School
Books
at
Perkins'
Pharmacy

Negaunee Iron Herald.

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The Democrats have shown their cloven hoof at last in putting a tax on sugar for the laboring man to pay.

Let every woman who buys sugar at the advanced price do all she can against the party that put on the unnecessary tax in favor of the sugar trust.

The passage of the senate bill is indeed worth $40,000,000 to the sugar trust. That vast sum comes out of the common people. It is a tax that the poor man pays more of than the rich.

Now let everybody be happy, and especially the laboring people. It is true that wages must come still lower and we shall have to pay a tax on sugar and other such luxuries, but diamonds are on the free list! Great is Democracy as the party of the poor man!

The Boston Herald, the leading Democratic newspaper of New England takes the following despondent but none the less true view of the chances of its party in the Empire State in the next election:

To the sagacious political mind at this distance it appears very much as if the effort to unite the Democratic party of New York is wasted, if its object is the securing of the Democratic victory the present year. New York's senators, with New York's governor as their pliant tool, have done so much to ruin Democratic prospects of continued ascendency in that state, that it will be a political miracle if the state is not carried by the Republicans in the coming autumn. We shall be much surprised if it is not carried with something of the proportions of what is termed a landslide in politicans' parlance.

Dr. Bryan, an old time democrat of Detroit, has seen a great light and is a convert to republicanism: I no longer claim fealty to the democratic party. I believe that the distinguished leaders of the party are men of honor and education, but their theories, especially upon the tariff question, have led them into quicksands from which they will not be able to extricate themselves very soon. Free trade is not practicable in this country for at least a generation to come. The principle of free trade is exactly the one of all which will instantly reduce the laborer at large to the condition of a mere operative machine; and it is only by tariff protection that a natural tendency toward this condition can be retarded; and in the meantime it is only by a vast increase in the general intelligence that it can be averted at all."

The republican party frames a tariff bill on the principle of protection, in which it practices what it preaches. No minority holds up the majority and compels an abandonment of principle accompanied by breach of faith. There is no occasion for any investigation to ascertain whether republican legislators have dallied with the stock ticker, playing the market on inside information. There are no irreconcilable differences between House and Senate.

The republican president does not publish a letter charging republican senators with "party perfidy and dishonor." There is no mud slinging between the president and the republican side of the Senate. The country is not kept on the anxious seat while a family row is fought out.

By this time everybody must have remarked how differently the republican party and the democratic party go about making a tariff bill. The republican party understands business and is expert in the business of legislation.

Bland on Grover.

Mr. Bland, the well-known Democratic member of the house from Missouri, has spoken as follows in regard to the position of the president on the pending tariff legislation:

"The whole question is misunderstood, and the public view of the tariff question has been obscured by misrepresentation. I can't see why the president is credited with standing by the house bill. He is really advocating the senate bill. The house sent the senate a bill which provides for free sugar and an income tax. The president is opposed to an income tax, and practically stands by the senate on sugar. He wants them to put a tax on sugar, and in a way apologizes for the trust. Now it is made to appear that the fight is on sugar, but everybody knows that it is merely a sham, and that iron and coal have been made an issue. Those items don't amount to anything as a question. They wouldn't keep congress in session 24 hours. Let the president come out for an income tax and free sugar, which is the real meat of the house bill, and the house, if I know its temper, will sit it out till next March."

The fact is the president was so anxious over the income tax feature that he was willing to swallow a great deal that he did not like to defeat that. It is hard to tell what will be the result now that the bill is finally passed but it is likely that the president will let it become a law without his signature.

Must Advertise.

A man may gay,
And a man may lie,
And a man may puff and blow;
But he can't get trade
By sitting in the shade,
Waiting for business to grow.—Ex.

Same Here.

The Range-Tribune, of Iron Mountain, hears of a man who has refused to go to a neighboring town and earn $1.50 a day to support his family of six children, because his wife takes a nap every afternoon and she can sleep better if he is in the house, "besides, they will run a relief store next winter and we'll be all right." Lazy fellows who are counting on living off a relief store next winter will be sadly disappointed, because there will be no relief store, and if there should be this fellow and others like him are spotted. But there will be no relief store, as we have said, because there will be no reason why able-bodied men should not earn their own living, and the generous people who sent in carloads of provisions last winter will see no cause for a similar liberality the coming winter.

K. O. T. M. Delegates.

The Soo Line Steamer Douglas will leave Gladstone and Escanaba on Sunday evening, September 9th immediately after the arrival of the passenger train from the north on the Northwestern to take delegates across the lake to Traverse City to the K. O. T. M. Great Camp meeting to be held at Lansing on the 11th, 12th and 13th. The boat will leave Escanaba at about 8. p. m. and arrive at Traverse City at about 7 the following morning, connecting with trains arriving at Lansing at 3:04 p. m., giving delegates ample time to look up boarding places and be all ready for the grand jubilee Tuesday. This is the shortest and cheapest route for all upper peninsula delegates, and the u. p. papers will confer a favor on them by giving the facts herein to their readers and requesting delegates to notify Capt C. E. Burns at Gladstone, Mich., if they decide to go by his boat.

The Reunion a Success.

The Sons of St. George celebration at Red Jacket last Saturday was a grand success. The weather was fine and the crowd in attendance large. Fully eight hundred people were present from this county alone, while Ironwood, Iron Mountain and other towns were represented, forming one of the largest crowds that was ever witnessed in that thriving town. The parade was a grand one, music for which being furnished by six bands. The installation of grand officers took place Friday evening as follows:

P. P.—James P. Edwards, Houghton.
W. G. P.—John Freeman, Negaunee.
W. V. P.—F. B. Wasley, Ishpeming.
W. S.—John Jenkin, Red Jacket.
W. T.—Edmund Tucker, Republic.
W. G. M.—John Thompson, Negaunee.
A. M.—Edward Rasleigh, Houghton.
Chap.—Geo. Tucker, Ishpeming.
I. S.—W. C. Treloar, Marquette.
O. S.—T. Platts, Jackson.
G. T.—John Inch, Ironwood.

The total membership of the order in this state is now nearly 3,000. Five new lodges were organized during the year. The next meeting of the State Grand Lodge will be held in Marquette on the third Thursday of next August.

War Between Switchmen at Hurley and Ironwood.

War is on at Hurley and Ironwood between the union switchmen who lost their jobs when they struck a month ago, and the men whom the Chicago & Northwestern company took there to take the places of the strikers. The idle union men are constantly on the lookout for a chance to make trouble and frequent encounters occur between the "scabs" and union men. The union men have the sympathy of the Ironwood city administration, and the non-union men are arrested and jailed on the slightest provocation. Sunday night four non-unionists were assaulted and badly used by a crowd of union men. The former were arrested while the union men were allowed to escape. The railroad company took a hand in the matter and two of the guilty parties, Manning and Lyons, were captured at Stevens Point and taken back to Ironwood by the railroad detectives without the formality of a requisition, and considerable excitement prevails in regard to what some consider a case of kidnaping. Frequent arrests have been made of non-unionists on trumped up charges. The railroad company promptly furnishes bail and is preparing to take some decisive steps in regard to this persecution of its employes. The company already has some special detectives on the ground looking up a case against the local authorities.

TERSE TALES OF THE CITY.

Everybody and Everything.

—Bids for the construction of the new road to Goose Lake have been called for, a notice of which appears in another column of to-day's paper.

—It is estimated that between eight hundred and a thousand people took in the excursion to Red Jacket last Saturday. Two trains of six coaches each were required in the transportation.

—The Fin Temperance society of this city, enjoyed a pleasant picnic at the Cleveland grove in Ishpeming on Saturday last. About fifty members of the local society with their band, ladies and friends, participated.

—The Negaunee base ball club appears to have disbanded for the season.

—Yellow garters and pillows full of love letters are not up to date. The latest superstition is that if a girl takes the small bow which fastens the lining of a man's hat, and wears it inside her shoe, she will have a proposal from the youth within a month. The success of the scheme may be open to question, but it is proving very destructive to hats.

—A country bridal pair once boarded a train at a way station, and in their simplicity the wedded lovers, by their affection, attracted attention and amused the passengers, who grew quite hilarious. Finally the groom, noting the general amusement, got up and said: "We are married. We sparked for four years. She's my violet and I'm her towerin' oak. We're goin' to St. Paul and we're goin' to spoon every rod of the way, and if there's any criter here who thinks he can't stand it he kin git out and walk. That's what."

—Decker & Simon deny the report that they are about to remove from this city to Gladstone.

—An electric bell system has been put in the Lillie mine connecting the shafts with the Cambria engine house.

—John Mitchell has commenced the work of building a new dwelling on his property at the east end of Case street. The structure will be 22x40 feet.

—A 9-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry James, who live in West Iron street, died at an early hour Monday morning and was buried Tuesday afternoon.

—The social dance given by the City Orchestra last Friday evening was poorly attended, in consequence of which the orchestra has given up the idea of giving any more dances on their own hook. There was plenty of music in it, but poor pay.

—Marquette young men have organized a swell social club.

—Veterans of the Mexican war in Michigan are requested to send their addresses to Secretary George W. Walters, 276 Fort street west, Detroit, to replace the list destroyed by fire last March. The annual meeting of the Mexican veterans in commemoration of the return from the City of Mexico, in 1848, will take place in Detroit, Sept. 24, 1894.

—One week from to-day the trout fishing season closes.

—The Buffalo mine pay-roll was squared Saturday.

—In order to induce the city to proceed with the proposed work of improving the road northeast of Teal Lake, Joseph E. Suess has given the right-of-way through his farm.

—The English Oak band of this city, received many compliments for the excellent music furnished while in the copper country.

—For the past two or three weeks fully two or three hundred bushels of huckleberries have been shipped through this city to Chicago markets. The season will soon close.

—The store of Wm. Godley, one of the oldest druggists in Escanaba, was closed by creditors last week.

—A fair sized audience was in attendance at McDonald's opera house Tuesday evening to witness the Miss Anna Eva Fay in her mysterious feats in theosophy and spiritualism. Her performance was good and pleased everybody and was well worth the price of admission.

—Pick out twenty young men and not more than five of them are making an effort to save money. The indications are that the poorhouse of the future will have to be six stories high with folding beds in every room.

—It is stated that St. Ignace is so dull that the city has to hire a man to cut down the grass and Canadian thistles in its principal streets.

—The Liquor Dealers' Association of Marquette county, will picnic at Meeske's grove at Marquette, next Wednesday.

—Merchants are reminded that now is the time to place their orders for fall advertising. The early bird catches the worm, you know.

—A. P. O'Brien, of Loogootee, Ind., has purchased Jim Fitzgibbon's paper —the Mountain News, at Iron Mountain. Mr. O'Brien is said to be a good newspaper man.

—The weather from now on, for at least two months, will be delightful for camping, and now that the mosquito season is practically over, there is little to mar the perfect enjoyment of camp life with its freedom from household and business cares and its accompaniments of healthful exercises on and in the water.

—The notorious Kate Korten is now a resident of Red Jacket—"slinging beer" in a place of questionable resort.

—On Sept 30 the government will quit printing the return request upon stamped envelopes. This change was brought about by the printers of the country, who claimed that the government was cheating the job offices out of a great deal of printing by placing the return requests upon envelopes free of charge.

—But ten more days of the school vacation left.

—Deer can only be killed after the 25th of September. Certain people will do well to remember the fact.

—Don't forget that the first Monday in September is Labor Day—a legal holiday.

—Blackberries are now ripe, but very scarce.

—We understand that an athletic contest between quartettes from this city and Ishpeming, for superiority will take place at Union Park in the near future. It will be on the strict q. t., however, and not a public exhibition.

—The supreme court of Michigan has decided that either statue or common law gives persons injured on a defective side walk claim against the lot owners in front of which said walk is laid. Lot owners in such cases may be held liable, to the city, but only when due notice to repair has been given by the city officials

—Gov. Rich has pardoned Anna Sophia Anderson, convicted of manslaughter in the Delta Circuit, and sentenced to the upper peninsula prison for five years from January 21, 1892. She was an ignorant Swede about 22 years old, and at the time of the conviction could not speak English. She was convicted of killing her illegitimate child. The father left her, and being ignorant and in a strange land without friends, was driven nearly insane and killed the child.

—A large number of tickets have been sold in this city for the Emmet Guards dance to be given in Ishpeming September 7th.

