Lake News

vil's Auction" Presented at ughton.

ompany Enrolled

ction—Graham's Bill ntedly Meet With on—Other Notes.

Auction" will be at the House next Firday is a first-class attrac- e future of the house their being a good ped that there will be among Calumet people g a special train.

's Forever "Devil's Auc- d among its members utiful women, notable Mildred Holden, Madge Hilton and Mayme ent the American con- Bartolette, Adele Amon to, who hail from Sunny Cuerbo, a Spanish beau- re others from England, Russia and almost all of the civilized globe. er "Devil's Auction" is its general make-up is table.

, now before the legis- eet with the opposi- uthorities throughout bill provides that the ate board of education ooks for eighth grades all remain the only text de in all the schools in e years. The bill has of being a big opening

lad aged but 9 years, y, was yesterday op- Hancock hospital for little fellow was de- of the physicians as sincerely to be hoped well with him. The more than ordinarily as clear that an oper- show the boy had of

titute colored pencils mpusing ink in mark- tion has not yet be- may not before the he main reason for at the ink not drying e ballots sometimes more than one place sion in the counting llot.

Arvid Sumer, charged a pair of boots from p before Justice Finn defendant was dis- g no cause against roceedings. The com- osts and to get the commence suit in re-

ation of applicants ates will be held at ding, Houghton, on y, March 25 and 26, ly at 9 a. m. each WILLIAM BATH, ool Commissioner.

an recently called a senators to make all they could for coming spring elec- an was adopted, but ach senator would

is called in Han- meet next Monday t the Engine House, urpose of nomina s.

eople vs Dr. H. W. y, appealed from has been placed on ndar for trial at the

offering himself as office of highway ge township and will support him

ht an insane man ne to the jail Sun- Finn and yester- not yet learned his

an, aged 16 years, rs. Patrick Bres- town Sunday.

of the judges of as held last week

Mr. S. C. Smith, of Mr. and Mrs. J. H.

ned to his house of the la grippe

. M. & St. P., ar on.

The Bells.

Bells were well known to the Egyptians before the time of the Jewish exodus. In the description of Aaron's sacerdotal robe mention is made of the fact that upon the hem of the garment there were bells of gold, alternating with pomegranates of blue, of purple and of scarlet: "A golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth in unto the holy place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not." Hand bells were in common use all over the ancient world. The earliest use of bells in churches was for the purpose of frightening away the evil spirits which were believed to infest earth and air, and the earliest curfew was rung at nightfall to rid the neighborhood of the village or town and church of demons.

Most old churches of Europe have a small door on the north side, and at certain points in the service this door was opened, and a bell was rung to give notice to the devil, if he chanced to be present, that he might make his exit before the elevation. By the command of Pope John IX church bells were rung as a protection against thunder and lightning. The monument of Porsena, the Etrurian king, was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted with a bell, which tinkled in the breeze. The army of Clothaire raised the siege of Sens on account of a panic occasioned among the men by a sudden chime from the bells of St. Stephen's church. The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow. Its weight is 250 tons, and the value of the bell metal alone, not counting the gold and silver ornaments which were thrown into the pots as votive offerings, is estimated at £66,565, or about $332,825.

A Novel Device.

"When people are suffering from thirst, they will resort to all kinds of means to get water," remarked a gentleman who was at one time a member of the United States geological and surveying expedition in the Indian Territory. "For some time we had been without water and were suffering greatly. Among our number was an old trapper who was as keen on the scent for water as is a hound on the trail of a deer. Finally he paused at a place and stopped.

"'I think there's water here, if we could dig a well,' he observed.

"'But we can't,' I replied.

"'No, but we can do something else,' he said.

"With that he cut a reed, tying some moss on the end of it. Then he dug into the earth, placed his reed in the hole and packed the earth around the reed. He waited for a few moments.

"'Do you mean to say you can suck water out of that thing?' I asked.

"'Yes, if, as I think, there's water near the surface.'

"He drew strongly at it with much satisfaction.

"'Good,' he remarked. 'Would you like to try it?'

"With little confidence in the result, I sucked at the reed with the surprising result of getting plenty of clear, pure water. To my parched tongue it seemed the very nectar of the gods.

"'It's as clear as the water of a spring,' I said.

"'Yes, the moss is our filter,' he replied.

"We pursued our journey much refreshed, and I never forgot the old trapper's advice."—Detroit Free Press

Volcano of Pinchincha.

