# THE IRON PORT.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1895.

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Matters Pertaining to Escanabars and Their Movements.

The Iron Port's Society Reporters Gather In a Goodly Grist of Newsy Items Concerning People Whom We All Know.-Social.

Wm. J. Riley, a Northwestern conductor well known here, was married last Monday, well known here, was married last Monday, at Green Bay, to Gertrude, daughter of T. R. Hudd of Green Bay and formerly member of congress from that district. The marriage was a quiet one and the family of the bride was not informed of it until the blessing had been said. "Billy's" friends in this city con-

Geo. Ranous, who got the g. b. a while ago, he being then a conductor on the North- of the association, such is not the case, and

rier, Baumier and Poyette and Misses Salvail, Roberge, Fillion, St Louis, Grenier, and Le-

Mrs. C. Clement, of Mauston, Wis., with

her grandson, Eugene Hartege, arrived Tues-day morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. James Tolan.

The two daughters of the late Seth D. Perry, Misses Mabel and Maud, visited the family of their uncle, A. G. Crose, this week, Johnny Peterson writes, from the school for boys at Lanslog, in good spirits. His letter shows a marked improvement in the lad.

Misses Rose and Sophie Walch returned from Prairie du Chien, Wis., where they have been attending school, last Saturday.

Prof. Beer, who has taught French and Music here for two years past, departed for Chicago on Monday last. Wm. Loeffler, of Barkville, was in town

last Saturday. He took charge as postmaster of Barkville Monday. Mrs. J. E. Welch, of Hermansville, and

Mrs. Sigworth, of Anamosa, Iowa, are visiting Mrs. Robt. McCourt. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clancy returned Tues-

day morning from quite an extended trip in the south and west. Mr. T. Higgins, of Neenah, Wis , attended the annual meeting of the Lighting Co. on

Wednesday. Misses Jo and Vinnie Longley visited at Gladstone this week, the guests of Mrs. John Hancock.

Miss Katharine McLaughlin spent the fourth at Green Bay with her sister, Mrs.

home Tuesday morning by the Goodrich James Corcoran returned home Wednesday

to spend his vacation with his parents in the Miss Greene, lately of Burns' millinery rooms, has returned to her home in Chicago.

lesse McCourt visited here this week. He is going "on the road" for a Chicago house. Geo. Cotton, of Grand Rapids, has this week visited his brother, our Dr. Cotton. Dr. J. I. Bates has decided to return to our

ony and may be expected about July 20. John J. Dunn and wife arrived here on Tuesday and may remain permanently. Fred Norman was in town, from Atkinson

where he is employed, over the fourth. Miss Hazel Tidman, of Muskegon, is visiting Mrs. O. B. Fuller, at Ford River.

Mr. A. Lathrop, of that ilk, spent the fourth in town and visited this office. Louis Kaufman, his family and friends spent Sunday up the Escanaba river,

Miss Nan Reynolds, of Grand Haven,

the guest of Dr. H. B. Reynolds, Mrs. E. Welch, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Rolph.

James Kennelly and wife arrived from brief bridal tour last Monday. Gus. Mathews came down from Gladstone

Sunday to see the ball game. Miss Shippe, of Chicago, is guest in the family of J. K. Stack. A daughter was born to Sam, Stonhouse

and wife last Sunday. Hon, I. Stephenson and some friends were at Wells over Sunday.

Miss Eda Nicholas, of Gladstone, visited Escanaba last Monday. Anthony Manley arrived, from Chicago, Wednesday morning.

August Nehls, of Phillips, Wis., was in town over the fourth. J. F. Corcoran was in from "the range" to

spend the fourth here. James Cleary and his bride arrived at home Sunday morning last.

Mrs. W. H. Hamm and her children are Geo. J. Farnsworth, of Nahma, was in

town last Saturday. Dr. Phillips now occupies his own house on Campbell street. Otto Mertz was another of the visitors from

Gladstone Sunday. Fred Suddaby, of Gladstone, was in the city on the fourth

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Kratze went to Gladstone Monday. . John McIntyre came down from Gladstone Thursday.

Murray Bissell was at Milwaukee over Mr. Grover, of Garth, was in the city last

Harry Thompson was in town for the

Sup't Linsley went to Chicago Wednesday. T. J. Tracy has visited at Garden this week, S. H. Talbot spent Sunday at Garden.

Michael Shay Post, No. 142. On the fourth, the post of the G. A. R. above named was installed at Rapid River by Comrade A. S. Warn, of C. F. Smith post, of this city, It starts in with only thirteen charter members but has patriotism enough to make up for paucity of numbers and will have the aid of a strong Woman's Relief Corps. Louis Wolf is post commander.

Lakeview Cemetery. The following circular is issued under date of July 1, and The Iron Port adds its "Amen"

The treasury of the Lake View Cemeter association is empty, and the directors of said association take this method of making a direct appeal to you, and all those who have friends and relatives buried there, for assistance, believing that the mere mention of the fact will aweken deepest interest in the hearts of those who will ever remember each sacred spot in Lake View gemetery, to such an ex-tent that a faithful and competent sexton may be retained, all needed improvements made and the grounds kept in the best possible con-dition. None but the directors of the associa-

to be self-sustaining. But for reasons plainly evident to any one who will scan the books western, is now doing duty as a brakeman on a road out of Milwaukee. He will soon have a train again.

Misses Russell, Labelle, Marchand, Delorier, Baumier and Poyette and Misses Salvail, as above stated. We therefore appeal to you Misses Cunningham and Taylor, of Mackinac, who had visited the Misses Bartley, departed for home Sunday. Mrs. Geo. Bartley and Mrs. Charles Dady accompanied them.

Mrs. C. Clement, of Manager and Ma

for by John J. Sourwine.

CHAS. CHAPPEL, President. D. A. BROTHERTON, Sec. W. J. HATTON, Treas. F. E. HARRIS, I. S. ROGERS, AMES ROBERTSON, C. H. BROWN, L. T. ABEL,

Our Turn Will Come. By and Bye.

Being at the base of the trade, iron ore i

JNO. J. SOURWINE,

the last to feel the improvement in that trade but our turn must come, by and bye, though not, perhaps, until next year. The demand for ore is brisk and the output large, but it is covered, mostly, by contracts made early in the season and only upon a few small lots do producers advance on the prices then prevailing. The Iron Trade Review of the 4th has this:

"A sale of 35,000 tons of ore for a Bessemer mixture is reported at a ten-cent advance. It has now come to the point at which several furnacemen are trying in vain to increase their purchases of standard Bessemers and are compelled to take ores higher in phosphorus to mix with low phosphorus ore already bought" and, in another article, this: "A noteworthy feature of the Lake Superior ore trade this year is the increased tonnage sold to eastern furnaces. This applies not only to low-priced Mesabi ores, but to standard Bessemers, and there is also noted a movement of the better non-Bessemer ores which will go into foundry Jo. Cooney says that the Rapid River ora-tion business was only one of the Mirror's meet the foundry irons of the valleys, which Mrs. Stack and her daughters arrived at have been going into New York markets and into the territory east of the Hudson, with irons likewise made from Lake Superior ores. The increased sales of Bessemer ores have been due to the low price at which they have

been available, making those of high iron con-tent competitive with foreign ores even at a 40 cent tariff. There may be a different situation next year, however, with the higher prices Lake Superior Bessemers are sure to

A Threatening Blaze, Yesterday at about 7:00 p. m. a fire broke out in the office of the Water Works company which, for a few minutes, threatened the destruction of the building. The firemen were prompt, however (as they always are), and confined the damage to the room in which the fire originated and extinguished it before that was more than badly scorched. The main item of damage was the breaking of the plate glass front and that and all other damage is fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the bath room in which was a gasoline heater to heat the water for the bath. Sup't McGowen had just lighted the burner when he noticed a leak in the pipe which conveyed the gasoline to the burner and attempted to smother the small blaze but unsuccessfully, the pipe crumbling and the blaze growing greater as he tried. Abandon-ing that effort he sent in an alarm and closed the front doors, and at that moment the tank of gasoline exploded filling the room with flame and giving him barely time to escape by the rear door. By that time-it was hardly more than three minutes-the fire wagon was at the back door and in two more minutes the boys had a stream on the fire. It was, as it needed to be, quick work. This morning the office is damp and disheveled, but business goes on as usual.

Has A Grievvance.

The Gladstone Tribune pitches into the city council. Bids for gravel had been advertised for and two received; one, in the exact words of the notice, at 95 cents a yard and one, specifying a certain gravel by the name by which it is known, at \$1.23 per yard, and the higher bid was accepted. The Tribune says "Perhaps the material chosen and the tender accepted may be the most beneficial to the city, but the result has been brought about by evasions and subterfuges that if tolerated or sanctioned, would render the salutary provisions of law, protecting the people from un-neccessary burdens of taxes of no effect. While there is no evidence of this contract being tainted with corruption on either side yet the grossest corruption and the most scan-dalous action could be covered up in exactly the same way. There was such a wide depar ture between the advertisement for tenders and the final determination of the Council that strictly speaking the work was let without tender, or if there was no departure, then the work was not let to the lowest bidder."

The North American Review for July is a star number. Mark Twain criticises our first star number. Mark Twain criticises our first American novelist, Cooper; F. C. Penfield contributes a paper on "Contemporary Egypt;" E. R. Williams writes of "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade!" Director Leech, of the mint, explains at length "How Free Silver Would Affect Us;" Dr. Robinson writes of "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," George E. Waring of "The Disposal of a City's Waste," a subject upon which he is authority; Vandam continues his reminiscences of the second (French) empire: Harvey (Coin) hits back at (French) empire; Harvey (Coin) hits back at his critics, and there other other other articles of interest and value. To be "posted" in current questions of public interest one should read the North American Review.

Mayor Gallup Laid It Before the Council Tuesday Evening.

A Good Deal Is Demanded But the Councii Is Willing to Concede All, and Perhaps It Is the Best That Can Be Done.

After the routine business had been dispatched by the council last Tuesday evening the Mayor presented to it the following com munication, which was read, commented upon and action taken:

Chicago, July 1, 1895.
Hon, Geo. Gallup, Escanaba, Mich.
Dear Str: Referring to our conversation in your office on June 22nd, will say, we have concluded to make you the following proposition in relation to the Cochrane plant, now

owned by your city, consisting of the follow-ing property, as we understand it, viz.

The main building and the foundry build-ing connected thereto, known as the Cochrane factory plant; one two story brick cottage and one frame double cottage standing on said property, together with the land that originally belonged to the property. belonged to the property, consisting of about eight and a half (8½) acres, as shown us in spring of 1892; also contents of said property consisting in part of the following property: Three boilers and their settings and connections as they now are set in the main building: also the large engine, together with the steam heater, pony pump and all connections be-longing thereto; also steam piping for heating the building that is now in the building; also main shafting including that that runs out of the building over to what is known as the "Lillie building," also the frame lumber dryer now standing in the grounds, including the fan, coils and engine now standing in the boiler room of the main building; also any belting that may belong to the property; also the cupola in the foundry and other material

that belongs to the property.

The said real estate to be deeded to us as soon as the contract or agreement is signed and the personal property to be transferred to us by bill of sale at the same time. The said bill of sale and deed to be put in escrow and held with the contract for the faithful performance of contract, either with the First in getting the matter start National Bank of Escanaba, Mich., or the Commercial Loan and Trust Co. Bank of Chicago. Said deed to be delivered to us upon our fulfilling the contract, and in case there is any question about when the contract is fulfilled, it shall be left to arbitration, the trustee holding the deed in escrow to choose one of the arbitrators, we to choose the second and they to choose the third, and their de cision shall be final on any controversies that may arrive. We to have the privilege of business in this connection absolutely free from all taxes for the term of five years from

January 1st, 1896. In consideration of the above we agree to transfer our broom handle factory and lumber mill that we now operate at Alba, Michian, to the above plant at Escanaba, gan, as soon as possible after September 1st, and fit up and be ready to commence business in Escanaba as near January 31st as possible. We agree to employ all the labor that is necessary for the successful operation of our business and to enlarge the business from time to time when we see that we can do so profitably, agreeing to operate two hundred and fifty (250) men for two hundred and sixty (260) days before the first of January, 1901; meaning by the above we will work as near as may be an average of fifty employes a day for ten months in the year for five years.

These are the general outlines of what we would do and require. If on looking them over you and the henorable board of aldermen conclude to accept the proposition you may arrange for a meeting when we can get together to make out the contract. In that case we would prefer very much that you go over to Alba and see what we are operating there, so as to have some kind of an insight as to what our business is and the extent to which we are operating at the present

Of course if we move to Escanaba we shall try to do a much larger business than we are and shipping vast quantities of boards. "The doing in Alba, as the plant is so large that middle of the week" was a cold day, and a there will be plenty of opportunities for more business. At the same time we do not feel that we can afford to tear up our business in Alba and move over there promising to do very much more than we are doing at Alba, as it depends very largely on the amount of timber we get in the mill, the cost of same and the quality of same, to what extent we could run the business. We can not figure that we can move this plant and put it up in proper shape in the building at Escanaba without an expenditure of from four to five thousand dollars and we do not feel that we are justified in very large expenditures above what we have now in the business.

In order to successfully operate the Cochrane plant with our line of business it is absolutely necessary that we have at least the amount of ground that originally belonged to this plant for log storing, and we should have O. Clark and Hanchett & Hanchett for Mcat least five acres more than that, as three or four million feet of logs covers a vast space of ground unless piled very high, and in piling very high it maintains an enormous extra ex-

We wish however in the whole matter to impress on your mind and on the minds of the honorable board of aldermen, that we are not figuring on any schemes. If we come to Escanaba we have to sacrifice a good deal of money at Alba and we come there with the intention of doing business, with capital suffi-cient to back our business and shall work exclusively for W. L. Roseboom & Co., if we come. At the same time we expect if we do business successfully for ourselves we cannot help but incidentally be a benefit to the community, and we shall certainly, as good American citizens, become one of you in the community, if we move our plant there.

In relation to protecting you in the property if transferred in the shape suggested, would say, we will insure the property to the extent of \$5,000 for the benefit of the city and in case we make a contract we will give you bonds that we think you will approve to the amount of \$1,500 to \$2,000, as an earnest of good faith on our part, but same to become null and void when we take possession of the null and void when we take possession of the property and commence fitting up for business. In case the proposition is accepted and the property is turned over to us, we should require you to keep your watchman with the property until we take possession some time in September, as we find it would take us fully to the first of September to finish our present cut at Alba.

present cut at Alba.

In case you conclude to go to Alba to look at the business, which we earnestly hope you its sale rais will, would suggest that you do not go until the mine.

ROSEBOOM'S PROPOSAL. next week, as the mill will probably shut "THE EVER GLORIOUS." down Wednesday of this week until Monday of next, giving the help a few days' vacation. We should like to hear from you in relation

to the matter and any suggestions you might offer will receive our due consideration. Awaiting your favors, we remain
Respectfully yours,
W. L. ROSEBOOM & CO.

The proposal of H. S. Roseboom & Co, was recieved and pleased on file, and it was Resolved that the common council of the city of Escanaba hereby accept the proposition there-in contained and request A. R. Northrup and Ole Erickson, trustees, to enter into a contract with the said parties in accordance therewith in relation to that part or portion of land and buildings held in trust by them, and that the Mayor and city clerk be authorized to execute Mayor and city clerk be authorized to execute a bill of sale of the personal property owned by the city mentioned in said proposition and to make and execute a contract with said parties exempting them from taxation for the time mentioned in said proposition.

So, unless some unforeseen contingency arises, the Cochrane property will disposed of on the terms and in the manner specified, and the city will gain, we doubt not a sound and

the city will gain, we doubt not, a sound and energetic business concern in exchange for a property for which it has no use and which is now a charge upon its revenues.

the farmers of the county desire it. The grounds of the Agricultural Association where board has appointed Kenyon L. Butterfield a thousand and a half of Delta county people superintendent of the work and arrangements were assembled. The thing, there, was the have been made for the assistance of lecturers racing, and that consisted of three races from the state agricultural college. These gatherings are for the purpose of giving farmers the latest ideas from the experiment stations and from the experience of others upon the various branches of their work.

Mr. Butterfield is in correspondence with leading farmers of this county and upon their advice and desire depends the question of an "institute" for this county. Institutes will be held between Nov. 15 and February 15, as the time of the lecturers is otherwise occupied during the remainder of the year. Any who take an interest in this project can address Kenyon L. Butterfield, Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. He will be glad to hear from them and to give any assistance possible in getting the matter started and bringing it

For the Industrial School.

Last Sunday a half-dozen, more or less, of kids who knew better invaded the home of Albert Edger, at the time in charge of a lad of eleven years, and took therefrom some articles of small value and a trifling sum of money. Two of them were arrested Tuesday morning-James Cleary and John O'Donnell -and after a hearing before Justice Moore were adjudged guilty as charged. The agent of the State Board of Charities and Correc-tions recommended that they be committed to the Industrial School for Boys, at Lansing and the court made order in accordance with that recommendation, and Sheriff Beauchamp conducted the lads thither. There were other lads equally guilty who, because of tender age, and for other reasons, were not included in the complaint but who will reach the school (or a worse place) in good time unless they are restrained by their parents.

A day later: The lads are not at the school Taking advantage of a moment's inattention on the part of the sheriff young O'Donnell gave leg bail and is probably by this time among his kinsmen on Beaver Island. An appeal has been taken in the case of the other. young Cleary, and he awaits trial before the circuit court.

Gladstone Gleanings.

The barbers will shave no more on Sunday The board of review finished its labors Thurs day. Very few kickers appeared and little change was made in the assessor's roll. The need of this city at present is small tenement houses. We have stores and business buildings, plenty, but a man moving into the city with a family has a hard time of it getting a place to shelter them. The stave factory started up for the season on Monday last and now everything is running smoothly. Washboard company is increasing its plant small fire was comfortable. It's rather tough to be compelled to pay tribute to the coal dealer and ice man at one and the same time,

The Metropolitan Lumber Co, again winits case against McElwee and Carney. The case grew out of the failure of Barker & Co., of Chicago, who handled the Metropolitan Co.'s cut of lumber in 1892, and the amount involved was \$32,000 or more. The case was tried first in the United States circuit court in Marquette and judgment was rendered in favor of the Metropolitan Co, was then taken on appeal to the United States court of appeals and by that court, sitting at Cincinnati last week, the verdict of the circuit court was affirmed. The attorneys were Mead & Jennings and Ball & Ball for the Metropolitan, and F Fluee & Carney.

Homesteaders vs. Canal Co.

The Canal homesteaders were notified thi week by the Canal company to appear at Grand Rapids on July 1st, and show cause why judgment should not be issued against them. The Deputy U. S. Marshal was here this week and served notices on about 70 o 80 of the boys. They will be represented at Grand Rapids by Benj. Vosper, and every inch of ground will be contested, so that the Canal company will have to do some hustling if they succeed in getting judgment agains the homesteaders.—Iron Co. Reporter,

Following is a list of letters remaining un called for at the Escanaba, Mich., posto for the week ending June 29th, 1895: Frank Bourdage, H. A. Deagon, John Ferguson, John Foster, Charles Forsythe, Martin Hag-man, Addie Jarvis, Aleck Jerne, L. O. Larsson, Del McLure, P. C. Maloney, P. G. Norgvist, Ole Olson, Mrs. Rouse Paine, Louis Savard, J. W. Ward. Marine mail: Capt. J. P. Harow, Bert. Rasch, care J. J. Lyon, marine

Sheridan Ore Sold.