—A drunk was incarcerated in the city lock-up early Tuesday morning.

—The No. 2 base ball team redeemed themselves on Blair's field last Sunday winning two games from the Juniors—a rattling good little team.

—The Michigan Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has begun the construction of a metallic circuit between Marquette and Ishpeming. The old poles are being replaced by new ones and it is expected the work will be completed early next week. By this work the entire system will be improved and will not be further embarrassed after the electric lights are turned on or temporarily damaged by electrical storms.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dodensdorf, of Thomaston, in this city on Saturday last, a ten pound boy. Mother and child doing nicely and Lee came down from Thomaston on Saturday and returned home the same evening the proudest man in the u. p.

—An exchange says the water is so shallow in the Saginaw river that the schooners can barely pass over the bar. In this neck 'o the woods the lower the water the more schooners that pass over the bar.

—Patrick Nester, chief of the Baraga county democracy, while in town this week announced that he had got through voting the democratic ticket. Carry the news to Tim.—Ontonagon Herald.

—With its issue of Aug. 18th the Ontonagon Miner commenced volume 40. The paper has been published continuously in that village ever since Aug. 18, 1855, and has always been to the front in advocating the best interests of that town. It has always been a welcome visitor to our table and we wish it and its able editor unbounded success in its future career.

—Bishop Brookes, Episcopal Bishop of Oklahoma, has been designated to perform the duties of Bishop in the upper peninsula.

GEORGE STEERE JAILED.

He Has Successfully Impersonated J. R. Wood and his two Brothers for More Than Ten Years.

For the past ten years a fellow named George Steere, a Canadian, has been traveling around the country impersonating John R. Wood, of Iron Mountain, and his brothers, Joseph and Alex. During this time he has succeeded in swindling friends of the three brothers out of nearly $10,000. Among the persons swindled were Mr. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, at one time connected with the Ludington mine; Mr. Spoor, the Menominee lumberman; William Chisholm, of Cleveland; Angus Smith, of Milwaukee, and many other well-known men.

Steere was arrested in Chicago last week, while endeavoring to swindle F. A. Elliott. The Chicago Times tells of his manner of operating in the following article:

Franklin H. Head, the millionaire, has the keenest appreciation for the cleverness exhibited by George Steere in inducing capitalists to invest their money in mining and timber lands which promise the maximum of cash invested. The fact that these valuable tracts of land are located in the middle of the Pacific ocean cuts no figure with Steere, and the eager investor never discovers the fact until he has been successfully separated from his money.

The account of Steer's transactions in Chicago and his arrest in Englewood Tuesday night for swindling F. A. Elliott, and old miner, out of $800 was published exclusively in the Times Wednesday morning and stamps the Canadian as one of the most dangerous and shrewd swindlers in the country. The success of Steere, in the six or seven years he has been operating rests entirely upon the fact that the man is an expert mining and civil engineer, knows the country and people where the tract of land lies that he wants the victim to buy, and that he invariably dresses and talks like a mine prospector or woodsman. His make-up is perfect, the bronze face partially hidden by a heavy beard, the rough hands, the "store" clothes, the bearing of a man wholly out of his element, and the air of honesty make a tout ensemble the investor cannot resist.

It is six years and over since Mr. Head first made the acquaintance of Steere, or Wood, as he was known to the capitalists, yet the memory of that acquaintance is still a vivid green. All these years it has been a source of congratulation to Mr. Head that Wood, or Steere did not ask for more than $850, for he could have got it for asking.

"A man came into my office six or seven years ago," said Mr. Head yesterday, "and said his name was Wood and that he was the superintendent of one of the Superior iron mines. While talking he sat on the edge of the chair, whirled his hat in his hands and looked uncomfortable, sort of out of place and he knew it.

"He was bronzed by exposure to the elements—in fact, looked just what he represented himself to be. Wood, or whatever his name is, said that he had come to see N. K. Fairbank about an iron mine he had discovered, but that Fairbank was not in town. He talked easily and with that quiet confidence a man has when he knows the details of his scheme. Near Marquette was a section of land owned by two brothers and a sister who lived at Worcester, Mass. There was timber on it and it had been prospected for mineral futilely. On this tract was a lake of about five acres which dried up in the summer.

"Wood said that he had always been convinced that there was ore on the land and had looked for it. That summer he had been prospecting on the bed of the lake and had found a big spot there where the iron cropped out of the ground. He was afraid that the people would watch him, so he worked at night until he had sunk a prospect hole ten feet deep. He produced samples of the ore and results of assays, which were quite rich.

"Wood never appeared eager in his chat. He frankly said that it might only be a hugh bowlder which was drift. He had no means of telling. The proposition he offered was fair and money was not mentioned. He asked whether, provided Fairbanks and I went into the deal, after we had gotten back any money we might put in, we were willing to give him a third interest in the property. He said that the eastern owners knew nothing about the mineral, and that the tract could be bought for about $5 an acre. It was a safe investment, for the timber was easily worth that. Then Wood left.

"I 'phoned J. C. Morse, president of the Illinois Steel company," said Mr. Head, and asked if he knew Wood and whether his word about mineral lands and mines was worth much. Morse said, 'good as gold,' there wasn't a better-posted man and a more honest one in the Superior district.

"Wood called again and I spoke about the difficulty in keeping the water out of the mines. The lake meant pumping. He said that a drainage ditch would settle that. Would I authorize him to go east and close the deal? If everything proved all right the owners could send the deed on to a national bank and surrender it on payment of $3,000. It might take a couple of hundred to give color that we meant business. I said yes, for $200 was merely a flyer, and if there was no iron there was the timber.

"About a week after I had a letter from Wood, written from Massachusetts. The spelling was lame and the writing just what you'd expect from that sort of a man. He had seen a brother and a sister: everything was all right. Then another letter came saying that the deal was about closed; that perhaps he might write me for money, and to wire it without identification, as he knew no one in the town. I wrote Wood to hurry up the deal and close it at once. Wanted to know what my flyer really was, you know. And if necessary to draw on me at sight for money up to $500 if he couldn't close. He never received that letter.

"Before it reached Massachusetts he wired me for $350 and I sent it as directed. He acknowledged the receipt and said he would be west in a few days. Three weeks passed and no sign of Wood. Then I wrote him and received a letter from the real Wood, saying that I had probably been swindled by the scoundrel who had beaten other men out of money by using his name. I've never seen my Wood since.

"He told me such a plausible story," continued Mr. Head. "Morse said he was all right, there were no flaws in the scheme, and he was so honest that I never dreamt of a swindle. Why, he could have had the $3,000 if he had wired for it. I'm glad he didn't.

Farming Implements For Sale.

Parties desiring durable farming implements will do well to consult Alex Lenshek, who has charge of the disposing of the property left to the German Aid society by the late Charles Werner. Among the things offered for sale is a blacksmith outfit, carpenters tools, mowing machine, hay rack and press, plows, wagon, logging sleighs, etc., all of which will be sold in bulk or piece at a sacrifice.

Lake Superior Bund Annual Meeting.

The annual convention of the German Aid societies of the Upper Peninsula was held in this city Monday and Tuesday at which business of importance was transacted. The Bund was formerly composed of eight societies, but three societies have since pulled out. The five remaining societies were represented by the following delegates: Emil Glazer and Albert Lepold, Escanaba; John Thoney and George Wagner, Marquette; Joseph Schwitzer, Houghton; Joseph J. Voelker, Ishpeming; Alex Lenshek and Joseph Milewiler, Negaunee. The following named were duly elected officers of the grand lodge for the ensuig year:

President—George Wagner, of Marquette.

Vice President—Alex Lenshek, of Negaunee.

Treasurer—Joseph Schwitzer, of Houghton.

Recording Secretary—Chris Fox, of Houghton.

Corresponding Secretary—Fred Miller, of Marquette.

Trustees—Joseph Milwiler, Negaunee; Emil Glazer, Escanaba and John Thoney, Marquette.

An important change made in the constitution and by-laws was the reduction of assessments from $1 to 50 cents. It was also decided to hold the next annual session in Marquette, on August 12th, 1895. The total membership of the five societies still remaining in the Bund is 301, and the finances of each society are in excellent condition. The death assessments paid out throughout the year amounted to $2,000.

Chapin Mine of Iron Mountain to be Sold.

Attorney Flannigan, trustee for the bondholders of the Chapin Mining, Co., has brought suit for the sale of the company's property under foreclosure. It is expected that a decree will be entered Sept. 4 and that the sale will take place Oct. 15. M. A. Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, who have been making advances for the operation of the property the past few months, arranged to do so only till the close of navigation. The marketing of upwards of 125,000 tons of ore, thus far mined, has been possible by waving of the 40 cents royalty by C. A. Chapin, the Niles millionaire owner of the fee of the mine. On September 3 a meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at Milwaukee to take action in view of the proceedings brought by the bondholders' trustee. Most of the stock is in the hands of Milwaukee banks as collateral on Schlesinger loans of the $1,038,000 of bonds issued last August; $200,000 were of the first class, and of these about $155,000 were sold and have since been partially paid out of moneys received from sale of ore. In a statement to the stockholders the trustee says that the proceeds of the sale of Oct. 15 will not probably be sufficient to satisfy anything beyond the mortgage bonds of the first class, and the shut down of the mine is not anticipated.

It is thought the property will be bid in at sale by M. A. Hanna & Co., and C. A. Chapin, who will thus secure a clean title to what is considered by experts to be the best paying iron mine in Michigan.

MEMORIES: A BLESSED TRINITY.

I love that old Saxon name
That old-time name of Mother;
Fond recollections make it seem
Sweeter than any other.
Around it cluster memories
Which time cannot efface;
No modern name or title
Can ever take its place.

The French bon voyage and adieu
May suit polite monsieur;
But do not bring the echoes
Of sweet music to my ear,
Like the whole-souled phrase which greets me—
A phrase not born to die,—
When I take a comrade's hand in mine,
And hear him say, 'Good-by!'

I rather like the candor
Of old friends when they meet;
In the outspoken "God bless you!"
There is something far more sweet;
And in those quaint old fashioned words
More music seems to dwell
Than in any modern greeting,
Or studied, set farewell.

Many an aged mother,
When parting from her child,
While tears have dimmed her eyesight,
Has murmured, as she smiled:
'Tis sweet at parting, thus to have
Your children each caress you;
And hear that trinity of terms:
"Mother!" "Good-by!" "God bless you!"
—Boston True Flag.

SPEAKING TRUMPET.

My friends, did you ever know Capt. *Karkhorn*, who commanded the ship Sintram of Boston, on several voyages around the Cape of Good Hope?

You didn't. Well, many people did, and they knew him for a sterling shipmaster and a worthy man; honest, trustworthy, and kind to his fellow-men.

On his first voyage in the Sintram he was favored with as fine a crew to handle the ship as ever cracked a biscuit or handled a marlinspike. The men were prompt, obedient, active, and ever ready for an emergency; always in good spirits, and contented with their lot. Such crews are not always met with. Their good conduct may, in part, have been owing to the kind, considerate, yet firm and judicious bearing of Capt. Karkhorn, who never found fault without cause, or allowed his officers to do so. He remembered that sailors were men, and granted them as many indulgences as were compatible with a proper state of discipline and subordination.

However this may be, there was no revolt, row, grumbling, or disorder of any kind on board the Sintram that voyage. The officers did their duty, and the men did theirs, and they helped each other. It is not often, I am sorry to say, that a ship peforms an East India voyage with like results.

When the ship arrived in Boston, after a successful voyage, and the sailors were paid off they put their loose heads together, and held a consultation, over which the boatswain presided, in regard to the best method of testifying their grateful feelings toward Capt. Karkhorn for his kindness during the voyage, and their appreciation of the many noble qualities he possessed.

After a lengthy but somewhat spicy discussion, it was resolved, nem. con., that a handsome speaking trumpet should be procured and presented to the Captain as a mark of respect from the ship's company.

The speaking trumpet, quite a showy one, brass, with silver rims, and a magnificent mouthpiece, was procured, every man contributing a share of the expense. One day, when the crew had reason to believe that Captain Karkhorn was at the counting-room of Messrs. Gruebach & Gusto, the owners of the Sintram, the sailors who composed the ship's company on her last voyage, with the boatswain at their head, carrying in his hand the speaking trumpet, like a truncheon, and the cook, a stalwart African bringing up the rear, marched in solemn procession to the counting-room.

