

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### Alger Pleased with the Offer of Ann Arbor Students.

#### RECALLS DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Same Spirit of Patriotism Prevails Among the Young Men of Michigan as It Did Then—Praise for President McKinley by Michigan Statesmen—Messages from the People Headed by Congressmen in Washington—All Parties Exhibit Patriotism.

Washington, April 12.—"The patriotic purposes of our people," says Secretary of War Alger, "has been manifested in a gratifying manner by the letters received at the war department from old soldiers tendering their services to the government, but I was particularly touched and profoundly grateful when the letter was laid before me in which the services of the students at Ann Arbor university were tendered. I have a vivid recollection of the beginning of our civil war when so many of our bright young men left the high schools and colleges to enter the ranks of the volunteer army. The same spirit of patriotism manifestly prevails among the young men of Michigan today and probably throughout the country."

"Uncle Jim" Monroe was down here last week and spent several days with Senator Burrows. It has been a strange thing that after a lifetime of personal and political friendship existing between Monroe and Burrows, that anybody should have doubted at any time who would be made postmaster at Kalamazoo.

President Remained Calm. "There has never been a doubt in my mind," says Senator McKim, "that the president would come up to the measure of greatness expected of him by the people. He has shown himself to be perfectly calm under most exciting circumstances. He has listened to the inflammatory utterances of men from every section of the Union, and has maintained his equanimity from the beginning. He knew, without any nagging, that the people would not forgive the assassination of our sailors in Havana harbor, and he never intended himself to overlook that awful crime." "The Michigan delegation in congress had a great deal to do with stiffening the backbone of the president," says Congressman Corliss. "The president was undoubtedly weakening, when the Michigan delegation called on him and stated that the Maine disaster called for vengeance, and that our people would be satisfied with nothing less than war. The president seemed to be surprised that we should place the Maine incident first, when he was thinking first of feeding the starving people in Cuba. But we informed him that the people of this country demand ample and dire vengeance first, and we will be charitable afterwards."

Senator Burrows says: "The events of the past week have been glorious for our country. Our president has done nobly, and he will continue to receive the cordial support of the congress. Michigan was one of the first states to fall into line for McKinley, and we may well be proud of that fact now."

Health of General Alger. General Spaulding says: "I am greatly gratified with the continued good health of General Alger. He has been a tower of strength to McKinley, and the president has said so to some of our Michigan congressmen. I have talked with General Alger several times during the past two weeks and he has assured me that the war department is ready for war, and has been practically ready for a month. But the navy department was not ready, and on that account the president wanted delay for complete preparation."

"This country has been like a great giant, manacled with penury. When war preparations began we were practically at the mercy of Spain, because our harbors and great rivers were without protection. Not until very recently was the city of Washington safe. There were no submarine mines in the Potomac river, and the forts at Fort Washington and at Sheridan's point were without sufficient ammunition. Thus you see, while the people were impatiently clamoring for war, our condition was such that Spanish war ships might have come up the Potomac and shelled the national capital. Think of what a disgrace that would have been for our country. The more I learn of McKinley's conservatism and caution, the more I admire him for his splendid determination of character."

Record To Be Proud Of. "Michigan will give a good account of herself," says Congressman Sam Smith. "The record of the state in all of our wars is one to be proud of, and that record will always be maintained. The students of Ann Arbor but voice the sentiment and the patriotism of all of our young men. They are brave to the core of them, and filled with patriotic ardor. I believe that we can furnish more good men for the navy than any other prairie state, although Wisconsin will push us pretty close for second place."

It is said here that Sam Stephenson intends to raise a regiment of loggers and himself arm and equip them. He has written a letter to a member of the committee on military affairs who was one of Sam's chums when he was a member of the house, asking him how much it will cost to arm and equip a regiment of soldiers and make them ready for field duty. That's like old Sam; liberal, generous and patriotic.

Congressman Good says: "There has been no doubt at any time that the Democrats of the house were willing to sustain the president in a warlike course. But we did not like that message on the Maine disaster. It was too weak and colorless. The president did not refer to the loss of life with such a degree of patriotic feeling as we thought should have been manifested."

