NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

Good Work Or None.

Living Age.

It is a rule that a workman must follow his employer's orders, but no one has a right to make him do work discreditable to himself. Judge M——, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, loves to tell this anecdote of a young man who understood the risk of doing a shabby job even when directed to.

He had once an occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

'I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplaned boards—use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will pay you a dollar and a half.'

The judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once, just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were all planed and numbered ready for nailing.

'I told you this fence was to be covered with vines,' he said angrily: 'I don't care how it looks.'

'I do,' said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence as thorough in finish.

'How much do you charge," asked the judge.

'A dollar and a half,' said the man shouldering his tools.

The judge started, 'Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?'

'For the job, sir.'

'Nobody would have seen the poor work on it.'

'But I would have known it was there. No; I'll take only a dollar and a half.' and he took it and went away.

Ten years afterwards, the judge had the contract to give for the building of several magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

'It was my man of the fence,' he said. 'I knew we should have only good genuine work with him. I gave him the contract and it made a rich man of him.'

For Self-Supporting Girls.

St. Nicholas.

Girls, first make up your minds that you will do something. All the rest will follow. What you shall be will come more easily and clearly in due time.

A girl of 13 cannot decide with any discretion or assurance, whether she will be a sculptor or a wash-woman, a farmer or a poet; but she can decide distinctly whether it is her wish or her duty after leaving school or college, to remain dependant upon her parents or to fit herself for a self-providing life.

The education by which you meant to get your bread and butter, your gloves and bonnets, is a very different affair from that which you take upon yourself as an ornament and an interval in life.

The chemical experiment which you may some day have to explain to pupils of your own is quite another thing from the lesson that you may never think of again.

The practice in bookkeeping, which may some time regulate your dealings with flesh-and-blood customers, becomes as interesting as a new story.

The dull old rules for inflection and enunciation fairly turn into poetry, if you hope to find yourself a great public reader some coming day.

And the very sawdust of the French or Latin grammer becomes ashes of roses to the stout little fancy that dreams of brave work and big salary, in some foreign department at Washington or tutoring girls and boys for college.

All over the terrible ocean, among the lawless sailors, the men with wives and children to work for are those who lead the gentlest and cleanest lives.

So, on the great ocean of school-life the girls with aims to study for are those whose labor is the richest and the ripest

Ah! you will never realize until you have tried what an immense power over the life is the power of possessing distinct aims. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she begins to live for a reason.

I fancy that I can select in a crowded street ths busy, blessed women who support themselves. They carry themselves with an air of conscious self-respect and self-content which a shabby alpaca cannot hide, nor a bonnet silk enhance, nor even sickness or exhaustion quite drag out.

The Upright Man.

Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

To delineate the character of an upright man, a man of integrity, is a plain one and easily understood.

He is one who makes it his constant rule to follow the road of duty, as his conscience points out to him.

He is not guided merely by affections, which may sometimes give the color of virtue to a loose and unstable character.

The upright man is guided by a fixed principle or mind, which determines him to esteem nothing but what is honorable, and to abhor whatever is base and unworthy in moral conduct.

Hence you find him ever the same at all times, the trusty friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientious man of business, and the public spirited citizen.

He assumes no borrowed appearance.

He seeks no marks to cover him, for he acts no stupid part; but he is in truth what he appears to be, full of truth, candor and humanity.

In all pursuits, whether business or political he knows no part but the fair and direct one and would much rather fail of success than attain it by reproachful means.

He never shows you a smiling countenance while he meditates evil against you in his heart.

He never praises you among your friends and then join in traducing you among enemies.

You will never find one part of his character at variance with another.

In his manners he is simple and unaffected; in all his proceedings open and consistent.

Such is the man of integrity.

How to Court in Church.

A young gentlemen, happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot. But the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible opened with a pin stuck in the following text: Second epistle of John, verse fifth:—and now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandant unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another. She returned it, pointing to the second epistle of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground and said unto him: 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing that I am a stranger?"'

He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the third epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you I would not with pen and ink but I trust shortly to come unto you and to speak face to face that our joy may be full."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

The Nutmeg Tree.

This is a native of the East Indies but has been introduced and cultivated in the West Indies and in other warm countries; it forms a medium sized tree and is grown in orchards; a nutmeg plantation and a peach orchard closely resemble each other.

Nutmeg culture was at one time confined to the Bauda Islands, and strong efforts were made to monopolize the production, a scheme which failed, it is stated, on account of birds carrying the seed and dropping them beyond he assigned limits, and thus spreading the tree over the whole of the islands, the Malayan Archipelago, from the moluccas to New Guinea.