Captain Karkhorn was in the counting-room settling his accounts with the owners, when the procession entered the room, the boatswain waiving the speaking trumpet, with triumph in his looks. To say that the worthy captain was not only astonished, but alarmed, would convey but a limited idea of his feelings. Messrs. Gruebach & Gusto hardly knew what to make of this strange advent of the sailors, and gazed admiringly and expectantly on the scene.

"Boatswain," said Captain Karkhorn, "what is the trouble? Why are you all here? Have you anything to complain of?"

The boatswain, a tall, fine-looking sailor, smiled benignly, took off his hat with the hand which was unincumbered, and dropped it on the floor. The men followed his example in removing their tarpaulins. The boatswain threw himself into an oratorical attitude, drew from his pocket a paper, and proceeded to read with a clear voice and proper emphasis the following address:

"Captain Karkhorn—the men who belonged to the ship Sintram on her late voyage to the East Indies give you their hearty thanks for the kind and manly treatment they received from you during the voyage, and beg you to accept the trifling gift which I now hold in my hand as a pledge of our respect and gratitude. It is our wish that it may serve you long and well, and be of signal use when giving orders from the quarter-deck. We, your old crew, have all shipped for a voyage to Rio Janeiro in the ship Pyramus, which sails the day after to-morrow, and have called to express our feelings and bid you farewell.

"Captain Karkhorn, it is our sincere wish that you may meet with oceans of good luck during the remainder of your voyage through life; never lose your reckoning, be put on short allowance, capsized, swamped, or delayed in a hurricane on a lee shore. May you always steer clear of calms, fogs, typhoons, and thunder squalls, enjoying steady breezes, a clear sky, and plenty of sea room, until you reach that port to which we are all bound, and brought safely to anchor, there to remain until the chief boatswain Gabriel shall blow a summons from his trumpet that shall break your moorings and send you away wing and wing to the mansions of the blessed."

The boatswain, having waded successfully through his speech, made a bow, looking earnestly at the captain, and thrust the speaking trumpet toward him.

Captain Karkhorn was a modest man, and although never at a loss on the quarter-deck, he was shy and reserved in his intecourse with the world. He was completely taken aback" by the boatswain's harangue. He blushed—he stammered. He took the speaking trumpt in his hand, and attempted for the first time in his life to make an oratorical display—but in vain. All he could say was: "My good fellows, I am surprised—this is most unexpected—I am eternally obliged to you—I—I—am—"

The boatswain, seeing the captain "in irons," which he could not get out of, and himself and companions having well perfomed their duty, happily and considerately concluded that the best thing to be done was to close the ceremony with a "round turn and two half-hitches." He made a sign to his shipmates, and one and all gave three rousing cheers, to the great astonishment of Messrs. Gruebach & Gusto and the group of idlers which had collected, and marched rapidly away.

Capt. Karkhorn was proud of his trumpet. He showed it to admiring friends, and declared he would not part with it for its weight in gold; that it should be his companion on every future voyage, and strengthen his voice when putting the ship about, or hailing the men aloft in a gale of wind.

He was as good as his word—and even went beyond it. On his next voyage the trumpet was seldom out of his hand when he was on deck. He got into such a habit of using it, to the great annoyance of the sailors and the disguest of the officers, that if he wished to speak to a man a couple of fathoms off, he would put the trumpet to his mouth and bawl, as if hailing the flying jib-boom or the main sky-sail yard. Capt Karkhorn was the only person on board who rejoiced in the sound of the brazen instrument—all others heartily wished it sunk in the bottom of the sea.

One pleasant day on the homeward bound passage, when approaching the edge of the Gulf Stream, to the southward of Hatteras, about 5 o'clock in afternoon, a cry was raised that a grampus had come up to blow on the lee quarter. This caused quite a commotion, as is always the case at sea when a fish makes his appearance, a strange sail heaves in sight, or any other out-of-the-way event breaks the monotony of a long passage.

The grampus was a young and inexperienced fish, of small size comparatively, being not more than ten or twelve feet in length. He had probably never seen a ship before, and manifested a laudable curiosity by sailing round and closely examining the huge wooden monster, which, without flipper or fins, was plunging so steadily along through the water. Indeed, he once came so near that Captain Karkhorn thought he would be able to reach him with the harpoon, and as the fish again came up on the weather quarter to blow, the captain laid his trumpet on the taffrail, seized the harpoon and threw it towards him with surprising force and energy.

The harpoon fell short of the mark, and the grampus disappeared. But Joe Halkins, who had mounted the taffrail during the hubbub and excitement, anxious to lend a hand in the capture of the fish, on getting down to the quarter-deck accidentally struck his foot against the speaking trumpet, and knocked it overboard. At least this was the story, but some ventured to say there was no accident in the case; that Joe merely seized a good opportunity to rid the ship of an intolerable nuisance.

Deep was the regret of the captain at the loss of the speaking trumpet. His urbane temper was ruffled, and the careless sailor was reprimanded in language which was neither pious nor polite, an unusual proceeding on the part of the worthy skipper, and a useless one, too, for every greenhorn knows that any substance that has been sunk to the bottom of the sea cannot be recovered by an outbreak of temper and intemperate language.

The speaking trumpet was lost. *Sad and sorrowful*, Captain Karkhorn retired at a late hour that night to his stateroom, anxious to sleep in remembrance of his misfortune. But this solace was of short duration. Toward morning he was aroused by the second mate, and hastening on deck, was astounded by the information that strange and unnatural sounds had been heard at intervals on the water not far from the ship; sometimes a bellowing, as if the bulls of Bashan had been let loose.

These sounds, which sometimes seemed to be ahead, sometimes astern, sometimes on the bow, and sometimes on the quarter, were inexplicable. They could not be accounted for on any rational or philosophical principles, and spread terror among the crew, who ascribed them to the presence of disembodied spirits, making efforts to give warning of an impending disaster.

When daylight appeared the discussion relating to the cause of these alarming sounds was interrupted by Joe Halkins, who sung out from the fore-yard that a grampus was prowling about on the weather bow, not a cable's length from the ship.

The attention of all hands was now turned toward the big fish, which was acting strangely, playing various antics, as if crazy or practising maritime gymnastics for a wager, and every now and then amusing himself and frightening honest people by giving vent to those diabolical plaints and wails and yells, like an alligator afflicted with the quinsy taking lessons in church music.

Capt. Karkhorn for the moment forgot his speaking trumpet.

"I'll have that fellow now," said he; "'tis the same rascal that was swimming around us last night. He has met with trouble, and complains of hard treatment, and wants the world to know it. Hand along the harpoon."

As if willing to gratify the captain's wishes, the grampus "put about" and steered straight toward the ship. As he drew near, Joe Halkins shouted, from his post on the foreyard: "I'll be hanged if that fish has not got a big gold-fish in his mouth."

The grampus came slowly along, swimming on the top of the water, and evidently exhausted. Indeed, he could hardly keep pace with the ship, which was going at the rate of only four or five knots. Suddenly he raised his head, and casting an imploring look toward the ship, electrified all hands by a hideous yell, howl, or snort, which burst abruptly on their ears, louder and quite as musical as the bravido, in chorus, of a troop of donkeys, and then died away like the rumbling of distant thunder.

Capt. Karkhorn was startled at the unearthly sound, but soon recovered his presence of mind, and springing to the deck from the gunwale, on which he was seated, he clapped his hands as a new idea entered his head.

"May I be sunk thirty fathoms in the big pond," he shouted, "if that villanous grampus has not stolen my speaking trumpet, and, confound his impudence, he is now hailing the ship with it!"

The captain then, moved by just indignation as well as by a wish to capture a big fish, right manfully grasped the harpoon, and the next minute it was deeply buried between the shoulders of the unhappy fish.

After a severe struggle the grampus was hauled on board, and on investigation it was demonstrated as clearly as any case in Bowditch's Navigator, that when Joe Halkins knocked the speaking trumpet overboard, the hungry fish, taking it for a choice morsel of food, had seized it while it was sinking, and, attempting to bolt it, the nozzle, or mouthpiece, had stuck in his throat, and could not be got up or down, and in his great agony the fish had uttered or spouted through that highly prized instrument the hoarse and horrid screams and yells which had so terribly affrighted the crew on board the good ship Sintram.—Boston True Flag.

Still in Doubt.

The cabin stood a short distance from the mountain road, and as I pulled my horse up in front of it a woman hanging out clothes in the yard turned to see what I wanted.

"You don't remember me," I said, after saluting her.

"I reckon not," she answered in a puzzled tone as she came down to the fence.

"I was here last year to see your husband about some timber, and took dinner with you."

Her face brightened immediately.

"Oh, yes," she exclaimed, "I recollect now. Won't you git down an' come in?"

"Thank you, no, but I'd like to see your husband."

The smile went out of her face instantly.

"He's gone," she said.

"And you are a widow?" I asked, thinking, of course, the man was dead.

"Well, I reckon I'm a sort uv a one," she explained; "but I ain't shore whether it's a grass widder or a hay widder."

I didn't understand, and told her so.

"It's this way," she continued, "day before yistiddy Bill run away with Sam Moddersee' wife, and Pap and Sam an' my brother Jim has gone after him. Ef they ketch him, I'm a hay widder; ef they don't, I reckon I'll be a grass widder, anyway, till somebody comes along to take Bill's place."

As I left that neighborhood before the gunning party returned, I don't know to this day whether it is grass or hay.

A Town of Bones.

Some forty or fifty years ago the catacombs were the object of daily visits, and the sight was one which every visitor to Paris felt called upon to see. Accidents, however, frequently took place, and at present no one enter the catacombs except at certain periods of the year, when the engineers have to make a formal report as to their condition. The ventilation is effected by numerous holes communicating with the upper air. The catacombs may be entered from various points. At the period of the daily visits, which were too often accompanied by accidents, the descent was made from the south near the Luxemburg Gardens. The names of visitors are called over before they go down, and again when they come up.

The general aspect of the place is not so solemn as might be imagined. It suggests rather a vast wine cellar, in which the cases enclose bones instead of bottles. The remains of 4,000,000 persons now repose there. This subterranean city contains streets and passages like the city above, and each thoroughfare, numbered as though it consisted of houses, corresponds closely enough to the street, with its numbers, of the metropolis overhead. The object of this carefully planned correspondence is to be able, in case of accident, to furnish assistance as soon as possible at the spot indicated.

Families in the United States.

The United States had at the last census 12,691,052 families. In 1880 the number was 9,945,916.

CHINA'S EQUIPMENT FOR WAR.

Viceroy Li's Development of the Navy and the Arsenals.

Shanghai letter in the New York Sun: Letters from Weihaiwei say that the old viceroy, Li Hung Chang, is carrying out the triennial inspection of the gulf ports in a way which excites the wonder even of foreigners. This inspection, it was found, was vital in order to keep up the standard of the Chinese soldiers and marines. The Chinese do not take kindly to the profession of arms and it requires long training to produce efficiency. The Viceroy, however, determined ten years ago to make the Chinese fleet respectable, even if not formidable, and he also decided to put an end to the farcical gun practice and drill which was carried on at the different forts and arsenals. He secured the best foreign drillmasters to be procured, choosing them impartially from English and German officers, and the result has been a very great improvement on the whole service.

The Chinese navy is now respectable. The large vessels are the best which money could buy in Europe, while the smaller vessels, like gunboats, torpedo cruisers, and dispatch boats, have been made at the Foochow arsenal, largely by Chinese who received their training from British and German experts. The moment the native workmen could be trusted to work under Chinese overseers the the foreigners were discharged, for the Chinese are extremely sensitive and they disliked to have anyone who would report the progress they were making.

Under careful training the Chinese have proved far better sailors than any foreigner ever imagined would be possible. They have also developed unexpected skill in the handling of guns. The maneuvers this year at Talienwan were said to be very satisfactory. The old Viceroy is a harsh critic, as he has paid great attention to the work done on the best foreign ships, and is, therefore, exacting in his demands. He was greatly pleased with the skill with which the ships were handled and at the efficiency of the gunners. The artillery practice at Werhai was especially commended for its accuracy, and foreign experts who also witnessed it declared that the next European nation which gets into a war with China will not find the Celestial gunners shooting wild. The men handled their pieces like veterans and the ranging and sighting were done as well as the average practice of this kind in European batteries. The battalion drill of the blue jackets was also highly praised. The torpedo establishment here and at Port Arthur were inspected with great care and were found to be in good condition.