A block of 20,000 tons of Sheridan ore h been sold and will be shipped at once. As our readers know, the mine is owned by Escanabans and we are glad to know that they got a price for their ore that will leave the a profit. They lately bought one half the fee, so that the outgo for royalty is reduced to a low figure—fifteen cents if we are correctly informed.—The ore sold is already mined and

Escanaba Celebrates and Our Neighbors With Us.

The Town, Itself, was Like Sunday After Ten O'clock but the Parks were Full and Noisy, Each of Them.

The natal day of the republic dawned with a dense fog and rain was feared, but the "hay-maker" got in its work early- and effectively and by the time when it was needed a perfect day was inaugurated and continued to the end. The procession was formed as announced and the march and the exercises at the Tilden house grounds—the reading of the declara-tion by Geo. S. Power and brief patriotic ad-dresses by Mayor Gallup and Hon. A. R. Northup—were got through with and then the crowd (a big one) streamed out, by all sort of conveyances, from the electric car to "shanks' mare," to the grounds of the Agricultural Association, the South Park and the base ball grounds, where the real business of celebrating was at once in fall blast. Of the pic me at the South Park no especial mention is The state board of agriculture, authorized by late legislation, proposes to hold in each county of the state, a "Farmers' Institute" if the farmers of the county delivery delivery delivery and the interest of the day county but the farmers of the county delivery d one for horses having a record of 2.40 or better, in which there were entered a black mare owned by R. Perron, a brown mare owned by A. Spooner and a brown gelding owned by John Alger, of which Perron's mare proved the speedier, taking the first heat in 2.40½ and the second in 2.43.

The second race was for three-minute horses

and there were four entries-a roan mare by Jennings (of Ford River), a black horse by Hessel, a bay horse by Caswell (of Rapid River) and a bay horse by A. Spooner. The Ford River horse took the boodle, losing the first heat to Hessel's horse in 2:54 but taking the second in 2:55 and the third in 2:56, Caswell's and Spooner's horses being withdrawn after the second heat.

Then came a running race (the two previous having been trotting) and for that there were entries by Hodgkins, Coburn, Blair, LeMay, Breitenbach and Brickley. The race was won by Blair's "Nellie C." in two straight heats-1:02 and 1:02 1/2 -- only LeMay's and Breitenbach's entries staying for the second

G. M. West acted as starter; R. Lyman, Ed. Donovan and D. A. Oliver as judges, and John McGuire as time-keeper. The wheelmen, for some reason to us un-

known, were not much in evidence, but Johnson went a mile, against time, in 3:03. Other sports, of which we have no memorandum, filled out the day and a dance at The Peterson-largely attended-the evening.

The fears that the crowd would be so spl up between the three points of attraction as to render each unremunerative were vain-the crowd was big enough for all-and the treasury of the Agricultural Association was materially strengthened-the receipts of the day must have reached \$700, gross, and netted the association about \$400. On the whole, the celebration was a success and the country is safe for one more year.

Base Ball Bulletin.

Of the game last Sunday the tale is soon told; the Oshkosh fellows did not play a little bit and the crowd began to leave the grounds at the third inning, when the home team had scored thirteen runs and the visitors none. Of course such a weak opposition made our boys careless and the visitors got in a couple of runs, finally, the score at the end standing twenty-eight to two. Manager Cleary must get better teaths and give us better games or he will lose his hold on the crowd; the games with the Chiltons were the only good ones

The two games on the fourth were saddlebagged. The morning game was all our way, so much so as to excite suspicion that the Quins (who could evidently play ball if they chose) were "laying for bets" on the game of the afternoon. The score at the close was 21 | ment, and for that reason direct ore is necesto 4 in favor of the Escanaba team.

boys lost the afternoon game by a score of 12 old range non-bessemer ore that can be to 19. It was not a game for the Quins to shipped from above this year is now sold and brag on, though. The Escanabas went to in one or two cases offers for certain ores in pieces and good playing by the visiting team would have shut them out entirely. Taking the two scores together the Escanabas had ten more runs to their credit than the Quins,

To-day and to-morrow, July 6 and 7, the Kaukaunas will be here to play the Escanabas; a week later, July 13 and 14, the Marquettes will see what they can do, and still a week later, July 20 and 21, a Chicago club— the Edgars—will be here. It is believed that each of the games will be close; it is certain that the Marquette-Escanaba games will be hotly contested, there is local pride as well as pride of achievement in that match.

The Ford River-Flat Rock game announced for last Sunday on the Ford River grounds did not come off; the grounds were being overhauled and the game was necessarily postponed.

To-day at 3:00 p. m and to morrow at 2:30 p. m, there will be games—the Kaukauna and Escanaba teams—on the home grounds, and it is expected that both will be close and in-

Marquette beat Baraga—9 to 3—last Sun-day. Can not Manager Cleary arrange to meet Marquette? The Escanabas owe that club a defeat or two. The Escanahas will play the Marquettes on

the Marquette grounds on Saturday and Sunday, July 13 and 14.

An Old Race Horse,

The old trick-with an old race horse was played last week at Menominee and a Marinette man was out \$50 as a result. The old gray mare, which is used in a wood pard. was put on the track Monday evening, and made a mile in 2:30. The Marinette man's bet was that she couldn't perform the feat in less than forty-five. In her halcyon days the old gray had a mark of 2:17.

W. T. Wells, principal of the Dollarville school, was arrested Saturday night, charged with criminal conduct with Bell Lawrence, a 15 year-old pupil. Wells is a married man with a family of small children. It is alleged the intimacy has existed for a year past. He is in jail in default of bail.

Want Help to Build Roads. Suppose you want to sell a forty farm, niles from town and railroad station; the first question asked by an interested purchaser is, "what kind of roads have you got?" You would surely get 20 per cent, more for it if there was a good road between it and the town. This means that land holders should work for good roads as well as farmers, because it will increase the value of their land, What this county needs is a good graveled road through it where the most travel and the most settlers, and should touch every town-

we never in our life will get it, without we adopt the County Road System. Then we have a prospect to get such a road but we shall not expect to build all that road in one or two years (as the taxes for county road are limited and can not exceed two mills on each dollar's valuation.)

ship in the county; but I am safe to say that

Good things do not come so easy, neither do they come at all, unless we unitedly, faithfully and honestly take hold and work for it. The old pioneers, fifty years ago, dreamed of the upper peninsula, which we now have reason to be proud of, the wealth of mineral and lumber. And we now have experience, that we in Delta county can raise wheat equal to the best in the United States, and everybody knows that we have the best potatoe needed, the crowd there put in its time in the
usual manner and "got its money's worth,"
as good roads mean more business and more prosperity in every town and city in the county, It means more money for the farmer; it means a saving on his wagon, harness and horses; a saving on the wages of his hired man in the amount of time it takes to market his products, for the reason that if a farmer only can haul 25 bushels of potatoes on a poor road, he can haul 50 or 60 bushels on a good road or save half the time, half the wages of the man, half the wear and tear of the rig. As a business proposition every per-son that has the good of his town, city or county at heart should aid in the building of good roads. Good roads means better homes, better education, better society, better people, a closer relation between the farms and the cities. In short there is at present nothing that will tend more to make better citizens and give them a broader view of the rights of their neighbors than the uniting of the cities and towns with good roads. Let us try the

county road system.

FARMER.

Earthquake or Landslide. From the Soo News of last Saturday we clip the following: Assistant Engineer Glen E. Balch, of the U.S. lake survey, who returned this week from Batchewaung Island, an isolated, uninhabited island near the north shore of Lake Superior, 60 miles west of the Soo, in Batchewaung Bay, reports finding on that island the effects of a rather mysterious demonstration of the powers of nature, in the form of an upheaval such as might have been caused by an earthquake, "The disturbance occurred on the south side of the island," he said. "It affected a strip from 200 to 300 feet wide and about 1,200 feet long, on the island. It also extended several hundred feet into the lake, the rocky bottom of which was elevated out of water. On the shore the eart thrown up into a series of great ridges. Trees were torn out by the roots and broken to pieces. Everything showed the effect of some nighty force. As to the cause of the disturbance I have no theory. I thik it must have been of recent occurrence, judging from the appearance of the broken rocks at the edge of e water."

The formation of Batchewaung Island is of the azoic age, which was the first formed in the creation of the earth according to geology. The most probable theory is that the disturbance of the rocky shore of Batchewaung Island was caused by an earthquake, It is furnish-ing lots of food for speculation among local

The Cleveland Ore Market.

An advance in non-bessemer ores, anomaous as it sounds, has been a feature of recent transactions in this market. The tonnage involved in these sales at higher prices is not large compared with the totals sold earlier in the season, but one well-known Menominee non-bessemer brought \$2.25 as against \$2.10 a month ago, and in the case of a few other ores in the non-bessemer list a 10 cent advance was obtained. While there are plenty of non-bessemers on the docks, they are not so placed as to be available for eastern shipsary as well as for the additional reason that The suspicion may or may not have been well-founded but one thing is certain, our them by direct shipment. Practically all the this category have been refused. It is worthy of note that a year marked by the establishment in Cleveland of a sales agency for Cuban ores is also distinguished for the largest tonnage of Lake Superior shipments into the eastern market.—Iron Trade Review.

At the annual meeting of the Lighting Co. held last Tuesday evening, F. H. Van Cleve, H. A. Barr, Thomas Higgins, Solomon Green-hoot, John Semer, John A. Aspinall and John Corcoran were chosen directors for the ensu-ing year. H. A. Barr was elected president and Thomas Higgins vice-president but the choice of treasurer, secretary and manager was deferred until Tuesday evening next.

Largest Craft On the Lakes.

The Victory, launched from the South Chicago yard last week and owned by the International Transit Co., is the largest craft on the lakes, being 400 feet long, forty-eight feet beam and twenty-eight feet hold. The en-gines will have 1600 horse-power and the craft will cost complete \$225,000. Another, of the same size is near completion in the same yard.

A Mysterious Find.

A Mysterious Find.

A waterlogged skiff, in which were a coat, a bottle of whisky, a meerschaum pape and other trifles was picked up in the Menominee river last Monday. The Herald says: "It is quite evident that the man to whom the goods belong is at the bottom of the river, or the lost articles would have been called for. Who knows of anybody being missing since Sunday?"

The members of the Michigan Press asso-The memoers of the michigan rest week, ciation take their annual outing next week. Meeting at Benton Harbor, they will go thence via Chicago, LaCrosse, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Duluth, Port Arthur and the Soo to Detroit—a splendid trip.

As in our case, the bids for a new schoolhouse at Ishpeming were all too high and were rejected and new ones called for on amended plans. The architects were the

### JACK'S DOG, LEO.

BY MARY ROWE.

He was a poor tramp. He appeared addenly in the path, standing motionless at a respectful distance from the open door, as we sat together at dinner in the old farm house. Shaggy, unkempt, gaunt and hungry-looking. he fastened a longing eye-he had but one-on the rapidly disappearing viands. As no one noticed him, his anxiety and suspense presently became unbesrable.

"Wow!" said he, gently.

It was a humble, propitiatory little bark, such as a dog who had been so unfortunate as to lose his master would naturally learn to use when presenting himself to strangers. As we stared in surprise he shivered visibly, with head and tall indicating very low spirits. Then, not receiving his accustomed marching orders in the dreaded "Get | ferty, very positively. out!" he ventured to lift his head and whine a little.

Still nobody came to kick him. So. after another short pause, and a glance of most anxious inquiry, Jack's dog-elect-rose up suddenly on his haunches, made his back as stiff and his nose straight up at the zenith, and or dead. emitted a long, loud, most melancholy

"Sakes alive!" cried Jack's mother, with her hands to her head.

But Jack's father laughed, and Jack was delighted. He not only managed to place a sumptuous repast before the hungry tramp, but also succeeded in smuggling him over to his stronghold, the barn, where the dog without a masmade a compact and rubbed noses on it.

poor, shabby tramp-he was so manifestly of no account. He was not handsome, nor aristocratic, nor well- apparent result. mannered. He was incurably lame in his left forefoot, and had but one eyethe result, probably, of some dreadful it that came crawling slowly and painconflict in his unknown past. And fully out from under the barn, soiled, though that surviving eye remained besmirched, abject, with head, tail and peculiarly bright and watchful, a one-legs all pointing one way? Jack knew, eyed, three-legged dog could not ex-pect to be regarded by the general he looked. public as a valuable acquisition.

But Jack's dog seemed not to expect admiration. He had evidently a poor orinion of himself. And though he soon learned, under the stimulus of Not that Jack himself believed in Jack's friendship and protection, to carry himself with an air of spirit and self-respect, no dog's tail was ever more quickly depressed by an unkind word than his.

However, Jack loved him devotedly. He used to brag about him to the other boys. Sam Peters had a lovely young Newfoundland-at least his uncle had -a beautiful creature, but stupid, Jack said, just simply stupid, when compared with Leo-the somewhat ambitious name which Jack had bestowed on his favorite. Leo was short for

"That dog of mine now," he would say, with a fine air of proprietorship, "why, he'll fetch the cows quicker than I can!" This feat Sam was labor about it. ing heavily to teach to the handsome and dignified, but as yet strictly ornamental, Bruce. "And he's just the smartest dog with the sheep! 'He can do anything he's a mind to with them. He's a Scotch collie-partly. 1 don't know what the rest of him is," con-

cluded Jack, rather lamely. "My dog Bruce," said Sam, very slowly, cudgelling his brains the while for something noteworthy that his dog Bruce could do, "he always sleeps on a rug close to my door. I guess a burglar would have a lively time of it if he tackled us."

"Not if he carried pistols," struck in Tom Ketchum. "Why, your dog's seared to death of a firecracker!"

"That pup of mine," Jack began again, "I could shut him up in a yard full of chickens and rabbits and things like that and starve him for three days besides, and he wouldn't touch one of 'em-I don't suppose. Why, he's awfully faithful! I wish you could have seen him when the team ran away last week. I'd left my goat on the seat and told him to take care of it, and he curled up on it just as if he was going to sleep-but he wasn't They ran more'n two miles, an' pa and I after 'em, clear down by Jenks' mills, and through the creek and up Anderson's hill, and they were so tired when they got to the top they just pulled up and went to feeding by the roadside.

"Well, sir"-Jack drew a long breath -"when we came up with them there sat that pup on that coat of mine, just as cool as a eucumber, sir! And he looked at me, and he grabbed that cont with his teeth-see? Ain't they rippers? And he held it up and shook it to show 'twas all right, and sort of laughed in his way-didn't you, old feller, hey? There, can't he laugh? See? Look at those teeth-and that

Jack's father's farm lay near the top of an elevation known in that locality as Mutton hill. As its name implied, sheep raising was at that time one of its prominent uses. Consequently the disposition, morals and manners of its canine population received a good deal of attention. One dog addicted to an occasional moonlight raid on the sheep pens of his vicinity is pretty sure to demoralize others; and a couple of willing, vigorous dogs-they usually hunt in couples-will do dire execution in a very brief time.

So thought Uncle Ben Petersone fine morning, ruefully regarding his slaughtered sheep and trying to compute damages To him came Mr. Elias Cafferty, with wrath in hiseyes and a warlike pucker between them.

"Your dog's been killing my sheep, Unele Ben," quoth he. "Guess not," said Uncle Ben. "Your

dog's been killing mine." My dog was shut up; I locked him into the barn myself. I've tracked

yours all the way up the hill," Elias declared. He had his gun in his hand, and looked very flerce. Some other fellow's tracks, likely."

the other one was your Bruce, Uncle

"Well, twa'n't," drawled Uncle Ben. The dog slept in the house, as he always does. But he was terrible uneasy, and came and scratched on our door-and my wife got up and cuffed him for scratching the paint off. That hurt his feelings, and he went and lay down on his mat again, as if he didn't care if the dogs killed all the sheep in the county. But that pup's got a conscience, same as folks-and in a minute or two there he was whining at the door again. So I got up; and there were two dogs out here with the sheep. They saw me and put for the swamp, but one of them, from the way he hollered, has got a charge of shot inside of him, anyhow. You didn't notice any marks on Ketchum's dog, I suppose, Elias? And your dog was shut up, you say?"

"Yes, he was. But Tige ain't that kind of a dog, anyhow," said Elias Caf-

"No more ain't Bruce," declared Uncle Ben. And then, casting about in their minds for one that was that kind, they bethought them, alas! of Jack's dog.

They found Jack's father deep in perplexity on his own account; for he

"Where's your dog?" demanded Elias, grimly.

"Can't find him either!" Jack's father made answer, in great irritation. "But I'll call the boy-he'll find him quick enough."

So he called the boy, and the boy called the dog. Since the arrival of Leonidas on the

farm, never had it happened that ter and the boy without a dog soon Jack's lightest whistle failed instantly to disclose the whereabouts of Jack's The rest of us looked coldly on the dog. Now, much to his dismay, he whistled and called, and whistled and called again, without producing any

Suddenly he stopped. What melan-choly, demoralized-looking object was besmirehed, abject, with head, tail and

For if Jack's dog had not been out making a night of it along with Ketchum's Kaiser, then certainly appearances were very much against him. those appearances for a single instant -he knew better. Leonidas was always morbidly sensitive to a harsh or unkind tone, and here were strange men talking angrily together and looking fiercely toward him, and, of all things, flourishing a gun! As for the plight he was in-well, probably he had been off hunting woodchucksor something; not sheep, anyhow.

Meantime Jack's dog, seeming to pull himself together, sat up stiffly on his hung down, the other was cocked with an absurd-or was it pathetic?-air of alert inquiry, and his one bright eye

faces of the visitors. "H'm-like enough!" responded Elias, with a stern smile.

Flash! Bang! Leonidas bounded into the air, and fell back upon the earth writhing in agony. Only for a moment; then, stretching himself along on the ground, Jack's dog laid his head on Jack's feet-and was dead.

"If dogs kill sheep, they've got to be shot," said Elias Cafferty, breaking the awkward silence that followed.

No one answered. Jack's father, a kindly, easy-going man, looked melancholy and displeased. Jack tried to say: "He never did it," but his lips quivered too fast. He got down on the ground beside his poor favorite, and stroked the rough head with his trembling hands. What! his dog-Leonidas?

The lump in his throat grew so big that he was nearly suffocated, and the trees blurred and swam before him. But those men would think he was crying! He scrambled up, jamming his hat well on, and, with his hands shoved deep into his pockets, walked off down the orehard by himself. His dog-his Leo, dead!

Elias went up to his victim and poked him nervously with his foot; then bent to examine him closely. "Why, this dog's bit and tore in

dozen places," said he. "Any shot holes?" demanded Uncle

Ben. "None but them I gave him. He's been fighting-see? Well-he won't fight again. It's queer what's come of

those sheep, ain't it?"

"Baa-aa-a!" said a plaintive voice over his shoulder. Elias jumped as if he were shot himself.

There were the missing sheep, close behind him, under the barn; a safe enough retreat, apparently, for there was not a bite nor scratch on one of them.

But the ground before the narrow entrance, torn, trampled and smeared with blood, testified to a furious conflict there. And the doughty champion whose steadfast courage had repelled the assailants was the poor shabby tramp, Jack's dog-no other. For there was no other.

Elias Cafferty, however, still doubted. If Jack's dog did not assist Ketchum's Kaiser to slaughter his sheep, who did? That was the question.

It was answered when he got home, yet still not to his entire satisfaction. Stone dead on the barn floor lay Tige, with the charge from Uncle Ben's shotgun in his side. Locked in? Of course the broken window, as he had done many times before.