All Parties Patriotic. "That is perfectly true," says Congressman Brucker. "The Democrats are as patriotic as the Republicans, Populists or any other class of our citizens. We have simply insisted upon action and demanded that the president lead us to honorable conclusion of long pending diplomatic correspondence."

Congressman Crump says: "The voice of the people has been heard as

It has not before been heard since the close of the civil war. The members of congress have received letters and telegrams demanding action. These messages from the people have been heeded. Men in public life who want to remain in public life must act as public servants and do the popular will. Sometimes politicians can fool the people on many things, and fool them often, but this was an occasion when the people were unanimously for a national act of vengeance. The congressmen but responded to popular demands."

Purchase of the Danish Islands. A purchase of the Danish islands in the West Indies has been proposed at frequent intervals for many years past. It has sometimes been considered, but seldom very seriously. The prevailing thought has been that the possession of one of these islands would be of great value to any European nation that was without a harbor or station in this part of the world, but would not be worth while for the United States.

In the present flurry the idea has been revived, and has advanced as far as a definite proposition reported by the naval committee in the senate. It is naturally thought that a coaling station in the near neighborhood of the Spanish West Indies would be a good thing to have, and it seems to be assumed that Denmark is willing to sell.

Appropriation of \$1,000,000. On the eve of the adjournment of the New York legislature Governor Black asked as a precautionary measure that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be made to meet the expenses of the national guard, naval militia and volunteers of the state in case of war with Spain.

Bills were introduced simultaneously in both senate and assembly, passed under suspension of the rules without debate in either house and signed by the governor within an hour after introduction. The bill became a law without being printed, and New York was ready to respond to a call of the president for troops and pay the state's expenses at once.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York, who visited Cuba with the congressional party some weeks ago, addressed the house of representatives on his return and said: "I saw in Matanzas an American citizen who, two years ago, was worth \$200,000. He had an estate six miles up the Matanzas river. He married his wife in Amherst, Mass. When Weyler's order was issued his plantation was destroyed and he was driven within the trenches of Matanzas with the other concentrados. Ah, sir, here was the initial step for intervention by the American government. It was at that time that not only a protest but a peremptory order should have been given to Spain. She should have been told: 'You can drive your own people into the pens if you see fit, but keep your hands off from American citizens.'"

Driven into the Pen. "These American citizens were driven into this pen. The consul at Matanzas, Mr. Brice, told me with his own lips that he had reported this to the state department, where the report has remained buried to the present hour. This American and his family are still penned in at Matanzas, and are saved from starvation by the \$50,000 congressional appropriation."

"At Sagua, sir, Consul Barker told me of an American citizen who, refusing to obey the order of Weyler, was murdered, his plantation destroyed, his cattle killed. The consul sent to the state department the affidavits of seven eye witnesses of the murder, and that report has remained buried in the state department out of sight of the light of day."

"Mr. Chairman, I repeat, the American people want no politics here in congress on this question. They demand action as Americans. They demand the action of an American congress, and so far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I shall vote with any party and with every party that will support a proposition to give freedom and independence to Cuba."

Politics Should Be Eliminated. "There ought to be no politics in such a crisis. 'A plague on both your houses.' Behind you stand the American people. They are not asking you as Republicans whether you will recognize the independence of Cuba, nor are they asking the Democratic party on this floor whether they are in favor of it. They ask your action as Americans without regard to party, appealing, as they have a right to appeal, as American citizens to an American congress. They point, sir, to the fact that with every day of delay thousands of little children, thousands of women and old men, thousands of Cubans are dying of starvation. Every day hundreds of deaths are heaped upon the heads of congress because of its policy of inaction."

"One word more, Mr. Chairman. If this is not done, and a dishonorable course is taken, let the navy department paint its ships in black, let the Almighty drape the heavens and let the American people sit down in sackcloth and ashes, for there is one thing worse than war, and that is national cowardice."

That speech had great influence. It brought the representatives of the people to their feet, and tremendous applause from the galleries followed.

Congress' Poetical Question. Another speech which greatly enhanced the war feeling was delivered by Congressman Cousins of Iowa, and, until this day, even in the present excitement, his poetical question is frequently reproduced in metropolitan papers.

