

THE WEEKLY AGITATOR.

NEWETT & McCARTHY, Publishers.

Devoted to the interests of the Lake Superior Region in General and the City of Ishpeming in Particular.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. I.

ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

NO. 42.

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WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.
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Of All Kinds, done on short notice. Black-painted at our connection, where all work in that line promptly and neatly done.
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MUSIC IN THE NIGHT.

HARRIET PERCOTT ANSPROFF.
When stars pursue their solemn flight,
Or in the middle of the night,
A strain of music vibrate
Flashed in the moonlight silver—
Such rich and delicious strains as make
The very soul of silence ache,
With longing for the melody.
Of lovers in the distant dusk,
Of summer garden sweet with music,
Pouring the blissful burden out,
The breaking joy, the dying faint;
Or revels—almond—almond—
And in a madhouse hall divine,
Heating the broken tune about,
Or else the rods and rattling notes
That leave some strolling sailor's throat,
Hoarse with the salt spray, it may be,
Of many a sailor of reckless wit;
Or some high-minded drummer stays
Late through the solitary way,
Nor needs the listening night for me,
Or how, how whence those tones be heard,
Heating the stamboling soul so stirred,
As when a sweetly passing light
Startles the shadows into flight,
What one remembrance suddenly
Thrills through the melting melody—
Out of the darkness borrows the song,
In the darkness moves about;
Only a chime of memory jars,
Only an old wound burns its scars,
Singles the heart with passionate pain
And vanishes among the stars.

A BACHELOR'S CONFESSION.

BY HELEN FOREST GRAVES.

I live in a French flat. Of course there are objections to French flats. So there are to most things. I can't afford a hotel, and I detest a boarding house. A bachelor of thirty-six, who has been in the mystery of boarding house keepers all his days can easily understand that.

So, when I engaged a suite of rooms—third floor in a French flat edit—and arranged my household goods thought, with a fine lookout over a green dot of a park in front, and the glimmer of the palisades far in the rear, above a forest of shipping, I considered myself well off.

What is my profession? I haven't any in particular. I am an artist, and draw a little, daily, in front of my easel. I contribute to the press, and write when the divine afflatus seizes me. I read law when I feel like it, and I draw a regular income from a snug little property left me by an uncle in India. Consequently I was able to decorate my new quarters very prettily with Bagdad rugs, old china service, hook and gold ornaments, screens, and pictures I had picked up at a bargain.

And when the fire was burning cheerfully in the grate, that first rainy May evening, the student lamp shining softly on the red carved table, and the waiter from a neighboring restaurant had brought in my frugal dinner of a broiled bird, a mold of current jelly, a slice of roast beef, and a raspberry dumpling, I considered myself pretty comfortable.

"Upon the whole," says I, to myself, "I rather approve of French flats."

The janitor—a respectful, decent sort of fellow, in a round jacket and carpet slippers—answered the summons.

"Janitor," said I, "who occupies the floor above?"

"Nobody, sir," last party moved out yesterday; new party comes in to-morrow."

"A large family?" asked I, rather dubiously.

"Bless your heart, sir, no family at all—single lady, sir," he replied.

At this I congratulated myself more and more.

I shall have a prospect of a little peace now, I thought; and I ate my dinner in a fool's paradise of happiness.

"The single lady moved in on the morrow. She must have moved in when I was down town selecting some new mill-boards and roller tubes for the summer sketches that I intended to make; for when I returned fondly expecting once more to enter into my kingdom of peace and serenity, everything was changed.

There was a banging and pounding overhead, a thumping and hammering—such a sound as if some middle-aged giant, in hob-nailed shoes, was enjoying herself in a promenade.

I sat for the janitor in a rage.

"Is the house coming down?" I said.

"It's the new tenant a-moving in, sir," said he, apologetically.

"Does her furniture consist entirely of Herring's safes and square pianos?" I asked.

"There is two pianos, sir," said he. "She's musical."

"The fence she is!" roared I.

"Two pianos!" And does she play on 'em both?"

"You need not trouble yourself, Webster. I shall be most happy," said I. I called a hack and walked the divine Barbara in, feeling more and more as if I were helping in cloud-land.

"Where shall I drive to?" said the man.

"No. 69 Reveal street, fourth floor," said she.

"What! not the Fernandez Flats," cried I.

"Exactly," said she.

"Why, that's where I live!"

"Are you the third floor?" she cried out breathless.

"Are you the fourth?" I counter-questioned.

"But you're not a crab at all!"

"Nor are you a dragon. On the contrary."

But what matters it what we say? Things were altered from the very beginning. I took my violin up stairs the next day and helped my divine Barbara out with a sonata of Beethoven's. I suggested a new educational theory for the hob-nailed classes. I listened enchanted to her recitation of Tennyson's "Brook"; and at the quarter's end we are to be married—Barbara and I.