Yet to this day Elias Cafferty believes, or stoutly affirms, that his dog Tiger was shot by tramps, seeking lodgings in his barn on that momentous night. But as for Jack's dog-Jack knows that he was basely slain, after fighting like a hero in defense of "We've shot Ketchum's Kaiser-I his helpless charge. - Youth's Com-

WAR SCARES THAT WERE REAL

The Panic of 1887 in Germany and the Unseen Causea in St. Petersburg. Persons who passed the winter of 886-'87 in Berlin are not likely to forget the great war scare of that season. They must remember the succession of great speeches with which Prince Bismarck tried to force an army bill through the reichstag, the inflammadiscussed Germany's relations to France and Russia, and the Intense nervousness which selzed the whole nation when it became evident that the reichstage would be dissolved and a new election held. Those who have not known a war scare from experience, who from the safe distance of three thonsand or four thousand miles were wont to laugh at war talk as a cry of "Wolf," "Wolf," can not imagine the excitement which then pervaded every home, shop and factory in the empire.

This story Every day and every newspaper edition brought new rumors of an international crisis. Now it was the suspension of all furloughs, then the hurrying of empty railway cars to Metz and other convenient points near the French frontier; ngain, the in- It Varies Greatly, but the First Rule Is to crease of the coal reserve near the Russian boundary. Even the purchase of horses-the unmistakable sign of an approaching mobilization-was reported a dozen times in the restaurants Unter den Linden and in the Behren Strasse, where subordinate officers and politicians are accustomed to gather. In the houses the one topic after the le dinner was the prospect that Karl or Fitz must go soon to the front-for in a country with universal military service there is not a household to which the word mobilization fails to bring its fears and sorrows. In the shops the clerks went about with long faces and the proprietors were al-

ways ready with the exclamation: "Ach, there is no business! If they would only strike out and fight it would be better than this suspense!"

In the great industrial cities the manufacturers were begging for the latest news from authentic sources, for the ordering of their goods had been reduced one-half, and calculation upon the future had become impossible.

After the election the government got its majority for the army bill. The fever which had shaken the nation for weeks gradually went down. There was a revival of business. The English newspapers came out with their stock comment that Bismarck had beaten the big war drum merely to frighten the people into doing his will. Even many German editors, when they found themselves well out of the woods, took pains to scoff at this familiar government trick, as they designated it, and to predict that Bismarck could not work it again.

In one of his greatest speeches Prince Bismarck reviewed the modern haunches, facing his enemies. One ear history of Germany and Prussia to prove that hardly a year had passed without its own peculiar dan- it. The popular notion that a young turned quickly from face to face, as if ger of war. It is hardly a man who works with his head yet "I guess-I guess-he's-he's afraid during the Empress Frederick's famous of your gun!" Jack stammered, his visit in Paris. The young German em- ever sleeps more than is good for him, frightened eyes searching the grim peror, he said, had been so exasper- and the cure if he seems to do it, is to mother that for a day he was on the von Marschall of the German foreign office had warned the French ambasagainst the Empress Frederick would be restrained no longer. The testimonials to the genuineness of war Hanoverian Courier is Rudolf von Benningsen's organ. It guarantees that the following story comes from absolutely unimpeachable authority:

"Czar Alexander III. was not Gerexercised by each of these men upon sentiment turned now toward France, now toward Germany. But the agitation of the Pan-Slavists, among whom were most of the ministers, together with the diplomatic advances from much tried as they were a century ago, the French politicians, eventually won, and consequently in 1887 a combination of circumstances had brought Wake any animal from sleep before it it about that Alexander III. was fully has done sleeping and see what its determined to begin war against Ger- temper is like.-Lohdon Spectator. many and Austria. France naturally was to join voluntarily in the war

against us. "The critical position in which we then found ourselves, after the old reichstag was dissolved and a new one was summoned to pass the government's army bill, has not been forgotten by anybody. In St. Petersburg of phenol, camphor and saponine with the order of mobilization was expected daily. The German embassy was fully informed of the course of events, and the whole staff had prepared to depart, but when it is heated it turns to the even to packing their trunks.

"Before beginning the last decisive preparations Czar Alexander called to him for a final consultation the ministers of war and navy. The minister of the navy said that the navy was not quite ready. The minister of war made a similar statement regarding the land forces. These revelations affected the ezar disagreeably for he wished to he was; but he had scrambled through strike out at once; and he asked how this unpreparedness in army and navy could be made good. After long reflection the minister of war (Wanone way in which, despite all existing

proper spirit. "'And that is?' asked the ezar.

plied the minister, and lead them in

"This the caar refused to do and thus defeated his own project of war. The peace of Europe had hung by a thread, but the thread had not been cut and the staff of the German embassy unpacked their trunks. The choice had fallen on the side of peace, not out of love of peace, tory leaders in which the Berlin press at that time prepared and could but out of impotence. Germany was have stood her ground against France on the one side and Russia on the other. Eight days after the exar's decision the managers of the great southwestern railway from Moscow to Vienna were obliged to suspend trafhe seven days for luck of coal, and later were not able for some time to run more than a few trains. This was additional proof of Russia's unreadiness to carry on war with Germany

This story was kept secret during Alexander III.'s life, the Hanoverian Courier explains, for state reasons which no longer exist .- N. Y. Sun.

### THE NEED OF SLEEP.

Sle p Enough. It is probable, however, we quite admit, that the effect of night on individuals differs greatly, and that a prowork, avoiding it, while those to whom knows such men-throng into the professions in which sitting up, if not obligatory, is at least advantageous. There are extraordinary differences of instinct in this respect, a few men being literally unable to bear night work, while a few others deliberately leave their whole work to be done after the sun has disappeared. The incapacity and the faculty are

connected in some way with the differences in the power of sleeping, which still remain among the perplexities of physicians. Why can some men sleep at will, and some "nervous" men too, while others, sometimes very "heavy" men with apparently immovable nerves, are tortured by insomnia? Why, too, do some men seem to obtain sufficient rest in five hours' sleep, while others require nine? Do some men "sleep slow," as Mr. Smedley jocularly argued in one of his amusing stories, or do they actually require more sleep? We can not answer the question any more than the doctors can, but we agree on one side of the subject most heartly with the British Medical Journal. The popular prejudice against sleep works an infinity of mischief. There are plenty sluggards even among the cultivated class, but the sleep-sluggard is in that class a very rare specimen. The tendency of the educated is to wakefulness, and the man who does intellectual work and exhibits what his friends think a disposition to oversleep, is obeying a healthy instinct. since he entered the ministry Sleep recuperates him and he knows porter how the sword was half drawn popular nonsense. No man whose brain is active and who does not drink

ated by the demonstration against his let him sleep till he gives his habit up. Sleep is a delight till you have had point of ordering German troops to enough of it, but five minutes beyond cross the border. In fact, Freiherr that point it becomes an insufferable bore. Nobody sleeps twice round the clock, or once round the clock, unless sador that one more demonstration impeled there to consciously or unconsciously by exhaustion, for = which, mean war, as the emperor could then again, sleep is itself the best and most scares have been strengthened by the selfishness, the extreme inconventhe crisis in the winter of 1886-87. The member of the family will not group friendly to Germany. After an stint, but numbers of young men posiinterview with Pobiedonoszeff Czar tively require eight, and half the womafter an interview with Giers he was ten. There is no rule, of course, and

ing an old experience, and forgets that in our day the nerves are twice as and that the grand medicine for the nerves and brain is continuous sleep. Frozen by Heat, Melted by Cold! In Germany, the land of scientific curiosities, a substance has been produced by chemical experiment, which seems to contradict the law that heat

melts and cold solidifies. The new substance is called "cryostaz," and is formed by combining equal quantities a little turpentine. When its temperature is lowered below the point at which water freezes, it becomes liquid, sold state. - Youth's Companion. Answered

"Johnny, dear." said his mother, who was trying to inculate a lesson in industry, "what do you suppose mamma would do for you if you should come to her some day and tell her that you loved your studies?"

"Lick me for telling a falsehood," said dear little Johnny, with the aweet frankness of youth.-Chicago

-A machine shop of refreshing and nowski) replied that he knew of but picturesque gloom on the west side of New York city is manufacturing and defects, the troops could be brought shipping south an ingenious and com-into the field effectively and in the plicated machine for sowing, cultivating, and weeding cotton. A glimpse of the machine gives a northern man "'For your majesty to place your-self at the head of the land troops,' re-cotton culture.

ORIGIN OF THE BOWLDERS. Where the "Hard Heads" That Annoy the

Almost everywhere throughout the northern half of the United States, as also in Canada and Europe, the farmer finds lying upon the soil, or buried within it, many large rounded stones, or bowlders. In cultivating his fields he finds it necessary to dig these out and haul them away on his "stoneboat," or by some other means to get them out of the way. They often come handy for use in the foundations of barns or other buildings, for walling wells, and other purposes. But in some places they are so numerous that in order to get them out of the way of the plow and the resper they are built into walls for fences, or even pilled up in heaps in the middle of the field.

Whether the farmer considers them as convenient and substautial building material or only as a troublesome pulsance, the question must often have come to him as to where all these "hard-heads" come from. Were they created on the spot, and so have been here ever since the beginning? Or did they grow here just us the trees grow where we find them?

But stones do not grow, they have no means of growth. The only change in size which they undergo is to be- A JOURNEY TO TIMBUCTOO. come smaller, by crumbling or wearcess of natural selection is continually ing away. They might have been creat work, men who can not bear night ated in the place and form in which they are found, no doubt, just as easiit is recuperative-and every journalist ly as in any other place and form; but we shall find that they are not so created. The soil that is accumulating at the mouth of the Mississippi river might have been created where it is nished with all modern improvenow. The snow might have been created or formed on the ground just as good. The voyage to Kayes lasts we find it lying several inches or feet about eight days. From Kayes, the in depth in the winter. The dry leaves that we find covering the again takes the train and crosses a ground in the forests might have been country which often reminds him of created just in the place and condition | the forest of Fontainbleau. At length in which we find them.

But in all these cases we know that eler embarks on board a great lighter while the Creator might have done these things in the manner suggested. He has not seen fit to do so, but has used some different method in each case. The earth that is accumulating of wild cattle. At length the at the mouth of the Mississippi has sandy downs behind which Timbeen brought down that stream for hundreds and even thousands of miles like a sphinx at the gate of the desin the form of sand and mud; the ert, Timbuctoo realizes all that her snow is formed in the upper air and is often carried for miles by the wind before it finally finds its resting place kept constantly on the alert, and went upon the surface of the earth; the dry leaves now lying upon the ground city of the desert, the queen of the once formed the green foliage on the sands which swept up against its walls trees for which they have fallen. So also it is with the bowlders, they are only fragments of rock that have at sand inhabitants. There is not a vessome time been broken off from solid ledges or cliffs, and have in some manner been carried or transport to the straw or wood. The population conplace where we now find them.

In the case of the leaves and the in their course as they are being he would ask what they meant to do year since Gen. de Gallifet told a re- sleeps for nine hours is a sluggard, is being carried by any such natural the Niger will, at a comparatively which they could have been broken. That is not at all an unreasonable or improper question to ask. But as a matter of fact it was the watching of bowlders of all sizes being thus carried from their native cliffs that furnished the explanation as to their origin.

In the higher vaileys of the Alps and other lofty mountain regions there are fields of snow and ice it literally emanates from all of their natural remedy. The contrary idea that never melt away, even durhas arisen, as we believe, purely from ing the warmest summer. At their lower edge they melt sufficiently have worn as inner wraps what are revelations made several weeks ago in lience and household upsetting which to produce considerable streams of the Hanoverian Courier concerning arises when any one necessary water, that help to form the Rhone and other similar rivers. But they with embroidery and with long, thick "keep hours." Women, we fear, are are renewed year by year by the heavy constantly injured by the demands snowfall of winter, and especially on ly in the cold, the woolen outside made on them in this respect, and so the upper part of the field near the not unfrequently are men, the penalty summit of the mountains. This parin the former sex being paid in the tial melting in the summer and at the many's friend. He was in the hands of shape of nerves on edge, and in the lat- lower edge, followed by freezing and his advisers, who were led on the one ter in a kind of weariness most fatal the addition of a great weight of snow side by Pobledonoszeff, procurator of to fruitful intellectual exertion. We in the winter, keeps the snow conthe holy synod and head of the Pan- suppose seven hours of sleep suffices for stantly changing to ice, and also keeps Slavist party, and on the other side by the majority, or they would not have the mass steadily moving downward M. de Giers, the representative of the fixed upon that period as the proper and outward into the valley below, which affords its only outlet.

Upon these glaciers, or moving fields Alexander was for war with Germany; en who think would be the better for of snow ice, broken rocks are constantly falling from the mountain cliffs that against it. According to the influence can be none, any more than there can tower above them. These rocks are be a rule as to the precise quantity of thus carried onward year by year, but the Russian monarch St. Petersburg food wnich benefits an individual; but not always riding upon the back of the opinion should be more merciful than glacier. They sink down into the it is. It has hardened itself from study- mass, or fall into the crevasses or cracks that are formed in the ice, and thus they usually find their way eventually to the bottom of the glacier. But they are not allowed to halt there, any more than while riding upon the surface. The only difference is that partly worn away by the terrible grinding they receive while being pushed along under the enormous weight of ice. In this manner their sharp corners are worn off, and they become more or less rounded in form.

As long as the ice in which they are buried continues to move these bowl- neither wood nor metal, but earthenders must continue to move with it. But as fast as they reach the point at | conductor of heat and cold, the bread which the ice is melted they are may be kept in such a bowl, if it is dropped upon the ground and there covered, at an equable temperature for they remain-unless they are small a long time. There should be a tightenough to be carried on by the stream of fitting cover for it of metal, for a water that is always flowing out from cover of earthenware is not likely to beneath the front edge of the glacier. | fit closely, and may be easily chipped.

at present that are large enough in extent to carry these fragments of bread blanket, should be thrown. A cliffs from which they were broken, greater distances at some time in the cake. With proper care such bowls past. The path and former outline of will last a lifetime. Woodenware and across the country from where it become filled, so that no scrubbing can scattered continuously over the entire does not stick to it as it does to wood. langth of this path. These rocks are of the same kind as the mountain cliffs wood, but of glazed porceiain or marfrom which we may still watch them ble.—N. Y. Tribuhe.

break and fall, and there is no more reason to doubt their origin than there is to doubt that the dry leaves fell off from the trees that still continue each year to bear just the same kind of leaves as these dry ones.

With reference to the bowlders that are scattered over our northern states. we know that they have been brought in a similar manner from ledges of the same kind of rock that are found always to the northward of where the bowlders now rest. In some cases they arust have been transported for some hundreds of miles, and it is, no wonder that they have been worn into such rounded forms as many of them now present.

How there came to be such a condition of climate as to cause such an extensive field of ice to move downward from the north over all this region of country, about how long ago it was that this condition existed and other questions that naturally arise in this connection, are interesting problems upon which scientists are still diligently at work. But on the question of where the bowlders came from and how they were brought here there is no longer any room for doubt or difference of opinion among them .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What a French Traveler Saw There and on the Way Thither.

The traveler from Senegal to Timbuctoo begins his journey by taking the train from Dakar to St. Louis. To proceed thence to the Soudan, the traveler taking the steamer furments, on board which the living is capital of the Soudan, the traveler he reaches the Niger, where the trav-

barge propeled by oars.

Dienne is the commencement of the marvelous region of lakes and luxurious prairies with imposing herds buctoo is sheltered appear. "Lying great reputation promises." During a stay of several weeks his interest was on increasing. Timbuctoo is the great and invade its squares and streets. It has from seven thousand to eight thoutige of a monumental building, nothing but big houses built of mud and sists of negroes with the blood of all the races of northern and central snow and the sand we can watch them Africa in their veins. Such elements, which appear modest and at first diswafted or floated from the place in concert the visitor, do not prevent the which they were formed to the place commerce of the city amounting to where they are brought to rest. But millions of francs a year. M. Dubola who, you ask, ever saw a huge bowlder prophesies that the western valley of means from a ledge, perhaps, hundreds early date, become one of the finest of miles away? For we often find them of the French possessions, if its desat such distances from any ledge from tinies are confined to men who know the country .- London Standard.

Electricity in Wool.

Almost anyone who has the habit of observation has noticed that woolen garments will sometimes crakle and appear to be attracted by the warmth of the hand. This varies greatly in different temperaments; some people being so charged with electricity that wearing apparel. A number of instances are recorded where women known as crape shawels, these being made of oriental silk heavily wrought garment is suddenly dropped off, the fringe of the silk instantly rises in a horizontal line and stands out like rays all around the body. One lady a woolen wrap over the silk one and walking smartly about the room for five minues. This electric peculi-o arity is much more observable in silk than in wool, although in the latter material it is sufficiently abundant to cause no little annoyance in factories where the raw staple is worked up. The electric annoyance, however, is almost always coincident with the extreme cleanliness of the wool. If it is slightly wet and saturated with oil. there is very little trouble, and it may be so heavily weighted in this way that all inconvenience disappears. In olden time, when women spun their yarn, it was often found necessary to use very pure and warm lard in order they are scraped and scratched and that the threads might run more smoothly, otherwise the fibres seemed to crinkle and kink, and the thread would be rough and of inferior quality.-N. Y. Ledger.

Bread Bowls.

The best material for bread bowls is ware. As earthenware is not a rapid While there are no known glaciers Over this metal cover a thick woollen blanket, called by housekeepers the . rock more than a few miles from the huge earthenware bowl, suitable for this purpose, may be found at ninety there is the clearest possible evidence cents, which will hold a large baking. in such countries as Switzerland that There are smaller ones at seventy-five they have carried them to enormously cents, which are especially nice for many a glacier can be clearly traced should never be used for cake, bread for miles and miles down the valley or any batter. The pores of the wood ends at present. The same kind of make them perfectly clean. Earthenworn rocks that are still being dropped ware can always be kept pure and at the end of the glacier are found sweet, as long as the batter or dough

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

has now been commenced in Slam. Browning, the sole heir to the names Commencing at the Siamese seaport of two great poets and the master of town of Alor Star, the line will pro- the house you have come to see. ceed some eighty miles in a northeast direction to its terminus at Singorah, on the gulf of Siam. When this section is finished, a southerly extension with a high frescoed ceiling by Tiepolo is to be commenced, which will finally be extended to Perak.

fahed to Siberia last year in Russia, in- across this shinning expanse while the cluding those who followed the prison- custodian's back is turned. Result, an ers voluntarily, was 11,580-7,526 men, envious sigh when he annouces that 1.715 women and 2,539 children. Ac- this is the salle du bal. cording to their religious creeds there The custodian unwittingly helps to

-Bagdad date mark is the name given to a mysterious disease that at- In one corner is the small writing desk tacks nearly everyone who stays in Bagdad for any length of time, and is husband. In a small alcove is a repro-found also at Aleppo and other places duction of a memorial tablet in in Turkish Asia. It is a sore that Florence.-Boston Advertiser. comes only once, but lasts a year, leaving a scar the shape of a date. Nearly all the natives are marked with it. No remedy has been found for it, but hyposulphite of soda seems to have some effect on the mark.

-The Prussian state railroads during 1894 gave long-service allowances to show. Some time ago a wealthy gen-1,310 laborers who had served 25 years, to 277 who had served 35 years, and to 14 who had served 50 years. Moreover, by appearing in a costume covered enseven of the oldest were decorated. These men do not belong to the class stitched on. The gentleman secured of regular employes, but are engaged as employes and are liable to dis-missal at any time. The allowances vary from 25 to 100 marks-\$6 to \$24.

