

Mrs. Henry Drittler Passes Away Saturday Night

From a Stroke of Paralysis.

A Hancock Man Wanted to Get a Drink Without Paying—He Is Arrested.

Mrs. Henry Drittler, Sr., died Saturday evening at 10:30. Death was the result of a stroke of paralysis which she underwent Thursday. Three years ago she suffered a partial stroke, from the effects of which she had never fully recovered.

Fred Kornal, well known to many in Hancock, tried Saturday to get a drink without money and without price at the saloon of Matt Jestila. The latter, having so good a reason, refused to serve the drink.

When A. Penor so unceremoniously took his leave from the copper country he left debts. Hodges & Opal took proceedings, Louis Penor, a brother of the vamoosed one, has decided to that firm part of lot 1, block 13, in Grover, and Mrs. Penor has given a deed to another part of the same lot.

The regular Olkaming snow shoe tramp will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. Members will leave Barry's drug store at 7:30, also stages for those desiring to ride.

This evening P. G. C. D. W. Clisbe will be present at the special meeting of the Columbia Lodge, K. of P. Refreshments will be served and brothers of the order are cordially invited.

This evening the members of the hose team of the Hancock fire department and their friends will dance at St. Patrick's Hall. A pleasant party is in anticipation.

Quincy employees received their pay Saturday for the first time through the new office. The entrance is at the rear and the arrangements are such that the men are served about twice as fast as was possible at the old office.

Circuit court opened this morning. The day was spent in going over the calendar and in the hearing of various motions. The jury will attend tomorrow. It looks as though the term would prove a short one.

Although we have become accustomed to Florida weather the past two months, we did not think the similarity would extend to an endangering of our orange crop, which yesterday's weather threatened.

Miss Fanny Davidson, the fancy skater, will be at the West Houghton ice rink this evening. Tomorrow evening she will give an exhibition at the new Dollar Bay rink.

Secretary Gillespie, of the Portage Lake Y. M. C. A. has handed in his resignation to take effect May 1. As yet no action has been taken on it by the directors.

Rev. J. E. Rilly made one of his characteristically interesting addresses at the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. and terminus yesterday afternoon.

W. A. Washburn company calls attention to clearing sale of men's and children's winter goods. Some good bargains await the first comers.

Mrs. Capt. Provia Richards and Mrs. Dr. McRae, of Oseola, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas the latter part of last week.

The funeral of Dr. Christ Rath was held yesterday afternoon from the German Lutheran church, Rev. Mr. Traub officiating.

The Houghton band's annual masquerade will occur at the Armory Opera House the evening of March 1.

SUPERVISOR'S PROCEEDINGS.

Houghton, Mich., January 12, 1897.

A meeting of the board of supervisors for the county of Houghton was held pursuant to adjournment at the office of the county clerk in the village of Houghton on Tuesday, January 12, A. D. 1897.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion approved. The credentials of Joseph B. Cooper as supervisor pro tem for the township of Torch Lake, in the absence of Supervisor Smith, were presented and accepted, and on motion, Mr. Cooper, being present, was admitted to a seat on the board.

The bond of William Stockley as county surveyor, in the sum of \$3,000 with Lorenzo Bree and M. R. Goldsworthy as sureties thereon, was presented to the board and on motion accepted, approved and ordered placed on file.

The bond of Robert B. Shields as register in chancery, in the sum of \$5,000, with Carlos D. Sheldon and John D. Shields as sureties thereon, was presented to the board and on motion accepted and approved.

The annual report of the county treasurer, showing amount of liquor tax collected and names of persons to whom liquor licenses were issued for the year ending December 31, 1896, was read to the board and on motion approved and ordered placed on file.

On motion it was resolved, that the county treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to place the following amounts to the credit of the respective funds as follows:

Poor fund, including U. P. hospital for insane \$41,000 00 Salary fund, insurance premium on general 19,949 00 General 27,825 16 Bridge bonds 10,000 00 Total \$98,774 16

On motion, it was resolved, that Frank Pammerville be, and he is, hereby recommended by this board for the appointment of deputy game warden in and for Houghton county.

The following bills having been duly audited by the finance committee, were allowed and ordered paid:

- C. Smith, supervisor 9 days 180 miles... \$ 27 20 Wright & stringer, ins. premium court house and jail... 36 00 Van Orden Bros., insurance premium on court house and jail... 36 00 Dunstap & Hanchette, insurance premium on court house and jail... 36 00 F. A. Douglas, insurance premium on court house and jail... 36 00 John Mitchell & Co., insurance premium on court house and jail... 36 00 Hancock Progress, sundry telegrams... 1 29 Mich. Telephone Co., rent of phones to April 1, 1897... 45 63 P. E. L. & P. Co., lighting court house and street lamp... 36 02

The board thereupon adjourned until Tuesday, February 9, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m. JOHN DUNCAN, Chairman. ROBERT H. SHIELDS, Clerk.

