head. Often, however, these crabs have practically all over their backs more or less short fibres of about their own color, which is nearly black. The taller things that they place about their heads are sometimes broken off or rubbed off as they go about, and then they put up fresh ones.

The decorating crab's legs are equal in length and size. Its claws have pincers like the ordinary crab's, but smaller. The decorating crab uses its pincer claws to hold its food and convey it to its mouth, and to cut off and trim little branches and whatever else it may choose to decorate itself with. Each of its legs terminates in a single sharp, slightly curved claw. It may use a leg with its single claw to pick up food which, however, it passes along to be taken by a pincer claw. The crab will hold a little branch of a marine plant with one claw and with the other snap off or pull off tiny sprays that it doesn't want to use. When it has trimmed a branch to its satisfaction it carries the butt to its mouth for the glue or cement, and then it raises the branch to its back and sets the butt there, firmly holding it there until apparently the cement has hardened. When the branch is well in place it will break off before it will pull out; the cement appears to be insoluble in water. Sometimes the crab does not seem to be satisfied with the location first chosen, and then it tries again. Sometimes, apparently, it doesn't get enough glue on, and then it carries the branch back to its mouth for more.

"What might be taken for a little broom splint sticking up from the head of the crab in the picture is a very slender brown fibre of some sea grass, in color not unlike hay. This fibre the crab set in place since it has been in the aquarium. It is very delicate, but delicate as it is, the crab has set it firmly and securely. The little curving spray to the left of the tall broom-splint-like fibre is made up of a number of still finer fibres, set each separately and all with equal firmness and security. The more substantial little branch to the right of the base of the tall fibre, looking something like one of the branching horns of a deer, is a little spray of solieria, which is a branching marine plant of a dark red color.

The crab walks up to such a plant as the solieria, chooses a branch, and breaks it off with its pincers. It does not always keep the first branch that it breaks off. It may discard it by simply letting go of it, or it may throw it away with one of its claws, as a person might throw anything away with one of his hands. Then it breaks off another branch. Often it takes pieces of ulva, or sea lettuce, which is of a dark green, and places them upon its back.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Political Record of the Newly-Made Postmaster General.

William L. Wilson, who succeeds Mr. Bissell as postmaster general, is best known to the country in connection with his recent tariff work in congress. He has been a tariff student since he first entered congressional life in 1883, but it was not until the present congress that he became chairman of the ways and means committee, and as such the official leader of the majority in the house.

Prior to his first election to congress in 1883 he had taken little part in politics, except in being a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati, and subsequently an elector-at-large from West Virginia. Early in 1883 he was chosen president of the



POSTMASTER GENERAL WILSON.

University of West Virginia. This would have fixed Mr. Wilson's sphere of work had it not been for a political rupture and party split at his home in Charleston, W. Va., which was settled by the opposing factions uniting on Mr. Wilson. The campaign was a hot one and Mr. Wilson finally won by nine votes.

He was then continuously reelected to congress. He received good committee assignments from the first, going on judiciary, appropriations and ways and means. His experience shortly after the war as a professor of law in Columbian college equipped him for the work on the judiciary committee.

In the four congresses of recent tariff changes—the Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the McKinley bill and the Wilson bill—Mr. Wilson took a leading part. He did much of the work of constructing the Mills bill and he and Representative Breckinridge started on a successful tour of platform speeches throughout the east, endorsing President Cleveland's tariff-revision message. During the Mills-Crisp contest for the speakership, Mr. Wilson cast his lot with Mr. Mills and when Mr. Crisp won he designated Mr. Springer chairman of the ways and means committee. When reelected speaker, however, Mr. Crisp chose Mr. Wilson to be chairman of the ways and means committee and in this capacity he framed the measure which was the basis of the present tariff law.

OREGON'S NEW SENATOR.

Said to Be a Man of More Than Ordinary Ability.