-A means of forecasting the weather from a morning cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercury, which asserts that it has proved more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the mid- ment he found it necessary to send a dle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the center of the cup it will be and, not having any paper convenient, fine; if they rise rapidly and go at once wrote his message on the back of a to the sides it will-rain all day; if they gather in the center and then go in a cluster to one side, look out for show-

-People are not much better and not much worse than they have always been. The earliest form of insurance was marine insurance, and the first insurer was Emperor Claudius, who in- tol. sured the vessels bringing wheat to Rome. And alas! they used to put up jobs on the emperor. They loaded up old hulks with weevily grain, sunk and pulpy, the type hardly legible, them and claimed the insurance. That which he said was a bank note. His is 1850 yea, a ago or thereabouts, and it explanation was that a pet goat in his worked on the marine companies to-

the ten years from 1883 to 1892 aver- only suspected to be there, because aged 533 a year, there being nothing one of his girls had seen Nanny "mumto indicate a progressive increase; the bling over" a bit of gray paper. The lowest number, 450 in 1885, was fol- owner went through a serious domeslowed by the highest, 581 in 1886; the tic difference of opinion and mental number for 1892 was 539. The same struggle before he decided whethholds true for divorces granted, the er to sacrifice the pet on the average being 366, with the extremes chance of recovering the money. of 316 in 1885 and 400 in 1890. The remarriages of divorced persons, however, show a steady increase year by for the goat, and, after all, the "promyear, from 122 in 1883 to 190 in 1892, the | ise to pay" extracted from so strarge average being 163.

-One plan of entertainment for the Paris exhibition of 1900 is to reproduce the Boulevard du Temple of Louis XIV.'s time. It was there that the fairs were held, and on it were the Vauxhall, the Royal circus, the wax works of Curtius, Mme. Nicolet's menagerie, the Jardin ture, the Funambules, and many cafes. The proposer, M. Bertrand, manager of the opera, suggests that to these shows be joined the old Hotel de Bourgogne, the theater that preceded the Comedie Francaise and Luill's opera.

## THE BROWNINGS' PALACE.

All the Gondollers of Venice Know It-Relics of the Poets.

On the Grand canal at Venice there is a singularly interesting group of buildings. First, at the corner of the small canal which every tourist traverses on his way to and from the station, is the great red pile known as the Palazzo Foscari. It is now used as a sort of business college and young Venetians learn bookkeeping in the banquet halls of the old Doge. Next to it are two gray and ancient buildings, leaning against each other and the Foscari for support. They form one of the Gustiniani palaces, and harbor a mosaic factory. Beyond is a solid and rather gloomy-looking building, standing somewhat aloof from the neighbors, and with a broad, semi-circular flight of steps leading from the pillard entrance down into the water of the Grand canal. The posts outside for the convenience of the gondolas are painted a dull brown in contrast with the blue and white posts of the other palaces. High iron gates close the entrance.

The first trip you make on the watery highway of Venice your curiosity | cuits!"-Life. will be satisfied in regard to this palace, if on no other point, for every gondolier knows the Browning palace. Get three feet in diameter a few days ago him to poke the nose of his gondola a sawyer at Blauchester, O., came between these brown posts, and, if the across the date 1780 carved in the wood enstodian is not in sight, ring the bell near the middle of the log. The figbeside the iron gates. A rather crab- ures were very distinct. The carving bid-looking man will let you in, and, was doubtless done when the tree was with a gruffness which is only, as it young, and in some way the wood were, skin deep, tell you to go through grew around and over it without fill- very small simply-tied bow of two the court and up the broad stairway at ing up the carved furrows. the court and a the the rear. In the court you will find a bronze statue of a beautiful woman, about whose nude body a serpent has eigners residing in this country, are basted inside and turned back. The colled its folds; she holds its head to her bosom, and looks at it with a Canadians, who come to this country strange fondness. If you like specu- for a working season and return to breadths folding forward in a narrow

figure, and you will climb the staiream -An important new railway line with more than ever of anticipation, for the sculptor is Robert Harrett

At the top of the broad stairs the custodian will be waiting for you at and a polished wood floor. If you are as young as it is to be hoped you are, -The number of unfortunates ban- you will take an experimental whiri

were 8,831 Orthodox, 1,224 Mahome-ground you in the faith by leading you dans, 510 Jews, 506 Catholics, 274 through one apartment after another Lutherans, 119 Roskolnikis, 35 Gregorians, 30 Skopzes and 53 "heathen."

—Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of Lady Smythe and Her Children," it all. More interesting than the sweet when garnished with strips of which in 1878 was sold for \$6,250, works of art, however, are the rebrought \$24,000 at the Montrose sale. minders of the two poets whose per-On the other hand, his "Mrs. Pownal sonalities are so dear to thousand of as Hebe," bought in last year for \$3, people. Here is a bust of Elizabeth 000, fetched only \$1,500, and Gains- Barrett Browning, modeled by her son, borough's "Mme. Lebrun," bought in and her portrait by the same careful at \$15,500, was sold for \$10,750. Rey- hand. And there is an earlier portrait nolds' "Lady Ann Fitzpatrick as Syl-via" brought \$7,750, and his "Nelly generally sees, and a bust of her as a generally sees, and a bust of her as a young girl, with the curls in the same way that she wore them all her life. she used, and near it is the bust of her

> FACTS ABOUT BANK NOTES. They Have Been Used for Many Curlous

> Purposes. Curious and not uninteresting is the notes, as the following instances will tleman in the north of England caused guite a sensation at a fancy dress ball tirely with bank notes, which were the first prize for the best dress of the ball, but it may, perhaps, be questioned whether he arrived home without finding himself minus a few of his valuable adornments.

> It is said that the duke of Wellington once, during a battle in the peninsula, made use of a bank note in a unique way. In the heat of an engagedispatch to a distant point of the field, "fiver."

> A few years ago a bank note was made use of, by an unlucky gambler, in a sad and tragic manner. The unfortunate man, who had .ruined himself beyond redemption on the turf, blew his brains out, and his last bank note served for the wadding of the pis-

An amusing story is told of a farm laborer who one day presented at a bank a rag of gray paper, crumpled that similar schemes are kitchen had got hold of it and eaten it -a goat of expensive habits. The note had been in the animal's stomach some -Divorce petitions in England for time before it was missed, and was The struggle between sentiment and "siller" ended unfavorably a hiding place was so bechewed and mangled that the poor man was kept in suspense for some time as to whether he might not lose both his money and his pet. But his story was ultimately believed, and he went away comforted.

There was an old, eccentric lady of means, moving in high society, who always slept on a certain pillow, which she would allow no one to touch but herself, and always carefully kept locked up during the daytime. No one thought there was any particular value attached to the pillow, but put her conduct down to eccentricity. After her death, accident disclosed the fact that the pillow contained banknotes amounting in value to several thousand dollars. No doubt the old lady found it very soothing to sleep on so much wealth. Readers who suffer from insomia may feel inclined to take the hint.-Boston Traveler.

## Pete's Mistake.

He was the owner's nephew, and when he came to the ranch "to learn something about raising cows, you know," he was unanimously nicknamed "The Kid." Shortly after his arrival he came over to the kitchen one morning while the boys were at breakfast and sought Pete, the cook, in dismay.

"I say, Pete, have you seen anything of my camphorated chalk?" "Your-how much?"

"My camphorated-my tooth pow-"What might it look like, Kid?"

"It's a white powder in a little round

"Well, I'll be derned! Say, were that teeth powder? Why I asks yer pardon, Kid, but I thoug't 'twas bakin' powder and used it in ther bis-

-In sawing through a white oak log

lation you will begin to wender what their homes in Canada to remain dur-manner of man it is that modeled this ing the rest of the year. by rows of buttons.—Harper's Bazar.

### DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Rice Muffins: Take a pint of softboiled rice; a teacupful of fresh milk, three well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, and as much wheat flour as will make a thick batter. Bake in mussin rings in the oven or on a griddle.-Prairie Farmer.

-Geme: Fill half a cup of molasses with boiling water. Put one teaspoonful of soda into half a cup of hot water, mix and add one and a half cups of Graham flour and half a tea-spoonful of salt. Bake in gem tins fifteen minutes. - Western Rural.

-Rhubarb Jelly: Stew about one pound of rhubarb till tender, with enough sugar to taste. Pass it through a sieve, and add one ounce of gelatine angelica and whipped cream.-Leeds

-Cranberry Tarts: Stew the cranberries in a very little water until they are well done. Rub them through a sieve. Season them with plenty of sugar while hot, add a little spice if the taste is liked, and let it get quite cool. Line small plates with puff paste, and put on a rim of the same; fill the plates, and bake until the crust is done. - Boston Budget.

-Foamy Omelet: Yolks of five eggs beaten stiff, add five tablespoonfuls of milk, season. Take a spider the size of an ordinary tea plate, put in a bit of butter; when it is hot and bubbling pour in two tablespoonfuls of the egg. or enough to cover the bottom of it. fate which occasionally befalls bank the stove, spread one-half with two

or enough to cover the bottom of it. Cook two minutes. Place in the oven to dry about a minute. Put back on the stove, spread one-half with two tablespoonfuls of the whites beaten stiff, fold over and serve.—Chicago Record.

—Fried Salt Pork: Cut in rather thin slices, and freshen by letting lie an hour or two in cold water, or milk and water, roll in flour and fry till crisp (if in a hurry, pour boiling water on the slices, let stand a few minutes, drain, roll in flour and fry as before); drain off most of the grease from frying pan, off most of the grease from frying pan, stir in while hot one or two tablespoons of flour, about half a pint of new milk, a little pepper, and salt if not salt enough already from the meat; let boil and pour into the gravy dish. This makes a nice white gravy when prop-

and bake it one hour. Serve with cold or wine sauce. It is very nice without any sauce, but in that case it should be made rather sweeter, or the apples should be scalded in a little sugar and water before it is baked .- Boston Budget.

STYLISH BLACK GOWNS.

New Designs for Seasonable Dress Costumes.

When a fashionable dressmaker is asked for a stylish black gown suitable for morning wear, both in town and country, during the summer, she suggests one that is not only extremely chic, but is serviceable and practical as well-a gown of black mohair with a large collar of grass-linen and a belt of cream-white kid with a gold buckle. It is also further impressed upon the purchaser that the mohair must be very lustrous, and of the heavy yet smooth weave, the thick threads almost forming basket squares, instead of the fine, closely-woven surface fa-miliar in alpaca. The collar of grasslinen may be embroidered all over, or it may be made of many fine tucks with yellow lace insertions, but it must be very large, and of the natural ecru or unbleached dark-linen color.

Among new designs for these gowns women who are supplied with still low box-plaits on an open blouse front, and a seamless back with a slightly lapped fold extends that Movicker's Theater, is manager. low box-plaits on an open blouse slightly-lapped fold extending from each shoulder to the belt. The plaits on the front are merely reversed boxplaits, the box part turned in next the lining, leaving the two edges meeting outside. One such plait extends from each shoulder, to droop on the belt directly in the middle, and is prettily decorated on the bust with twelve small, smooth, dull gilt buttons, six in a row down each edge, quite near together. The open V space from throat to belt is filled in with a plastron or chemisette of grass-linen in finely-tucked bands alternating with half-inch insertions of yellow Valenciennes, and finished around the neck with a collar-band made of similar tucks and insertion edged top and bottom with narrow scalloped lace to match. This collar is gathered in two little frills in the back, and is hooked there. A very large collarette flaring

out on the sleeves and square across the back, also of grass-linen, insertion, and edging, continues as revers down the open mohair front, showing the plastron between, and coming to a point near the belt. To decorate the front further a flat bow of open loops in Louis Quinze fashion is made of the yellow insertion neatly applied on the mohair at the end of the revers, two loops and an end being on one side, with the same on the other, making a complete tied bow when the front is hooked. With this goes a white kid belt, unless the wearer prefers black satin ribbon folded on the edge of the waist to make a belt an inch wide hooked in the back under a ends. The large-topped sleeves have six gilt buttons at the wrist on the seam disclosed by tucked batiste cuffs basted inside and turned back. The What did you get for the stooping

Down in the grass so low?

I heard the rushing of many winds
Through a green world come and go,
And the dream of a song in a faint white

Before it began to blow.
And this got I for the stooping
Down in the grass so low.

This much I got for the stooping Down where the soft winds blow. The feel of the moist young green things That feed of the moist young green things
That feed on the sun and dew.
And the song that I learned from the small
white flower,
It singeth the whole day through.
This much I gathered, a little young song
That bloomed in the grass and grew.
—Anna H. Branch, in N. Y. Independent.

Safe in Port.

Safe in port, the voyage o'er, Sleeps the good ship by the shore, All the dangers now are past Towering wave and warning blast, Nights of darkness, days of gloom, Fears that told of certain doom, Safe in port! the sailors sing. Safe in port! hearts echoing.

Safe in port—still on the sea, Storms assailing you and me, Dangers thickening round about, Mists of ever-deepening doubt Now we mount the inky wave, Now we sink into the grave-Safe in port!—when shall we sing. Hearts of loved ones echoing: —G. W. Crofts, in Chicago Inter Ocean. A Little Cheer.

Atittle sche, a little pain, A little grief or sorrow: Cheer up, cheer up, and take my word It will be gone to-morrow!

A little cold, a little rain. A little cloud we borrow: Cheer up, cheer up! sun, bloom and bird Will all be here to-morrow. —M. P. Neall, in Woman's Journal.

Low Rates to Colorado. Is taken internally. Price 75c.

A MAN may do very well with a very little knowledge, and scarce be found out, in mixed company; everybody is so much more ready to produce his own than to call for a display of your acquisitions.—

Lamb.

Summer Tourist Rates.

makes a nice white gravy when properly made.—Farmers' Voice.

—Birdsnest Pudding: Pare and core as many apples as will set in the dish, fill the holes in the apples with white sugar and grated lemon-peel. Mix as much custard as will fill the dish, allowing seven eggs to a quart of milk, and season it with sugar and lemon or peach water. Fill the dish quite full, set it into a pan with a little water, and bake it one hour. Serve with cold or wine sance. It is reary nice with cold of the west and respectively. The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Line) (Chicago & North-Weste

"FAME," said Uncle Eben, "am er good deal laik any udder kin' ob advertisin'. Tain' no use ter a man onless he had de right kin' ob goods ter back it up wid."—Washington Star.

Tobacco Destroys Vitality.

means lost manhood, weak eyes, and a general all gone look and feeling that robs life of its pleasure. Tobacco is the root of many an impotent symptom, and No-To-Bac a guaranteed cure that will make you strong, vigorous and happy in mere ways than one. No-To-Bac guaranteed and sold by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

"THE COTTON KING" remains two weeks longer at McVicker's Theater, closing an eight weeks' engagement July 6. Seats secured by mail.

Don't Get Scared

If you should hear that in some place to which you are going malaria is prevalent. To the air poison which produces chills and fever, bilious remittent and dumbague there is a safe and thorough antidote and pre-ventive, viz., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. ousness and debility.

"En man," said Uncle Eben, "hez gotter be er berry 'ceptional financier to make er hah'd-luck story do ez collateral foh er loan dese days."—Washington Star.

THE NEW TROCADERO, Battery D, Michigan Avenue and Madison Street, will on June 30th open with a high class vaudeville shorter jacket suits choose Paquin's and concert entertainment. Refreshments late model, a round waist with hol-

> HE-"I've been watching for a chance to kiss you for the last ten minutes." She-"You must be near-sighted."-Life.

"FELT slippers," advertised in the shoe dores, are thought to be those felt by boys in their rude young days. Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No.

1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894. MERELY REPOSEFUL. - Hardworker-"Idle

ness is as fatiguing as repose is sweet." Tramp—"That's why I ain't never idle." FATHER—"Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail." Tommy—"I'm only holding the tail, the cat's pulling it."—Life.

A PESSIMIST is a man with a near-sighted soul.—N. Y. Press.

Two HEADS are better than one in a dime HOTELKEEPERS are people we have to put

Bz sure to read adv't of Cheap Farming Lands on "Soo" Raffway, in this paper.

OTHERS A recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief

and a permanent cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during

pregnancy, the "Prescription"

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MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of child-birth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment is lined and interlined, the side

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Every housekeeper wants to know the best things to eat, and how to prepare them.

"The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook."

Contains One thousand useful recipes for every kind of cooking. Edited by Prof. Rudmani, New-York Cooking School. Free by mail. Address (writing plainly), mentioning this paper,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Mrs. Musicar—"John has got the hypnotism." Mrs. Gushley—"What kind of a disease is that?" Mrs. Mushley—"Why, you know, rheumatism in the hip."—Boston

Billy—"Maw, I should think it would be a heap more careless to cast pearls before chickens than to cast 'em before swine." His Mother—"Why so, Billy?" Billy— "'Cause they'd eat 'em."

GETTING rich on earth is impossible with-out first laying up some treasures above.— Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

"CHARLEY," she asked, as they sat looking at the game, "how many balls make a bat! He looked long and suspiciously ather, the averted his face and slipped into it anothe clove.—Cincinnati Tribune.

CHIMMIE—"Wot's de matter wid you?" Chonnie—"I'm sick. De doctor says I've got an uister in me t'roat."—Philadelphia

Nothing so completely robs confinements of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

A POLITICIAN can see no more of the pub-lic good than he can see from the public crib.—Ram's Horn.

EIGHT PAPER DOLLS

Send us two two-cent stamps for postage. These dolls have changeable heads. No two dolls dressed alike. ADAMS & SONS CO., Sand Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a SEPARATOR, and you need the BEIST.—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75, upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

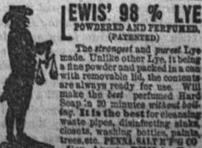
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., GENERAL OFFICES 72 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

the most delightful country in America, next Summer, to spend your vacation. There is no place in the world like Colorado, with its perfect climate, dry, pure and cool, its snow-capped mountains, its streams full of trout and its glorious scenery, both grand and pastoral. Colorado probably has no equal as a health resort. For the man or woman who has been in the whirl of a busy life, and who needs and longs for a change of air and scene, Colorado is the place. Pure air, pure water and the best of hotel accommodations are the three essentials that will be found there in perfection. On July 5th to 12th, 1895, the meeting of the NATIONAL EDUCA-TIONAL ASSOCIATION will be held in

and the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which is the best line from Chicago and St. Louis to that point, has arranged to sell Excursion Tickets for the occasion, at very low rates. These tickets will be: good for return until September 1, and will be sold to anyone applying for them, not merely to members of the Association, so that this opportunity to take a trip to the mountains, at a very low cost, will be open to everyone. Naturally, during this time, low excursion rates will be made from Denver to all of the famous Colorado resorts, such as Estes Park, Colorado Springs, Manitou, The Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, etc. If you would like a circular giving the details of the excursion, rates, routes, train service, write to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., but, anyway, make up your mind to go to Colorado

In July, 1895.





# The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., PUBLISHERS

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re to The Iron Port will confer a favor lishers if they will notify them of any in delivery by mail or otherwise.

PLACES OF SALE: a Port may be found on sale at the i sees after 4 o'clock each Saturday aft arwine & Hartnett's, and on the str-braing. Price, 5 cents.

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most be in this office so later than Priday not
to insure insertion the same week. Advertisis
rates made known on application.

The production of gold in the world in 1894 was no less than 290,383 kilos., or 34,147 kilos., or \$19,204,795, more than in 1893, and far the largest gold output ever made.