Under the old regime an inspection of this kind was a mere farce which was regarded by the high official assigned to it as a pretext for a fine junket. Every petty official was bound to serve the best food and wine that he could secure, and the inspection thus degenerated into a round of festivities. Unless some flagrant accident occurred the reports were always complimentary, though foreign experts who witnessed the maneuvers told stories of the utter lack of skill and discipline shown by the Chinese crews of gunboats and the native marines who were supposed to guard the forts and arsenals. The war with France over Tonquin, however, was an eye-opener for the Viceroy Li, and ever since he has been unsparing in pains and expense to make the Chinese navy effective and to build up the army. It has been up-hill work, because the discipline and efficiency are not natural to the Celestial. Only a man of Viceroy Li's great energy and indomitable will could have made headway against the apathy and corruption which existed on every hand. With his unlimited power—for he is the real governing head of China—he soon made the lazy and conscienceless mandarins understand that they must turn over a new leaf. The first of his triennial inspections of the posts of the Gulf of Pee-chee-lee was a farce, but each succeeding inspection has shown a marked improvement that promises well for the future of China's defenses.

SCENES AT WATERLOO.

Incidents of the Famous Battle Showing Bravery and Charity.

At the battle of Waterloo a Scotch color sergeant, who had been mortally wounded, fell into a ditch, and one of his comrades, missing the flag, went straight to the ditch where he had seen the Highlander fall. Meantime the enemy were charging vigorously. His comrade tried to disengage the flag from the hands of the wounded Highlander, but as he could not succeed he hoisted the wounded man on his shoulder, thus carrying both sergeant and flag. The enemy, who were charging, seeing this good deed, stopped suddenly, crying "Bravo! bravo, l'Ecossais!" They did not charge again till the brave man had rejoined his company.

During the retreat which followed this battle two companies of field artillery stopped under orders near Loissons, at a village a little distance from the main road. The Mayor was sent for to make the customary distribution of food, etc., which was requisitioned, that it might be done without confusion. It seemed only a moment before all the bread was collected, each inhabitant willingly giving his own part, and the Mayor ordered that lots should be drawn who should give a cow to furnish meat for the soldiers. The lot fell on a poor, old, infirm woman, who with some difficulty dragged herself forward, leaning on her stick, to speak to the Mayor. "This cow," she said, "which you wish to take from me is all I have; she is both my means of living and my companion, and if you kill her there is nothing left for me but to die, too." The Mayor was inflexible, and the ax was raised to kill the cow when the artillery men cried with one voice: "What does it signify? We will fancy this is Friday and fast most willingly." They returned the cow to the old woman, and she led it away with tears of joy and gratitude.

Mad Elephants.

When we present the elephant in possession of such intellectual gifts as may be his, there has to be considered the case of the elephant that, being "must," is for a time bereft of its senses. It is only the male that suffers from this affliction of insanity, but every male is liable to it some time or other, and, unfortunately, may be attacked by it without warning of any kind.

Some men of long experience of elephant keeping say that the "must" condition is preceded by premonitory symptoms, and if taken in time may, by diet and treatment, be averted, but, without presuming to contradict these better informed people, I can aver that I have known some of them to be taken by surprise by the sudden "musting" of elephants under their own immediate supervision.

Some elephants become demons of cruelty when "must," as for example, a commissariat elephant that, during my time in Oudh, broke away from the Lucknow lines and went over a considerable tract of country, killing men, women, and children wherever it found an opportunity of doing so.

I do not know the total number killed by that beast, but it was sadly large, and, valuable as the animal was to the Government, only one course could be pursued in regard to it. The sentence passed upon it was that of death, and the execution was carried out, not without difficulty and danger to the executioners, by several Europeans, who followed and shot it down.

Child Labor.

Child-labor has rapidly grown to monstrous proportions within the last twenty years, but the more enlightened portion of the nation is waking to the folly and wrong of it. This is shown by the fact that legislation on this subject exists in many States, though often evaded, and that factory inspectors have been appointed though their number is inadequate. Some working people will not let their children go into the mills, saying "they learn too much badness;" others say it is better for them than to be on the street. Mr. W. F. Willoughby has shown that the rate of wages is lowered by child-labor, since the rate of wages depends on "the standard of comfort," which standard is lowered by the employment of the young children of a family. The effect of the prohibition of child-labor would be a permanent rise of wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also an improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumer, which would lead to a better condition of the market. From the history of child-labor in England we may learn an instructive lesson for our own country. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, it existed there to a horrible extent. Restrictive laws have been passed from time to time, with good results, and the condition of the British workman is now improving rapidly.—Lippincott's.

A Detestable Fashion.

Many Brooklyn residents have their summer homes on *Long Islands*. How much of the charm of these cool retreats depends on the music of the birds, and yet statistics show that during a period of four months 70,000 were supplied to the New York dealers from a single village. The delicate, airy plumes, called aigrettes, which have been so fashionable all winter, are obtained from the white herons, which are killed in great numbers, at a time when they are forgetful of their own danger in their *solicitude for their young*, which are left to starve in their nests while the mother birds are heaped in piles, the few handfuls of coveted feathers having been plucked out.

And, after all this cruel slaughter, is there any beauty in a dead bird? Celia Thaxter says, "The birds lost their beauty with their lives," and adds: "How refreshing is the sight of a birdless bonnet! She might have had birds, this woman, for they are cheap enough and plentiful *enough, Heaven knows*, but she had them not, therefore she must wear within things infinitely precious—namely, good sense good taste, good feeling."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pretty Woman's Ways.

They were two women and they were on the last lap of a shopping tour on the afternoon of bargain day. As they passed out from one of the big dry goods establishments the Pretty Woman remarked to her companion: "When I am on one of my shopping expeditions I feel just as I imagine a man does who takes a couple of drinks and goes off on a spree. The attractions of the shops are too much for me. After the first few purchases I become intoxicated through my vanity and love of pretty things and I begin to run up bills. Here I have been running up bills all the afternoon, and I guess I might as well wind up and go to the hairdresser and have my hair fixed up." They passed on, and the listener could readily imagine that the Pretty Woman's experience would be quite as painful as those of the man who had gone on a spree, when her husband, provided she had one, and she was pretty enough to have one, began to receive the bills.—Buffalo Express.

If you don't believe everybody lives in a glass house, just throw a stone

GOOD BEAR STORY.

How They Hunted Bruin in the Wilds of Wisconsin.

A correspondent writes from Minnesota as follows:

Some time ago while fishing in the wilds of Wisconsin, my attention was attracted by the loud barking of a dog in the woods near by, and thinking something unusual was going on, I started in the direction of the racket and soon came to two men and a dog with a bear up a tree. There was no gun in the party, and how to get bruin down was the question of the hour, as he was high up in the tree.

One of the men said he thought he could "borrer" a rifle of a neighbor several miles away, so he started leaving us "to watch the bar."

After a tedious wait of nearly two hours he returned with a long, heavy old-fashioned rifle and a bundle of string. The inquiry, "what in the world are you going to do with that string?" was answered by saying, "that string goes with the gun," and he proceeded to explain:

"Now," he says, after tying the string to the hammer and getting a good rest over a limb of a tree, "one er yur fellers pull and tuther cut the string when I say cut, so get your knife ready."

Everything being in readiness the above program was carried out, and after a deafening report and clearing of smoke, the bear could be plainly seen, although in a somewhat altered position, having settled down into the crotch of the tree. Fourteen times the rifle was fired at the bear this way with apparently no result, when our companion of the rifle declared if "he couldn't shoot that thar bar he'd climb the tree and drive him down," which he proceeded to do.

It was quite an effort, however, as the tree was bare of limbs for some distance up, but he finally reached the vicinity of the bear, which he approached with caution, but the bear didn't move. Nearer and nearer. The excitement was intense, we on the ground momentarily expecting a *demonstration of some kind*. All at once the excitement was ended by a remark from our hero, "say, boys, the bar's dead." Nearly every bullet had hit him, and one through the brain explained the fact that the first shot had killed him. And famous to this day in all that country is the old rifle with the string attachment.

A FABLE OF TWO BROTHERS.

Why One Got His Neck Broken and the Other Got Rich.

A certain man was hanged, that he died. And he left two sons, honest men.

Now one of these sons was a blacksmith. But the other became a physician.

And after that their father had been taken from them, these brothers made their homes in other lands.

And the blacksmith would have prospered. But it befell that one asked him how his father made end. And the blacksmith looking angrily at him, answered: "He was hung." For the blacksmith was an honest man.

Howbeit, presently, when a horse was missing, men gathered and hanged the blacksmith, saying: "This man must take after his father." So the blacksmith did take after his father; but whether he caught up with him the tale telleth not.

And at the same time, in his own city, one inquired of the physician by what means his father died. And the physician covered his face and wept.

But whilst he wept he considered, saying within himself: "If I say he was hanged, then shall I shock this man and give him pain. Nevertheless I must tell the truth."

He said, therefore: "My father died of heart failure." And again he wept, the questioner weeping with him.

Then this being told, men said: "Doubtless, since his father died of heart failure, this good physician and loving son hath made study of kindred diseases." So they resorted unto him.

And the physician became a specialist. And he looked at them who came and coughed once and sneezed twice, and demanded $100. And they gave gladly. *For* the physician was an honest man.

A Fable.

A certain monarch of violent and hasty temper became offended at an injudicious remark of his court fool and drawing his sword cut off the unhappy fellow's right ear. The next day, having given the matter thought, the monarch approached the couch where lay the fool in much pain and apologized sincerely for his conduct, expressing great sorrow.

"Your sorrow is beautiful to see," complained the fool, "but it does not restore my lost ear."

"The loss of the ear cuts no ice," replied the monarch. "It is enough that I have expressed my sorrow and put myself at peace with my conscience in doing so."

Moral: And that is what apologies amount to as a general thing.—Detroit Free Press.

Mackerel Wearing a Rubber Band.

A mackerel with a rubber band—a sort of primitive corset—around its body has caused much comment at Gloucester, Mass. The band had evidently been put on him when the fish was small, and had stayed there in spite of its rapid growth. Under the band the fish's body had not grown, and the depression was about three inches deep. The band was sound and flexible, and the fish was in a healthy condition.—New York Tribune

I Can't Sleep

I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made, Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify, vitalize the blood, and thus supply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

Stood Up for His Rights.

A west-bound train had just passed out of the Union Station at Albany (says the Express), and the conductor was harvesting tickets. All the seats were taken and several passengers were obliged to stand up. Among the latter was a diffident-looking, mild-mannered man, who refused to give up a ticket.

"When I get a seat, you get a ticket," he remarked mildly, but firmly; "you are probably aware that the company cannot collect fares from passengers whom it does not provide with seats."

"Oh, come now, that don't go; I want your ticket, see?" Thus spoke the conductor.

"No seat, no ticket," laconically observed the passenger.

"We'll see about that," growled the conductor, who hustled around and finally found a brother-conductor who was going up the road a way, whom he induced to give up his seat to the mildly firm passenger.

"There's a seat for you; now give me that ticket," said the conductor, in a ferocious tone.

"Certainly, here it is." And the mild, but firm, passenger handed out a pass good to Chicago.

IT won't do any good to confess your sins unless you are willing to forsake them.

Woman's Best Friend

It is the greatest of all rewards to receive such letters as the following from:—

Miss Louise Müller, who lives at 44 Michigan Ave., in Evanston, Ill. She says:—

"As I have used *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, and have thereby become entirely well, I am recommending all my lady friends to use it. I am sure it will help them in all cases of womb trouble, leucorrhœa, irregular or painful 'monthly periods.'

"I am sure it is our best friend. I am so thankful to Mrs. Pinkham for the good she has done me that I wish every sick woman in America would write her at Lynn, Mass., and get her advice, or get her Vegetable Compound at any druggist's."

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION, and
All Disorders of the Liver.

Price 25 Cents a Box. Sold by Druggists, or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. [illegible]

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

[illegible]

No SHOCKING! A mild, continuous current of electricity cures.

Get a catalogue by writing THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO. [illegible] State Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] CATARRH [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA A former sufferer will send you the prescription that cured him. Address [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FOUR SUNBEAMS.