Two Swiss tourists were recently lost while endeavoring to explore the volcano of Pinchincha, near Quito, which has sometimes been veiled for days in thick darkness by its falling ashes. Humboldt ascended it and describes it as forming a wall more than eight geographical miles long upheaved over a fissure in the westernmost cordillera nearest to the Pacific ocean. It is surmounted, castlelike, by three successive summits from southwest to northeast, called Cuntur Guachana, Guaga Pichincha and Pichaco de los Ladrillos, the proper volcano being termed "the Father" or "Old Man," Rucu Pichincha.

This is the only part which enters the region of perpetual snow. Humboldt ascended it in 1802, Sebastian Wisse in 1845, spending several days and nights in a part of its crater, and the English mountaineer Whymper in 1876. Its activities are intermittent, occurring in general several times in each century, but it has now for a long time been reasonably quiescent. It is one of the most interesting volcanoes in South America or the world, but, as the fate of the Swiss tourists attests, it discourages familiar approach, and there is a good deal yet to learn about it.—New York Tribune.

"Book of Advertisement."

The "Book of Advertisement" would, at the present day, mislead most readers by its title. It was prepared at the command of Queen Elizabeth and printed in 1565. The purpose of the book was to define the doctrines, discipline and ritual of the English church, so that uniformity should be secured in Great Britain. This book was the direct origin of a denominational title in England, for, after its publication, Sampson, dean of Christ church, in Oxford, and Humphrey, professor of divinity at Oxford university, with others, dissented from some of the doctrines it contained; hence they were called nonconformists.

While strolling in the neighborhood of Brunton, England, a short time ago, a tourist noticed suspended on the branches of a tree an old paint can of medium size. On making an examination he found that the can contained the nest of a house sparrow, with young.

Sixty per cent of the buckwheat fields were in New York and Pennsylvania when the last federal census was taken, and they continue to hold the lead.

ALL WANT PROSPERITY

But Will New Tariff Rates Restore It?

TWO OPINIONS OF THE SUBJECT.

The Republicans Say a New Tariff Law Will Give Us the Long Delayed Revival of Business, and the Silver Democrats Are Sure It Will Not.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—[Special.]—Will the new tariff law when enacted restore prosperity to the people of this country? This is a question which we hear discussed on all sides. The Republicans have taken their stand upon the theory that it will, while the silver Democrats are quite as positive that it will not. Their attitude is that nothing can restore prosperity except a striking down of the single gold standard. Which of the two views is the correct one only the future can determine. But it is worth while at this moment to bear in mind the diagnosis of the situation which Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee made a few weeks ago in an interview published in these dispatches. Mr. Dingley took the ground that the chief cause of the industrial depression was economizing among consumers. Economy in all personal and household expenses was practiced not only by those who were compelled to do so on account of lack of income, but by those whose circumstances did not compel them.

Dingley's Opinion.

Mr. Dingley believed then and he believes now, as I know from a recent conversation with him, that all the conditions in this country point to a revival of prosperity. It will come slowly and in a healthful way, but it will come. He believes that a period of activity inevitably follows a period of depression and stoppage. That is a natural law, and no power on earth can stay it. His idea therefore as a framer of the Republican tariff policy is merely to assist these natural conditions to their natural effects. The means relied upon are a stoppage of importations to some extent, thus permitting the home manufacturers and producers to take a little larger per cent of the home market. To restore confidence in the future which will gradually work to put a stop to a considerable share of the rigid economizing which the people have been practicing. To set more men to work in this country, every man finding new employment being an additional push to the ball, because he not only begins to consume more, but encourages his neighbors to a feeling of greater hopefulness and confidence and thus leads them to increase their consumption.

There can be no doubt that in his diagnosis of the situation Mr. Dingley is pretty nearly correct, whatever we may think about the efficacy of the tariff as an assistant to recovery. I met here a few days ago an old farmer friend of mine from the interior of Ohio, one of those old fellows who keep up a great deal of thinking and observing and who have wit and good sense along with it all. He talked to me in a most interesting way. "I will tell you what is the matter with the county," said he. "The farmers have been getting such low prices for their products for several years that they have been forced to economize. I know what I am talking about, because I am a farmer myself, and I know what I am doing all my neighbors are doing too. Some of us have plenty of money in bank too. We are not crowded to the wall, but if you know anything about the average farmer you will know that he is going to come out ahead on his year's operations if there is any possible way of doing it.