After one of the severest struggles recorded in legislative history, the assembly of the state of Oregon elected a successor to Senator Dolph. The new senator, whose term of office began March 4, is named George Washington McBride. He is a native son of Oregon, having been born in Yanhill in 1834. He is a son of Dr. James McBride, who was well known as one of the earliest and sturdiest pioneers of the state. McBride was educated in the common schools and at Williamette university, Salem. In 1867 his parents left Yanhill county and located at St. Helens, Columbia county, at which place he has made his home ever since. In 1883 he was elected to the Oregon house of representatives, and was subsequently chosen speaker of that body. In 1886 Mr. McBride was nominated by the republicans for secretary of state and was elected. His popularity is attested by the fact that two principal nominees on the ticket with him—governor and treasurer—were defeated. Mr. McBride performed the duties of his office so satisfactorily that he was renominated by acclamation in 1890 and reelected by a handsome majority. He served out the full term and retired the first of the present year to give way to his successor.



SENATOR G. W. MCBRIDE, OREGON.

ernor and treasurer—were defeated. Mr. McBride performed the duties of his office so satisfactorily that he was renominated by acclamation in 1890 and reelected by a handsome majority. He served out the full term and retired the first of the present year to give way to his successor.

The Crab as a Fisherman.

The crab sometimes catches a fish, and it catches it without hook and line. It lies in wait, perhaps in some creek, with its claws extended in front, and open. Perhaps a school of killies comes along, and it may be that a killie on the outskirts of the school may swim unsuspectingly along through the clear water between the upper and lower parts of one of the motionless open claws of the crab. When it is well within them the claw snaps suddenly together and that particular killie goes no further.

Primitive Butter-Making Methods.

Among the Arabs a practice from time immemorial has prevailed of churning by placing the milk in leather skins, which were shaken or beaten until the butter came. The Huns did their churning by tying a bag of milk to a short larlat, the other end of which was fastened to the saddle.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW GOODS!

The Mammoth Stock of Kratze's has arrived it is already arranged and ready for inspection. Such an assortment of goods has never before been displayed in any one store in this town. We are not going to wait until far into the Spring Season to offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

The prices mentioned below are placed on our goods for now and all the season; we will never be undersold on any article in our line of business. Make your Spring purchases Early, get first choice out of our immense large stock. The rush will be on soon, and the best will go first every time.

MEN'S SUITS.

All Wool Black Cheviot—Mens Suits former price \$9.00 now \$4.75
 Extra Fine Black Cheviot former price \$12.50 now \$7.50
 The Well known Harrison Cassimere suits price 13.50 now \$6.75
 Fine Clay Worsted Suits former price 12.50 now \$7.50
 Extra Fine Clay Worsted elegant Suit price \$18.50 now \$10.75
 Extra Fine English Worsted, imported goods price \$22.00 \$13.50
 These goods were selected with special care and bought from the very best manufacturer in the country. They are perfect fitting and each one a decided bargain, we would be pleased to show you through this line of goods if you buy or not.

BOY'S SUITS.

In Ages from 4 to 14 former price \$1.25 now \$.89
 Better Suits Ages 4 to 14 former price \$1.75 now 1.00
 Cassimere Suits 4 to 14 former price \$2.50 now 1.25
 Good Cassimere Suits former price \$3.00 now 1.75
 We also have a line of boys Treoot Suits well worth \$6.00 now \$3.50.
 A very fine clay worsted never was sold less than \$8.00 now \$4.50
 Also a full line of Jersey and reefer Suits from \$2.00 up.
 Each and every one a decided bargain call and see them.

YOUTH SUITS.

Ages from 14 to 19 that were formerly sold at \$6.00 now \$3.75
 Better in same ages former price \$8.00 now \$4.60
 Good Cassimere Suit former price 9.00 5.25
 A Very Fine Cheviot former price \$9.00 now 5.50
 Clay Worsted former price \$12.00 now 7.50
 Don't Miss these; you are money out if you don't buy one of these suits.

Our line of hats, Shoes furnishing goods Trunks, Valises, Driving Shoes of all kinds the best on Earth, Every pair guaranteed; are all in, and arranged; ready for inspection; all at rock bottom prices. Don't fail to respond to our first call of the Season.

KRATZE,

608-10 Ludington Street.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Many News Items Gathered From Our Various Exchanges.

Generals Cooke and Badeau Dead—Toronto at Atlanta—A Dynamite Explosion—A Coal Mine Horror. Warships Near Cuba.

A fire at Sioux City, on the 21st, destroyed property to the value of \$700,000, and one at New Orleans on the same day wiped out \$250,000.