A TINY STEAMSHIP.—The tiny steamship *Anthracite*, which had been built to test the Perkins system of engines, arrived at quarantine last Friday evening, and anchored off Staten Island. She left Fairport, England, on June 3, and called at St. John on June 21, and after remaining there a few days proceeded on her voyage. She has been 29 days under steam, during which time she traversed 3,550 miles of ocean, her miniature propeller making 3,945,000 revolutions. She is the smallest vessel which has ever crossed the Atlantic under steam. Her dimensions are: Length, 84 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; gross measurement, 70, 28 tons; registered measurement, 27, 91 tons. The Perkins system of engines includes a boiler containing a large number of horizontal tubes welded at the ends, and connected with each other by means of several vertical tubes. The boiler is charged with fresh distilled water, and steam is generated at an exceedingly high pressure. After being made into steam and used in the engines, the water is condensed by a special process, and again made into steam, and is used over and over again. Not more than 500 gallons of water was used during the whole voyage. The boilers carry 500 pounds of steam to the square inch, and have been tested at 2,500 pounds. There are two double-acting and one single-acting cylinders. Their respective diameters are 8, 16 and 23 inches, and the pistons have a stroke of 12 inches. The 8-inch cylinder is placed directly over the 16-inch cylinder, and both work with a single piston. In one of these cylinders the steam, instead of being allowed to escape after being used, is saved, and after being condensed into water, is used again in the shape of steam. The horse-power of the engines is 20, nominal, and 168 indicated. The engine and boiler-room is 26 feet high, and is 22 feet 8 inches in length. This style of engine is very saving in the use of coal. The *Anthracite* only burned 28 tons during the voyage. The little steamer is built of iron, is schooner-rigged, and is painted white. She has sharp, rakish bows and an overhanging stern. She is commanded by Captain James, and carries a crew of twelve men. She came out in ballast, but will probably go back with a small cargo. The Perkins system is not an entirely new one. It is said that a firm in Philadelphia has constructed boilers and engines on the same principle, although differing in detail.—N. F. Trines.

JOHN HEPNER is a noted citizen of Reading, Pa.—not particularly in his own personality, but on account of forty-two children, living and dead, who called him father. He is a lucky family man. He was born in Germany in 1812, married in 1840; his wife living eight years, and leaving him with seventeen children, the oldest being only seven years old. The flock was taken in charge by a young lady acquaintance of the first wife, and she became Mrs. Hepner, and increased the family just one year after the first Mrs. Hepner's death. In the year she died, the mother of fifteen children. Mr. Hepner immigrated to this country in 1854. His second wife died in 1857. In 1858 he married a widow with one child, and gave an increase of nine little Hepners in ten years. The couple are still living in Reading, and for the past

seven years their domestic life has been one of quiet and freedom from froak squalls. John Hepner's luck in marriage was uncommonly good, and few men have had a better family record than he.—Exchange.

DISCOVERY OF A PECULIAR PEOPLE.—The heroes of the hour are the Swedish explorers who have just returned from the north pole, and who have discovered a new country, a new people, etc. Perhaps these celebrated adventurers might not have been received with so much enthusiasm as they have experienced had it not been for the fact that precisely the one who discovered the land of the Chitchee, and he immediately christened the town that thus sprang into view with the name of "Umberto."

The people, however, who were found there were not precisely savage—they were clothed (roughly perhaps), but they were clothed in skins of reindeer and seal. Their costume might not, perhaps, suit Parisian taste, but was adaptable to their climate. It is composed of reindeer-skin stockings, lined with elder-down, reindeer or seal skin boots reaching to the knees, and under these again reindeer or seal skin trousers, over which are worn, in extra cold weather, other trousers lined with fur. At their necks, coat or blouse of the same material reaches to the knees, and, according to the weather, these are more or less open over the other. For the head they wear a cap to match the rest of this charming costume, and the cap is tied under the chin, like a baby's cap. Finally, they wear over their chests a kind of bib of sealskin, which bib they draw over their faces when the air threatens to bite their noses.

The very fashionable people of the country fasten tails of animals to the edges of their coats. This is to show that they are rich, as their riches consist in reindeer and seal. These possessions as many as 100,000 of these animals. The ladies wear the same costumes as the gentlemen, which gives them a strange awkward walk. However, as a little distinction, they wear their hair in two long plaits at the side of each cheek, and their necks and backs are bare, so that the cold has less effect on them than on their lords. It is true that when they have young children they carry them on their backs, and that shelters them. Both men and women are short of stature, but stout and wonderfully strong, as they can walk for miles with burdens on their backs which we Europeans can not even lift. Their faces are large and broad and they have no forebears. In this the women would be quite the fashion in Europe, where the ladies do all they can to conceal their foreheads.

The men cut their hair close to their heads, like French soldiers, but the ladies let their hair grow as long as possible, their beauty being judged by the length of their hair, which, strange to say, is quite black. Their teeth, it seems, are so sharp that they need no other instrument for any work they do. Their hands and feet are curiously small, however. Their hands especially are so small that they cannot hold more than one thing at a time in them. They are, Lieutenant Bove tells us, a jolly set of people, always laughing, even in the midst of ice and hunger.

Their houses are made of wood and whalebone, and are roofed with deer and seal skins. They are warmed and lighted with burning fat, set in rough kinds of lamps. The stench of these is said to be unbearable to those not born to it.

Their cooking is as unbearable as their firing and lighting system, and the only thing that was stolen from the Vega (the ship of our explorers) was a lamb. Some one who had tasted of one evidently desired another taste, but being caught in the act, he quietly restored it to the ship's cook.