Curtailing Expense.

"Therefore we have been economizing. You have no idea to what extent we have shut down on our purchases of things in town. We get along with fewer groceries than we did before. We buy less coffee, tea, sugar—everything of that sort. As to clothing, we wear our old garments. We make them last twice as long as we used to. So with shoes; so also with farm machinery and tools. We patch up the old ones. We don't run in debt any more for every new fangled machine that comes along. We hire fewer men on our farms, doing more work in our own families. It is the same way with wagons and harness and household furniture and books and magazines and everything you can think of. Do you know what this means to the storekeepers, to the manufacturers, to the wholesale houses in the big cities? When the farmer shuts down, they all feel it. That is what is the matter with the country now. The farmer is tightening up, whether he is actually compelled to or not, because he is not in the business simply for his health."

"How about the future?" I asked, my farmer friend.

"It looks a little brighter. Prices are picking up slowly on our farm products. Even if prices do not get any better, we have learned the lesson of economy. We have put ourselves down to a lower level and have done it rigidly and severely. We have not found it so awful, after all. Naturally there must be a little reaction. We can't go on wearing our old clothes and boots and shoes and using our old implements and wagons and harness forever. We must replenish. We must buy. When we begin to feel a little better—and we do already—we shall buy a little more. The country will feel it very soon—is feeling it now. But I give you warning that the wide open days are over with American farmers. They have learned their lesson. No more running head over heels in debt for machinery and things. They are going to keep close to the shore hereafter. Perhaps the depression has been a good thing for us, after all. It has been discipline for us as well as for the merchants and manufacturers. I believe the country, in town and city as well as out among the farms, is more solid now than it ever was before.

The Debt Orgy.

"Another thing," concluded my farmer friend, "it will be well to bear in mind. We are going to go up grade very slowly. As the farmers begin buying to replenish their played out garments and articles they will move cautiously. They will buy a little at a time. If things come easier, then they will buy more. For these reasons I believe we are going to recover our prosperity, or the solid, real part of it, in the course of a couple of years. If crops are fairly good and prices reasonable—I don't mean the old prices, as they are gone forever, but better than the low ebb—we ought to get on a solid and comfortable basis all round. It will be many years, in my judgment, before the American people can be tempted into another orgy of speculation and debt. We are getting upon a more perfect level, without so many violent ups and downs." WALTER WELLMAN.

WHO SETS THE FASHIONS?

Evidence That the Royal Ladies of England Do Sometimes.

The late Mr. Worth, the Parisian king of dressmakers, once said that it frequently took him as long as three years to educate the public up to one of his fashions, and to have it adopted. He of course has set a great many fashions in his time, but the dressmakers are not responsible for most of the changes that take place.

It is a simpler thing for a man like the Prince of Wales, who is generally admitted to be the best dressed gentleman in Europe, to change a fashion in men's clothing than it is for a lady in society to change the fashion of the time, or to bring in a new one. But any of the recognized fashion leaders, such as the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Brooke, the Countess Grosvenor or Mrs. Cornwallis West, can, if they persist long enough, bring in a fashion which will soon become generally popular.

For instance, the Duchess of Portland, after her marriage, had a strong inclination for Malmaison carnations as buttonholes, and wore them on every possible occasion. Before that time they were not much sought after, but very soon all the florists in Bond street and Regent street had a great display of them in their windows.

The Princess of Wales is not a fashion setter, but is one of those most sensible ladies who favor comfortable costumes and tailor made gowns, and who does not run to the extreme modes. She dresses, however, with excellent taste.

Another matter in which the royal family are very conservative is the way in which they wear their hair. At the time when the "bun chignon" came in not one of the young princesses adopted it, although it was extremely fashionable. Curled fringes, as is well known, are very popular with the royal family.

Sometimes the fashions are introduced quite by chance. A few years ago, when a well known beauty was married to a young nobleman, the bride decreed that her bridesmaids should wear dark velvet hats with ostrich feathers. At first every one was very much surprised, but the idea caught on, and during 1892 at two-thirds of the fashionable weddings dark velvet hats were worn with light dresses.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SMASHED HIS BAGGAGE.

And Then the Man Who Owned the Trunk Had Something to Say.

"It's queer how people stand it," said the man with the baggy trousers as the hotel baggage wagon came up from the depot and passed the window.

"Stand what particular thing?" was asked.