Uncle Sam's war ships are assembling in Cuban waters and there is a first-class opportunity for a row if Spain wants one.

A party of Dutch diamond cutters, 125 in number are "Contract laborers" and are refused admission at New York.

A coal mine near Eyanston, Wyoming, blew up on Wednesday last and sixty or seventy lives lost.

A cargo of dynamite exploded at a landing on the Rhine on the 19th. Loss of life large but not specified.

Secretary Gresham has demanded the recall of the Hawaiian minister, Thurston, as a persona non grata.

The Spanish war ship, Queen Regent, fouled with all on board. The wreck has been located.

Gen. Adam Badeau, Gen. Grant's private secretary and biographer, is dead at sixty-four years of age.

Chief Justice Fuller's daughter, who ran away to marry John M. Aubrey, sues for divorce.

Ex-president Harrison has been seriously ill with a gripe but his condition is not dangerous.

Ex-Governor Felch is dangerously ill at Ana Arbor. The governor is ninety years old.

Worth, the Parisian dressmaker, is dead. He was an Englishman and was seventy years old.

Grover has been having a good time in the Carolina sounds and Uncle Sam foots the bills.

Geo. W. S. Rosecrans is seriously ill at his home near Redondo Beach, California.

Geo. Phillip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., retired just, is dead at eighty-five years.

Wiggins, the Canadian prognosticator, says earthquakes will follow the eclipse.

La Libertad, the Mexican war ship, got safely to New Orleans Thursday.

A plot to capture the president of Brazil and restore the monarchy failed.

Students of the University of Michigan have organized a "free silver club."

C. S. Hampton proposes to establish a state organ for the new silver party.

Taylor's high school building was burned last Monday. Loss \$150,000.

A tornado struck Atlanta, Georgia, on the 20th and did much damage.

Alabama democrats propose to organize on a free-liver platform.

Three battalions of infantry are on the way from San to Cuba.

The president has made a judge of ex-Congressman Springer.

General Business News.
 Buy your carpets now, Kratze will sell you a good bargain for 25 cents.
 The Chicago & Northwestern railway company will lengthen the chutes in its docks, which are being rebuilt at Ashland, to 27 feet. Vessel owners want the chutes lengthened to 28 feet.

Toweling only three cents a yard at Kratze's.

Man wanted—Intelligent man to work for us in Delta and adjoining counties in Michigan. Man who knows the country. Good pay all next summer. Address with stamp King Medical Institute, 458 Milwaukee Ave., Dept. (3), Chicago, Ills. 10-2

Child's shoes in sizes 3 to 5, a dandy, 35 cents. Kratze.

A scarcity of soft coal exists at Muskegon. Kratze is selling the best brand of carpet warp, five pound bundle for seventy five cents.

The Great Northern transit company will probably place the steamer Atlantic on the Lake Huron route from Detroit, Windsor and Sarnia to the "Soo" via the inside channel the coming season. Capt. James Wilson will command this steamer.

Kratze will sell you a good boys' suit for 89 cents.

Grand River is 40 feet deep in many places near its mouth.

Don't fail to call and examine Kratze's line of boys' suits.

Harbormaster Capt. James Doyle will be succeeded at Buffalo, March 1, by Capt. Soper.

Lace curtains 50 cents a pair at Kratze's.

The small schooner Maggie Johnson, of 27 tons measurement, is to be towed upon the beach at Keweenaw and abandoned.

A beautiful display of hats and violets in Kratze's show window.

Wanted, a girl to do general house work. Good wages. Apply at this office.

Every department in Kratze's is loaded down with bargains.

The sum of \$2,000 is being expended in giving the steamer Philetus Sawyer new deck, deckbeams and other repairs at Green Bay.

Buy your violets at Kratze's; all the rage, ten cents a bunch.

Awnings made to order by L. A. Kirstine, 517 Ludington street.

Kratze is sole agent for McMillan Pants.

The Sandusky correspondent of the Marine Record says that the ice in Lake Erie is about 26 inches thick.

Chenille curtains, the latest designs at rock bottom figures at Kratze's.

If you want a nice Dining Table Gilmette & Cleary have them from \$4.75 to \$28.