They know nothing of mechanics; still they can draw quite well, both from figure and landscape. On the whole they are described as being remarkably intelligent. It is a pity the Vega did not bring a specimen of the people of Chitchee with it. But as it is, the explorers are being received like so many modern Columbuses. Over 3,000 people were at the station to meet them, and the whole town is bagged.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Don't know sir, I'm sure," said the man, with a distressed expression of endurance. I endured the noise until midnight, and then sent up the janitor's wife.

"The third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and would like to know if this sort of thing is to go on all night?"

Down came the woman again.

"Fourth floor's compliments to third floor, and wishes to know if she expects people to get settled without a noise?"

"The next day the piano—only one, however—commenced. I was elaborating a skeleton for a scientific essay, and it disturbed me seriously. I endured it as long as I possibly could, and then I had recourse once more to the janitor's wife.

"Third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and will feel obliged if she will favor me with a little peace and quietness long enough to do some writing?"

There was no reply, but the music ceased abruptly.

But that evening when I was being induced to select myself with a little violin practice in the twilight, tap, tap, came the janitor's wife at my door.

"Fourth floor's compliments to the third floor, and will feel obliged if she will favor her with a little peace and quietness, long enough to write a letter."

How I hated that woman!

So we lived for a month, exchanging constant missiles of warfare. I could cheerfully have given up that miserable French flat and gone back to boarding, only unluckily I had engaged it for the year. The fourth floor, I discovered, had had friends to select private readings, whose voices were deeper than Hamlet's, and more sonorous than that of Charlotte Cushman. She was charitable and had classes of heavy-footed girls twice a week, to sing hymns and learn to sew. A single lady, indeed! If she had been a quainter lady, she could not have made more noise, nor enjoyed the making of it more.

At the close of the month, however, an incident happened which turned the current of my whole life.

I went on a picnic. I don't often go to affairs of that kind; but this was an especially select affair, gotten up by my friend Harold Webster.

I went, and there I met Barbara Willis, and straightway fell in love with her. She wasn't exactly young, but neither am I—and to my taste a full-blown rose is sweeter than a bud. Whether you may find it growing she was dark-eyed, with full cherry lips, satin-brown hair, and a complexion as fair as roses and ivory! We talked—our ideas coincided exactly. It seemed as if our souls were two looking-glasses, to mirror each other's.

"Miss Willis," cried I, "why is it that we have never met before? I feel as if we were old, old friends!"

"Oh, Harold!" said I, "you've pressed her hand, and she smiled back unutterable things."

"I went to my friend Webster, who was making up quadrilles on the upper deck. We were accompanied by an excellent brass band.

"Oh, Harold!" said I, "can you never thank you enough for introducing me to that angel!"

"Do you mean Barbara Willis," he said. "Well, I do think she is a rather fine girl."

"We grew confidential as we sat together on the promenade deck and watched the moonlight ripple over the surface of the tides.

"A bachelor's life is but half a life, Miss Willis," said I.

"I can readily imagine that," said she, softly.

"I live in a flat," confessed I.

"Do you," said Barbara (the sweet old English name was just like her). "Why, how strange! So do I!"

"Isn't it dreadful?" said I.

"Horrid!" said she, closing her lips as though she meant it.

"And there's a female dragon occupies the floor above me, and torments me out of my life!"

"Well, if this isn't a remarkable coincidence. There is a detestable old crab of a bachelor under me, who takes all the pleasure out of my existence," replied Barbara.

"Shouldn't you be bled," said I.

"I—I don't think they should," said Barbara, looking intently at the bonnet of pants she held in her hand.

It was past midnight when the boat landed. Harold Webster came up.

"I promised to see you home, Miss Willis," said he, rubbing his hands briskly.

THE WEEKLY AGITATOR.

ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN, JULY 24.

The shipments of iron ore from the Upper peninsula up to and including Wednesday, the 21st inst., foot up 775,850 net tons.

The management of the Superior mine has for some weeks been experimenting with English wire rope, but finds it in every way inferior to the American article. There is scarcely any danger of its coming into very extensive use in the mines of this district.

The shipments of iron ore from the mines of the Menominee range since the opening of navigation amount to 242,219 tons. As the railroad is being extended beyond Quinnessee new mines are beginning to make shipments, and it is estimated that the output of the district for the shipping season will not fall far short of 650,000 tons.

PREPARATIONS are being made at the New York mine to start a diamond drill in operation there, about 100 feet south of the engine house and about the same distance west of the main portion of the mine, in the near future, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the deposit at that point. The drill may be started up in a couple weeks, perhaps not for a month.

The Republic mine, as the leader, is constantly widening the gap between itself and the Norway, which still holds second place in the matter of ore shipments. Up to Wednesday, the 21st inst., the Republic had shipped 108,270 tons, while the Norway had shipped to the same date 98,000 tons. The Cleveland and Superior, which rank next in order, had shipped respectively 78,826 and 65,489 tons. The combined output of the four mines—the largest on the peninsula—up to Wednesday last, was 242,280 tons.