"Permitting the railroad companies to smash their trunks as they do. There are two on that load which will have to go to the shop for repairs, and the owners will foot the bill and not say a word."

"Well, isn't that your way?"

"No, sir, and it hasn't been for a good many years. Last spring a baggageman threw my trunk off his wagon in front of a Boston hotel and busted it. He drove off singing as I stood looking at the wreck. Half an hour later I walked in on him at the depot and said:

"'I want $9 of you.'

"'What for?'

"'For smashing my trunk in front of the Continental.'

"'You get out! Trunks are liable to be damaged, and whoever heard of anyone having to pay for them?'

"'I'll show you a case right off. You had no more license to bust that trunk than you had to bust my head. You either come down or I'll begin proceedings.'

"What will you do?"

"'I'll sue you the first thing tomorrow. I'll not only sue you, but I'll garnishee your wages. I'll make it cost you at least $20 to get out of it, even if you don't pay for the trunk.'

"He blustered and defied me," said the man of the trousers, "but before 10 o'clock he came to the hotel and offered me $7 to settle. I took a written promise on his part to handle all trunks with reasonable consideration thereafter and closed the case. He admitted to me that he had probably damaged 5,000 trunks in his life, but that no one had ever kicked before. He didn't suppose a trunk owner had the slightest legal right on earth, and he probably didn't get over looking pale for a week."—Detroit Free Press.

Cheap Lodging For a Prince.

Accidentally a bill of an inn at Passeier, Tyrol, was discovered among the papers of a recently deceased member of the official household of Emperor William I, which gives an idea of the cost of living at that time. In 1851 William, then prince of Prussia, with a suit of six companions, stopped at the inn. The lodging for the company amounted to 12 kreutzer—5 cents. The breakfast coffee was more expensive, however—6 kreutzer for each cup—i. e., 2½ cents. A dish of milk was 1 cent, three eggs for 1 cent. The dinner at the inn, consisting of soup, meat, roast, fruit, preserves and wine, cost 27 kreutzer each, or less than 11 cents apiece. The total expense of lodging, breakfast and dinner for the party amounted to 2 florins and 25 kreutzer, or about 90 cents.

St. Elmo's Light.

The atmospheric delusion known as St. Elmo's fire, or St. Elmo's light, gets its name from a curious old legend of St. Adelelm, who, having started one dark and stormy night to visit the bishop of Auvergne, lighted a candle to guide him on the way. It was wholly unprotected by anything like a covering; but, notwithstanding the fact that the wind blew furiously and the rain fell in torrents, "it continued to burn with a bright and steady flame." The news of this miraculous occurrence soon spread in all Catholic countries and soon found place in the monkish manuscripts, where it was declared that the good Adelelm must have really been attended by St. Elmo and his fire.—St. Louis Republic.

CALUMET BUSINESS POINTERS

Fine Cider For Sale.

Just received, a new lot of fine cider at James Lisa's.

FOR SALE—Three six-room houses in the Bollmann addition to Laurium. Apply to Edward Ulseth.

Smokers, if you have failed to find a cigar to suit you, try "Heimlich's Crown," the best in the market.

Our lodge room can be rented for meetings on Saturday evenings.

SIVERT OLSON.

Madame Smith, the clairvoyant, is still in the city and can be consulted at her residence on Sixth street, over Sotlich's building.

Fresh milch cows for sale, two or three being Jerseys; also milk. Apply to George Demarois, Seventh street, Red Jacket.

Have you tried Moeb's Pro Patria cigars? Worth 10 cents sold for 5 cents. Stamped Pro Patria. A cold, sweet satisfying smoke. George Moebs & Co., manufacturers, Detroit.

St. George's Hall to Rent.

The St. George's Hall is to rent on very moderate terms on the following evenings. Every Wednesday, every alternate Thursday and three Fridays in each month. For further particulars apply to John Jenkin, William Maynard, R. B. Rule, trustees

Summer Styles.

Having received a fine stock of cloths, suitable for spring and summer suitings, I invite an inspection. Suits made to order, fit guaranteed and the prices very low. Give me a call. M. JOHNSON, Over Sauer's Sample Room.

The bread and cake of the Superio Bakery can be had at the following agencies: James Lisa's, Mrs. Hoskin's, Red Jacket; Martin Kuhn's, J. C. Lean's Peter Olcem's, Calumet Village, and Weisenauer's, Guilbaul's, Lake Linden. A fresh supply is left at these agencies every day, and the prices are as low as the lowest

To Mine Owners and Timber Contractors.