In silver the turning point for the whole world has been passed and the production of the white metal declined from 5,339,746 kilos, in 1893 to 5,205,-065 in 1894, that is 134,681 kilos. The commercial value of silver declined still more than the output, or from 78-2c. to 63c. per ounce, so that the value in 1893 was \$28,712,087 less than in 1893.

The production or weight ratio in 1894 was 17,9 silver to 1 gold, while it required thirty-two silver to equal one of gold in value. In 1893 the weight ratio was 20,9 silver to one gold. The production ratio of silver to gold reached its maximum in 1890, when it was 23,3 silver to one gold, from which it has come down to 17,9 to one. At the close of the current year the ratio will scarcely exceed sixteen silver to one gold, and at the close of 1895 the production ratio for the whole world will certainly be below our coining ratio sixteen to one.

What the value ratio will then be depends altogether upon the adoption of international bimetallism, and of the ultimate adoption of this we have little doubt, for even with the large and increasing output of gold, the amount available for addition to the world's stock of money is certainly less than half the production, and is wholly inadequate to take the place of silver now generally demonetized, and to provide a safe foundation for the world's commercial credits. -Engineering and Mining Journal.

Gen. O. M. Poe, the engineer officer in lake improvements, is of the same sort of | sirable billet for first-clas men." stuff as "Pap" Thomas, who would not have presents. The Lake Carriers' Association having proposed a "memorial structure" at the Soo in his honor, he sits down upon the plan and says "if the new lock proves as successful as I hope, it will itself be the best memorial; if unsuccessful it should not be emphasized. I beg you to do what you can towards putting a quietus upon the matter of any father."-Gov. Rich. memorial. I appreciate beyond the possibility of expression the kindly feeling evinced by the vessel interests toward me during recent years and would not do ces after they have crushed competition, or say anything to seem unappreciative. But I trust the memorial matter will stop right where it is. After the new work has proved entirely successful, a simple resolution of satisfaction, limited to a dozen words, and adopted by the organized vessel interests would gratify me, and would constitute all the reward I Georgia in '64 and the writer hereof had the pleasure, many a day, of riding by his

The farmers of America, who were deluded in 1890 and 1892 by the freetrader's cry, "Liverpool fixes the price of wheat," now have painful leisure in which to discern that Liverpool fixes the price in accord with the American demand. When our factories are running full time and when wages are high the price of wheat is high in Chicago, and consequently in Liverpool. When our factories are not busy and when wages are low the price of wheat is low in Chicago, and consequently in Liverpool. "The buyer fixes the price" is the rule of the trade. No one can sell at a higher price than one is able to give. Chicago is the greatest wheat buyer. It buys for 65,000,000 American people. Liverpool is a lesser buyer; it buys for 35,000,000 of Englishmen. American farmers can't be fooled with that lie again.

By holding up many unpaid bills the treasury department manages to report out a deficit of only \$43,250,000 for the fiscal year just closed. The accompanying statement that the "expenditures for July will be exceptionally heavy" is very certain to prove true. In two years this tariff reform anministration has according to the most favorable showing it has been able to make, turned up a deficit of \$113,250,000, to which should be added some millions more for past due obligations to be cancelled hereafter. This is one of the glorious results of the democratic tariff for revenue only .- Journal.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has been relieved from duty, owing to a disagreement with Secretary Morton. A call was made on June 19 for Prof. Harrington's resignation. He declined to resign and subsequently was removed by the President to take effect July 1. James F. Cook, chief clerk of the weather bureau, is acting head of the department until a successor to Prof. Harrington is appointed. The relations between Secretary Morton and Prof. Harrington, who was appointed from Michigan, are known to have been strained for many months.

Ten of the jurors who found a verdict The tail is wagging the dog in demo-of guilty against Capt. Howgate peti-cratic conventions now-a-days.

ioned the judge for a light sentence, incapegoat for the purpose of self-aggrandisement and the subservience of personal

The closing of its contract by the syndicate raises the treasury reserve above \$100,000,000, but the certainty that no ers makes foreign exchange stronger. and if a large part of the bonds taken abroad have been resold to this country, deliverable as soon as possible, as some believe, the heavy merchandise imports for June at New York, forty-eight per cent. larger than last year, against exports about two per cent. smaller, will render exports of gold altogether probable.-Dun's Review.

The average person is surprised that the Chicago drainage canal was permitted to get so far along toward comple tion before the problem as to its probable effect upon the levels of Lake Michigan and Huron and the volume of water It now looks as though Green Bay will have flowing into the lower lakes was brought a summer resort at the south end of the bay, into serious consideration. It would be a joke on Chicago if after building a Advocate. canal that cost something like \$20,000,-000 she should find that the transportation interests of the lakes demanded that the back-door outlet for the lakes be used only with limitations.

The Convention of republican clubs at Cleveland was well handled. When the national republican convention of 1896 formulates a new platform, whether the same or different; when that platform is declared to be the deliberate judgment and voice of the six million voters of the party; then the allegiance of the league will stand pledged, to that declaration. The league was not silent. The league did not godge as to its fealty to republican standards. It simply refused to assume to set up any new standard, and it did wisely.

Prof. Harrington says he was bonneed because he objected to having his bureau filled up with spoilsmen and so its efficiency reduced. He should have known better than to make that kick if he wanted to keep his own place, but perhaps he did not. He says "When a bureau of the sort over which I preside comes uncharge of the work at the Soo and other | der the spoils system it is no longer a de-

> "I do not believe that any one need worry about what this state will do with its university, or with any other, of its institutions, in the future when he considers what has been done in the past fifty years by this state for this university. I regard the support of the state university as necessary as I do the preservation of my honor as a man or as a

There is a great deal of loose talk about trusts and monopolies raising priwhen as a matter of fact the only way they can crush competition is to undersell it and the only way they can keep it crushed is to keep underselling it, just as the Standard oil has done. Its competitors suffer but the public gets cheaper

The administration was very prompt desire."/ He is just as modest and unas- in proclaiming against the organization suming as he was when, as Captain Poe, of American expeditions in aid of the he rode the highways and byways of Cuban insurgents, but not a word of protest has it yet offered against the enlistment of American aid for the Hawaiian royalists. Is this because American sympathy is with the Cuban insurgents and with the Hawaiian republic?

It is proposed to make jurors serve without pay, the idea being to get better jurors. It won't work. What is wanted is the abolition of the jury system and the substitution of trial by judges. The jury is a relic of a half-barbarous age and should "go."

Senator Hill says he thinks the democratic party will meet with its greatest success next fall. People will easily remember the prophecies of Senator Hill when he was just ready to be "elected Governor of New York by an overwhelming majority."

Capt. Howgate was sentenced, last Tuesday, to eight years' imprisonment but his counsel gave notice of appeal and the execution of the sentence was suspended pending the hearing on the appeal. It is not believed that he will ever

A democratic contemporary soothes 'the workingman" with the suggestion that "he can buy so much in these democratic times with his money." The only thing lacking is "the money" wherewith

Our export trade in 1894, compared with 1890, fell off about \$9,000,000 per month. Beside all that, the articles exported were at much reduced prices.

and Secretary Morton "points with pride" to the fact and says "no partizanship about it you see."

Twenty cents' worth of chloroform would enforce the death penalty more satisfactorily than \$2,000 worth of elec-

The bankers syndicate has fulfilled its contract, has put the gold into the treasury. Now watch 'em pull it out again. Spain proposes to raise and expend \$120,000,000 to beat the Cuban rebel-

The "Irish National party," by its president, appears for money once more.

News From "The Bay." timating that the prisoner had suffered about enough during the twelve years he was at large, daily evading arrest, and also intimating that he was not alone the guilty one, but that "others equally prominent in official and social circles made use of the defendant as a tool or finement of transparation and transparation to the superntendent and family. The second story will be divided in forty-five cells, made of solid masoury. Five of these will be dark cells for the confinement of transparation to the superntendent and family. The second story will be divided in forty-five cells, made of solid masoury. finement of tramps who refuse to work. The license fee for liquor dealers is fixed at \$200 and there are sixty-one applicants—six less than last year. At the meeting of the Dairymen's board of trade the prices of cheese ranged from 71/2 to 87/2 cents. A bed-spring factory is proposed and may be established. Willie Deuster, the ten-year-old son of Henry more gold is to be imported by the bank- Deuster, met death in Fox river Monday afternoon. The lad was playing with three other boys of about the same age on a raft when he fell into the water. He sank and when he rose to the surface his companions could not reach him and he sank again. His body was recovered twenty minutes later but life was extinct. The water in Fox river and Lake Winnebago is falling at a rapid rate, and navi-gation, which is now difficult, is in danger of being totally suspended. The coopers' union has decided that unless D. W. Britton signs the agreement to pay them the same wages they are now receiving for a year to come they will not return to work. Mr. Britton refuses and the strike will probably be a long

one. Wilhelm Griessel, of Chicago, has de-cided to build a \$20,000 theater in Green Bay.

The Business Men's association proposes to

connected with the city by a fine boulevard .-

buy Bay Beach and complete the boulevard,

Church and Society.

The W. C. T. U. will give an afternoon lunch at the home of Mrs. Eva B. Pillsbury, 1023 First street, from three o'clock until six, this Saturday afternoon, July 6. Refreshments will coasist of ice cream and cake;

price, ten cents.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Stephen's church will give a moonlight excursion on Monday evening, July 8th, on the Lotus. Tickets twenty-five cents. Ice cream, ices and cake and home-made candy will be for

The Methodist Sunday school will hold a basket picnic on the Tilden house grounds on Wednesday next, July 10, at 10 a. m. Parents and friends of the children are cordially in-

vited to be present. General Business News,

Get your Pictures and Picture Frames at Wixson's Studios, Escanaba and Gladione. The only first-class galleries between Menomince and Ishpeming.

Wanted two men to canvass the city and

vicinity. Apply at 713 Ludington street. 19tf A safe, medium size, a cash register and a six-year-old horse—all good articles—for sale by P. M. Peterson. B 4 U buy anything in the flour and feed line see Pat. Fogarty, at 600 Ludington street, and get his prices.

Half Rates to Baltimore, Md.

On account of the International Convention Baptist Young People's Union, the North-western Line will, on July 15 and 16, sell ex-cursion tickets to Baltimore, Md., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good for return passage until August 8, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

# \$20.00 Suits \$25.00 Suits \$30.00 Suits

Suits in Any Style

Suits of Any Material But Shoddy.

Suits at Any Price But a High One.

CALL ON

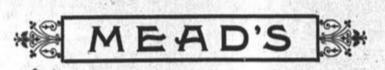
PETER OLSON,

801 Ludington St.

Drugs and Medicines.

# FOR DRUGS THAT ARE PURE SLOUR

GO TOWN 1



article comprising our complete stock is new, fresh crisp and sparkling, and guaranteed to be pure.

# OUR LINE OF DRUGCISTS' SUNDRIES

Is equaled by few and excelled by none, and among other includes and finest perfumes ever put on the market.

→ WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF WALL PAPER.

# UP AND DOWN!

The first word Refers to the Quality of our Groceries The last refers to our Prices,

# OUR SALES

Harrington's successor is a republican Have been constantly going Up for several years, the result of constant Bargain giving. We do not hold out a few articles as baits to sell high priced articles, but our motto has been

# THE BEST GOODS

At low prices all along the line. We are at your service on these terms

A. H. ROLPH.

509 Ludington Street



Watch this space next There will be week. something in it worth your attention.

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Flour and Feed.





Feed, Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc.

The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.

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## THE MASONIC BLOCK GROCERS.

Carry only First-Class goods, and an order will fully demonstrate this fac 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.



These are times when money talks, and for the Large American Dollar you will be surprised at how much it will buy here.

We want your patronage, knowing that we can please

I'M IN THE SWIM FOR YOUR TRADE

Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries

Cor. Hale and Georgia Sta.

E. M. ST. JACQUES.

Building Materials.

JAS. DRUSH & CO., Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Brick, Tile, Etc.

Escanaba, Michigan. Dousman St., Near the Engine House.

ESCANABA, MICH.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Many News Items Gathered From Our Various Exchanges.

All Serts of Items, From All Serts of Places, Concerning All Serts of Per-sons and All Serts of Haps and Mishaps.

Two common phrases, the old world and the new world have gained an application which would hardly have been given them had men known in the past what they know now, that America is, geologically considered, probably the oldest of the continents and that man perhaps inhabited the western hemisphere as early as he did the eastern.

The announcement of the death of Prof. Thomas H. Huxley will cause the keenest regret in the scientific world, as with those of Spencer, Tyndall and Darwin, his name stands at the head of English science.

What a great thing it would be for the state of Michigan and particularly the upper pe-ninsula, should capper be placed by congress upon a parity with gold, or even with silver. Anna Westbrook and Anna Burton were rivals for the love of George Bell, of Mem-phis, Tenn. Now the Burton woman is dead and Westbrook is wanted for her murder.

John Chambers tore up his cash-paper money-and scattered the fragments and then drowned himself rather than live in Chicago. Seaman, the doctor who attended Emma Hall, at Detroit, escapes; the jury disagreed and he will not be tried again.

A shower of fish fell in the Kinzua valley, Pennsylvania Sunday. Some of the fish were a foot long—or somebody lies.

Two firemen were killed and seven wound ed by the collapse of a burning building at Worcester, Mass., on Sunday.

New York saloons were closed last Sunday -front, side and back doors-and thirsty people had to go to Jersey.

A Pittsburg iron mill which cost a million was sold at auction Tuesday for \$11,000cost of sale and taxes due. Gomez, the leader of the Cuban revolution-

ists, is marching on Havana at the head of 8,000 well armed men. The mill of the Canton Steel Co., Ohio is

closed by a strike. The men want a 25 per cent advance of wages. A new train between New York and Chi-

cago is called the "theater express" because at leaves at midnight. Mattie Knox, only ten years old, under-

went the operation for appendicitis at Indianapolis last Monday. Dr. Buchanan, the wife murderer, was ex-

ecuted by the electric chair in Sing Sing prison last Menday.

Duluth ordains that children under fifteen years of age shall not be upon the streets after nine o'clock at night.

Archbishop Kenrick submits to the papal decree removing him and making Kain archbishop of St. Louis.

The U. S. loses its case against the estate of the late Senator Stanford. The claim was for fifteen millions.

Letters from Japan suggest that the emdiplomatic reasons. An international "prison congress" is now in session at Paris. Twenty-seven countries

The Otis steel company, Cleveland, Ohio, raised the wages of its employes ten per cent

last Monday. The wid two children and herself last Sunday at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The Cornell crew now in England is "at outs" with its trainer, Courtney, and its show to win is nil. Cuban insurgents (or revolutionists) have

bought three torpedo boats to fight Spain on the water. Russia has 808,000@soldiers massed at

Vladivostock in readmess for a row with English capital will lay a cable from Van

couver to Auckland-a distance of 6,484 Two men, named Mannow and Windrath, are in arrest for the murder of Birch at Chi-

Secretary Morton has selected the successor to Mark Harrington but has not yet named

A cloudburst in Dundy county, Nebraska, washed out the Burlington road in five places-Cardinal Gibbons was offered a position at

Rome but preferred to remain in America. The U.S. turned Mackinac Island over to the state of Michigan last Monday.

The coopers employed by Britton, at Green Bay, are on a strike. The new directory of St. Paul shows a pop-

ulation of 196,000. Prof. Huxley died last Saturday. He was

seventy years old. The launch of the Defender was completed

last Monday. Bismark is very ill and the end is not far in

the future. The Japs are not pushing things in

The British parliament will be prorogued Dynamiters are again at work in Ireland

War is imminent between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Peixoto, ex-president of Brazil is dead.

Saw Mill For Sale.

The saw mill at Lathrop station, having a capacity of twenty thousand feet a day, is for sale or may be rented. Apply to A. Lathrop, Lathrop, Michigan,

Baking Powder.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR.



MOST PERFECT MADE re Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Ammonia, Alum or any other adulte 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. Marine Notes.

Notice is given that a second class can buoy painted black, has been established in twenty feet of water on the northeasterly ex-tremity of the shoals off South Point, entrance to Milwaukee Bay, west coast of Lake Michi gan. The water between the buoy and South Point is foul, containing rocks with but twelve

The first of the Conneaut-Port Dover car ferries will be ready for launching at Toledo about July 5. Machinery and boilers are being put in and the boat will be so nearly completed when launched that she will go into the service in a very short time. The Lehigh Valley liner Cayuga, which was sunk in the straits of Mackinac in May

by collision with the steamer Joseph Hurd, has finally been located. This wreck lies in 18 fathoms of water and can probably be Monday's dispatches from Cleveland say that any broker who can get together half a dozen big boats so as to make it an object to the shipper will have no trouble in advancing

the Lake Superior ore rate to 90 cents, Bids for the construction of a firstclass composite light vessel, to be known in the lighthouse institution as No.66, will be received at the office of the lighthouse board, Washington D. C., until Thursday July 11.

During the month of June Cleveland, Ashtabula, Fairport, Lorain and Conneaut received 1,047,304 tons of iron ore, or nearly 300,000 tons more than was received duringthe same month a year ago.

The steamer Greclan struck an obstruction at Ashtabula Sunday, and punched a hole in her bottom plates. She will go to Cleveland to go into dry-dock.

The strong easterly wind of Saturday last backed the water of lake Superior away from its outlet and the canal had only 12 feet 2 of depth that day.

Notice is given that the red spar buoy, marking Calumet entrance, north, off South Chicago, Ill., has gone adrift.

The tug war at Buffalo is still waging and tows are now being sought for tugs from that port as far as Dunkirk. Sailors' wages on Lake Michigan continue

at \$1.50, the rate agreed upon at the opening Capt. Thomas English, who has been a follower of the lakes for 50 years, died last

The longshoremen's strike at the Soo has been settled to the satisfaction of the men.

## UPPER PENINSULA NEWS

Gathered From Our Exchanges and Condensed.

Furnace Blown Out-Ores Sold For Less Than Cost-Schlesinger Spreading Out Again-Marquette Did Not Celebrate.

Iron Ore says: "The iron ore producers aré now selling non-bessemers at a figure 25 cents per ton lower than received last year. The business is being done at an absolute loss. A considerable tonnage of this ore is used and will be. To meet the price made, \$2 per ton, delivered in Cleveland, none can make a cent. What is the sense in giving the non-bessemers away? It would be better to hold for a living price. Some of the mines of this county have instructed their salesagents to sell no more of it at the two-dollar figure. All producers should issue similar instructions. There is no sense in exhausting the mines without securing some benefit."

Iron county has some \$55,000 of floating debt and it is proposed to sell county bonds to get money to square these debts and then, with a board of supervisors disposed to be honest and economical, it is not improbable that Iron county would soon be removed from the slough of financial distress in which she is now mired and be placed on a respectable business footing. The bonds seem to be the shortest route out of the woods.

A terrific clap of thunder occurred late Thursday afternoon, while there was scarcely s cloud in the sky. The bolt struck John W. Molloy's farm, about a mile north of the city, demolishing a gate and completely ripping the barb wire from the fence for a distance of ten or twelve rods .- Florence News,

Robert Stewart, a young man who has been working at the Lake Angeline mine for some time past, took his own life near his boarding place Monday night. He had been drinking quite hard during the past four or five weeks and was somewhat under the influence of iquor when he shot himself.

Ferd, Schlesinger has obtained control of the Anvil mine, near Bessemer, and is said to be negotiating for the Buffalo group, near Negaunee. He will "make a spoon or spoil a

The Aragon mine, with 105,000 tons of ore in its stock pile, has sold but 7,000 tons. Angus Smith who controls the Aragon, evidently does not believe in giving away the product of the mine.