Four little sunbeams came earthward one day
Shining and dancing on their way,
Resolved that their course should be blest.
"Let us try," they all whispered, "some kindness to do
Not to seek our own pleasure all the day through,
Then meet in the eve at the west."

One sunbeam ran in at a low cottage door,
And played "hide-and-seek" with a child on the floor,
Till baby laughed loud in his glee,
And chased with delight his strange playmate so bright,
The little hands grasping in vain for the light
That ever before them would flee.

One crept to a couch where an invalid lay,
And brought him a dream of the sweet summer day,
Its bird-song, and beauty, and bloom,
Till pain was forgotten and weary unrest,
And in fancy, he roamed through the scenes he loved best,
Far away from the dim, darkened room.

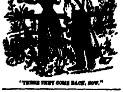
One stole to the heart of a flower that was sad,
And loved and caressed her until she was glad,
And lifted her white face again;
For love brings content to the lowliest lot,
And finds something sweet in the dreariest spot,
And lightens all labor and pain.

And one where a little blind girl sat alone
Not sharing the mirth of her playfellows, shone
On hands that were folded and pale,
And kissed the poor eyes that had never known sight,
That never would gaze on the beautiful light
Till angels had lifted the veil.

At last, when the shadows of evening were falling,
And the sun, their great father, his children was calling,
Four sunbeams sped into the West.
All said, "We have found, that in seeking the pleasure
Of others, we fill to the full our own measure,"
Then softly they sank to their rest.

THE HEROIC COWARD.

Jim was a coward. He had always been a coward. In youngest toddling childhood he had been vanquished, after languid, hostile demonstration on his part, by a sitting hen. At school he fulfilled to the letter any act of humiliation his fellows proposed, even standing up to be knocked down by ten of his classmates, who threatened, with a keen sense of irony peculiar to boyhood, to "lick" him if he refused. A passing thunderstorm threw him into a shaking palsy of terror, and the sight of deep water caused a remarkable agitation of his knees. Yes, Jim was a coward, and his cousin, Molly Gaines, who was the belle of the district, only laughed when Jim solemnly perpetrated his initial and only act of boasting. He had said: "To purtect yo' honah an' happiness against every evil"—Jim's manner and speech, which was ordinarily unpolished and provincial, rose to the dignity of the occasion—"I would give my wuthless life." She knew Jim had always been a coward, and it would be quite safe to predict he would always remain one if he lived. But Jim is dead, and the following is a brief and imperfect narration of the manner in which he elected to account for himself to the posterity of Dolbyville.



"THERE THEY COME BACK, NOW."

During the war Dolbyville, whose political importance consisted of a siding and two or three log shanties without special pretension to any architectural dissimilarity, was frequently passed and repassed by the troops of both armies. Jim was a native of Dolbyville and lived with his father in one of the cottages. In another lived Molly Gaines with her mother. Jim's father was a patriotic southron of hot blood, and entered the list at first call; but Jim was timid, fearful of the smell of gunpowder, and refrained from active participation, preferring to suffer the approbrious epithet of "sneak," which was liberally bestowed on him by the octogenarian postmaster of the next village, and the contempt of his fellow-men generally. Jim was not a philosopher and could not plead in extenuation of his neutrality that the martial slaughter of his fellow was a crime; that the arbitrament of the sword was a survival of the most irrational of barbaric institutions, that the sacrifice of any human life was immoral. Jim was simply content with being a coward, accepting without speculation the obloquy which that condition invited. Not even the taunts of Molly Gaines could rouse the instinct of battle in his soul.

During the war Molly's mother was gathered to her fathers, and was buried with the passing comment of the two remaining neighbors. Then Jim toiled late and early at the few sterile acres which afforded him and Molly an unvaried livelihood of corncake, sweet potatoes and bacon; sometimes corncake and sweet potatoes without the embellishment of bacon, particularly when a hungry foraging party passed that way. Sometimes Jim's Winchester, which was not his but belonged to Mollie's brother, who had also offered up his body on the altar of the cause and had left this weapon as Mollie's safeguard against domestic invasion of Yanks, woke the echoes of the woodland—Jim was a rare shot—and brought to bag a squirrel or a rabbit or a pheasant.

One day Jim was hoeing potatoes in an arid open near the house when Molly came out to him in troubled haste.

"Oh, Jim, I'm skeered!" she said.

"Skeered o' what?" he asked, without remission of his bent labor.

"Some soldier fellers went by, an' they spoke to me——"

She did not continue, and Jim looked up. Her pretty face was scarlet, and her brows were bent in angry lines.

"Well, what did they say?" he asked, in his slow way, after waiting in vain for her to proceed.

"They said they was comin' back," she vouchsafed.

"Who was they?" interrogated Jim, his face paling in apprehension of this threatened domiciliary visit.

"They was Mosby's men, I reckon," she replied.

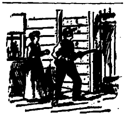
"Our fellers, eh?" he said straightening up and leaning heavily on his hoe handle. "Come on back to the house, Molly. Don't be skeered. I reckon they wunt do nothin'."

Of the two it would have been manifest to the most casual eye that he was the more "skeered," but he shouldered the hoe and accompanied his cousin to their shanty, which was distinguished from the others by a climbing rose running in scraggly luxuriance over the door.

"There they come back now, the same fellers—five of 'em!" she cried, as they reached the door. Jim's face lost its last trace of color, but he pulled her inside and shot the bolt.

"What we going to do, Jim?" she asked, retreating to the fireplace and fingering her apron nervously.

Jim apparently did not hear. He was shaking cartridges into the cylinder of his Winchester, and muttering to himself as in an act of incantation.



WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY A HOWL OF PAIN.

"Hey, there," came the words, accompanied by a loud pounding on the door. "Open up!"

For answer went the sharp crack of Jim's Winchester, which was followed by a howl of pain, some plethoric curses, and sound of footsteps in rapid retreat. Jim went to the window, and raising the sash high enough to admit passage of his rifle barrel, again spoke with decisive leaden emphasis; and when the smoke cleared from before the pane beheld one of the retreating party of five stretched at length in the potato patch, while another limped painfully in the rear of the surviving quartette. They became lost to view in the brush, and Jim waited. Presently from the rear of the house came the deep-throated summons:

"You cowardly sucker in there, come out and fight like a man! If you don't we'll burn the shanty, an' you an' the gal with it. D'ye hear? Give you jest three minutes!"

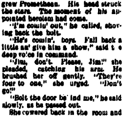
There was no window or opening in the rear of the shanty; the logs were thick, and Jim could return no leaden death messenger to this challenge. He was in a trap. He shook two more cartridges into his Winchester and looked at Molly.

"Oh, Jim, don't go," she pleaded, meeting the gray eyes full of gravity that were bent on her from beneath Jim's frowsy slouch hat, "I ain't askeered to burn."

"To purtect yo' honah an' happiness against every evil I would give my wuthless life," came from Jim's blanched lips.

She found no laughter in her soul now at these grotesquely sententious words, which broke in husky monotone on her hearing like a prayer.

"Well, what do you say in there, you feller? Time's up!" rang the impatient admonition through the logs of the shanty.



"I SAID—I WOULD GIVE—MY—WUTHLESS LIFE—AN' I DONE IT."

Jim became sublime. His stature grew Promethean. His head struck the stars. The moment of his appointed heroism had come.

"I'm comin' out," he called, shoving back the bolt.

"He's comin', boys. Fall back a little an' give him a show," said the deep voice in command.

"Jim, don't. Please, Jim!" she pleaded, catching his arm. He brushed her off gently. "They're four to one," she urged. "Don't go!"

"Bolt the door behind me," he said slowly, as he passed out.

She cowered back in the room and covered her face with her hands, waiting for it to begin, and when it began it would be over. Jim drew back the hammer of his rifle and turned the corner. Then four carbines barked with one voice, and Mollie felt a weight fall against the side wall of the house. Then came the sharp, clear utterance of a Winchester, then again, again, still again. One carbine answered, then the hush of nature fell upon the afternoon and a thrush in the maple at the house door trilled out a fragment of song. The frightened girl heard a feeble rapping at the door, and in the excess of her anxiety, which conquered her terror, she drew back the bolt and flung it wide. There on his knees, which had always trembled at sight of deep water, was Jim, grasping nervelessly in his right hand the trusty Winchester. Bleeding, shattered, he crawled to her feet like a faithful old dog. He raised to her again the grave inquiry of his gray eyes, in which the light of a passing exaltation of his spirit triumphed over the shadow of the death which already darkened them, and his lips moved in the contortion of a smile that broke into a halting, articulate murmur:

"I said—that—to purtect yo' honah an' happiness against every evil—I would give—my—wuthless life—an' I done it."

Thus Jim, in the crimson glory of his "wuthless" life's blood, passed to the judgment reserved to him from the beginning of things.

The song bird shivered out his sweet fragment of Heaven, the dead perfume of the climbing rose filled the room, and the setting sun flooding through the narrow door wrapped the still figure of Jim in the rich splendor of a god.—Blue and Gray.

Men Have "Funny Ways" Too.

The little peculiarities of women are a fruitful topic with some masculine writers. They continually run into print with such questions as: Why does a woman always want to know if her hat is on straight? Why does she keep you waiting ten minutes after she's declared she's all ready? Why does she this, that and the other? Here's a counter blast from a woman writer in the New York Journal: When does a man always have lengthened and often profane interviews with his collar button? It looks like an inoffensive sort of an article to an outsider. Why does he rush through his dressing and throw everything all over the room, because he's in such a hurry—he "knows he'll be late"—and then spend a good five minutes filling and lighting his pipe? Why does he never put together and fold up a newspaper? Why, when a pretty girl praises another man's "charming manner," does he say the girl is "soft?" Why does he declare that handsome and popular young actors are "sticks?" Why can he never, by any possibility, find anything he is sent to look for in closet or drawer? Why is his headache or toothache so much worse than anybody else's ever was? Why is it always his liver that does not work, instead of the Welsh rarebit and mince pie that have worked? Why will he go out after a rain without overshoes and then preach about the vanity of women? Why does it rain too hard to go to church, but not to hard to go to a dinner or theater or club on any succeeding stormy day? Why does he suppose, when he notes women's "funny ways," that women are not at the same time noticing his own funny ways?

Cost of Civilizing Africa.

The peaceful partition of Africa, of which so much has been said, is evidently going to be carried out amid a constant sputter of little wars. Even the peaceful partitioners are falling foul of each other by accident, for want of frontiers marked as clearly on the surface of the continent as they are upon the maps at home. The mistake French troops made in British territory on Christmas Eve, British police have, it is alleged, repeated on French soil. And the strong tribes already in possession are not going to be ousted or crushed without a struggle. On January 12, two days after a French column had calmly appropriated Timbuctoo, its commander and a detachment which had gone reconnoitering with him were simply wiped out by the Tuaregs. The serious disaster which Fodi Silah inflicted upon British troops on the Gambia on February 22 is another proof that, despite all treaties and international precautions, the slave trade means to die hard. Fifteen men killed and forty wounded, with the loss of artillery and the repulse of a gun-boat, make up a heavy bill for a single raid. Yet whatever it costs to wipe Africa clean of slavery, it is the amends civilization is bound to make. That Morocco has at last yielded to the ultimatum of the Spanish court is accepted as a sign of the close of the Melilla difficulty. The flames of religious war are happily not to be rekindled there.—Review of Reviews.

Feminine Measurement.

Ten thousand women having been measured by scientific authority, it is discovered that English women are the tallest, the Americans next, and the French last. American women, however, had the greatest weight, which will surprise a good many, while the English came second, and the French again last. The savants who made inquiry into these delicate matters did not regard the age of the ladies, nor did they measure their waists. Singularly enough, Americans are said to have the largest waists and the narrowest chests, while women of the Latin races have precisely the reverse. The Viennese ladies and women of the lower classes are proverbial "lacers," but the pulling of the corset string does not seem to impair their health, or in any way affect their appearance, beyond giving them figures renowned in song and story. A superb pair of shoulders, the deep-bosomed beauty of the peasant girl and a tapering waist associated with youth and refinement, are characteristics of the women of European centers. It will be conceded by statistics that these women live quite as long as American women, whose average shape represents no such specific charm of outline.—Boston Herald.

Ivory.