For sale, in Keweenaw county, about 750 acres of land, the standing timber being cedar, hemlock and Norway. Part of this land is on the shores of Lake Superior and about four miles from Bollmann's lumber railroad. For particulars apply at the NEWS office.

To Secret Societies and Others Wishing to Rent a Lodge Room.

The Temple of Honor lodge room is vacant on Wednesday evenings of each week. Parties desiring to rent the same may apply by letter to the Union Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 48, Calumet, Mich. Secretary's address, 2029 Calumet street.

Our great clearing sale for the next thirty days, for cash only, to be sold at 50 per cent on each dollar, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' and gent's furnishing goods. Call early as it will be to your interest. The Laurium Fair, next to the post office.

I. FEINBERG & Co., Props.

AUGUST GREN.

Upholsterer and Matress Maker.

All kinds of upholstery work done on short notice in a first-class manner, and cheaper than the cheapest. Carpets cleaned, window draperies made, designed and hung, awnings replaced, etc. With ten years of experience, I solicit your patronage. All work guaranteed. Office and shop at No. 451 Front street, Calumet, Mich.

S. Mawrence's store will be sold inside of thirty days, a stock of $5,000, when he must get off the building, so call at once and get your bargains at your own price. It will be sold by auction and private sales every night and day. This stock includes ladies' goods, men's and boy's clothing and furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. Don't miss this chance of getting goods 40 cents on the dollar on the prices which you must pay elsewhere.

Please Take Notice.

We are pleased to tell you that we make everything pertaining to the shoemaker's trade as cheap as ever from the best quality of leather. Men's boots or shoes soled for 45 and 50 cents, ladies' shoes soled for 35 and 40 cents. We have a nice assorted stock of fall and winter shoes, and our own make shoepacks, which we will dispose of at very low figures. Good work guaranteed.

OKER & KEMPPAINEN.

Fifth street, Red Jacket, next to Jacob Gartner's store.

The Finlanders'

Mutual Fire Insurance company of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, organized in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure property of its members. Have paid fire losses over $3,000 and dividends nearly $6,000 during the last seven years to members of five years' standing. On the first day of this year the company had 482 members. $421,480 worth of property insured and $10,668.54 in treasury. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN BLOMQVIST, President. ALEX LEINONEN, Secretary.

Office, 448 Pine street, upstairs Red Jacket

R. R. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

In effect December 29, 1895.

*	†	*			*	†	*
a m	p m	p m	Lv	Ar	p m	p m	a m
7.45	12.15	5.00	Red Jacket	8.30	2.40	10.10
7.51	12.21	5 06	Laurium	8.24	2.34	10.04
7.57	12.27	5.12	Osceola	8.18	2.28	9.58
8.35	1.05	5.50	Hancock	7.40	1.50	9.20
8.40	1.10	5.55	Houghton	7.30	1.40	9.05
a m	p m	p m	Ar	Lv	p m	p m	a m

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

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

In effect December 29, 1895.

*	†	*			*	†	*
a m	p m	p m	Lv	Ar	p m	p m	a m
7.45	12.15	5.00	Lake Linden	8.20	2.30	9.55
7.47	12.17	5.02	Linwood	8.18	2.28	9.53
7.50	12.20	5.05	S L Linden	8.15	2.25	9.50
7.55	12.25	5.10	Mills	8.10	2.20	9.45
8.04	12.34	5.19	Woodside	8.01	2.11	9.36
8.07	12.37	5.22	Dollar Bay	7.58	2.08	9.33
8.25	12.55	5.40	Hancock	7.40	1.50	9.15
8.40	1.10	5.55	Houghton	7.30	1.40	9.05
a m	p m	p m	Ar	Lv	p m	p m	a m

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

D., S. S. & A. R. R.

THE Marquette ROUTE.

Time Table:

In effect January 31, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON

For Detroit and the east daily, and Ewen and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday ..... 9:00 a.m
For Chicago and Marquette ..... *2:25 p. m

TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON

From Marquette Chicago and Ewen ..... *1:30 p. m.
From Detroit and the east ..... *7:22 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

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

Map of

Chicago Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railroad.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

SOLID TRAINS FAST TIME!

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS.

All coupon agents on the Northern Peninsula sell tickets via the Milwaukee & Northern R. R.

W. E. TYLER, Commercial Agt. Republic Mich.

GEORGE H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agt., Chicago