The tree is cultivated to a limited extent in Jamaica, where it succeeds best in a deep, rich friable soil, which is drained. Undulating ground is preferred in order to assist the ruuning off of all superfluous water, as around its roots, although in order to thrive well it requires an atmosphere of the most humid kind. Young plants are readily raised from fresh seeds. The fruit requires nine months of tropical weather to mature.

At the Top of Mount Washington.

A yistor to the top of Mount Washington concludes that the weather is really cold up there. He was convinced by a walk along the railroad with the wind blowing seventy miles an hour and the thermometer twenty degrees below zero. The temperature does not get lower than in many other places, but the wind blows with greater velocity, it is said, than at any known spot in the world, and this makes the cold unbearable. A velocity of 180 miles an hour has been attained, while at Pike's Peak, 8,000 feet higher, the greatest is 100 miles, and in New York forty-five miles is a heavy gale. Of course the air has less power as the density increases, but even with this reduction the cold is so intense that if one covers every part of their body, leaving only the eyes exposed, they are soon coated with frost, which closes the lids and often makes it almost impossible to see. The moisture of the breath freezes under the coverings of the face, and a frost bite is the consequence.

A Young Man's First Thousand Dollars.

The first thousand dollars a young man earns and saves will generally settle the question of business with him. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent, forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to frivolity, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires a love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; in his estimation it represents so many months or years of practical labor.

Just A Hint to the Boys.

"M. Quad."

I stood in a store the other day when a boy came in and applied for a situation.

'Can you write a good hand?' 'was asked.

'Yaas.'

'Good at figures.'

'Yaas.'

'Know the city well.'

'Yaas.'

'That will do—I don't wan't you, said the merchant.

'But,' I said, when the boy had gone, 'I know that lad to be an honest industrious boy. Why don't you give him a chance.?'

'Because he hasen't learned to say, 'Yes sir,' and 'No sir' If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer customers after being here a month.'

What could I say to that? He had fallen into a habit young as he was, which turned him away from the first situation he had applied for.

FUR COVERED LIMBS.

A Shoe Which Got the Wearer Into Difficulty.

Fur shoes are the newest things for fashionable girl's feet. They make one look not like puss in boots, but like a puss in skirts without boots. Their warmth is a strong recommendation. They are slipped on after the manner of overshoes; but they are as long as ordinary leggins. There was a light weight maiden in a street car with me. I don't suppose she could have balanced a scale in the hundred pound notch, clothes and all, and you are requested to keep her lack of ponderance in mind, in view of what I am going to tell. She sat on one of her calves, after the manner common to her sex, and the tip of her fur shoe was just visible beyond the drapary on the seat. The man who sat next may not have been Mr. Slugger Sullivan—I have not the pleasure of knowing him by sight—but he certainly was big and brawny as that illustrious Bostonian. By sad mischance he wore gloves of a color like the shoes of my companion. He dropped one of them as he rose to quit the car. His eyes fell on the shoe. The conductor had stopped the vehicle, and was waiting impatiently for the burly passenger to get out; it was no time for unnecessary delay. The fellow grabbed the girl's foot. That member was so small, I suppose, that he didn't feel inside of what he supposed was his glove on which she had sat. "Excuse me," he said.

Then he yanked. The power of his jerk was immense. The resistance was comparatively slight. A section of fur colored limb was hauled into sight. For an instant there was the spectacle of the poor girl lying flat on the seat, with one toe pointed to the roof by the relentless hand of the athlete. Then things explained themselves. The man darted out of the car as though escaping for dear life from a mob of enraged belles, and the outrageously maltreated girl resumed the pose of propriety, with demure self-control although her cheeks were hot enough to light matches by.—*Clara Belle.*

DIRECTORY.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.
Cor. Huron and Pine streets. Rev. H. C. Northrup, pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M., 7 P. M. Sabbath school, 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Preaching 10:30 A. M., 7 P. M. Sabbath school, 12 M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. A. W. Westgate, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Cor. 5th and Church streets. Low mass 8 A. M., daily. High mass 10½ A. M. Sunday. Vespers 3:30 P. M. Sunday. ev. Peter J. De Smedt, Rector.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Division street, near Dresser. Preaching 10½ A M, 7 P M. Sunday school 12 M. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 8:00. J. W, Clark, pastor.

S . JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Huron street. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7 o'clock; Sunday school 12 M. J. M. Curtis, Rector.

CHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 283 F. AND A. M.
Regular meeting, at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, on or before the full of the moon. E. O. Penney, W, M. J. P. Sutton, Sec'y.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 331, I. O. O. F.
Meet every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. A. G. Boggs, N. G. John McLaughlin, R. S.

BENTON LODGE, NO. 108, A. O. U. W.
Meet first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 o'clock. N. W. Lyon, M W. Geo. N. Case, Recorder.