Manistique will vote on the question of borrowing \$40,000, to pay for a water system, next Wednesday, and is talking of a new

Red lacket loses one whom it can well afford to lose. Riggs has sold his law library and goes to Cheboygan county to deal in lum-

The Norway electric light plant is idle and dilapidated and the Current says "Start her up gentlemen, or sell out to semebody who will.

Tipton, the man who lately published a "tourists' guide" of this region, has left Han-cock and there are stories of crookedness.

A bolt of lightning struck a span of horses at Norway last week, killed one of them and seriously injured the driver, M. Allard. Three young men are in arrest at Iron Mountain for stealing from the cars of the

Northwestern railway. The postoffices at Limestone and Winters,

Alger county, are hereafter to be supplied from Rapid River. The Herald says that the bagnios at the

north end of Ontonagon county are "practically cleaned out." Marquette did not celebrate the fourth,

formally; there may have been some informal Thomas Vincent, a pioneer of Iron Moun-tain, hanged himself last week. Old age and

ill health. The logs are out of the tributary streams and the Menominee drive is on its way to the

Negaunee needs a new school house bu can't build it this year for want of funds.

The Lafenier child is still missing from

Ishpeming and has no doubt perished.

The national geological survey finds diamond bearing rock in this peninsula.

The Excelsior furnace, at Ishpeming, has

een blown out for repairs. The Excelsior furnace is out of blast and resumption is in doubt.

TERSE TOWN TOPICS.

Many Minor Municipal Matters Briefly Mentioned.

Paragraphs Especially Designed to Inter-est The Iron Port's Multitude of Beaders.—The Suburbs Are Also Given Attention.

The Chilton Times charges the defeat of the Chilton team to the umpire, which is the aherest nonsensee Joerges was impartial and correct in his decisions; the Chilton team was outplayed, that's all, and has no reason to be sore. Indeed, we don't believe the men of the team are sore, but the Times may be.

Besson, late deputy sheriff, did not go far. He was apprehended on another charge and Justice Glaser gave him ninety days in the county jail, which sentence he is now serving. Joseph Mercier, formerly of Fairbanks township-not the supervisor, but another of the same name-committed suicide by drowning last Tuesday at Manistique.

The coroner's jury said that Jos. Mercier was "temporarily insane" when he drowned himself. His body was brought to his old home, Puffy Creek, for burial.

The calendar of the University School of Music, with portraits of Messrs. Lamson and Jonas, professors, is received and at the service of our friends,

Dr. O'Keefe was here again on Tuesday last to perform the operation of ovariotomy upon the wife of Charles Jaegers, which he did successfully.

Cora Hive, L. O. T. M., will hold a dime social at North Star hall on Thursday evening next, July 11. The hall should be full.

The report that A. C. Yoder was to teach at Ford River next year is denied by that Coburn's pony was sick or the result of the race in which it was entered might have been

Daughters were born this week to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones and Mr. and Mrs. B.

The Gladstone Delta has resumed newspaper form; the magazine shape did not take. The editor dined on trout on the fourth and owed the treat to James Blake.

Books Worth a Small Fortune.

The highest price ever paid for a second folio Shakespeare was given in London the other day at the sale of the late Earl of Oxford's library. This was the first and purest copy known of the Second Folio Shakspeare, 1632, in the original calf binding, formerly the property of George Daniel, the noted Shakspearian scholar, at whose sale in 1864 it sold for \$740; it now advanced to \$2,700. Horace Walpole's copy of Boswell's "To the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," with a number of caustic autograph notes by him, sold at \$205. Catharine de Medici's, copy of Ariosto's "Oriando Furioso," 1556, in contemporary Venetian light brown calf, brought

Half Rates to Boston, Mass.

On account of the International Christian Endeavor Convention, the Northwestern line will, on July 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, sell excursion tickets to Boston, Mass., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good for return passage until August 6, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern rail-

First Publication May 18th, 1895. NORTGAGE FORECLOSURE—Default has been made in the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date November 19th, 1887, executed by Alonzo Spaulding (widower) to Emile Korman, which said mortgage was on November 22d, 1887, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Delta county, Michigan, in liber "E" of mortgages at page 385.

page 338.

There is now due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same the sum of \$350.00 principal and interest, and no proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof.

have been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by reason of said default in the payment of the sum so secured whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein and hereinafter described to satisfy the amount sow due thereon with interest on the principal sum at the rate of 10 per cent. to the date of sale and all legal costs of foreclosure including an autorney fee of \$15.00 provided in said mortgage and authorized by statute at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is holden) on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described as the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter

EMILE KORMAN, Mortgagee. C. W. DUNTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

First publication June 15, 1895. Prist publication June 15, 1895.

PROBATE ORDER—State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. Probate court for said county.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Friday the 7th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Susan Stonhouse, deceased.

On reading and filing the final report and account of Robert E. Morrell, special administrator of said

of Robert E. Morrell, special administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the torenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, and that the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed:

And it is further ordered that said special administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Belta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[MIL GLASER, (A true copy.)

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE—State
of Michigan, county of Pale. of Michigan, county of Delta, ss.
In the matter of the estate of Peter Leitten, de-

In the matter of the estate of Peter Leitten, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Peter Leitten, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Delia, on the third day of June, A. D. 1895, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escansha, in the county of Delta, in said state, on Monday, the 189th day of July, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of making said sale, the following described real estate, to wilt: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (s e 1/2) of s e 1/2 of section three (3) township thirty-nine (3) north of range twenty-three (2) west situated and being in the township of Wells, Delta county, Michigan.

Eint Publication May are also the second.

First Publication May 25, 1895.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT—State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the county of Delta. Harry L. Hutchins vs. Eugene Gill.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Delta, at the suit of Harry L. Hutchins, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Eugene Gill, the defendant above named, for the sum of two hundred ninety-six and sixty-three one-hundredths dellars, which said writ was returnable on Tuesday, the seventh day of May, A. D. 1895, at ten in the forenoon of said day.

Dated the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1895.

ROYCE & BARRAS, 11-7t

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Professional Cards.

F. A. BANKS, D. D. S. DENTAL OFFICE.

501 Wells Avenne, Escanaba, Mich. Office hours 9 to 4.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Young's bakery, 605 Ludington St. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. D. H. ROWELLS, DENTIST.

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THE THE PARTY OF T

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

ed beauting them uncalled for

### I DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Because I did not understand Her little ways. I let life's best slip from my hand In the old days: I did not understand.

Her subtleties of thought and speech, Her finer sense, Her maiden-light reserves, seemed each Cause of offense; I did not understand

Some answer to her wistful gaze When she was sad. A tender word, a little praise, Had made her glad, But I did not understand.

I falled to read the shy regard That lay below Her timid eyes, and so was hard; I did not know; I did not understand.

But when I saw the wonder rise Of love that grew And deepened in her dying eyes, Oh, then I knew; Too late I understand.

The elusive, eager soul below That look sedate. The passionate tenderness, I know Too late, too late: Oh, now I understand!

-Boston Transcript.

### A PHANTOM LOVE.

Why a Young Man Made a Wild Goose Chase Abroad.

Four Girls Get Revenge-He Had Offended One of Them, But Blanche Willoughby Made Matters Even for Her.



E was a maker of musical instruments and his eyes twinkled as he looked around at his friends, who had been relating queer experiences of their own or their acquaintances. Then he began this remarkable story of a man who was decoved into chasing a phantom sweetheart from this city to Europe, and over a large part of the land on the other

side of the water, only to learn on returning that the whole thing was a practical joke, planned to secure revonge for an exhibition of ill temper which had deeply grieved and mortified a young woman.

"It was in a fashionable boarding house," said the instrument man, "in an uptown street, that four young ladies lived. With youth they combined good looks, cheerful dispositions and the woman's proverbial proneness for a desire for the admiration of the sterner sex. But all their blandishments were lost on a handsome young fellow who boarded in the house, and who, while not exactly a cynic or a misanthrope, seemed to frown down

any exhibitions of youthful frivolity.

"He frequently chatted with the girls after dinner, and when, one evening, the conversation turned upon flirting, he expressed himself very forcibly on the subject, saying no lady could descend to such an action, while a man of true honor would only despise her if she did. This, of course, coming from a young, good-looking fellow, was a surprise to the girls, who at first thought he was joking, but as he repeated his views on several other occasions, and as his conduct, which was carefully looked into, seemed to justifiy his views, they came to the belief he was in earnest. Thereafter he was known as 'the prude.'

"He surprised the girls, one summer afternoon, by inviting the most modest looking of their number to accompany him to Manhattan Beach. She accepted and they left. Not to go minutely into details, they had a nice dinner and were listening to the music when two young men passed. One of them looked rather intently at the girl and smiled. She was some what near-sighted, and, telling of the matter afterward, she said she thought the young man was a friend, whereupon she smiled and bowed. 'The prude' saw it all, and taking her by the arm he led her to the young men, and addressing him who had bowed to the girl, he

"'I don't know your name, sir, but this lady seems to desire your com-



THIS LADY SEEMS TO DESIRE YOUR COM-PANY."

pany more than she does mine. She is it to his room, and this was what he Miss Blank, of No. — West — street, read: and I will leave her in your care, hop-

ing you will see her safely to her home. "Before he had concluded the astonished girl had discovered that the young man to whom she had bowed was a stranger, but she had not my heart softened I am not Blasche Wil-films to make any explanation to the lougaby, and never was, but I took this means prude,' for as he finished he strode rapdly away. She dismissed the strangers, bought a railroad ticket and returned home, where she recited the mortifying story to her friends. And it was then and there that, after put- duce you to my wife, who wating their heads together, they hatched Willoughby."—N. Y. Herald.

the scheme which sent 'the prude' to Europe on a wild goose chase."

The conspirators, the narrator continued, had a friend who was the postmistress in a small near-by town, and they enlisted her aid, she being only too willing, after she knew the circumstances. Soon "the prude" received a nicely scented letter, in a woman's hand, and the girls had the pleasure of seeing it on his plate at the breakfast table, and of noticing the pleased expression as he read it. They knew that the letter purported to be from a lady who had seen him, but had never met him, but was extremely desirous of knowing him-so much so that she suggested to make an appointment to meet her. She signed herself "Blanche Willoughby," and said she lived in Brooklyn, and requested him to send his reply to the Brooklyn post office, where she would get it by calling for it.

Whether he felt flattered or what it was that actuated the man who so detested flirting, he answered the letter, which, by prearrangement, was forwarded from the Brooklyn post office to the out-of-town postmistress, and from her hands it went direct to the fair plotters, who had all manner of fun with it. Then ensued an animated correspondence between "the prude" and Blanche, and it tickled the girls immensely to note his flush of pleasure when on going to the breakfast table he would find the daintiest notes from his supposed fair inamorata. Never did he read them at the table; they were too sacred for that; he gently put them in his pocket, waiting till he got to the seclusion of his room before breaking open the envelope.

But the young fellow was becoming impatient to meet her, so Blanche told him to be at Trinity church the next Sunday morning and to wear a large red rose as a boutonnier. He was on hand, and so were the four conspirators. As luck would have it, a young woman fainted and was carried from the church, placed in a carriage by her relatives and was driven away. Blanche's next letter expressed the deepest regret that the writer had been overcome by the heat and had to be helped from the church. She was still ill, she added, her doctors had ordered her to go to Europe, and she was to depart the following Saturday. She was sorry to go without having had the pleasure of meeting him, but after her return she would make it a point to find him.

Of course the young women thought this would end the whole matter, for they were becoming tired of the joke. But what was their amazement when another letter was received by Blanche, in which the smitten young



THERE WAS A LETTER ON HIS PLATE.

man said he would follow her to Europe, and begging her to send him is that the bending of the leg takes his another letter informing him where he could meet her there. The next week he announced in the boarding-house that he was in need of rest and that in two weeks he would leave for Europe, where he expected to remain two or three months.

The news, instead of invoking sympathy, spurred the girls on to further efforts. One had a relative in Hamburg, another a married sister in Geneva, the third had some one in Paris in whom she could confide, while in London the fourth had a friend whom she would let into the secret. So five letters were written at once, four of them to go abroad and tell the friends how to act, the fifth being sent to "the prude," telling him where Blanche was to stop in London and how long; how she would go to Paris and where she could be found, and the same data concerning Hamburg and Geneva.

All the girls were on hand to see "the prude" depart, and he was very happy over what he thought was the secret locked up in his breast.

From letters received from the friends abroad he appeared at the address given in London, only to be told that Miss Willoughby had been there and had looked anxiously each day for a friend whom she expected. Much dejected at his non-arrival, she had depasted for Paris earlier than she expected, leaving word that should a young man call for her he should be

asked to follow her at once. In this way he was sent to the four cities named, and then, losing all track of his phantom sweetheart, he traveled around on his own accord, hoping to find her. But, of course, he didn't. and when, three months later, he returned to this country and to his boarding house he was a heart-broken man. The next morning when he appeared at the breakfast table there was a letter on his plate which made his eyes twinkle with joy. He took

"POOR OLD SIMPLETON: It is not very strange that you did not meet me in Europe, for I was never there. I had intended to take a slight jaunt through South America, so you might have the fun of following a will-o'-thewisp: but when I saw how foolish you were of punishing you for your contemptible con-duct to a friend of mine. When you get this I will be another mun's wife. Don't forget.

"Now," concluded the story teller, "If you don't believe this I will introduce you to my wife, who was Blanchs

REPOSE OF MANNER.

British Nobleman Says that Is What American Women Need. A foreign nobleman, for whose opinion on etiquette and the higher amenities of fashionable life the modish folk of the states feel a profound respect, has been heard to remark that, though fascinating in many ways, our pretty American women lack very sadly that repose of manner which marks the caste to which all rich, pretty and

"American women," says this eminent censor of high breeding, "gesticulate too much, they laugh too much, are too restless and altogether, when animated, are calculated to throw a sensitive person into a hard attack of sympathetic fidgets." So much of this is true and so deep an impression has the frank criticism made upon the women of New York, at least, that few of them one meets but are vigorously studying what the no-

smart women strive to belong, the

thoroughly aristocratic.

bleman calls "repose." "To seem at rest," says one of the best exponents of this new doctrine of social conduct, "seat yourself carefully and at ease, smile a good deal if you wish and are amused; but laugh rarely and then in a modulated tone. Try to move your head about with graceful poising, but for the most part let your hands lie easily in your lap and try to make it a rule to do everything slowly. American women are nervous instead of graceful, jerk from one thing to another, and so mar the best effects of good gowns and fair faces."

Under this imported regulation one finds hostesses pouring tea with a deliberation that is positively restful to a weary soul; dancing no longer is a fast and furious rush of feet; and the last nights at the opera the pretty women in their boxes did not appear to be coversing so much in a wild sign. language with gymnastic arm and head movements, as in the low, sweet, voices with which nature has so kindly blessed the majority.-Philadelphia

A Hotel Hoodoo.

"Don't shut that book. If you do you'll hoodoo this house," said a clerk in one of the largest hotels last night lessly closed the hotel register. The clerk insisted, and the visitor returned | une. to open the book and ask an explanation. "Why, don't you know," the clerisaid, "that if you shut a hotel son registering on that book is sure to be a dead beat. At least that is the universal superstition among hotel men, and my observation has been that there is something in it. I wouldn't Atlanta Constitution. open that book to-night. I have often gone half way across the office to put my finger detween the leaves to prevent some careless person like yourself from shutting the register. Almost everyone has a superstition, and that is one of the most important in a hotel clerk's creed."-Kansas City Star.

Curing a Balky Horse,

An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind way of curing a balky house. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes and let it down and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory mind from the original thought."-Farm and Field.

His Discovery.

"I thought you were going to marry Miss Keanwit," said one young man. "I've thought better of it. She's a lovely girl, but her tempermament prevented it. I found that she has an obstinate disposition."

"You don't mean it!" "Yes. I asked her to be mine three months ago. She said 'no' then, and hasn't given in yet."-Washington

Useful.

Keeper-Well, I went to see No. 337. who's been in the dark cell for the last

Warden-Did he offer to behave himself if we let him out?

Keeper-No. He asked me to get him a small red light and a camera full of undeveloped photos. He says he might as well make himself useful while he's there.-Pearson's.

A Colonial Episode.

"What!" exclaimed Pocohontas, in justifiable wrath, when she discovered Capt. John Smith making love to the daughter of the oldest settler. "I thought you loved me alone."

"I love you both," said Jolin, dreamily, stepping behind a tree. "Then I am not your only girl?"

"No, my dear. This is my original; you are my aboriginal."

The Wrong Gang.

"They've raked in a pretty rough looking lot this morning, haven't they?" observed the stranger who had dropped in at the police station. "You are looking at the wrong gang," said the reporter to whom he had spoken. "Those are not the prisoners, they are the lawyers."-Pearson's Weekly.

In Legal Terms.

She-Do you make love to overy girl you know, as you do to me? Young Lawyer-My dear young lady, you should not ask a question that would tend to incriminate the witness.

-Washington Star. A Legal Experiment.

"What do they mean by a test case?" "A test case is one which is brought to see how much the lawyers can make out of it."-Puele.

-Money is only thus far a standard of value; that which it can measure is perishable; that which it can not is immortal. - Boves.

PITH AND POINT.

-He-"You reject me because I am poor." Heiress-"Say, rather, that you are poor because I reject you."-Boston Transcript.

-Miss Amateur-"Are you musical, Prof. Bisten?" Prof. Bisten-"Yest but if you were going to play anything, don't mind my feelings."-Sing Sing Courier.

-"It seems to me," observed Criticus, "that Scribber's book reads as though he were addicted to the bottle." "Yes," assented Wary. "To the mucilage-bottle."—Harper's Bazar.

-The Recipe .- "How did Woodby White get his reputation for being bright?" "Why, by promptness. He's always the first to say 'chestnut' when somebody essays a clever observation.\* -Washington Star.

-Mrs. White-"And do you mean to Our Long-Lost Eden Hero Once More;" say that you and your husband always agree about everything?" Mrs. Black-"Always; except, of course, now and then when he's out of humor or pigheaded, or something of that sort."-Boston Transcript.

-Mean, Even Then .- Mr. Flushley-"Do you know that Jazblin beats his wife almost every night in the week?" Mrs. Flushley-"No, does he?" O, the monster!" Mr. Flushley-"O, I don't know about that; you see he plays a But won't you come down, by and by, much better game than she does."-Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.

-"Proverbs was largely the ruin of me," said Mr. Everett Wrest. "How?" asked the sympathetic citizen. "Take, for instance, that one about the race not bein' to the swift. I guess that there has made me lose more money on 4-to-1 shots than would burn a wet dog."-Cincinnati Tribune."

-Wife-"Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?" Husband-"I have been reading them, my dear, and it occurred to me that after I die some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was infane."-Harlem Life.

-"Uncle George," said the little boy from the country, "are these the buildings they call sky-scrapers?" "They are, Tommy," answered the city uncle. Tommy took a comprehensive look overhead. "The sky does need scrapin" to a visitor, who, in leaving, had care- here pretty bad, don't it, Uncle George?" he rejoined .- Chicago Trib-

.- This original paragraph from Editor Ham's recent New York letter is going the rounds of the country: "I register and don't reopen it yourself would not give one good, wholesome, you hoodoo the book? The next per- hearty, rosy-cheeked Georgia girl who can swing a pot, whistle a tune and kick a dog all at the same time for all of these military mummies between Battery park and Harlem suburbs."-

-First Gentleman (entering the apartment of second gentleman)-'About a year ago you challenged me to fight a duel." Second Gentleman (sternly)-"I did, sir." First Gentleman-"And I told you that I had just been married, and I did not care to risk my life at any hazard." Second Gentleman (haughtily)-"I remember, sir." First Gentleman (bitterly)-"Well, my feelings have changed; any time you want to fight let me know."-Household Words.