"Lord, God of hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget."

But the American people will never forget the awful crime which was committed by the dastardly cowards who exploded that mine under the battleship Maine, when our sailors were peacefully sleeping. The world will never forget the crime, the dreadful crime of wholesale assassination. 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord,' but human instrumentalities are generally used. On this occasion it is the American people who are to avenge not only the crime committed against our sailors, but the innumerable crimes which have been committed by Spain on this continent. The extinction of the Aztec race in Mexico, and the dreadful slaughter of the innocent Peruvians by Spanish cruelty and torture; the dealing of death to 15,000,000 peaceful people, require vengeance. The Lord of hosts has given this commission to the American people.

DUNBAR.

A TALISMAN. What uses had he for all these—This ring locked, rusty bunch of keys? Ah, this one closed his vault of wine, And this one opened up the mine From whence he took the store of thought That here was in his writings wrought. But this? Why, here he held his life! This was his latchkey, and his wife Has thanked dear God to hear it turn. Its place is 'mong the ashes in his urn.—William Lightfoot Visscher in Woman's Home Companion.

### AT THE AQUARIUM.

A Feeding Time Incident of Life in the Balanced Tanks.

When the decorator crab gets too big for its shell, it does what many other shellfish do—it sheds it, emerging with its new shell already formed, but at that stage of its growth pliable and not much thicker than paper. In its soft shell state it is comparatively defenseless, and it keeps out of the way of other shellfish if it can, but its new shell soon hardens, and then it goes about in its accustomed manner.

The decorator increases greatly, perhaps a third in size, almost immediately after leaving its old shell, which it scarcely seems possible it could ever have inhabited, but it gets out of the old shell nevertheless without damaging it and leaving it often disposed in a most lifelike form.

The decorators at the aquarium are fed separately, so that each will be sure to get its portion. The food is put down to them on the tip of a little stick, which is shaken gently over them, and the food, thus detached, falls within the crabs' grasp. There is no current in the balanced tanks in which the smaller decorators are, and anything dropped in the water drops straight down. The other day there were found in one of these tanks, clinging to the ulva, two decorators, which were supplied, as usual, by placing their food in the water where they would be sure to get it. Being somewhat pressed for time that day, however, the man who fed them did not wait to see the crabs actually eat. He placed their food within reach and trusted them to do the rest.

But glancing in at this tank on his return from feeding the small fishes and things in the other balanced tanks he saw the two decorators that he had found on the ulva still there and in precisely the same attitudes as before, and then he realized that they were not live crabs, but shavings. He had been feeding empty shells. On taking them out of the tank he found inside of one of them the fragment of food which he had dropped for it, which had fallen into it through the opening between the upper and the lower part of the shell which the crab had made in getting out.

It may be that the two decorators formerly residing in these shells, but now secure in some distant part of the tank with new shells hardening on their backs, smiled as they thought of the feeding of their empty shells. It is certain that the man who fed them smiled as he arranged them for preservation in the aquarium's collections.—New York Sun.

Croquettes. The secret of having croquettes firm, lies in their being mixed for a long time. The meat should be chopped very fine after being freed from all fat and gristle, and about a half pint of milk allowed to each pint of meat. The milk should be put over the fire while a tablespoonful of butter and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour are rubbed together. The hot milk is then added, and the whole cooked to a thick, smooth paste. Meanwhile, a pint of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, the grated rind of a lemon, and a teaspoonful of onion juice, if that is liked, or some cooks simply rub a halved onion over the mixing bowl. The seasoned meat is then stirred into the paste and the whole turned out to cool. The meat should be allowed to stand for at least 2 hours before it is molded into croquettes. Dip first in eggs, then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. Powdered shredded biscuits will be found a pleasant variety to the bread crumbs. It is a caution, by the way, in the use of these biscuits, where bread crumbs are required, that they are very unsuccessful in encased potatoes. They are too starchy, evidently, to be of use there, and they form a gummy mass that is not appetizing.—New York Post.