A SERIES of improvements, which have been going on about the Superior mine for some time, are now about completed. The boiler shop which has been building for some time is finished and the machinery is being put in place. A corrugated iron roof is being put on the machine shop. A new steel bog is being put in place in connection with No. 2 engine house, and a pair of hand compressors, heretofore referred to in these columns, have been set up in the building lately erected for their reception. Some old buildings which have been standing unused near No. 2 engine house for some time are being torn down and gotten out of the way, a roof is being built over No. 2 shaft house, the railroad tracks throughout the yard are to be laid with Bessemer steel rails, and everything about the surface workings show a degree of neatness and facility highly creditable to the management.

The ARRIVAL of this week presents to its readers a statement of the shipments of iron ore, pig iron and quartz from the Upper peninsula for the season up to the present time, and will publish a similar statement each week hereafter till the close of navigation. By reference to the tables it will be seen that the shipments of iron ore alone are fast nearing 1,000,000 tons, though the shipping season is not yet half over, and it is confidently hoped that by the time the mines cease shipping in the fall the figures will fall but little, if anything, short of 1,000,000 tons. Iron has enjoyed its boom, and it is now suffering a slight relapse, but it would seem as though the shipments of iron ore from the region went on very much as usual, and we incline to the belief that the season's shipments will, as a whole, be but slightly affected by the fall in the iron market.

SIX months of the year 1880 having passed, it is now possible to state with some show of authority that the record of railroad construction will remain far behind even those estimates which were considered moderate in the beginning of the year. The Railroad Gazette reports up to the first of this month the construction of 2,190 miles of road thus far this year, against 1,908 miles reported for the same time in 1879, 691 miles in 1878, 689 miles in 1877, 740 miles in 1876, 462 miles in 1875, 690 miles in 1874, and 1,518 miles in 1873.

ROADWORK the condition of the iron market and the probable prospects for the near future, the Engineering and Mining Journal says: "At last there are signs of the long prophesied 'boom' in iron. The indications in the market for pig iron are already very much better, and we should not be surprised to see a corresponding advance very early day. Dispatches from abroad also indicate an improvement there. The consumption of iron has been previously, this year, and will probably continue to be during the rest of the year, very large. A large number of furnaces have already come out of blast, thereby reducing the stock that the market is again in a position for better prices."

SHIPMENTS.

Marquette.—Following is a statement of the shipments of iron ore, pig iron and quartz from Marquette, from the opening of navigation up to and including Wednesday, July 21:

Table with columns for item (Iron ore, Pig iron, Quartz), quantity, and value. Includes sub-totals for Marquette and Grand Total.

L'Anse.—The following table exhibits the season's shipments of iron ore from L'Anse, from the opening of navigation up to and including Wednesday, July 21:

Table with columns for item (Iron ore), quantity, and value. Includes sub-totals for L'Anse and Grand Total.

ESCANABA.—The following table shows the shipments of iron ore from Escanaba from the opening of navigation up to and including Wednesday, July 21:

Table with columns for item (Iron ore), quantity, and value. Includes sub-totals for Escanaba and Grand Total.

MIXING.—Mining can make a better showing to-day than any other industry on the face of the globe. Statistics show that 85 per cent. of all mercantile and manufacturing enterprises result in failure. Railroads, which have been considered among the most profitable investments, having time and again received assistance from the government, have paid but about 2 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, while mining has paid upward of 15 per cent. per annum, in spite of all obstacles. The very fact that evil and designing men make use of the reputation which mining has acquired to further their own selfish interests, proves conclusively that it is generally considered not only a legitimate but a profitable business.—Walt.

It appears that the Cobden Club dinner this year has been attended with the customary outpouring of statistics for this country. Earl Spencer expressed the hope that here would adopt free trade, and repeated the absurd statement that our western farmers are paying \$400,000,000 annually to protect those in the east. Mr. Baxter advised us to reduce our import duties, because we have a revenue surplus, ignoring the fact that there would be no surplus if our tariff had not been so judiciously framed. Mr. Potter was in a more aggressive mood, and announced that the Cobden Club was now about to "enter a contest with a few worthy of its steel"—the said feeble-minded infidels of American industry. This display of free-trade zeal should be at least almost American protectionists to keep their principles and policy steady before the people.—Ex.