All ivory ornaments can be whitened if carefully brushed with soap and water, rinsed in plain water, allowed to drain a little, and then placed, for as long a time as required, in the sun and air. The sun has a peculiar bleaching property with regard to ivory.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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TIMBER IN TENNESSEE.

One Region Where Forests Have Not Been Stripped.

Tennessee is one of the few States that have not been stripped of their timber without concern for future needs and climatic conditions. About 50 per cent. of the land in Tennessee is still wooded. There are 26,880,000 acres in the State altogether, of which nearly 13,000,000 are timbered. Only three States in the South have a greater timber acreage—North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia. As the altitude of the forests of Tennessee varies from 200 to 6,000 feet above the sea's level, woods of every kind known to the United States are to be found there. In value the oak has the first place, but the ash, of which there are two varieties—the white and the blue—is hardly less important. Even in Tennessee the forests of ash are now found only in districts remote from the railroads, but so rapid is the growth of this tree that it is being planted as an investment. A farmer who set out a grove of ash trees covering ten acres, twelve years ago, now has 12,000 trees, 8 inches in diameter on an average, and 35 feet high. There were no expenses of cultivating, and the ten acres of 12,000 trees are worth at the present time between $7,000 and $8,000. Besides oak and ash, Tennessee possesses three varieties of elm, two of gum, two of fir, three of hickory, two of locust, three of maple, two of pine, three of poplar, and two of walnut. Among other trees found in abundance are the beech, birch, buckeye, red cedar, wild cherry, cottonwood, cypress, dogwood, basswood, mulberry, tupelo, sycamore, and the sassafras. Of oaks there are no less than twelve varieties. Cedar, unfortunately, is going very fast. Bucket factories in the State use 5,000,000 feet of this timber every year. Telegraph companies use it almost exclusively for poles. Nearly 1,000,000 feet goes each year to St. Louis, where it is made into fence rails. The rapidity with which the cedar is being consumed has opened the eyes of some of the friends of the forests in Tennessee, and a warning has been sounded.

On the Safe Side.

Everybody knows this is a good place to be, but everybody does not take measures to be there. An efficient preventive places us on the safe side of incipient disease, and there is no one more reliable than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases where the kidneys are inactive, which is but the preliminary to various destructive maladies, which, disregarded, have a fatal termination. Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, edema, are but the outgrowths of neglected inaction of the kidneys and bladder. They should be checked at the outset with the Bitters, which will prevent their progress by arousing the renal organs to activity, and thus place those who resort to this saving medicine on the safe side. This preservative of safety also conquers constipation, liver complaint, malarial fever, nervousness and dyspepsia.

The Gold of the World.

It is said that all the gold in the world, not counting that in virgin state, would not make a block of more than 613 cubic yards. A cube of the above dimensions could be put in a room twenty-four feet each way.

Salt in the Sea.

In a ton of Dead Sea water there is 187 pounds of salt; Red Sea, 93; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic 81; English Channel, 72; Baltic, 18; Black Sea, 26, and Caspian Sea, 11.

HE was madly, passionately in love—won by the matchless beauty of her complexion. Glenn's Sulphur Soap had imparted the charm.

THERE is a certain freemasonry among great minds, by which they recognize each other in the clearly ringing interchange of a few sentences.

DON'T risk much on the opinion of him who has nothing to lose.

EVE and suspicion were twins.

ALL THE STRENGTH and virtue has sometimes "dried out," when you get pills in leaky wooden or pasteboard boxes. For that reason, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are sealed up in little glass vials, just the size and shape to carry about with you. Then, when you feel bilious or constipated, have a fit of indigestion after dinner, or feel a cold coming on, they're always ready for you. They're the smallest, the pleasantest to take, and the most thoroughly natural remedy. With Sick or Bilious Headaches, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, they give you a lasting cure.

Headache; obstruction of nose; discharges falling into throat; eyes weak; ringing in ears; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility—these are some of the symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases,—will cure you.

Do Animals Love Fun?

There seems no reason to doubt it. Monkeys are full of frolic for its own sake, and enjoy themselves most of all when playing mischievous jokes. A terrier performed its tricks so consciously that when no one praised it for them, it used to become quite sulky. A flock of geese have been known to cause a number of pigs to run the gauntlet between them, merely to hear the squealing of the porkers as they were bit at by the birds. There was a soldier's horse that was wont to be fastened by a river's bank, and the creature had the ill habit of kicking at passing men, in order to make them fall into the water. The jackdaw will watch boys at their games with evident appreciation of the fun, and the amount of roguishness in kittens is perfectly notorious.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

Many Naturally Blind.

The cave animals of North America, according to Professor A. S. Packard, of Brown University, comprise 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

"Valley, Plain and Peak."

An art book of Northwestern scenes from photographs, over 130 views, with descriptive matter, elegantly printed, sent with other publications of much interest to investors and homeseekers, for 10 cents in postage. Containing much more information and artistic beauty than many one-dollar publications. Address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Not Good Tiger Food.

Rudyard Kipling says that man-eating tigers in India soon become mangy and that indulgence in that kind of food has the added advantage of making the tiger toothless.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Anna's Diadem.

The diadem of the Russian Empress Anna contains 2,536 large diamonds and a ruby valued at $600,000.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Rheumatism

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of the bladder.

Disordered Liver

Biliousness, headache, indigestion or gout. SWAMP-ROOT invigorates, cures kidney difficulties, Bright's disease, urinary troubles.

Impure Blood

Scrofula, malaria, general weakness or debility. Swamp-Root builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

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C. N. U. No. 31—94

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THE PEERLESS REMEDY FOR
Brights Disease, Diabetes, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Etc.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere. One Dollar a Bottle.
Manufactured by THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD

GRIFFEY & FLYNN.

Entered in the Postoffice in Negaunee, Michigan, as second-class matter.

Friday, August 24th, 1894.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jennie Schott, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Joe Decker for the past three or four weeks, left for her home in Detroit on Sunday last.

Messrs M. A. Gibbs, T. S. Bates and James McNeil are camping on the Escanaba and expect to remain for some ten days.

E. J. Parrish and wife concluded a week's visit here and left for their home at Conneaut, O., by the C. & N. W. train last evening. They were delighted with their stay and promise to return at the first opportunity.

Harry Turner and Charles H. Griffey arrived from Lansing Tuesday evening and will spend a few days in town.

Mr. A. Maitland will leave Sunday for New York where he goes to meet his wife and daughter who are to arrive there from Europe in the City of Rome on the 30th, having taken passage at Glasgow on the 23d.

Price McKenna was in town Sunday afternoon and left for Cleveland by the evening train. Speaking of the ore trade he said the chances of improvement were with the producer since the condition could not possibly be worse. The settlement of the tariff question for the present he thought would have favorable effect, though it might be counterbalanced by the dubious condition of the national finances and reported crop failures in many sections of the country.

Mrs. E. C. Anthony and her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hudson, arrived home from Appleton, Wis., Sunday Morning.

Thomas Pellow and family are visiting at the home of Mr. Pellow's parents in Canada, and will be absent some two or three weeks. They went to Detroit by the steamship William Chisholm.

Dr. A. H. Van Cleve, who practiced medicine here some two or three years ago, is now located at Eddy, New Mexico, where he has a lucrative practice.

George Lampson and wife left for Escanaba Tuesday morning. For the past two months Mr. Lampson had been employed as fireman on one of the switch engines in the C. & N. W. yards in this city.

Fred Dougherty, of Milwaukee, is expected here on a visit to his parents shortly.

Albert Houle, who is attending the Mining School in Houghton, is in town on a two weeks vacation, visiting his parents.

Mrs. G. L. Chapman, sister of John F. Allison, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, arrived here Tuesday morning on a two weeks visit.

F. A. Forbes, of Detroit, general superintendent of the Telephone company, was in town the fore part of the week.

General Manager T. F. Cole spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the Copper district.

Miss Jennie Barabe returned home from her visit to Marquette Tuesday evening.

F. E. Nightingale, J. D. Campbell, M. Wollner and Mr. Ballard returned home Friday evening last from their outing on the Escanaba river. They had a pleasant time and had remarkably good luck in catching trout.

Miss Helen Zelon left by the early train Tuesday morning for Manistee, where she will spend the remainder of the school vacation visiting her sister.

Rev. Father Baurion, of Iron Mountain, was in town Tuesday.

Peter Trudell, Jr., and brother Joseph left by the early train Wednesday morning on a few days outing on the Escanaba.

Emil Glazier and Albert Leopold, of Escanaba; John Thony and George Wagner, of Marquette; Joseph Schwitzer of Houghton, and J. J. Voelker, of Ishpeming, were in the city Monday and Tuesday, as delegates to the annual session of the Lake Superior Bund.

Miss Etta Barthe returned here Wednesday morning after a year's absence in St. Paul. She was accompanied by her sister Mrs. Al Austrian, who will remain for some weeks visiting with her parents.

Miss Margaret Brown returned to her home in Michigamme Tuesday afternoon after having spent an enjoyable two week's visit with her cousin, Miss Minnie Nesbitt.

Tommy Curry, who was among the early settlers of Negaunee and proprietor of the St. James Restaurant as long ago as 1873, was in town Wednesday, and called upon a number of his old acquaintances. He now lives at Escanaba where he has been for the past ten years.

Messrs. Aril and Eugene Ethier, together with their wives and families, drove to Marquette Sunday and spent the day on Presque Isle.

Prof. Davis and his friend Cummings of Chicago, are spending the week in camp on the Escanaba.

Rev. John Powers, of Escanaba, was in town yesterday, returning from Hancock to his home.

Walter Cr[illegible], of [illegible], was in town Wednesday.

Peter Mitchell received a dispatch from Ironwood yesterday announcing the serious illness with typhoid fever of his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Monroe.

Wm. Jewell and family are now residents of this city, having arrived here from Swanzy early in the week.

Mrs. Wm. Northy, who has been visiting old friends and acquaintances in Republic, returned home early in the week.

W. J. Butler and son, of St. Louis, were registered at the Breitung house Tuesday.

Duncan McDonald, of Calumet, circulated among his numerous friends here early in the week. Mr. McDonald was a former resident of this city and being a carpenter by trade worked upon some of the oldest business blocks in the city.

Capt. Sam'l Mitchell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Adams, Miss Scott and Messrs. Stone and Kendell, went to Marquette Tuesday morning where they spent the day on Presque Isle.

F. P. Regan and wife, of Milwaukee, are visiting in the city, arriving here Sunday. Mr. Regan is Traveling Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad and is enjoying business with pleasure.

Adam Katus is spening the week among friends and relatives in Houghton. Adam has been sick for the past two years and the trip is proving of much benefit to him.

Charles Johnson, Rudolph Olson, H. P. Johnson and Black Pete, returned yesterday from a very successful fishing trip along the Escanaba.

Mrs. C. F. Cochran has been quite sick for the past few days, being unable to leave her bed.

Mrs. Frank Hammacher, of Marquette, was in town between trains Tuesday.

Miss Eva May returned home Wednesday evening from a visit of a few days among friends in the copper country.

Fred Webb came up from Crystal Falls Wednesday afternoon for a two-weeks visit at the paternal mansion.

Mesdames F. E. Nightingale, E. Adams, L. Corbit, J. Q. Adams, S. Redfern, W. M. Kirkpatrick, T. C. Yates, L. Bushnell, J. C. Dougherty and S. P. Kline comprised a party that drove to Marquette on Friday last and spent the day on Presque Isle.

M. T. Murphy returned from a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

A. W. Gepford left yesterday morning for Stevens Point, Wis. He expects to assume charge as operator at Prentice, on the Soo line.

Jerry Riley arrived here from the Mesaba range by the early train Wednesday morning, called here by the sudden death of his brother Timothy Sheehan.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentary. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue.

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WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.

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Iron St. opp. First National Bank.

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I have again resumed business and am prepared to make up the LATEST STYLE SUITS at REDUCED PRICES. Call and see my nice assortment of new imported and domestic cloths.

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BOOKS!

Shipments of School Books and Tablets are arriving daily and our stock will be full and complete by Sept. 1.

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THE NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

—SUPPLEMENT.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, }

The Circuit Court for the County of Marquette, in Chancery.