CHEBOYGAN CHAPTER, NO. 109. OF R. A. M.
Meets in Masonic Hall, on the Friday on or after the full of the moon. A. J. Paddock, H. P. J C Wooster, Sec'y.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.
Judge of Probate—E Z Perkins.
Sheriff—Luke Cross.
Prosecuting Attorney—George E. Frost.
Clerk—Chas. J. Hunt.
Register—H. W. McArthur.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Circuit Court Com.—Frank Shepherd.

CHEBOYGAN VILLAGE.
President George E Frost.
rustees—H A Blake, R Robinson, J B McArthur, Wm C Hayes, Chas J Kitchen, Geo G Wharton.
Clerk—C J Hunt.
Treasurer—J E Cueny.
Attorney—Geo W Bell.
Marshal—Howard Lynn.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.
Supervisor—C A Gallagher.
Clerk—N W Lyons.
Treasurer—A G Boggs.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
Arrive—From south at 8:25 P M. From the North at 9:35 A M.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

Mackinaw Division.

STATIONS.	TRAINS NORTH. M'kinaw Express.	
Chicago.....lv.	10 30 p m	
Jackson	7 25 a m	
Saginaw City	11 25	
Buffalo	11 30 p m	
Toledo	6 00 a	
Detroit	8 30	
Bay City	1 00 p m	
Pinconning	1 52	
Standish	2 15	
Alger	2 50	
West Branch	3 20	
Roscommon	4 15	
Grayling	5 20	
Otsego Lake	6 05	
Gaylord	6 30	
Vandersbilt	6 50	
Wolverine	7 15	
Indian River	7 40	
Topinabee	7 58	
Mullet Lake	8 07	
Cheboygan	8 25	
Freedom		
Mackinaw C'y	9 00	

STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD. N. Y. express.	
Mackinaw City	9 00 a m	
Freedom		
Cheboygan	9 35 "	
Mullet Lake	9 48 "	
Topinabee	10 02 "	
Indian River	10 15 "	
Wolverine	10 35 "	
Vanderbilt	11 00 "	
Gaylord	11 23 "	
Otsego Lake	11 45 "	
Grayling	1 06 p m	
Roscommon	1 37 "	
West Branch	2 35 "	
A'gar	3 10 "	
Standish	3 45 "	
Pinconning	4 08 "	
Bay City	5 00 "	
Detroit	9 30 "	
Toledo	11 35 "	
Buffalo	7 50 a m	
Saginaw City	5 50 p m	
Jackson	9 45 "	
Chicago	7 30 a m	

All trains run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Close connections at all junction points.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't, Chicago.
H. E. WORCESTER,
Ag't, Cheboygan.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 11, 1885. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. No. 3.	No. 5.
Cincinnati.....lv	7 40 a m	7 15 p m
Richmond.....''	10 30 a m	9 55 "
Ft. Wayne.....ar	2 22 p m	1 50 a m
" lv	2 45 "	2 50 "
Kalamazoo.....ar	6 32 "	6 52 "
" lv	6 50 "	7 10 "
Grand Rapids.....ar	8 45 "	9 20 "
" lv	5 00 "	10 25 "
Howard City.....ar	6 40 "	12 04 a m
Big Rapids.....''	7 34 "	1 05 p m
Reed City.....''	8 25 "	1 40 "
" lv	.....	2 00 "
Cadillac.....ar	10 10 "	3 10 "
" lv	.....	3 20 "
Petoskey.....ar	2 10 a m	7 20 "
Mack. City.....''	3 40 "	9 10 "

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. No. 6.	No. 8.
Mack. City.....lv	6 50 a m	10 10 p m
Petoskey.....ar	7 45 "	2 10 a m
Cadillac.....ar	11 25 "	6 40 "
" lv	11 35 "	6 00 "
Reed City.....ar	12 45 p m	7 45 "
" lv	1 05 "	7 45 "
Big Rapids.....ar	1 54 "	8 15 "
Howard City.....''	2 29 "	9 03 "
Grand Rapids.....ar	4 05 "	10 35 "
" lv	4 35 "	11 45 "
Kalamazoo.....ar	6 20 "	1 38 p m
" lv	6 50 "	2 00 "
F't Wayne.....ar	10 40 a m	5 55 pm
" lv	12 05 "	.....
Richmond.....ar	4 05 "	.....
Cincinnati.....''	7 25 "	.....

No. 6 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Sunday. No. 8 except Saturdays. No. 6 has chair car Traverse City and Walton Junction to Grand Rapids and parlor sleeping car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati. No. 8 has Woodruff sleeping car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent
W. M. CARPENTER, Agent, Mackinaw City.