-"Helen," said Mr. Whykins, who somehow never gets hold of an idea until it is old, "I have a good one for you. I think you'll appreciate it, only you must not let it make you angry." 'What is it, Henry?" "What's the difference between a woman and an umbrella?" "The difference," she answered serenely, "is that a man isn't afraid to take an umbrella with him werever he goes, and that he doesn't try to conceal the fact that it's above him when a real emergency arrives. That's the principal difference, Henry.' -Washington Star.

DOES HEREDITY EXPLAIN THIS? May Be Psychological Phenomena or Only Coincidences.

What is the occult influence of here-

An English girl not long ago visited a loan collection of old portraits. She was an orphan, and despite her condion of worldly affluence, often complained of the loneliness of her position.

As she passed through the gallery one especial portrait attracted her attention, and she returned to it more than once, although her companion saw in it nothing but a commonplace painting of a middle-aged man in the costume of the latter part of the last century.

"It is such a nice, kind face," said the girl, rather wistfully. "I think my father might have looked like that if he had lived!"

As most of the famous pictures were ticketed, they had bought no catalogue, but before going away Miss X. purchased one at the entrance and made a last visit to the picture for which she had felt so strong an attrac-

To her surprise she found opposite to its number her own name, and found on inquiry that the original was in! deed one of her direct ancestors.

Another odd coincidence or psychological phenomenon, whichever it may be, happened a few years ago to a southern politician and capitalist, whose family is one of the oldest in the state.

He was examining the ancient archives and letters which had been stored away in musty trunks for years, with a view to collect and publish whatever might be historically valuable and interesting. To his amazement he came across a

letter, yellow with age, which was written in his own, rather peculiar, handwriting and signed with his own name, with his own characteristic signature exactly, but which had been actually penned by one of his forebears a hundred years ago .- N. Y. Trib-

A Doubtful Question. Jack Uppers-Say, Scadds, could you

lend me a liundred? Scadds-That's not the point, don't

you know. I could lend it, but could I get it back?-Texas Siftings.

The World-Reformer and His Wife. Said Farmer John to Joiner Ned: "Come put a back door on my shed."

Says Joiner Ned to Farmer John: "I cannot put your back door on. The guild I'm interested in For the abolishment of sin Meets at my house this very day, And so I cannot get away.

"Well, after you've abolished sin Come down to-merrow and begin: I want that back door in my shed." Baid Farmer John to Joiner Ned.

To-morrow, neither, can I come, The Friends of the Millennium Meet at the house of Deacon Kent, And I am first vice president."

"Well, then, next Wednesday, without doubt. When your millensium's started out, Just let it take its course and spread, And put that back door in my shed."

"I read an essay Wednesday, John, Before the Culture club, upon "The Easiest Method 10 Restore And render virtue popular."

"Well, get your Eden here all right By sundown, prompt, next Wednesday nights And then, next Thursday morning, Ned, Come put that back door on my shed." The Anti-Hunger club convenes

On how to crush and extirpate Man's tendency for fish and meat, His groveling desire to eat." We'll say two years from next July? You'll have your various schemes put through,

You'll have the universe built new:

Next Thursday, down to Hiram Green's,

And I have promised to orate

Come down, then, with your tool-kit, Ned. And put that back door in my shed. "I think." says Ned, "I'll take that chance If you will pay me in advance; For my wife says that we've no meat And no flour in the house to ent: This cash may save domestic strife And kind of pacify my wife."

-Sam W. Foss, in N. Y. Sun. Resignation. I feel thy chastening rod, O God! nor dare To murmur aught against Thy just decree; A bruised reed, I yet can come to Thee, And know that Thou wilt hearken to my

prayer. The day is well-nigh spent, the night is near, But as the shadows gather over me, Through their dark gloom my weary eyes can

The dawning of a day more bright and fair. Oh. give me strength to follow that clear light, Which, like the flaming pillar in the sky, From Egypt led the wayworn Israelite.

And brought him forth from death to liberty! Shine on my path, that I may see the way That leads from darkness to eternal day. -Louis A. Robertson, in Boston Transcript.

be good looking.-Ram's Horn. A gnowing industry-farming.-Philadel phia Record.

IF we had better sight everybody would

"Snort and sweet," remarked the grocer, as he tied up thirteen ounces of sugar an marked it "One pound."

test case is one which is brought to see how much the lawyers can make out of it."-Puck.

The just-collapsed Formesa republic couldn't have had the Chinese back of it. It didn't run long enough.—Philadelphia

made a mistake in his boyhood.—Tammany Be a man! Find the right thing to de then urge some follow to go and do it.-

"Woman is still far from her iteals." "O, I don't know. We don't wear them as loose as we did."—Detroit Tribune.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How MANY foreign languages can your wife speak?" and the one she talks to the baby."-Tit-Bits.

The press is the foc of rhotoric but the friend of reason.—Colton. Hn who is in evil is also in the punish-

ment of evil.—Swedenborg. What orators want in depth, they give

you in length .- Montesquien. There is an angel in every stone, if we only know how to get it out.—Ram's Horn.

THERE is no better government than selfcontrol.—Galveston News.

Snowens of blessing are not likely to fall upon the church except when the preacher has an overflowing cup.-Ram's Horn.



# KNOWLEDGE

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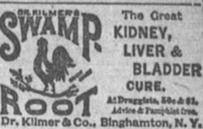
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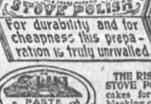
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### LOUISIANA MOSS CROP.

Increased Supply Keeps Step with Increased Demand.

A Growing Industry Peculiar to the Creele State-The Picturesque Moss Pick-ers-Burying Moss to "Cure" It.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.] "Spanish moss" is one of the growing Industries of Louisiana. Strangely, it does not thrive so luxuriantly beyond the limits of the state. It flourishes most in southwestern Louisiana, the "swamp; region," including the Techi region, or Acadian country, the Atcha-falaya basin, and in the lakes and bayous of the Gross Tete, Lafourehe, Terrebonne and Borataria regions, in the "swamp" in the rear of the city of New Orleans, and in the picturesque bayou Castaign.

This industry gives employment to about 5,000 people, mainly negroes,



A MOSS TREE.

divided into two classes-"wood choppers" and "moss pickers." During the summer months, when the crops are "laid by," they go into the dismal swamps, pushing their crooked ways along through "canals," ditches and bayous, in pirogues, skiffs, canoes or rafts, picking up from the dark green waters all of the flakes and bunches of moss that the winds have blown down from the huge Spanish oaks that stand like specters in the watery forest of solitude. Each picker has a long pole with an iron hook at the end. and, after he has gathered the floating bunches, he reaches up into the trees and pulls down from the heavily-laden branches the long, thick bunches that hang from the limbs in such wild confusion, wreathed artistically by the hand of

The pickers then climb the heavilyladen trees, walk along the numerous branches, picking the flakes of moss and throwing them down into the boats. When the boats have been loaded, the men pull for the shore, where they have a "camp." The mass is piled in heaps and water is thrown upon it, where it swelters in the sun. until the men have dug long trenches, into which the moss is thrown, wet down, and earth thrown over it. Here it remains buried for two or three months. This "kills" or "cures" it, without which it is not a marketable commodity. The burying process kills the outside bark of the moss, thus making it soft and flexible. Were it not for this process our beds, chairs, sofas and carriage seats would not be so soft and

Louisiana moss is a "live" plant, it feeds on air, and not from any substance derived from the live oak or Spanish oak on which it is found. It only needs the tree for an elevated position to get air. It feeds on the malaria of the swamps, somewhat purifying the air and making it healthful for the pickers who are gathering it to be buried. It dies as soon as the tree dies, however, because the bark of the tree among which its tendrils creep has decayed and peeled off. The moss then turns black, as if draped in mourning for its benefactor. This article is called "black moss," and is graded in commerce as second class.

The prime article, or living moss, is of s gray greenish color, having long branching fibers, with trumpet shaped



CURING THE MOSS.

flowers of a peach blossom color. It grows rapidly, and it seems not to have a root, as a straw blown from one tree | perpetual darkness and solitude. to another soon grows into a thick bunch. Its element is on the tops and branches of living trees in the darkest swamps where sunshine rarely enters, covering as with a mantle the tops and huge limbs of the herculcan trees that rise up in their glowing grandeur in these almost impenetrable lakes and bayous. It is a creature of the fickle winds and is blown from the oaks and cypress to the highlands adjacent to the swamps, and finds lodgment in the sweet gum, elm-and ash, and covers them as a fringe, or as the background of a gloomy picture, with its long pennants and festoons, solemnly swaying in the wind, remindful of the waving

The moss along the margins of these lakes and bayous is gathered by "woodchoppers." The men fell the trees and after it has been "cured," according to no one with dusty shoes stepped into the usual calculation, it is dug up, scat- the town.

tered along on posts and trenches and fried. It is then bauled to market, or to the nearest "store," where it is baled, or tied up, in a rather loose manner, in bales of from 200 to 500 pounds, as it seems convenient, and shipped to the commission merchant at New Orleans. Each "gang" of "pickers" and "choppers" has a camp, where they live or sleep at nights, during the picking sea-

The houses are of the most primitive style of architecture—unhewn logs, with a one-sided roof of clapboards, alanting from the ridge pole to within ten feet of the ground.

The baling process is also primitive. Mule power is used, and sometimes hand power. The "press" is a log leger put into a mortice in a large tree. Of course the baling is very crude, but the darky only wishes it to last until he can haul it to "de town." The bale is fastened or each side by cypress boards in the rough, bound with wire, vines, or hickory bark. A picker gathers from 250 to 400 or 500 pounds a day, and as each day's "catch" is buried separately, it is also baled separately when dug up, and this accounts for the bales of all sizes coming to market.

Moss loses about half of its original weight on being cured. The picker gets from 11/4 to 21/4 cents a pound, but his day's work of 400 pounds has shrunk to about 200 pounds on being "killed," yet this is good pay, and enables the darky and his family to live in clover during the picking season.

The country store-keeper ships the moss to the commission merchant, or factory, of which latter there are four in New Orleans, and, it is believed, the only moss factories in the south, as moss is not a paying merchantable commodity anywhere except in Louisiana, although moss is found in small quantities in the swamps of all the gulf states, but not in paying quantities.

At the factory these rough bales are opened, and the leaves, dust and small sticks taken out by a process of ginning, similar to that of ginning cotton. It is then put through a boiling process, in a mixture of sulphate of iron, or copperas. The process fixes the tannin in the bark, turning the moss into a glossy black. The moss is then dried, and sometimes recleansed by another ginning. It is then classified into four grades: Gray, brown and gray, brown and black, and pure black. The pure black is the more valuable, being softer and more flexible, and is sometimes sold in the north as the finest quality of "horse

In this refined condition the moss sells at from seven to twelve cents per pound. When the picker ships direct to the factory, without curing by bury-



IN FRONT OF A MOSS PICKERY.

ing, he receives from 25 to 50 cents per hundred pounds. Many of them do this, rather than to cure the moss by burying it, and waiting two or three months for it to die. They mainly ship by steamboat, which is very much cheaper than by rail, and many of them float down the bayous or creeks on flatboats into the Mississippi, thence to New Orleans, where their cargoes are sold, and their purchases of calicoes, provisions, etc., are made. But, too frequently, these needed purchases are the dens of colored thieves in the negro the trees of the swamps.

The receipts of moss average about The factories put up the moss in quarter bales of 100 pounds, and in half to the principal cities of the United supplant the use of hair.

There is not an object of nature, perglides along the waters darkened by a heroine.-N. Y. Times. the deep shadows of the mossy cavern of dependent mosses, remindful of stalactites in a cave, the tall cypress and Spanish oaks rise above in their grandeur and solemnity like giant sentinels guarding their dismal abode as if ing figure as he sauntered past the to shut out the sun and make it one of

J. M. SCANLAND.

## This Sounds Like a Dream.

A neat story comes from Atchison, Kan. A man went to sleep there the other night and dreamed he was in a city entirely coverned by women. It was scrubuldasly clean, and, while wandering around, he saw three men arrested for spitting on the pavements. A garbage barrel at the rear of each lot was hand-painted and tied with blue ribbon. Mail boxes were decorated with drawn work throws, and fire plugs had cushioned seats on top of them. Sweet peas were climbing over the electric light poles, and a handblack plumes of a long procession of painted cuspidor occupied a prominent place on every corner. There was no business, not a team being allowed to pass up and down the main streets for fear of making dust. The town was picking is much easier. It is piled deserted, save for the policewomen, in hears and finally buried, then, who marched up and down to see that who marched up and down to see that

WRITING FOR THE PRESS. One of the Tricks of the Trade Neatly

The trade for writing for the press "on space," that is, by the page, column or line, has given rise to many expedients to fill space with as little man of forty, with side whiskers, looked effort as possible. Many followers of this occupation have shown great in-smile as he said: genuity in getting as large an account of white paper as possible to their not only that, but I don't want a room credit by making frequent paragraphs on the seventh floor, several blocks in their "copy." A French author who away from the fire escape, and where was once employed to contribute a conit will take the call boy all night to tinued story to a newspaper, and who was paid for his work by the line, was if there is a choice of bridal chambers, in the habit of introducing very free. I want the best one. I make no bones quently such passages as this into his

"Have you seen him?" "I have."

"No!" "Yes!" "Where?" "Here."

"When?" "To-day." "Then he lives?"

"He does."

The publisher of the newspaper at length rebeled at what he regarded as an attempt to make money out of him rice on the brim of my hat, and our writer and said:

"I must have a new contract. We will pay you here after by the letter sion, and you would know my bride and not by the line." "But my contract says that I'm to be

paid by the lines" "Yes, but your contract does not say that I shall not end the story when I please. If you do not consent, I shall my wife as "dearest" five times in the put the words 'The End' at the close of presence of total strangers, and she

print no more of it." The author pondered a minute. have quite finished it."

"It is agreed," said the publisher. When the publisher came to read the next installment of the story, he found that the author had introduced two new characters who had stammered dreadfully, and whose talk ran

after this manner: "C-c-c-c-c-c-can you not b-b-b-b-b-bbreak the d-d-d-d-dreadful news g-g- there anything more you would like to g-g-g-gently to our m-m-m-m-m-m-

"N-n-n-n-ne-e-e-e-e-e-e-ver, G-g-g-ggaston," murmured the grief-stricken Valentine. "I should r-r-r-r-rather the hall boy. -St. Louis Republic. b-b-b burst upon him s-s-s-s-s-s-s-uddenly with the ann-n-n-n-non-ououncement, and not prolong his s-s-s-ssufferings with sus-p-p-p-p-p-e-e-e-

This horrisled publisher saw before him, in this sort of dualogue, the possibility of the indefinite continuance of a story paid for by the letter, which was little less than a dreadful and terribly costly alphabetical procession. He sent for the author and restored the old arrangement.

As soon as the author again began to collect his pay by the line, poor stut- world's celebrities? tering Gaston and Valentine were Take two ladies first. Sarah Bernovertaken by an untimely fate, and the hardt can not spell well, and one of our short paragraphs were resumed .-Washington Post.

SHE WAS SOMEBODY'S DARLING

Though by Individual Preference Rather

than General Consent. shop of the sort frequented by servant spelling errors. John Bright was anmaids, and on this day by a stray cus- other statesman somewhat weak in the tomer in haste for a bit of ribbon, that same rarticular. she was encountered. She was taking off a very ugly old bonnet to try on a nalist is a conspicuous bad speller. A new one, uglier still. The woman her- | brief examination of his "copy" is genself was most repellent-an inert mass erally sufficient to discover an error. of flesh, with flabby cheeks, weak eyes In a short letter of his occurs the curiand helpless hands-a forty-year-old ous blunder, "populer." baby. Over her hovered another country woman of about the same age, but ally. Even Oliver Wendell Holmes omitted, and the pickers fall in among quick, alert and decidedly attractive makes a mistake in spelling the rather in face and manner. She adjusted the common word "indispensable," which quarter, where they are stripped of bonnet carefully, then beamed with he writes "indispensible."-Pearson's their earnings as they have denuded satisfaction and affection. "It's lovely, darling," she said, enthusiastically. The stray customer shuddered inward-100 bales daily, or about 30,000 pounds. ly. "Ain't she sweet in it?" she went on, turning toward the onlooker. Terror seized the latter, but she was rebales of 200 pounds, which are known leased, as it was kindly explained that as "machine-cured moss," and is shipped she had been mistaken for the shopgirl. "Yes, darling," she cooed, when States, also France and Germany, where the sale was effected, "she'll get the it is used in all kinds of uphelstery in | change in a minute." "Darling" winked which hair is used. Notwithstanding sleepily and murmured something the increased and increasing demand about the horse car. "Every ten minfor Louisiana, or Spanish, moss, the utes, darling," and the energetic woman supply seems to increase. Pickers propeled her friend toward the door. state that it seems to be more plentiful | There she flashed back a parting beam, than ever as if its growth were increased which covered the shopgirl and the by the annual thinning out of the moss stray customer, and which conveyed forests. The demand is greater this plainly how glad she was for them that season than ever, and it promises to they could share with her the honor of basking in "darling's" presence. The shopgirl giggled, but the onlooker ponhaps, more solemn and impressive than dered and wondered what the propeler minutes to expel the stale air they but even exceedingly aggravating. Try a dismal, moss-covered swamp. As one | would say if she were told that she was

Has Given Up His Pipe. He regarded himself as very English, and he certainly was very young. He fancied that he cut a very impostheater, just as the matinee girls emerged on the street.

But a large, coarse men, who was going by, spoiled it all by remarking, "Hello, Willie! What are you doing

with that pipe? Going to blow soap

bubbles?" And now there is one more young man in Buffallo who will never again smoke a pipe on the street. - Buffalo Express.

Optical Illusions.

Imperious Monarch-How is it that this American is admitted to my royal presence? By my unbesmirched royal scepter, did I not give positive comsuccess to the imperial ear?

Prime Minister-Your gracious pardon, sire, but this is only a lady bieyclist on her way around the world --

-Bulwer-Lytton made a poor im-

HE WAS JUST MARRIED.

His Wife Was Just Married, Too, and They Didn't Care Who Knew It.

"For yourself and wife?" As the hotel clerk uttered these words the newly-arrived guest, a tall, spare man of forty, with side whiskers, looked

"Yes, sir, for myself and wife, and reach. I want the bridal chamber, and of it. "No, sir," he went on, with an authoritative wave of the hand; "I Embroidery is the proper thing now was married at noon to-day, and I am for such maticles. The designs are flowbound to face all the consequences. and I don't care who knows it. We had a house wedding, at which there were present one hundred and fifty guests of the family, and all sent presents, which in array and magnificence are not equaled anywhere. We arrived on the five o'clock train, and my blushing bride is now in the ladies' recepheart for my return. "As you will observe, there is some

by sharp practice. He sent for the name is festooned in bright red letters on the end of our new trunks, I bought especially for the joyous occawas genuine a mile off by her light gray traveling costume, her spic-andspan new hat and her general air of hours, but I have already addressed the next installment of your story and has responded with "darling" in each instance, and we propose to keep this up during our wedding trip, which "Very well," said he. "I will take will last six weeks and cover Niagara my pay hereafter by the letter, provid- falls, Washington, the Natural bridge of interest.