Simple Ruby Lamp. Secure an ordinary quart size red Rhine wine bottle and by gently tapping on the bottom thereof break out enough glass to allow the insertion of a candle. A hammer can be used for this purpose, if a little care be taken. Then wrap a piece of ruby paper all around the bottle, securing same by paste or mudclay. The lamp is now ready for use, and by standing the bottle on a triangle of burned matches and lighting the candle, will burn without any trimming of wick and other oil lamp inconveniences. The little white light emanating from the top will do absolutely no harm.—New York Mail and Express.

Curious Typographical Errors. Dr. Daniel of the Texas Medical Journal, referring to a recent editorial in The Statesman on typographical errors, gives an amusing experience in that line. He says he wrote, "Dr. Jno. Ballyhache set 74 years, born July 22, 1822, and died."—Imagine his disgust when it appeared in The Journal. "Dr. Ballyhache set 74 years of corn July 22, 1822, and died."—Austin Statesman.

It is claimed that the X rays are rendered harmless to the human flesh by a process discovered by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol at Washington, which involves passing the rays through gold foil specially prepared for the purpose.

The land covered by new houses in Greater London every year is 1,163 acres.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning April 17. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Lessons from great missionaries.—Acts xiii, 1-8, 13-23, 42-43.

Christianity is essentially a missionary religion. The mission of the Christian church, as marked out by its Head and Founder, is a worldwide mission. All nations are to be led to Christ, and the only way by which this can be done is for the disciples of Christ to go as missionaries and tell all men the story of Jesus and His love. This has been done from the earliest days of Christianity. This thirteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles tells the story of the origin and beginning of the first great missionary movement under the Holy Ghost and Paul, by which the Roman empire was to be led to Christ. Paul was the greatest of the early followers of Christ. He consecrated his life to missions. Many of Christianity's great men have done the same thing since. From their lives we may learn useful and important lessons as to what is necessary to successfully carry forward God's work, whether at home or abroad.

1. From great missionaries we may learn to submit ourselves to God. This is characteristic of all great missionaries. They submitted themselves entirely to God. They were guided by the Holy Ghost. In the origin of Christian missions the Holy Ghost said to the church at Antioch, "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." The church submitted. Barnabas and Saul submitted. After fasting and prayer and the laying on of hands Barnabas and Saul were sent away. After listening to a missionary address when a young man in England Robert Moffat, the great missionary, went home to his room and prayed that if it were God's will he would send him forth to preach the gospel to the heathen. He found it was God's will and gladly went forth. Entire surrender to God is a necessary prerequisite to successful work for God.

2. From great missionaries we may learn to be willing to labor in new and uncultivated fields. Barnabas and Saul carried the gospel where it had not been before. Paul afterward declared that he built upon no other man's foundation. It is recorded in the life of Livingston that early he showed "a fixed determination not to labor in more accessible fields, but to strike out beyond." To strike out beyond requires courage, self sacrifice, willingness to do hard work, but it pays in the end, and we should be willing to do it. In his first striking out into the inland of Africa Robert Moffat lived for six months alone in a rude hut. "In this hut," says the historian, "he remained, exposed to the sun, rain, dogs, snakes and cattle, doing his own sewing and cooking and often having nothing to eat, consoling himself with his violin and Scotch psalms, but with all his hardships maintaining regular day schools and preaching services." And God blessed his arduous, self sacrificing toil. God will bless us if we are willing to do the hardest work for Christ.

Bible Readings.—Isa. lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Math. v, 11, 12; xxviii, 18-20; Rom. ix, 1-5; x, 14, 15; Acts i, 6-14; viii, 26-40; xv, 25, 26; xvi, 8-12; I Cor. iii, 5-10; ix, 19-22; II Cor. xi, 23-33; II Tim. iv, 6-8; Heb. xi, 36-40.

### Common Sense in Doing Good.

We want more common sense in doing good. Oh, how many people there are who want to do good and they are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same stratagem, the common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things; otherwise they would succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant in their soul, or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say, "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of Jesus Christ instead of bringing them in.—Dr. Talma.