A good pair of working pants for 62 cents at Kratze's.

Get your awnings made by L. O. Kirstine, he gives stronger and better work than outsiders.

Knee pants at Kratze's 21 cents a pair.

Do you want an Easel or Wall Pocket? Gilmette & Cleary have the nicest line in the city from \$1 up to \$3.

Suits of goods underwear for men, only 75 cents a suit at Kratze's.

Do you want a nice sideboard? Gilmette & Cleary have them from \$18 up to \$50.

Men's shoes at Kratze's down to \$1.

David G. Dunnecker, a well known vessel supply man at Buffalo, is dead.

Spring styles now ready for inspection at Kratze's.

Get your Pictures and Picture Frames at Wisson's Studios, Escanaba and Gladstone. The only first-class galleries between Menominee and Ishpeming.

The Seaboard Canal.

Mr. C. N. Dutton, an engineer who has a plan for a ship canal between the great lakes and the seaboard, addressed the legislature of New York upon his plan. Of the need of such a work he said:

"The great commerce of this continent must move between the great lakes and the seaboard. Careful analysis of official reports indicates a volume of through traffic approximating 60,000,000 tons annually, of which less than one-twentieth moves via the Erie canal and the St. Lawrence, at a cost approximating \$1.50 a ton, plus rehandling and commissions, and the remainder moves by rail at double or more than double the water rates. Accurate statistics of either the volume or the cost of through freight movement are not obtainable data. No well-informed person thinks that the present rates yield excessive returns for the services rendered by the carriers, but none the less they bear heavily on the producers, and impede the development of the country and the expansion of its commerce, especially its foreign commerce. Better and cheaper means of conducting transportation are demanded by every interest. It must be borne in mind that the great productive region—agricultural, mining, and manufacturing—is west of the Allegheny mountains, far removed from the seaboard; that the articles to be exported must be brought by rail (the canal cut no figure) to our seaports for shipment, and that by the amount of freight charged we are handicapped in competition with other exporting nations, in which, with few exceptions, the centers of production are right on the seaboard or adjacent to it.

"The western producers, who pay the freight, are to a man dissatisfied with existing transportation conditions. They know that they pay \$75,000,000 yearly more for freight and an equal amount for commissions and re-handling more than they need to pay; that such conditions prevent them from using their acres to the best advantage, because the grosser crops cannot be moved at all; that local prices for their crops, which they must sell, are forced down, and the prices of the necessities which they must buy are raised by these freight charges; that these transportation conditions make their labor unprofitable and they are determined to have relief. That relief will come with the proposed canal, and the only people who can possibly block the construction of the canal are the people of this state. I confidently expect, however, favorable action from the Albany legislature."

Bleached sheeting one yard wide only five cents a yard at Kratze's.

Cause for Joy.

Oneman—"You look happy over something?"

Tother—"I am happy. We have a new girl at our house."

Oneman—"Ah, let me congratulate you. I suppose you'd be happy if it were a boy?"

Tother—"Not much. It's the only girl we ever had that knew her place and kept it, and knew her business and attended to it. And we have to pay her only two and a half a week."

Teachers' Examinations.

GLADSTONE, MICH., March 23, 1895.

The regular examination of teachers will be held at the court house in the city of Escanaba on Thursday, the 28th day of March, commencing at the usual hour. Special examination will be held at Gladstone April 26th and 27th.

A. P. SMITH,
 School Commissioner.

Advertised Letters.

Following is a list of letters remaining un-

called for at the Escanaba, Mich., postoffice, for the week ending March 16th, 1895: Eugene Ethier, Rev. C. A. French, George Garabau, Woulfrid Lafater, John Larsson, August Olson, T. Ryan, Rev. Martin Russvold, Edward Stone, Evengess Vesser.

Knew His Biz.
 "I got a bill that was seven 'em," said the legislator from Frankville, in a confidential whisper.

"I ch, us about it," asked the reporter, "I'll never give it away."

"It's just this; I'm goin' to make it a felony to sell cockroaches in public places. One of them pure food bills, you know. Why, there ain't a restaurant keeper in the state that won't give up from \$2 to \$5 to have that bill kept out of his pocket."

A HOTEL ROMANCE.