The following, from the Iron Age of July 15, leads to the belief that the recent decline in the iron market was but temporary, and that at present there are strong grounds on which to base hopes of at least a partial revival of activity in the trade in the near future. "The very highly improved outlook for iron in the east since last week is so fully noted in our trade pages that it is scarcely necessary to discuss the subject editorially. As bearing upon the question of the stability of this improvement, it is gratifying to note that the movements and happenings in the iron trade at Pittsburgh and in the west during the past fortnight have been of more than usual importance, and, as indications of the present condition and future prospects of this movement, it is gratifying to note that these movements indicate the prevalence of a belief that the bottom in prices has been reached, and, as a consequence, buyers and speculators who have been waiting for this state of affairs to be reached have begun to buy. So long as these parties were in doubt as to the course of prices it was impossible to get them to buy iron, and every attempt to force sales, or even a moderate effort to sell, was regarded as another evidence of weakness, and made the consumer still less anxious to buy. During the past two weeks this has changed, and some very heavy sales have been made. For the week ending July 9th, the Pittsburgh brokers reported sales of upward of 16,000 tons, and it is stated that sales made and not reported will make an aggregate of 20,000 tons sold in a week. This is the largest aggregate ever reported in the history of Pittsburgh for a similar period, with one exception. Of the 16,000 tons reported sold, 10,000 are coke or bituminous iron, 6,000 anthracite. Another feature of the sale is that the iron was nearly all forged iron, or iron for mill uses, only 545 tons being foundry. It is stated that the market for ironmen is showing a larger proportion of iron of last than had been believed to be in this condition. It is of course goes without saying that furnacemen, in view of this sudden increase in demand, are firm in their views. In merchant iron the market has not as yet shown any very heavy sales, but the best makers at Pittsburgh are very much firmer than they were a month ago. They would find no trouble in filling their books with orders at the rates ruling on the 1st of June. Large buyers have, within a very short time, visited Pittsburgh and endeavored to place orders at these rates, and have found themselves unable to do so. The best informed manufacturers expect the heaviest fall trade ever known. Just at this time we cannot speak definitely about the future of nails. We are reliably informed that an inspection of stocks at all points in the west shows them to be comparatively light. The several stoppages of the nail mills have reduced production some 1,500,000 lbs. Buyers have been holding back orders, expecting to see lower prices, and are still doing so, and will come to the aid of the mills as can be brought to believe that the manufacturers will sustain the present rates, which it is well known some of them have not done. We are informed upon good authority that some of the parties who have been inclined to go below the market have loaded themselves up with cheap orders—in one case enough to run a works for three or four months—and are now refusing orders. ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A. E. EKONSON, formerly a prominent business man of this city, arrived by Thursday's train, and is looking over his old stamping grounds.

CARR, THOMAS, formerly superintendent of the Norway mine, Menominee range, but now of the Stephenson mine, arrived in the city yesterday's train. He will return to his charge to-morrow.

H. BLOMBERG, Esq., who left the county for the far west a short time ago to take charge of an exploring party in the interest of the Union Silver Star Mining company, returned on Tuesday last, and is now in this city.

A TELEGRAM received in this city yesterday contained the intelligence that a man named Samuel Gaynor, formerly employed at the Parsons mine, a couple miles out of this city, was killed on the railroad track at Norway yesterday morning. From all we can learn it appears the man was intoxicated and had laid down on the track, his neck resting on one of the rails, when a train came along and the body was completely severed from the body. The train was running at full curve at the time of the accident, and though the engineer saw the man before being struck and did all in his power to check the train, it was too late.

Dr. PADDOCK, from New Orleans, has located at Marquette for four to five months, and will visit Ishpeping (at the Commercial Hotel) every Wednesday, and Negaunee (Jackson house) every Thursday, regularly each week. Dr. Paddock took over 60 patients in Marquette the first week, and has already effected some extraordinary cures. Consultation free, and terms made reasonable to start with.

Dr. J. W. CHILES, the great English Veterinary Surgeon, is now permanently located in this city, Ishpeping, and will open an office at once, where he will be pleased to meet those who may require his services. The doctor treats all diseases that horses and cattle are heir to, and will perform all operations in the treatment of them, and entire satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases that are curable. His services are known both as to prevent injuries to the country. The doctor has studied seven years of the largest Veterinary institutions of London, England, and has been in the United States six years with good success, and his services can be obtained daily or by mail. He can be reached by letter or telegraph from any part of the country. Any gentleman wishing to state in Bettsman's building, Main street, Ishpeping, Mich.

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We are again in the Business. And prepared to deliver Wood in any part of the city at the following prices per cord: Dry Hard Wood, \$5.00; Dry Soft Wood, 3.50; Dry Slabs, 2.75. Leave orders at the Office, near Ishpeping Foundry.

DEER LAKE IRON & LUMBER CO. Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company, held at the house of Theodore F. McCarly, Newark, N. J., on Monday, August 1st, 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the question of selling the lumber business of the Company, and for the consideration of any other business that may properly come before them.

CHANCERY SALE.—In the Circuit Court for Joseph Meilen, by William E. Dickinson, his guardian, vs. Adolph Heberlein, his children. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of said court, made and entered in the highest landing, on the 28th day of November, 1879, J. James E. Dullin, a circuit court commissioner in and for the county of Marquette, Michigan, will sell, at public auction, on the first Monday of the month of August, in the city of Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the court for said county is held, all the certain goods or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Ishpeping, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, known and described as lot number one, bounded and bounded by the following: North by the addition to said city of Ishpeping, and bounded by the city of Ishpeping, on the 28th day of August, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the court for said county is held, all the certain goods or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Ishpeping, in the county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, known and 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YES OR NO.

I watched her at her spinning. And this was my beginning of wooing and of winning.

Yes, you will not see me. Who loves and thinks he loses Because a maid refuses.

When, afterwards, I told her, And blamed her growing colder, Her hand dropped by her shoulder.

Had I doubt? That quieted it; Her very love dispelled it. I caught her hand and held it.

Good and from bad beginning! My wooing came to winning. And still I watch her spinning.