### JA Plea For Egypt.

Egypt is parched and dry. The Nile is low and practically useless for watering the land. The farmer looks in dismay. There can be no harvest unless the seed is watered. Is there no supply for his need? Yes. On the snow capped mountains of Africa there is all he needs, but it is snow, and so useless. But the fiery sun arises, the snow is melted, the lakes are filled, the rill overflows, and the land is refreshed, the seed grows, a harvest is sure. Men are as the snow. They need the Holy Spirit to bless the world.—Preachers' Magazine.

The Difference. Responsibility is a word of six syllables, love is a word of but one. Yet the distance between them is very much greater than the difference in time it takes to write them.—Lutheran.

### Endeavor Settings.

Cincinnati proposes to send a large delegation to Nashville, 1898, to work and talk for Cincinnati, 1899.

There are in Wisconsin and Illinois 29 Welsh Christian Endeavor societies, with 1,500 members. They have formed a Welsh Christian Endeavor union.

The railroad rate to Nashville, 1898, has been definitely decided by several railroad associations. It will be a one fare rate from all points and return.

Secretary Baer has been invited by the British council to cross the Atlantic and to attend the next British national convention, which will be held in Glasgow in May.

It is significant of the growth of Christian Endeavor in Ireland that at a county rally, the mid-Ulster rally, there came together recently more than 800 visiting delegates.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

Hotel For Sale.

The Jewell House property is for sale. A most desirable hotel location. Apply to Mr. B. Shea.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve.

SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

I will pay \$5 reward for information leading to the conviction of the party who stole a pair of shirts from a two-seated spring wagon in front of my warehouse on Oak street. F. WEIDER.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruin your health. De Witt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

### Hall to Rent.

The Temple of Honor is to rent every Wednesday night and every second and third Tuesday in each month. For terms, etc., apply at the hall.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

Clothes cleaning, dyeing, repairing, altering and pressing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed to prove satisfactory. MICHIGAN DYE WORKS. Over 312 Fifth street.

It is a great leap from the old-fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

### Michigan Dye Works.

Over 312 Fifth street.

It is a great leap from the old-fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

Grease spots, pitch, tar, paint, etc., can positively be removed without the slightest injury by our new French process of clothes cleaning. MICHIGAN DYE WORKS. Over 312 Fifth street.

### Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure.

It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung troubles. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

### Spring and Summer Styles.

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

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "De Witt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

### Lake Linden Stage.

Stage leaves Pearce's livery stable Lake Linden, every day at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 1 and 4 p. m. Stage leaves McClure's livery stable, Red Jacket, at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., and 1 and 4 p. m.

THOMAS PEARCE, JAMES MCCLURE, Proprietors.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

### Spain Wants War.

But Laurium Fair prices will have war first, we have a very fine line of spring stock consisting of clothing, ladies' and gent's furnishings; also a fine line of ladies' and gent's shoes and rubbers. We are very high up on the hill, but Laurium Fair prices are very low. Call and be convinced. I. Feinberg & Co., by the postoffice.

### Notice.

The public will please take notice that I am now prepared to do all kinds of shoe-making and repairing. Shoes made to order, fine fit guaranteed, from \$4 to \$6 a pair; mining boots for \$3.75. Mining rubber boots for \$1.25; half soles on every day shoes or boots for 40 and 50 cents; ladies' shoes soled for 30 and 40 cents. All new work and also repair work made to look neat and durable to wear. Shop 427 Fifth street, Red Jacket, opposite Wennberg's feed and livery stable. CHARLES KEMPPAINEN.

### 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 \$4,000 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 617 members, \$546,425 worth of property insured and \$15,610.85 in treasury. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN BLOMQUIST, President.

ALEX. LEINOWSKI, Secretary.

Office, 445 Pine street, upstairs Red Jacket.

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## The Laurium

Finnish - Russian Baths..

110 Osceola St., Laurium.

Have been remodeled and are now open. The baths have now two departments, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, entirely separate and distinct from each other. Cots for reclining on after a bath and other improvements have been introduced. Many of the residents of this place have never known the luxury of one of these baths and scarcely know what they are, so the proprietor extends a cordial invitation to call and inspect the place.

JOHN P. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

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