In the matter of the petition of the State of Michigan for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition will be brought on for hearing and decree at the September term of this Court to be held at Marquette, in the county of Marquette, State of Michigan, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1894, at the opening of Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court and file with the clerk thereof acting as register in chancery, their objections thereto, on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by such decree, on the first Monday in December thereafter, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said list and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Marquette, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale and each parcel described in the decree shall be seperately exposed to sale for the total taxes, interest and charges and the sale shall be made to the person offering to buy for any given tax and paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will buy for any of said several taxes and pay the balance thereof and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day or before the close of the sale, be re-offered; and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the State.

Witness the Hon. John W. Stone, Circuit Judge and the seal of said Circuit Court of Marquette County, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1894

J. W. STONE, Circuit Judge.
{ SEAL } Countersigned, GAD SMITH, Register.

State of Michigan.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Marquette in Chancery.

The Petition of STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General of said state of Michigan, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all lands in said County of Marquette upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee as provided by law and the cost of advertising and other expenses of sale of each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of Section 127 of Act 200 of the Public acts of 1893, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, except such of the taxes set forth in said schedule as were returned to the Auditor General prior to the 12th day of June, 1893, and remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee and cost of advertising and other expenses of sale, as set forth in said Schedule A, are a valid lien on the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year from and after the date of their return to the County Treasurer of said County of Marquette under the provisions of Act number two hundred of the Public acts of 1891, or under the provisions of the several tax laws under which any of such taxes were previously returned, and for more than one year prior to the first day of May 1894; and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee, cost of advertising and other expenses of sale, as computed and extended in said schedule, against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Dated July 17th, 1894. STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1887.

Town 46 North, of Range 24 West

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of nw ¼	13	80		$ 5 27	$ 2 85	$ 11	$ 70	$ 8 93

TAXES OF 1889.

Town 44 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼	28	120		2 15	82	09	70	3 76

Town 47 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of sw ¼	21	80		7 70	2 93	12	70	11 45

CITY OF MARQUETTE.

Nester's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 2	9			1 93	73	08	70	3 44

TAXES OF 1890.

Town 44 North, of Range 24 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of nw ¼	25	80		2 81	84	11	70	4 46

Town 45 North, of Range 24 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		65	19	03	70	1 57

Town 43 North, of Range 25 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of ne ¼	5	80	51	65	19	03	70	1 57
sw ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		1 95	59	08	70	3 32

Town 25 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of ne ¼ of	30	160		$10 41	$ 3 12	$ 42	$ 70	$ 14 65

Town 50 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		1 02	31	04	70	2 07
nw ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		1 02	31	04	70	2 07

Town 49 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und 1-15 of n ½ of	34	320		2 00	60	08	70	3 38

Town 44 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of ne ¼	4	82	50	3 00	90	12	70	4 72

Town 47 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of sw ¼	21	80		9 95	2 98	40	70	13 13
s ½ of ne ¼	26	80		2 95	78	40	70	4 83

Town 52 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of ne ¼	30	80		2 89	87	12	70	4 58

CITY OF MARQUETTE.

Hewitt's Addition.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
18 8 ft. more or less, of water front lying s of bl'ks 1 & 2 and extending fr'm the w line of plat to the e line of Jackson Dock (so call'd) includ'g Grace Furnace, also water lots 4 & 5 of plat of lot 2, Sec. 23 Town 48 n of Range 25 w				1995 81	578 75	23 95	70	2619 21

TAXES OF 1891.

Town 47 North, of Range 23 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		1 25	28	05	70	2 28
und ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	12	40		1 25	28	05	70	2 28
und ½ of n ½	22	320		9 92	2 18	40	70	13 10
und ½ of ne ¼	24	160		4 95	1 09	20	70	6 94
und ½ of nw ¼	24	160		4 95	1 09	20	70	6 94
und ½ of se ¼	24	160		4 95	1 09	20	70	6 94
nw ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		2 47	54	10	70	3 81

Town 47 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		2 79	62	11	70	4 22
se ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		2 79	62	11	70	4 22
s ½ of se ¼	32	80		4 39	97	18	70	6 25

Town 42 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	4	81	15	3 94	87	16	70	5 67
se ¼ of ne ¼	4	40		1 97	44	08	70	3 19
w ½ of sw ¼	8	80		1 58	34	06	70	2 68
se ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		79	17	03	70	1 69
ne ¼ of	10	160		1 97	44	08	70	3 19
e ½ of nw ¼	10	80		3 94	87	16	70	5 67
ne ¼ of	12	160		1 97	44	08	70	3 19
e ½ of nw ¼	12	80		3 94	87	16	70	5 67

Town 43 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of se ¼	28	40		1 97	44	08	70	3 19
n ½ of ne ¼	31	80		1 58	34	06	70	2 68

Town 41 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of sw ¼	11	80		1 58	34	06	70	2 68
nw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
nw ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
s ½ of ne ¼	21	80		79	17	03	70	1 69
n ½ of nw ¼	21	80		79	17	03	70	1 69
se ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
se ¼ of se ¼	21	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
w ½ of ne ¼	27	80		79	17	03	70	1 69
nw ¼ of	27	160		1 58	34	06	70	2 68
ne ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
nw ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
sw ¼ of se ¼	28	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
se ¼ of se ¼	28	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
sw ¼ of sw ¼	30	38	48	40	09	02	70	1 21
nw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
sw ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
ne ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
se ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
nw ¼ of ne ¼	32	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
ne ¼ of se ¼	33	40		1 97	44	08	70	3 19
s ½ of se ¼	33	80		3 94	87	16	70	5 67
se ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		40	09	02	70	1 21

Town 45 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		79	17	03	70	1 69
nw ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		79	17	03	70	1 69
lot 1 of	21	37	26	1 58	34	06	70	2 68

Town 44 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of se ¼	3	40		40	09	02	70	1 21
se ¼ of nw ¼	30	40		40	09	02	70	1 21

Town 48 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of nw ¼	26	80		6 93	1 52	28	70	9 43
n ½ of sw ¼	26	80		6 93	1 52	28	70	9 43

Town 51 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of	30	160		1 65	36	07	70	2 78

Town 47 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of sw ¼	7	80	38	8 16	1 79	33	70	10 98
se ¼ of	7	160		16 31	3 59	65	70	21 25

Town 51 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of ne ¼	5	120		5 32	1 17	21	70	7 40

Town 48 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	4	40		2 22	49	09	70	3 50

Town 45 North, of Range 30 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ⅔ of n ½ of se ¼	22	80		1 76	38	07	70	2 91

Town 46 North, of Range 30 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of sw ¼	18	34	52	2 00	34	08	70	3 12

CITY OF MARQUETTE.

Perry and Vaughn's Addition.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 7 and 8				21 92	4 81	88	70	28 31

TAXES OF 1892.

Town 44 North, of Range 23 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of	2	169	13	9 50	1 31	38	70	12 01
n ½ of nw ¼	8	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ of sw ¼	16	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of se ¼	18	40		64	09	03	70	1 46
sw ¼ of se ¼	19	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
se ¼ of se ¼	26	40		64	09	03	70	1 46
nw ¼ of ne ¼	30	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
nw ¼ of nw ¼	31	39	34	1 28	18	05	70	2 21
sw ¼ of nw ¼	31	39	22	1 28	18	05	70	2 21
e ½ of ne ¼	32	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
ne ¼ of se ¼	36	40		3 20	45	13	70	4 48

Town 45 North, of Range 23 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ⅔ of s ½ of nw ¼	3	80		$10 00	$ 1 40	$ 40	$ 70	$ 12 50
und ⅔ of e ½ of sw ¼	3	80		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	4	29	27	4 45	62	18	70	5 95
und ⅔ of s ½ of ne ¼	4	80		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ⅔ of e ½ of nw ¼	4	79	57	10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
und ⅔ of se ¼ of sw ¼	4	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of se ¼	4	40		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
nw ¼ of	6	151	29	4 17	58	17	70	5 62
e ½ of sw ¼	8	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und ⅔ of w ½ of ne ¼	9	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
und ⅔ of e ½ of nw ¼	9	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 [illegible]
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		5 55	78	22	70	7 25
und ⅔ of w ½ of ne ¼	12	80		11 10	1 55	44	70	13 79
nw ¼ of nw ¼	14	40		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
nw ¼ of ne ¼	16	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
ne ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
se ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
nw ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
se ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
s ½ of se ¼	16	80		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
w ½ of ne ¼	18	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
n ½ of nw ¼	20	80		20 00	2 80	80	70	24 30
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
nw ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
e ½ of ne ¼	22	80		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
und ⅔ of s ½ of ne ¼	25	80		11 10	1 55	44	70	13 79
und ⅔ of n ½ of se ¼	25	80		11 10	1 55	44	70	13 79
se ¼ of ne ¼ and n ½ of se ¼	34	120		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
sw ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
se ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
w ½ of se ¼	34	80		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
und ⅔ of se ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of ne ¼ sw ¼	36	40		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of w ½ of sw ¼	36	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
und ⅔ of nw ¼ of se ¼	36	40		6 67	93	27	70	8 57

Town 46 North, of Range 23 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ⅔ of s ½ of nw ¼	4	80		3 33	47	13	70	4 63
und ⅔ of se ¼ of ne ¼	5	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
und ⅔ of sw ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
n ½ of ne ¼	6	79	25	5 00	70	20	70	6 60
n ½ of nw ¼	6	77	79	5 00	70	20	70	6 60
und ⅔ of n ½ of nw ¼	8	80		3 33	47	13	70	4 63
und ⅔ of nw ¼ of se ¼	8	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
und ⅔ of n ½ of sw ¼	9	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
entire	10	640		80 00	11 20	3 20	70	95 10
und ⅔ of se ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
e ½ of se ¼	16	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
w ½ of ne ¼	19	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
nw ¼ of se ¼	19	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
ne ¼ of	20	160		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
und ⅔ of se ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ⅔ of w ½ of se ¼	21	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
und ⅔ of se ¼ of se ¼	21	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ⅔ of w ½ of se ¼	22	80		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ⅔ of w ½ of ne ¼	25	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	26	40		3 33	47	13	70	4 63
und ⅔ of sw ¼ of ne ¼	26	40		3 33	47	13	70	4 63
s ½ of s ½	26	160		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of s ½ of nw ¼	27	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of e ½ of sw ¼	27	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of w ½ of se ¼	27	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
nw ¼ of ne ¼	28	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und ⅔ of s ½ of ne ¼	28	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		3 33	47	13	70	4 63
und ⅔ of w ½ of se ¼	28	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ⅔ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ⅔ of n ½ of sw ¼	33	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95

Town 47 North, of Range 23 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
Lots 3 and 4	1	25	31	1 05	15	04	70	1 94
Lot 1	2	20	71	84	12	03	70	1 69
und ⅔ of Lot 2	2	30	39	2 78	39	11	70	3 98
Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4	7	117	89	2 50	35	10	70	3 65
nw ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of ne ¼	10	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of nw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of nw ¼	10	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of nw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
und ⅔ of n ½ of se ¼	10	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
sw ¼ of se ¼	10	40		21	03	01	70	95
und ⅔ of se ¼ of se ¼	10	40		56	08	02	70	1 36
ne ¼ of ne ¼	11	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of ne ¼	11	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of ne ¼	11	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
und ⅔ of s ½ sw ¼	11	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
ne ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
s ½ of nw ¼	12	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
ne ¼ of se ¼	12	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
sw ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64

Town 47 North, of Range 23 West

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of n ½ of nw ¼	14	80		$ 4 45	$ 62	$ 18	$ 70	$ 5 95
und ½ of s ½ of s ½	14	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
ne ¼ of ne ¼	16	40		6 25	88	25	70	8 08
nw ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
se ¼ of sw ¼	19	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und ½ of ne ¼ of	20	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
n ½ of nw ¼	20	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
und ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
n ½ of sw ¼	20	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ½ of sw ¼ sw ¼	20	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
n ½ of se ¼	20	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
se ¼ of se ¼	20	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of s ½ of nw ¼	21	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
n ½	22	320		46 66	6 53	1 87	70	55 76
und ½ of n ½ of sw ¼	22	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
und ½ of sw ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of w ½ of se ¼	22	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
und ½ of e ½ of ne ¼	23	80		4 45	62	18	70	5 95
ne ¼ of	24	160		23 33	3 27	93	70	28 23
nw ¼ of	24	160		23 33	3 27	93	70	28 23
se ¼ of	24	160		23 33	3 27	93	70	28 23
ne ¼ of	26	160		16 66	2 33	67	70	20 36
e ½ of nw ¼	26	80		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
und ½ of nw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
s ½ of sw ¼	26	80		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
e ½ of se ¼	26	80		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
und ½ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	27	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
und ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼	28	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of s ½ of	28	320		17 77	2 49	71	70	21 67
nw ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
e ½ of e ½	30	160		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
e ½ of nw ¼	30	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
e ½ of sw ¼	30	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
w ½ of nw ¼	31	68	68	3 34	47	13	70	4 64
se ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of	31	149	23	6 25	88	25	70	8 08
w ½ of ne ¼	32	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
sw ¼ of	32	160		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
w ½ of se ¼	32	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und ½ of s ½ of s ½	33	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of w ½ of e ½	34	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ½ of nw ¼ of	34	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ½ of sw ¼ of	34	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	34	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	36	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of w ½ of w ½	36	160		8 89	1 24	36	70	11 19
und ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32
und ½ of se ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		2 22	31	09	70	3 32