TELLING ADVENTURE.—On Saturday morning about six o'clock the captain of the steamer Empress of India, coming up the lake, and when about fifteen miles east of Toronto, sighted a small boat to the southward. In the boat were discovered two persons who were waving their coats in the air and shouting at the top of their voices, evidently with the object of attracting the attention of those on board the steamer. The captain at once called the mate and headed the steamer for the craft, out of which they quickly got the occupants, whom they took on board the steamer. They then bore away for this city, whither they were bound, towing the small boat astern. The rescued ones proved to be Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, of the schooner Mercie E. Hall, and a lad about seventeen years of age, named William Clarkson, one of her crew, and the boat was the yawl of that vessel. They both seemed quite exhausted and completely drenched with water, the boat being almost full-filled when they were picked up. Captain Fitzgerald and his companion were as quickly as possible provided with refreshments, of which they partook in a manner that betokened a long fast.

After the cravings of hunger had been satisfied the captain commenced a wild and incoherent story. He avowed that he had been chased while in the yawl by pirates, who kept a steady fire on him with needle guns. He had seen a light on the lake, and heard voices singing, "Salter, come here!" "There is one of the pirate boats now!" he said to the mate, Mr. Ackerman, who, however, failed to see the object pointed out by the strange captain, who, moreover, stated that while on his own schooner he had been conspired to rob him of one hundred and fifty dollars and then murder him afterward. Some of them were in favor of cutting him up and packing him in a barrel, while others, less ceremonious, were for simply throwing him overboard. All these statements he called upon the boys to corroborate, cautioning him to tell the truth, even if he (the boy) should implicate himself, and even if it would "rub him pretty hard."

The boy, who was nearly scared to death when picked up, told an entirely different tale, of which the following is the substance: The Mercie E. Hall left Oswego on Thursday evening, "at eight o'clock," bound for this port, and the reliable and adverse winds met so retarded her progress up the lake that it took her until Friday evening to get within the distance of some fifty miles of her destination. The captain, the boy went on to say, had been drinking very heavily for about two weeks, and had left Oswego with scarcely any provisions, so that they only made a feeble passage almost entirely on potatoes. At eight o'clock on Friday evening the captain came on deck, went forward, picked up a "norman" (a large iron bolt to insert in the windlass to keep the cable in its place thereon when they "let go anchor," and, walking aft, also seized an axe. He then went about the main rigging to the crow's nest, where he kept waving the axe and norman in either hand, vowing he would kill any one who would attempt to come near him. He also threatened to cut away the main halyards and let the sail down by the run. After some considerable time, the boy narrates, the captain came down on the mainmast about twenty minutes to two on Sunday morning, and ordered him into the yawl. He then commenced to cut the tackles which suspended the boat to the davits. The mate tried to prevent him, but got knocked down with the norman, so the man succeeded in getting the boat into the water, not, however, without partly miring her with water. At first the captain tied him (the boy) to the bow of the boat, but after a time released him, saying, "Oh, this is you, is it, Willie?" The boy at once went back and seized the only one they had and sculled for dear life for the north shore in the hope that he would be picked up by some vessel.

The poor lad was nearly exhausted when rescued, and could hardly have held out much longer. Under the circumstances he behaved very coolly; for he was in fear every moment that the captain would brain him with the axe or throw him overboard. Capt Fitzgerald was arrested, as appears in Saturday's police report, and was remanded until to-day. The unfortunate man was suffering from an

attack of delirium tremens, which accounts for his extraordinary conduct.—Toronto Globe.

AN old farmer living near Petrolia, Penn., having made \$100,000 in oil, refused to part faith in banks or to invest his money. He kept the rolls of greenbacks in his farmhouse locked up in boxes and trunks. The money became damp, mildewed and mouldy. When he discovered the condition of his money he took the notes from their hiding places and spread them in the sun about his orchard to dry. The spectacle of the fortune lying loose on the ground among the apple trees was witnessed by hundreds who were attracted to the farm by the singular proceeding. The money was thus exposed for two days, guarded by the farmer, his wife, daughter and hired man. Then it was returned to the boxes. Three nights after the greenbacks were housed the farmer woke up to find three masked men in his bed room. They bound the old man and his family, and had discovered and secured \$1,000 of the hidden treasure when they were frightened away by the return of the hired man from Petrolia. Subsequently his house was broken into by three masked men. The old man and his wife fought them until they were unconscious. In the struggle the masks were torn from the faces of two men, and they were recognized. The neighbors were followed to the rescue, and the robbers were followed, but escaped in the woods. Three days afterward two were captured. They have recently been sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary. The farmer still refuses to deposit any safe place of deposit for his wealth than his own house.

A census enumerator in Louisville asked a woman whether anything had happened to her during the year. Well, yes; it had been a busy year. She had separated from her first husband, obtained a divorce and married again. Several months ago her husband went to Texas and a short time after his departure she received a telegram informing her of his death from the effects of a fall from a scaffold on which he was working. Her mother was suffering from heart disease, and she decided to send her to the house of a friend before the arrival of her husband's remains. But the body arrived sooner than she expected, and was sent directly to the house. Her mother was weeping when the hearse backed up to the door, and on seeing her daughter making arrangements to receive it she knew something had happened which had been kept from her. She was told of the death of her son-in-law, and with out uttering a word she fell to the floor in a corpse and the remains of the mother and husband were placed side by side in the room until the hour arrived for the funeral, when they were conveyed to the cemetery and buried close together. About an hour after she returned home from the double funeral, a messenger came to her from her first husband, saying that he was lying in the City Hospital, and desired to see her before he died. She hurried to the hospital, but before she reached his bedside, he, too, was dead. She had his remains removed from the hospital to her house, ordered another grave to be prepared, and on the next day followed him to the cemetery, and buried him by the side of her mother and second husband.