"My name is Amos R. Able, and I am out on my wedding trip with the dearest, sweetest little woman in the world. I have morey to burn, there is no deceit in my heart, I want the stitching. A pretty centerpiece of that best of everything, and I want the whole world in general to know that I buttonhole stitched around a scalloped am the happiest man alive. Now is edge. A pretty idea for making small know?

"Nothing, sir," replied the clerk, as he closed the ledger, took down a key from the board and rang the gong for

MANY BAD SPELLERS.

Some of Them Are Journalists and World-Wide Celebrities. A little boy, examined before a mag-

istrate, was asked to spell the sentence: "I am grateful for the benefits I have received." He managed to spell it all correctly except the last word, which he wrote thus, "recieved."

The magistrate pronounced this to be 'fatal," and sent the lad to school. Enforce the same rule impartially all round, and where would be half the

own most cherished actresses does not always spell correctly. In a recent autograph letters of hers we find "occured.

Then Bismarck never could spell. He himself has confessed to "a lack of diligence at school," as a consequence It was a cheap, up-town millinery of which his letters contain many

Among literary men, a famous jour-

But plenty of authors slip occasion-Weekly.

An Old Doctor's Opinion. "Half the dyspepsia and indigestion and general debility from which so many people seem to be suffering is due to nothing in the world except a lack of exercise," said an old physician, with a wise shake of his head. "Take stance. More than half of them lose from twenty to thirty days a year of government time on account of sickness due to these causes. It is not re-They get up in the morning, hurry through breakfast, and rush out and their offices, instead of climbing upstairs, they get in the elevator and ride stead of a brisk walk of ten or fifteen from their lungsand cleaning them out with the fresh article. After office feel that way, and ride home again to eat dinner, with no appetite, and lie around idle till bedtime. I tell you that everybody ought to climb up three or four flights of stairs at least muscles into play, and everybody, too, ought to take a brisk walk at least a quarter of an hour every day, with no other object than the walk in view. There'd be more well stomachs in the vicinity if they did. - Washington Post.

Their Only Chance. Mrs. Toogood-I don't see how it is that men find so much pleasure in such a brutal business as prize fight-

Broken Face Bill-I don't see how we can help it, lady. The women is crowdintus men out of all the professions, and they ain't nothin' else fer mands that no living man should have us to do. That's the only reason I'm in it, lady .- Roxbury Gazette.

All That Was Seedful.

Bingo-By jove ! Here I am taking two papers a day and you don't know a thing that is going on.

Mrs. Bingo (indignantly). I don't. pression in society. He was haughty don't It Why, there isn't a bargain and reserved, and seemed to take little sale in town that I don't know about interest in anything he saw or heard. -Brooklyn Life.

WOMAN AND HOME.

FANOY TABLE LINENS. Every Article Needed Is Made a Work of

Art Nowadays. A woman does not realize what fascination there is in fancy work until she begins to make it. The particular branch of it included in linens has been improved until every little article needed in the home may become a work of art. Not only dolies, tray cloths, center-pieces, etc., but tablecloths and napbeautified by needlework. But this article will relate only to fancy work

ers, fruit, vines, leaves, or, if quite advanced in the art, classic designs. But the simpler ideas are more practical for our purpose.

The woman in the country has a great advantage over her city sister in the way of getting beautiful and at the same time natural patterns from which to work. And with a pattern from which tion room, waiting with quivering to draw, she may make designs on the linen which will be more satisfactory than those purchased ready stamped.

As to the kind of linen to use, for a piece that is to be hemstitched get butcher's linen. For center-pieces and doiles satin damask is best. The linen may be purchased by the yard. After making the articles the size wanted, allowing for the hemstitch, it is ready for the design. Take the picture of the timidity. We have been out only four flower, leaf, or whatever it is desired to draw; then place a sheet of transfer paper on the linen, lay the pattern over that, and with a pencil or crochet hook trace around pattern. Upon lifting the paper from linen the design will be there, clearly stamped in delicate lines, ready for the needle. An ingenious woman will evolve many original ing you let the story run on until I of Virginia and other principal points designs from her patterns by using them in combination.

The latest idea for square pieces is to buttonhole stitch the goods about one inch from the edge all the way around. and then to fringe out the edge to the style is shown in cut. Other pieces are



A FRINGED CENTER-PIECE.

dollies is to make a large leaf or flower, a pansy, for instance, and draw the pattern on linen. Then buttonhole stitch around the edges, and cut out close to stitching. This leaves a perfect pansy shape, stitched in pansy colors, and a dolly large enough for pepper and salt cellars. A lovely one seen recently was an oak leaf worked in the shades of an autumn leaf. One-fourth yard of satin damask (cost twenty-five cents) will make four of these.

A hemstitched lunch cloth with pink roses embroidered around inside of stitching is very dainty. A large hem-stitched tray cloth had marguerites embroidered in opposite corners which looked almost as natural as their living

There is no check to the imagination in doing this dainty fancy work, but the variety now shown by the large stores would almost lead one to think that there was nothing left to be thought of .- Prairie Farmer.

ABOUT BAD TEMPER.

Very Often It Is Accompanied by Many Sterling Qualities.

It may sound paradoxical to say so, but it is true, that the best people sometimes have the worst tempers. In the same way, saints are often those who have overcome the most sin. Persons who feel deeply, whose sensibilall these department clerks, for in- ities are keen and strong, rarely find it easy to maintain a uniform placid exterior, and the struggle between their passions and their calmer wisdom is often a terrific 'one. There are others markable that they should, either. Who never seem to be troubled-who are amiable with an amiability that it seems impossible to ruffle-who get aboard a car. When they reach never show any signs of irritation, but are always equable and cheerful. Such persons are doubtless much to be adup. At noon they dawdle around in- mired, but their society becomes in time not only exceedingly monotonous, have been breathing all the morning as we will, we cannot get them to show fire. They are devoid of enthusiasm, as they are incapable of anger. Nothhours they are listless and worn out, or ing- disturbs that serene stillness, which is certainly not the stillness of death. A hearty quarrel is an impossibility. Whatever we may do or say, they never get cross with us, or call us objectionable names. once a day in order to bring important Ail this is undeniably irritating. It is quite refreshing to pass from the company of one of these to a warm, fullblooded individual of susceptible passions. It is a treat to feel that the hand which grasps ours could, if need be, strike hard. It may sound very paganish to say so, but we do love a little spice of human nature. Sturdy truth and faithfulness generally lie behind some capability of honest anger. We know that those friends who often seem most cross and irritable are really our stanchest and most reliable. Not that bad temper in itself can ever be an admirable thing, but that it is often accompanied by very sterling qualities. It generally coexists with strength of character and independence of spirit. Mean and treacherous persons are frequently amiable; butter will not melt in their mouths, nor at their hearts.-Household Words.

> MATTING is one of the most satisfactory coverings for the floor, especially summer. Get a fair quality and it will stand much service.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

A Native Artist Pictures Nov Making Line for the Wounded. This quaint sketch of the Japanese empress was made by a native artist, who loses every idea of grace when he deals with European contume. It is not much to be wondered at in the case of this fair sovereign, whose foreign clothes are of the uglicat fashion of seventeen years ago. What ignorant and vulgar person furnishes these garments it would be interesting to know. Probably the unsalable costumes of London dressmakers, costumes put to-

gether in the late seventies, are un-



THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

loaded upon trusting oriental palace officials by some ingenious introducer of civilization.

It is a pity to so spoil the really charming personality of the empress, who used to be bewitching in the pretty clothes of her own land. This drawing represents the sovereign and her ladies engaged in preparing lint for the Japanese wounded-a most womanly occupation.

DRIVING AWAY FLIES.

Oil of Lavender Is Far More Serviceable Than Screens.

"I never use window screens," said a wise housekeeper the other day, "because I have a fancy that they shut out all the air in hot weather, and besides, they serve to keep the flies in the house equally as well as to keep them out." "But I never see a fly in your house,"

said her friend. "How do you manage it? For my part, I must confess that, screens or no screens, my summer means one long battle with the little pests."

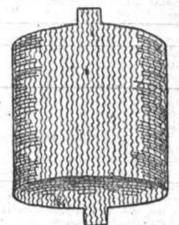
"My remedy is a very simple one," said the good housekeeper, "and I learned it years ago from my grandmother, when I used to watch her putting bunches of lavender flowers around to keep the flies away. My method is simpler. I buy five cents' werth of oil of lavender at the drugstore and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms wherever flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle is plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell.

"I shall certainly give it a trial," said the other woman.-Philadelphia Press.

STOMACHER FOR BABIES. Cholera Infantum Said to Be Unknows

Where It Is Used.

An article highly recommended by mothers and physicians is the knitted band or stomacher, which takes the place of the old-time figured band, now a thing of the past. Made of Saxony yarn, it is light, warm and elastic, and



it has been claimed that cholera infantum is unknown where the knitted band is used.

The construction is quite simple. An idea of the shape may be formed from the accompanying drawing. The tabs, back and front, are pinned to the clothing with safety pins, and the band is kept in place. Cast on sixty stitches and knit a strip in ribbed stitch, joining the ends, when the strip is large enough, and knitting the tabs on afterward. The first bands are quite small, but larger ones can be made as the child increases in size. They can and have been worn up to two years of age. -A. Olivia Longacro Wertman, Home Queen.

A Dainty Turkish Dessert.

If you would some day like to try a Turkish dessert, you will find the following dainty and nutritious: Heat a pint of milk in a double boiler, moisten three tablespoonfuls of rice flour with a little milk or cold water, and use to thicken the milk. Add four tablespoon fuls of granulated sugar, cook until smooth, thick paste, then flavor with a teaspoonful of rosewater and two table spoonfuls of chopped nuts. Use almonds, English walnuts, or the two nuts mixed. Pour on a flat dish and sprinkle with whole almonds. If you wish to be very truly Turkish, cut the almonds on ton in crescent shape.

An Old Custom Dying Out. The custom of writing "Present," "Addressed," "Kindners of" and "Favored by" on letters sent by private messenger is said to be going rapidly out of fashion. The name of the person, the street and number are all that is now usually written.

THE ROADS QUESTION.

Better Roads are Imperatively Demanded Everywhere.

It is Not, However, Certain that Those Wanted by the Ricyclers are the Best for the Farmers. A New Idea.

The Malthusian doctrine of population teaches that the people will increase faster than the means to sustain them, and that it is only a question of time when the population will press upon the means of subsistence so as to prevent further increase in numbers, or in other words, that the entire energy of the peo-ple will be insufficient to supply them with food. Whatever ultimate truth there may be in this doctrine, it has no application to this country in our day and generation, for the reason that the food product has increased and is increasing faster than the population, not-withstanding the fact that the population has increased with great rapidity, and substantially according to the Malthusian rule of dealling once in twenty five years. doubling once in twenty-five years. The ex-planation of this most important fact is not to be found in any changed condition of nature, by which her bounty is increased, but in the increased power and productiveness of human labor, whereby the output of product proceeding from the same unit of exertion has been increased from two to ten fold. This being true, a diminished proportion of the popula-tion is sufficient to supply all with food pro-ducts, and an increasing proportion are there-by released from the necessity of producing the food supply necessary to sustain them-

It is a material question in the industrial progress of the country, how the labor so re-leased from the former necessity can be best applied to minister to human wants. They can no longer be employed, nor employ them-selves to any advantage or profit, in the in-dustrial villages that formerly flourished in the agricultural regions within short distance of each other, for the reason that the output of their product when so employed by solitary and primitive methods, does not show that increased output which human labor should show, and does show, when congregated to-gether in great numbers, so that the division

gether in great numbers, so that the division of labor and the application of machinery come in to supplement their power.

The concentration of population, which has astonished so many, was inevitable, for it would be impossible to successfully and continually employ a larger proportion of the population in producing food than is necessary to produce a sufficient supply, and it would be equally impossible long to employ the increasing number of those not required in the production of food in primitive and solitary industrial processes which fail to increase the output of their product when other means have been devised which increase that means have been devised which increase that product many fold in connection with the concentration of population and the division

Cheap transportation has contributed much to the increased capacity of labor, by making it possible to concentrate surplus food products and material for manufacture. The increasing ease with which the food products, the materials of manufacture, and the population are concentrated together by means of cheap and still cheapening transportation, together with the increasing output of product which results from human labor under such conditions, makes it certain that the prevailing coudition by which nearly one-half of our population in the older settled parts of the country is concentrated in cities is a normal and not an abnormal condition, and being based upon scientific causes is permanent and not tempo-

There are three factors which produce the existing result. First, a cheap and abundant food produced by a diminishing propor-tion of the people. Second, a cheapened means of transportation whereby these products and the material for manufacture may be easily concentrated in the great centers of population; and, third, the increasing output of product which manifests itself where labor is concentrated and the division of labor is supplemented by the application of machinery.

Cheap transportation, so far as developed up to the present time, shows itself mainly in the decreased rates upon steamships and steam cars; and the rates have been so greatly lessened by these means that it is possible to transport a ton a thousand miles upon the great lakes at the same cost as would be required to move it five miles with a horse and wagon over a common road. Two hundred and fifty miles may also be reached at the same cost upon the steam cars. But with horses and wagons the rate of transportation has remained almost unchanged during all the years of this great development in cheap transportation.

Those who live in the rural districts and have seen the villages deserted, the farm houses abandoned, the population reduced in numbers, the rewards of their industry decreased, and the value of their property diminished, adversely criticise the fact that mational and state roadbuilding has been dropped, and that railroad building has been very extensive during the last thirty years, and think that if the same energy and expenditure were given to the improvement of the common roads, the results would be equally beneficial, and perhaps more beneficial than those that have followed the era of rail-

I do not share in these opinions, and be-lieve that the reason we have failed to cheapen transportation by means of horses and wagons results from the intrinsic weakness of such means rather than from the lack of devotion to them. The system of state and national roads, as formerly instituted, was intended to supply the means of through or long-distance transportation. The highest rate that prevails upon the steam cars is lower than the lowest rate that could ever prevail upon wagon roads built with public money, and the use contributed free to the carrier without toll. So nothing could be more absurd than the idea of taking public money to do that which is already better done without the burden of taxation. So far as county and township roads are concerned, while still necessary, their improvement would be unwise if they should be improved without reference to the facts already stated above, pertaining to the abandoned industries and the deserted vil-

A local system of improved or macadamized eads, built with a view of connecting villages roads, built with a view of connecting villages that are now deserted, or of supplying the meeds of a community equally distributed throughout the country, would not justify the expectation of those who contend for it. The rate of transportation with horses and wagons can never be brought on the average below twenty-five cents per ton per mile, while the average cost that prevails upon the steam cars is not to exceed one cent per ton per mile, and in many instances but half a cent a ton a mile. The steam railroads have served and will continue to serve a great purpose, but it is probable that the limit of their usefulness is marrly reached so far as the ramification of their branches is concerned; but at the very point where the ramification of these roads coases to be an advantage, the electric road comes in and is destined to contribute still

more to cheapen transportation than it is possible that the horse and wagon can do by any amount of expenditure directed to that end. The average cost per ton-mile upon the electric cars would not exceed five cents, and the cost of building the steel roadbed suitable for such cars to run upon would be no greater than the cost of building stone roads.

I therefore advocate an important and farreaching change in the manner of building country roads. My plan is to extend the street-car tracks from our cities out into the circumiacent territory a distance of thirty or

circumjacent territory a distance of thirty or forty miles, so that all the territory between centers of population sixty or eighty miles apart would be reached. Let these tracks be so made and laid that wagons and carriages propelled by horses may go upon them, as well as cars propelled by electricity or other

inanimate power.

It is already demonstrated that only oneeighteenth of the power is required to move a
vehicle over a smooth steel track that would be required to move it over a gravel road, or one-eighth of that which would be required to move it over the best pavement. When this important fact becomes generally known to the farmers, they will realize that it is a poor policy to promote the building of macadam roads when an equal outlay would provide a good steel track. When the track is once provided so that cars and carriages propelled by horses can also go upon the same track. by horses can also go upon the same tracks with cars propelled by electricity, the superiority of the inanimate power will be so apparent that horse power will be quickly abandoned. And what we have seen in Cleveland and Columbus and other American cities we will see upon the country roads, namely: a complete substitution of electric power for horse power wherever the rails are

Heretofore the use of electric cars has been confined to carrying passengers, and the ex-tension of the system has depended wholly upon private enterprise. This must be chang-ed by enlarging the use to which the electric cars are put, and by supplementing private enterprise by a more liberal and enlightened public policy. There is no reason why the electric roads should not be carriers of freight as well as passengers, and especially of food products from the field to the market.

It is not claimed that these electric roads could be built and maintained wholly out of the profits of the carrier, but that they should rest as a burden upon the benefited land area in the same way that other road improve-ments now rest. No better expenditure of public money could be made in the state of Ohio for road improvements than to build a system of electric roads connecting all the county seats with each other and with the great cities of the state. This could be done by the state or by the counties with state aid. And the roads when so built could be operated by leasing to lowest bidder or by taking toll for each vehicle, the same as the state now does from canal-boats.

I have estimated the increased value of agricultural lands resulting from the decreased cost of transportation over steel rails by inanimate power \$30 per acre. Observation to confirm this only waits upon experiment.

MARTIN DODGE.

Water In the Great Lakes.

The level of the lakes is unusually low for this season of the year, and there is consequent anxiety among vesselmen, says the Cleveland Plain-Dealer. Unless there is a decided rise in the connecting rivers and canals, enabling the larger vessels to carry loads nearer their capacity than at present, there will be a considerable falling off in the total amount carried by them during the season, and at the close figures ruling for freights this will mean a certain hole in the season's With some of them it will dispose receipts. of profits altogether. Owners of the smaller type of vessels; who have been always antagonistic to the deepening of the waterways between the lakes to their proposed proportions, are shaking their heads and pointing to the low water as a verification of their predictions that the deepening of the channels between the lakes would result in a quicker running off of the water, a consequent shortening of the high-water stage and permanent lowering of the mean level.

The engineers in charge of the work have admitted that in certain conditions this would be the case, but they deny the existence of those conditions. The barrier at Niagara remains the same, and therefore, they say, the outflow of the system of lakes above has not been increased in volume. Furthermore, the volume of water discharged from one lake into another by the deepened channels and canals is not increased. The material dredged up from the bottom of the channel is not carried away, but is deposited at the sides, displacing the same amount of water in the shalow parts of the river as that which takes the place of the solid material in the deepened channel. They, or, at least, those in immediate charge, and others who have given the subject considerable study, treat as chimerical the fears of the antagonists of the twenty-foot

That the level of the lakes, as shown by the depth of water at the shallow connecting points, fluctuates considerably, that the fluctuations are more rapid and extreme than a number of years ago, that the mean level of these periods is falling are facts familiar to those who have followed the movements through a long term of years. While there are some features not clear even to such an observer, the general fact is not difficult to understand. The lakes, their feeders and their connecting channels are but exemplifications on a gigantic scale of what may be seen anywhere in the country, or even in the suburbs of a city, where there is a stream issuing from a wood, feeding a pool the surplus waters of which pass along a slight depression into another pool, and so on until the final outlet is reached.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

To the Convention of the Societies of Christion Endeavor to be held at Boston during the week ending July 20, the Soo Line will issue tickets for the round trip at \$29, \$31, \$35 and \$37; all good until July 31. The different prices are for different routes, the lower figure being for the shortest route going and coming, but the accommodations are the same on all



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