Best Thou Love Her? "He that loves a rosy cheek, Or a coral lip admires, Or from star-like eyes doth seek Food to sustain his fires, An old Time makes these decay, So his flames must waste away."

OLNEY HAS A FIRM HOLD

A Bright Future For the Secretary of State.

NOT MUCH TO WORRY ABOUT.

He Has a Fortune and a Position, but Carlisle Makes a New Start in Professional Life—Ex-Governor John D. Long and Patrick Collins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—There is a great deal of talk among public men here concerning the future of the Democratic party. The men who are in position to have the best information and judgment agree that the party is likely to come to some understanding before the next congressional elections are on, which will obviate the gold and silver war which does not appear to know. But that the leaders of the party are confident harmony will be brought about in some way is apparent from their conversation. This opinion is expressed by Democrats who supported Palmer and Buckner as well as those who favored Bryan and Sewall. So it is easy to see that there is at least a desire for peace between the active men of the two factions. Whether or not peace can be actually brought about is another question.

There is also considerable gossip in Democratic circles to the effect that Secretary Olney may be the Democratic nominee for president in 1896. This is looking a long way ahead, but the gossip is of interest in that it shows the hold Olney has obtained upon the respect of the public men of the day. It cannot be said with truth that Mr. Olney is exactly popular. He has not popular ways. He is plain, blunt, cold blooded man, who goes straight at the consequences as to his popularity among the people. But there is great admiration for the dignity secretary of state who has brought Lord Salisbury to terms, even among those senators and representatives who are not lovers of the administration, and who are not satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Olney arrogated to the executive the exclusive right to recognize the independence of a foreign power.

Olney's Future. Those who think Olney likely to be a central figure in the Democratic politics of the future point to his great achievements in securing from Great Britain recognition of the Monroe doctrine, the general treaty of arbitration and his influence in settling the Chicago strike in 1894. They say the secretary has in this way won the admiration of the masses, who are always in favor of a vigorous foreign policy, and that he has at the same time gained the confidence of the substantial men of the country, for they know him to be firm without being a jingo. Mr. Olney himself cannot be said to be ambitious. While he would doubtless be glad to accept the Democratic nomination for president in 1896, especially if it should be accompanied by a fair chance of election, he is too well balanced to permit an ambition of this sort to obtain possession of him. He realizes that as a corporation lawyer he is not likely ever to become a very popular man and is quite well content to go back to his law practice, which, I understand, nets him about \$60,000 a year.

Mr. Olney's case is a good example of the wisdom of making one's way in the world, of achieving independence, before going in to politics or public life. Mr. Olney's future is assured. He has nothing to worry about. If his income has been \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year in the past, it may easily double that for years to come, for he has gained tremendous personal and professional prestige by his success in the state department. If he cares a little later on to become a candidate for office or to engage in party politics as a leader, he will be free and independent.

Outlook For Secretary Carlisle.

There are members of the cabinet who have not this comforting assurance on the eve of their retirement. Secretary Carlisle, for instance, has his way to make in professional life. He has had no practice for many years and is without capital to start on. Of course he will not lack for clients, and some very good offers are already awaiting him, but it is not like having made one's success and won one's financial independence early in life. Postmaster General Wilson, too, has given the best of his life to public service, and he will in all probability go back to college work, which engaged his attention in earlier years. It is said he has already accepted an invitation to become president of a Virginia college. He is a scholarly man, much admired and beloved by his associates for his gentle character and winning ways. In college life he will be at his best. Secretary Herbert will have to find some means of gaining a livelihood. He is poor, too, but a man of great ability and one so highly respected that he will not have any difficulty in making his way in private life.

It has become an axiom among public men, among those who have had experience, that it is wisest to get money before seeking honors. If one doesn't believe in the force of this, he has only to come to Washington and try it. Men are handicapped if they try to rise in public life without a reasonable amount of money behind them. They cannot accept cabinet appointments without sacrifices such as a poor man ought not to make.

Two Massachusetts Men.

I know a number of men who draw out of public life in Washington deliberately for the purpose of acquiring financial independence before re-entering it. One of these is ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts, recently much talked of for a place in the McKinley cabinet. He was some years ago a strong man in the house and in his state. But he was poor, and, perceiving the disadvantage which he was laboring under, he left congress and devoted himself to building up his private fortune, with the intention of some day coming back to Washington as a public man. Whether he has reached the point where he is willing to become a member of the cabinet remains to be seen.