THREVS IS LONDON.—Considering what temptations are placed in their way, it is not wonderful that the larcenous experts of the light fingers and the nimble foot flourish in this huge metropolis. A day or two since was recorded a very neat case of theft, of which a suburban tradesman was the unwilling victim. One of his light carts was out delivering goods, and in the course of its circuit came to a stop in Maida-ville. There the man in charge left it and went into the customer's house in regular course. Unfortunately the road was 'up'; a steamer roller was puffing and snorting by its ordinary stages over the crushed macadam, and, to keep his horse out of the mud, the driver had left the cart a few yards further off from the house than its usual position. When he returned from a brief interview with the 'cook,' the horse and cart had disappeared into the infinities, and with them about forty pounds of butter, a large assortment of sausages and various baskets of eggs. The police were put on the alert, and in a few hours the horse and cart were discovered about a mile off, the thieves having carried away all the contents except the eggs, which obviously owed their immunity to the fact that they would not survive intact a hasty flight, while they might have advantageously all-tale evidence of the road they took.—London Telegraph.

A CHECKERED LIFE.—Chicago papers tell a strange story about a poor colored woman named Nellie Jones, who died in this city two weeks ago, and was buried in Potter's field. Her father was a negro named James Mink who started a stage line in Canada in 1850, and acquired a large fortune. He gave his daughter Nellie a good education, and, as there were few negroes in Canada whom he considered fit to marry her, he offered a dowry of \$20,000, any respectable white man who would take her for wife. A Cuban named James Andrews, good looking and agreeable, accepted the offer, married the girl, got his \$20,000 and set out on a southern wedding trip. In Virginia he sold his wife to a planter for \$1,500 and returned with his ill-gotten gains to England. When Mink, who lived in Toronto, learned his daughter's fate he succeeded in effecting her release through the influence of Sir Henry Bulwer. But she would not live in Toronto and removed to Elmira. In the course of time stages superseded stages, Mink lost his money and his daughter went astray. She finally died as a laundress in Chicago. She was nearly white, pretty, even in her age, and very pleasant in her manner. Two other afternoon, just as the thunder of our new lightning press began its private earthquake in the basement, a youth of about ten summers, painting and exhausted, rushed into the office and gasped as he held up a paper: "Here you are—red-hot—I'm in time, ain't I?" "Too late to get anything in this issue—forms have all gone down," replied the urbane manager. "Anything important?" "Well, I should think so. We wouldn't have it left out for anything. Everybody will be looking for it." "Indeed! Something remarkable happened? Whole family murdered? City Hall on fire?" "Oh, no; nothing like that. This is something immense. How much would it cost, mister, to stop the press?" "About \$2,000," said the manager getting excited. "I don't think we've got that much in the treasury," said the boy, thoughtfully; "but it really ought to be done." "Is it anything very pressing," said the manager, winking at the book-keeper; "perhaps we could get out an extra." "Ah! that's just the thing—now you've struck it. You see we played the last game of the juvenile championship series to-day, and the Yellow-backs—dat's our fellow-club—the Greenbackers by fourteen runs—here's the official score." And proudly handing over the record, he hurried home to shake enough out of his savings to buy four copies.—San Francisco Post.

A FISHERMAN'S JOKE.—The conductor and engineer of the light train north on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road, Saturday night, were the victims of a rather questionable joke. Half a mile on this side of New Hartford the engineer suddenly saw a red lantern (the signal of danger) ahead, and brought the train to a sudden stop. The chap with the lantern seemed to be taking things rather leisurely for a man with bad news. Conductor Kincaid called out, Hello, there! hurry up! what's the matter? The unceremonious fellow replied, "Vos is das?" Thoroughly angered the engineer chimed in—What the devil did you stop for? Where did you come from? The astonished Tanton looked up smilingly and held out a generous supply of suckers, exclaiming, Ich habe Jack gefangen! (I was fishing). The old man was allowed to tramp along, and to this day does not know that the train stopped on account of the red light which he carried on his fishing excursion.

Beyond the education of Queen Victoria had been completed, and there were so many lives between the young girl and the throne that the possibility of her succession had never been whispered to her, the task of one of her teachers was to instruct her in general carriage and gait, in which she was sadly deficient. Once, at least, in complete despair over her backwardness, the tutor exclaimed, "What a grand Queen of England you would make with this hop-and-go walk!" Instead of resenting this remark the idea seemed for the first time to occur to her of the possible future elevation. She rose instantly in height, walked a queen and halted no more. Her will, says the teller of the anecdote, had thrown an electric force into the affected part, and, entering it, had given her the part for which she has since been notable.

A HARTFORD young man boarded a horse car the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one was green and one was of a delicate flesh-colored tint. The flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen the buds of the green rose, and another that she had seen the rose itself, but had never seen so perfect and lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented upon and praised. Finally

the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that the coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored the coloring would not rub off, but seemed as if nature had done the work. It only required ten minutes to change the color.