How a Newly Married Couple Were Made Happy by an Old Bachelor.

There is many a sweet romance cherished by the visitor to New York that is never dreamed of by the prosaic, everyday people of business. Much of this romance is necessarily connected with the hotels. In these old hotels every room is interwoven with the history of hundreds of persons, and every time one of these persons is in the city the interest is revived in the past. One day's friend led me down Broadway on some pretext or another, and we finally passed before the old New York hotel.

"I stopped there on my wedding trip," he finally blurted out. "My wife wished it. Her mother had stopped there in her time and on her wedding trip. My wife was anxious to occupy the same room that her mother had. We had been married that day, and this was our first hotel, just as it had been in her mother's case, and my little one's mind was surcharged with the romance of the thing. But, like all young married folks, we had a horror of being conspicuous and at the first didn't like to say anything about it to the clerks. At last, however, I mustered courage enough to look over the register just to ascertain whether the room—we know the number, floor and everything, as my bride had figured it all up in her own mind—was really occupied. We thought we might get into it on some excuse or another. I merely desired to gratify her. But I couldn't find the number at all. You can't fool a hotel clerk very easily on such things, and in a little time he had the whole thing out of me.

"'Confoundedly sorry, sir,' said he, 'but that particular room is occupied by a regular boarder and one of the cross-est old bachelors I ever knew too.'

"That settled it. So I went up stairs and told my wife about it. There was no help for it. Our room was good enough, but she thought it would be so nice if we could have the same one her mother and father had. There was no time to think much about it, for a few friends came in to see us, and we were dragged off to a box party that evening. When we came in, however, the room clerk called me into the private office and handed me a key to the cherished room.

"I happened to mention the matter to Mr. —," said he, "not with any idea of his giving it up, of course, but as

a curious circumstance, when, to my surprise, he told me to tender the use of his room to you at once. He was going away tonight anyhow, he said, for a week and you could have the room for a week, and longer if you wanted it. So there you are. No, he's gone. You're to take possession just as it is."

"Well, when I told my wife, she was so excited and pleased that she cried a little, and when we found ourselves the occupants of a beautifully fitted up and decorated room—a room that looked as if somebody of taste and culture lived in it, the room she wanted because in 15 years ago her mother staid a young bride, as she was—well, old man, you couldn't blame me much for participating somewhat in the romance."—New York Herald.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

The total value of the war material of the French army amounts to nearly \$500,000,000.

George Leighton, who committed suicide in Chicago, defrauded the Cincinnati Widows Home out of \$89,740.

The North Carolina penitentiary contains 506 white and 921 colored convicts.

Over a hundred of the arrests in Havana are for quarreling and fighting.

The consecration of Dr. Hall, the new bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Vermont, took place at Burlington today.

Cecilia Eschme has finished an inquiry at Decatur, Ills., on the body of David Lambert, who was shot and killed by Maggie Truebeck, his promised bride. A verdict of accidental death was found.

Leaving behind her two little children, Mrs. Norman H. Brown, wife of a wealthy farmer of Young's Prairie, Mich., has slipped with Charles Pitts, of Tonawanda.

SOO LINE

Is the proper route to Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Buffalo, Portland, Halifax, St. John's. Round trip tickets on sale to above and many other eastern points.

If you are going to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Hamburg, Glasgow, Christians, Gothenburg, Jacobstad, Havre, Paris, Naples, Genoa, or any other European point, we can sell at low as any one.

Baggage called for checked at residence and hotels, company's passenger buses to and from all trains.

Time and equipment unsurpassed, trains vestibuled.

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 Office hours 9 to 4. Established 1877.

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 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
 Homeopaths. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba.

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 Office 110 South Georgia Street.
 Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

F. I. PHILLIPS, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

JOHN POWER,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
 Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

EMIL GLASER,
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Prepares documents in either the English or German language, takes oaths for responsible Life, Fire or Accident Insurance companies. Sells tickets from any part of Western Europe to any part of the U. S. Buys and sells real estate and loans money on real estate security. Office Tilden-avenue, Escanaba.

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 Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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 Dealer in City Property, Farming and Timber Lands. Township Diagrams, City Plans and General Map Work promptly executed. Office second story Hessel's building, 607 Ludington St. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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