Another instance of the same sort is found in the case of ex-Congressman Patrick Collins, also of Massachusetts and now the American consul general at London. Mr. Collins was in high favor with don. Mr. Collins was in high favor with don. Mr. Collins was in high favor with don. He has party and with Mr. Cleveland. He could have been in the cabinet had he wished, but he preferred to go to London, where the consular fees for some years amounted to \$40,000 or \$48,000 a year. Mr. Collins has always intended to re-enter public life after he had feathered his nest a little, and in the revival of the Democratic party which is expected to take place in 1896 he may be heard from.

WALTER WHELAN.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

A Masterpiece That Long Puzzled the Antiquarians of Europe.

The workmanship of the vase and the material of which it is composed long exercised the ingenuity of some of the greatest antiquarians in Europe. Brevai believed it to be chalcidony; Bartoli, Montfaucon and others, sardonyx; Count Fezi, amethyst; De la Chausse and Misson, agate, while Venuti decided that it was paste. Wedgwood's examination of the vase proved the last opinion to be the correct one. A layer of white glass had been fused on a dark blue body, the exquisite figures being afterward produced in this layer by cutting down to the blue by the gem engraver, after the manner of real cameo. Wedgwood also discovered that the vase had at some time been broken and repaired. It was his opinion that the head which formed the bottom of the vase was a piece of some other work that had been cut down and inserted in the place of the original bottom, which had probably been destroyed at the time the vase itself was broken.

By the autumn of 1789 Wedgwood, after many failures, had succeeded in his arduous undertaking, and the first perfect copy, made in the famous jasper ware, was finished. Several more copies were subsequently made, though the exact number does not seem at all certain. These were of various degrees of perfection and varied in size and color. Originally sold at from 30 to 50 guineas each, according to excellence of finish, time has, of course, considerably enhanced their value, and some years ago, at the sale of the Martineau collection, one sold for £294.

In 1810 the Duke of Portland placed the vase in the British museum, where some 35 years afterward it was wantonly broken to atoms by a drunken visitor. After being skillfully repaired it was placed for additional safety with the gems.

Authorities are by no means agreed as to the subject of the bas-relief, though various explanations have been offered. According to the museum catalogue, the composition represents on the obverse Thetis consenting to be the bride of Peleus in the presence of Poseidon and Eros; on the reverse, Peleus and Thetis on Mount Pelion, and on the bottom of the vase (now detached) a youthful bust of Paris.—Good Words.

Felling a Dangerous Chimney.

There is only one way of saving a chimney out of plumb from collapse if the bend increases—that is, to cut a slice out of the masonry on the other side, so that it may sink on that side and bring itself straight. But that method, though efficacious at times, often weakens the structure. The only other alternative is to pull down and build afresh, and there are two ways of doing that. One is to pull the chimney down, stone by stone, beginning at the top, a tedious method and a terribly risky one if the structure be tottering to its fall. The other method the writer has often seen practiced in Lancashire and Yorkshire. At a mill a few miles outside of Manchester, for instance, a dangerous chimney had to be "felled" not long ago, and the contractor started to cut away the brickwork at the base on five out of its eight sides. Once, thinking it was about to settle on him, he and his men hurried away, but they returned to work. The gaps were propped up with timber and the structure supported in this way till the proper time. Then the wood was soaked with paraffin and damped with rosin and ignited. The flames and smoke poured up the chimney with a great roar, and the daring man lingered at the foot for a quarter of an hour, feeding the flame at one point so the wood might collapse there first and the chimney take that direction in its fall. At length the balks gave way, the chimney tottered, then leaned over in a circular fashion and finally collapsed in the middle and fell in a heap. The climber told the writer that he distinctly preferred to bring a chimney down in that way, for once, while taking down a shaft in a north Lancashire district, he heard it groan and creak and had only time to slip down the rope and rush away when it fell.—Chambers' Journal.

Care of the Ears.

During this "sweaty weather" the dirt will accumulate in the ears of the little tots old enough to play out of doors, and it must be remembered that ear wax is not dirt, and mothers ought to be very careful in cleaning children's ears not to go on with wax with sharp pointed instruments. The wax is intended to protect the ear and should not be disturbed, except that part which has already worked its way out. Another thing about ears is that they should not be pulled and boxed. Perhaps this may seem the most convenient and convincing mode of punishment when the child is naughty and the mother is tired and cross, but it should never be indulged in. Both pulling and boxing may inflame the tissue that holds the auricle in place and induce hardness of hearing and even perfect deafness. The drum-head or elastic membrane just within the ear has often been seriously injured and severe illness caused by severely boxing the ears.—Philadelphia Times.

Sung Revenge as He Stroved Ross.