It is proposed to tunnel the St. Lawrence river at Montreal. An engineer has the matter in hand, so far as surveys are concerned, and a syndicate is on the eve of formation to apply for a charter with a capital of \$1,000,000 and borrowing powers up to \$3,000,000. The tunnel will be sufficiently broad to accommodate a double track. The boring will, it is expected, be through the substance known as black rock, and should the geological surveys previously made by the government prove to be correct, there will be no more difficult substance to contend with. The cost is roughly estimated at \$3,000,000, and is less than a substantial bridge could be built for. The tunnel, it is claimed, is the only hope of the north shore roads and the connection of the projected Toronto and Ottawa line, and gives a connection at Longueuil with all roads to Portland, Boston and other eastern points of tide-water independent of the Grand Trunk.

Does any one remember a once popular but now obsolete toy called the fifteen puzzle? It has broken out in England under the name of the boss fifteen puzzle and is spreading over France. It is said that people are writing to the papers explaining how it can be done, that scientists are elaborating the formula which expresses the mathematical possibilities of it, and that the funny men have got hold of it and are making jokes on it. By well informed Englishmen the visitation is supposed to be a deep and deadly revenge against those Britons who came over here, enjoyed our hospitality and then went home to abuse us.

A man, driven by an elegantly-attired lady, with a trim and neatly-dressed colored boy perched on the footman's seat behind, was passing through the street, when it was espied by an old negro woman: 'Bress de Lord!' she exclaimed, raising her hands as she spoke, 'Bress de Lord! I never 'spect to see dat. Wonder what dat callud gentleman pays dat young white woman for driving dat kerridge? I know'd it'd come, but never 'spectet to be to see it. Dis nigga's really to go 'way now.'

It seems that the original inventor of the glue, glycerine and water process of copying letters, which has been extensively introduced within the past few years, has obtained in this country a patent for his device, dated May 18, 1880. He obtained a patent in Germany two years ago.

Furniture, Uphostery, Etc. A. TITCOMBE, Has just received and opened for inspection the finest line of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

JOS. SELLWOOD'S NEW BRICK BLOCK, POSTOFFICE BLOCK, OPPOSITE NELSON HOUSE. C. H. SEABORG, Manager. 1st JOSEPH SELLWOOD, Prop. Lake Transportation, Coal, Flour, Feed, Etc.

Lake Michigan & Lake Superior TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S Elegant Passenger Steamers Leave Marquette GOING WEST: Every Tuesday and Saturday Morning. GOING EAST: Every Sunday and Thursday Afternoon For Tickets and Rates apply to F. B. SPEAR, Agt., Marquette.

F. B. SPEAR, DEALER IN HAY, GRAIN, FEED, FLOUR, SALT, OIL, HARD, SOFT AND BLOSSBURG COAL. Marquette, June 10, 1883.

C. A. FOHRMAN, DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS And General MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole Agent for Lyon & Healy Pianos, J. & C. Fisher Pianos, Steinway Pianos and Pipe Organ. Keeps a full line of Violins, Clarinets, Horns, Trombones, Saxophones, Accordeons, Harmonicas, Banjos, Drums and Hand Instruments, Musical Boxes, and Children's Toys. New York, Oct. 18, 1882. An article, pertaining to the Musical Merchandise, published in the Musical City Standard, and just as represented. An inspection will convince the most skeptical.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE MUSIC STORE ON THE UPPER PENINSULA! And therefore the only place where every article in the Musical line can be procured without leaving the expense of sending below for it. All kinds of repairing and tuning done in a thorough manner. C. A. FOHRMAN, Ishpeming, Mich., June 10, 1883.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods. BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH! LAGER BEER! MENS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING! NORTONS BOSS CLOTHIERS FASHIONABLE TAILORS. We are just in receipt of the largest stock of... THE BOSS CLOTHIERS... FASHIONABLE TAILORS. Want the readers of this advertisement to call at their Store, corner of Main and Pearl streets, immediately and learn of something greatly to their advantage.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT! Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Etc. J. MALLANNEY Respectfully announces to the people of Ishpeming that he has added a large and varied stock of TRUNKS AND VALISES, selected especially for this market, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices, and he wants all Women and children to call and look the stock over and get prices.

OUR OPENING! We respectfully invite the people of Ishpeming and vicinity to call and look over our NEW STOCK OF GOODS, Which we fully believe eclipses all our previous efforts, and is equal to any to be found in the county.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

JAMES DWYER & CO., MARQUETTE, 207 Agents for the Upper Peninsula. F. I. T. S. If you want good ones, call on

G. H. ARTHUR & CO., Merchant Tailors! Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures COUGHS AND COLDS, Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. Cures Sore Throat, Cures Diphtheria. Cures LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS. Cures LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS. Cures BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES. Cures BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

W. THOMAS' OIL. TRADE MARK. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures COUGHS AND COLDS, Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. Cures Sore Throat, Cures Diphtheria. Cures LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS. Cures LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS. Cures BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES. Cures BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES. FOR SALE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE, ISHPERING.