Human nature will assert itself, and it did it at a Sunday school celebration in one of the outlying wards. The church was crowded with fond parents and friends to enjoy the exhibition of their youngsters going through their religious exercises. The participants were all boys ranging from 7 to 15 years of age, and they looked angelic, the most of them, in their clean white waists and knickerbockers, with patent leather pumps. One of them attracted attention by his cherubic appearance, as the children walked backward with bowed and reverent attitude, strewing flowers before their religious teachers and singing in sweet, boyish treble. Just as the song swelled to its fullest the boy in front of the cherubic lad by mischance trod on his foot and without changing a muscle in the expression of his face the latter went on strewing his roses and singing, changing the words of the hymn to "Th' swipe you for that when we get out."—Brooklyn Eagle.

They Knew What It Was.

A school inspector, finding a class hesitating over answering the question, "With what weapon did Samson slay the Philistines?" and wishing to prompt them, significantly tapped his cheek and asked, "What is this?" The Whole Class.—The jawbone of an ass.—Philadelphia Times.

A statistical authority says that a woman's chance of being married is best between 20 and 25. After 20 her chance is one in 10,000. Remember. It takes only five minutes to change wet boots and stockings, but it may take ten months to get over a cold caught by not changing them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Francis Drake and Cecil Rhodes.

You ignore the fact that there were two Drakes, as there are two Cecil Rhodeses. When Drake's consummate seamanship and audacious courage successfully resisted the armada and sent the Duke of Sidonia "back to St. Mary Port among his orange trees," he became, and will justly remain for all time, an English hero. But eight years previously Drake stole the church plate of Lima, when Spain was at peace with England.

His robbery disgraced England and himself. In the remarkable volume of letters and state papers relating to English affairs edited by Major Sharp Hume, from the archives at Simancas, I have counted 39 instances in which the restitution of Drake's plunder is referred to by Dr. Mendoza in language which might be employed today by the agent general of the Transvaal. There was nothing admirable in the episode of the Lima plate; quite the reverse. Is it not, therefore, a good thing to distinguish between the good and the bad in Drake as in Mr. Rhodes? If Drake had been broken in 1579 for his theft of the Lima chalices and patens, he would never have had the opportunity of winning half the three days' battles in the channel in August, 1588. On the other hand, to condone the piratical expeditions of the earlier part of Drake's career because later on he acted nobly and as a true Englishman is unnecessary.

Should not the same thing hold good about Mr. Rhodes? We may admire and be grateful for his stand against Germany while condemning his plot against a friendly state and the Stock Exchange aroma of the whole transaction.—London Chronicle.

Cooper Not Yet Neglected.

In commenting in Longman's Magazine on the recent "Introduction to the Study of American Literature" Mr. Andrew Lang declares that Cooper "seems to be a good deal neglected now. Nobody goes on the trail with Natty Bumppo (sic)." It may be that Cooper is neglected in England, but he has not been neglected by all recent British authors, for Robert Louis Stevenson read him and praised him and borrowed from him, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling told an American friend not long ago that he had just been reading Cooper through and through with constantly increasing appreciation. And Cooper is not neglected by the publishers either in France or in America. In Paris not long ago a sumptuously illustrated translation of the most famous of Cooper's stories was issued uniform with a translation of the most famous of Scott's novels. In the United States "The Last of the Mohicans" has now been put on the list of books which a boy must read before he can get into college. The Putnams have begun to publish a complete set of his novels, illustrated, and to be known as the Mohawk edition. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation a new edition of the five Leatherstocking Tales, to be illustrated with full page photographs, by Mr. Frank T. Merrill and to be introduced by a long biographical and critical essay by Professor Brander Matthews.—Bookman.

A Cow Worth More Than a Man.

In the United States the administration of the law affecting the civil rights of the citizen, his property rights growing out of controversies between man and man upon contracts, has come to be regarded as of much more importance than the enforcement of the law which protects the life of the citizen. All can notice that. The criminal law and its administration have rather fallen into disgrace. That is especially true of the large cities of the country. All must agree that it is more important to protect a man's life than it is his property. If the man's life is destroyed, if the assassin fires into his house and takes away his life, is that not a greater deprivation than to despoil him of his horse or his cow or even of all the other property which he possesses? Now why is this the case? It is largely because of the corrupt methods resorted to to defeat the law's administration and because courts of justice look to the shadow in the shape of technicalities rather than to the substance in the shape of crime.—North American Review.

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Suitable Gifts.

Just the thing for gentlemen can be found by their lady friends at

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Special line of Ties. Also

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CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

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HANCOCK MICH.

E. R. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

In effect December 29, 1895.

Table with columns for departure and arrival times for M. R. R. R. trains.

Passenger Trains on H. & C. R. R.

In effect December 29, 1895.

Table with columns for departure and arrival times for H. & C. R. R. trains.

THE Karyolite ROUTE

Time Table:

In effect September 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON

For Detroit, the east and the Gogebic... For Chicago and Marquette...

TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON

From Marquette, Chicago and the Gogebic... From Detroit and the east...

For tickets, time tables and other information apply to J. H. FORD, Ticket Agent and Ticket Mich.

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