Town 42 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of	1	160	62	10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
e ½ of sw ¼	1	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
sw ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of se ¼	1	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of	2	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
n ½ of se ¼	2	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
se ¼ of se ¼	2	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
s ½ of ne ¼	9	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
nw ¼ of se ¼	9	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
se ¼ of se ¼	9	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of	10	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
ne ¼ of ne ¼	11	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
s ½ of ne ¼	11	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
ne ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of se ¼	11	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of	12	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
w ½ of se ¼	12	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
ne ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ of	14	320		20 46	2 86	82	70	24 84
ne ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
sw ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of	15	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
se ¼ of nw ¼	15	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
e ½ of sw ¼	15	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
n ½ of se ¼	15	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
sw ¼ of se ¼	15	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of ne ¼	24	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
s ½ of sw ¼	31	83	10	6 40	90	26	70	8 26
sw ¼ of se ¼	31	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72

Town 43 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of ne ¼	18	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ of ne ¼	24	80		3 84	54	15	70	5 23
s ½ of ne ¼	24	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
nw ¼ of	24	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
n ½ of s ½	24	160		10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
w ½ of ne ¼	25	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
se ¼ of ne ¼	25	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ nw ¼	25	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
n ½ of sw ¼	25	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
w ½ of nw ¼	26	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
ne ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of se ¼	26	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
se ¼ of se ¼	26	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
w ½ of nw ¼	34	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
s ½ of sw ¼	34	80		7 67	1 07	31	70	9 75
s ½ of ne ¼	35	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
se ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
s ½ of nw ¼	35	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
n ½ of se ¼	35	80		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
n ½ of	36	320		20 46	2 86	82	70	24 84

Town 44 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of	6	160	77	5 12	72	20	70	6 74
nw ¼ of nw ¼	6	42	69	2 56	36	10	70	3 72
sw ¼ of se ¼	7	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
entire	8	640		20 46	2 86	82	70	24 84
n ½ of ne ¼	10	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
nw ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
e ½ of sw ¼	12	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
e pt. of w ½ of ne ¼	12	60		1 92	27	08	70	2 97
w pt. of w ½ of ne ¼	12	20		64	09	03	70	1 46
se ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
ne ¼ of se ¼	17	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
n ½ of	18	269	80	10 23	1 43	41	70	12 77
n ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	18	20		64	09	03	70	1 46
s ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	18	20		$ 64	$ 09	$ 03	$ 70	$ 1 46
w ½ of sw ¼	18	80	20	2 56	36	10	70	3 72
se ¼ of sw ¼	18	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
se ¼ of	18	160		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
sw ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
nw ¼ of	20	160		5 12	72	20	70	6 74
nw ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
s ½ of ne ¼	21	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
sw ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		64	09	03	70	1 46
se ¼ of se ¼	25	40		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
ne ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
s ½ of nw ¼	28	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ of sw ¼	28	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
n ½ of se ¼	28	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
se ¼ of se ¼	28	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
w ½ of sw ¼	34	80		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
se ¼ of se ¼	34	40		64	09	03	70	1 46
sw ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
se ¼ of sw ¼	35	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
ne ¼ of se ¼	35	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21
sw ¼ of se ¼	35	40		1 28	18	05	70	2 21

Town 45 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of ne ¼	1	40	16	1 65	23	07	70	2 65
sw ¼ of nw ¼	1	40		1 69	24	07	70	2 70
se ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		28	04	01	70	1 03
sw ¼ of se ¼	5	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
nw ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
sw ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
und ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		28	04	01	70	1 03
nw ¼ of	7	152	42	55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of sw ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
nw ¼ of sw ¼	7	36	74	14	02	01	70	87
sw ¼ of sw ¼	7	37	10	14	02	01	70	87
se ¼ of sw ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
nw ¼ of se ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
sw ¼ of se ¼	7	40		14	02	01	70	87
und ½ of e ½ of se ¼	7	80		56	08	02	70	1 36
e ½ of sw ¼	9	80		14	02	01	70	87
e 20 r'ds of w ½ of sw ¼	9	20		08	01		70	79
ne ¼ of se ¼	11	40		1 65	23	07	70	2 65
nw ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		14	02	01	70	87
sw ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		08	01		70	79
se ¼ of se ¼	15	40		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
nw ¼ of ne ¼	17	40		08	01		70	79
s ½ of nw ¼	17	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		14	02	01	70	87
s ½ of ne ¼	21	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of nw ¼	21	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of sw ¼	21	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		14	02	01	70	87
n ½ of se ¼	21	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of ne ¼	22	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of	22	320		55	08	02	70	1 35
lot 2	29	25	50	55	08	02	70	1 35
lot 1 in s ½	30	46		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 4 in n ½	30	47		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of nw ¼	31	28	70	83	12	03	70	1 68
sw ¼ of nw ¼	31	42		1 11	16	04	70	2 00
nw ¼ of sw ¼	31	42		1 11	16	04	70	2 00

Town 46 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of	1	160	81	8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
sw ¼ of nw ¼	1	40		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
e ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼ and e ½ of s ½ of sw ¼	1	60		5 02	70	20	70	6 62
nw ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
sw ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		3 13	44	13	70	4 40
se ¼ of	1	160		8 33	1 17	33	70	9 53
ne ¼ of nw ¼	4	40	06	4 17	58	17	70	5 62
e ½ of sw ¼	4	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
e ½ of ne ¼	6	79	80	6 67	93	27	70	8 57
sw ¼ of	6	137	41	10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
ne ¼ of se ¼	6	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of se ¼	6	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
se ¼ of se ¼	6	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
entire	8	640		93 72	13 12	3 72	70	111 26
ne ¼ of nw ¼	10	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
ne ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
ne ¼ of se ¼	10	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
nw ¼ of se ¼	10	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
n ½ of ne ¼	11	80		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
sw ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
w ½ of sw ¼	11	80		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
s ½ of se ¼	11	80		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
e ½ of nw ¼	12	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
e ½ of sw ¼	12	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
sw ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
se ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
ne ¼ of nw ¼	13	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
w ½ of nw ¼	13	80		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
sw ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
n ½ of se ¼	13	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
ne ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		2 51	35	10	70	3 66
se ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
sw ¼ of se ¼	15	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
e ½ of	18	320		50 00	7 00	2 00	70	59 70
s ½ of nw ¼	18	71	82	12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
sw ¼ of	18	145	32	25 00	3 50	1 00	70	30 20
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
se ¼ of ne ¼	22	40		3 13	44	13	70	4 40
ne ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
nw ¼ of se ¼	22	40		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
nw ¼ of ne ¼	23	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of sw ¼	24	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
nw ¼ of ne ¼	25	40		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
n ½ of se ¼	25	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
ne ¼ of	26	160		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
ne ¼ of	28	160		20 00	2 80	80	70	24 30
sw ¼ of	28	160		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
se ¼ of sw ¼	30	40		6 25	88	25	70	8 08
e ½ of se ¼	30	80		10 00	1 40	40	70	12 50
ne ¼ of	34	160		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
s ½ of sw ¼	35	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
sw ¼ of se ¼	35	40		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
n ½ of se ¼	36	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62

Town 47 North, of Range 24 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 3 and 4	5	122	65	16 66	2 33	67	70	20 36
That part of sw ¼ of ne ¼ lying south of the village of Harvey excepting lots sold F. Smith, C. Smith & F. Schneider	6	3		3 13	44	13	70	4 40
ne ¼ of se ¼	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of se ¼	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of sw ¼	10	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of se ¼	10	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
n ½ of ne ¼	13	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
se ¼ of nw ¼	13	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
lot 1 of	13	38	15	1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of ne ¼	15	80		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
nw ¼ of ne ¼	15	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
se ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
ne ¼ of ne ¼	17	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of se ¼	17	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of	20	160		12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
sw ¼ of	21	160		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
ne ¼ of nw ¼	22	40		5 21	73	21	70	6 85
sw ¼ of nw ¼	23	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
sw ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of se ¼	32	80		$ 3 14	$ 44	$ 13	$ 70	$ 4 41
e ½ of sw ¼	36	80		6 25	88	25	70	8 08
sw ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		3 13	44	13	70	4 40

Town 42 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	7	40		55	08	02	70	1 35

Town 43 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
lot 3 of	3	53	30	1 38	19	06	70	2 33
lot 5 of	3	29	25	1 11	16	04	70	2 01
w ½ of ne ¼	4	80	86	55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of sw ¼	4	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of sw ¼	9	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
nw ¼ of se ¼	9	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of ne ¼	10	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
lot 9 of	10	45	50	1 38	19	06	70	2 33
ne ¼ of sw ¼	11	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	11	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
lot 1 of	11	38	25	27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of ne ¼	15	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of se ¼	17	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
ne ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
s ½ of ne ¼	22	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of sw ¼	30	40		55	08	02	70	1 35

Town 44 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of ne ¼	2	81	23	1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of ne ¼	2	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of	2	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
se ¼ of	2	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
ne ¼ of ne ¼	4	41	23	55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of se ¼	7	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of se ¼	7	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
w ½ of sw ¼	8	80		2 75	39	11	70	3 95
e ½ of	10	320		4 41	62	18	70	5 91
w ½ of	12	320		4 41	62	18	70	5 91
ne ¼ of	14	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
e ½ of nw ¼	14	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
e ½ of sw ¼	14	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of	14	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
nw ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
n ½ of sw ¼	17	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
n ½ of se ¼	17	80		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
nw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of ne ¼	21	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
n ½ of nw ¼	21	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
nw ¼ of se ¼	21	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of se ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
Lots 1 and 2	21	35	50	27	04	01	70	1 02
Lots 1, 2 and 3	23	74	40	55	08	02	70	1 35
n ½ of	24	320		4 41	62	18	70	5 91
e ½ of nw ¼	24	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
n ½ of se ¼	24	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
e ½ of nw ¼ of se ¼	24	20		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of sw ¼ of se ¼	24	20		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of ne ¼	27	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of	27	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
ne ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
lots 1, 2 & 6	27	66		55	08	02	70	1 35
lots 3 & 4	27	89	70	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
nw ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of se ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of se ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of sw ¼	30	38	03	27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of ne ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
nw ¼ of se ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of se ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of se ¼	33	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of se ¼	33	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
s ½ of se ¼	33	80		2 75	39	11	70	3 95
se ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of sw ¼	34	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
lots 1 & 2	34	47	20	27	04	01	70	1 02

Town 45 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'rs Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of sw ¼	6	40		14	02	01	70	87
w ½ of	8	320		8 05	1 13	32	70	10 20
se ¼ of	8	160		4 02	56	16	70	5 44
e ½ of	9	320		4 13	58	17	70	5 58
e ½ of nw ¼	9	80		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of	9	160		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of se ¼	11	40		14	02	01	70	87
ne ¼ of ne ¼	16	40		4 02	56	16	70	5 44
und ½ of w ½ of sw ¼	16	74	08	6 04	85	24	70	7 83
und ½ of se ¼ sw ¼	16	40		3 01	42	12	70	4 25
Lot 1	16	39	61	10 22	1 43	41	70	12 76
und ½ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		3 19	45	13	70	4 47
se ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		1 00	14	04	70	1 88
nw ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 1	21	37	20	2 02	28	08	70	3 08
n ½ of ne ¼	22	80		3 30	46	13	70	4 59
s ½ of n ½	22	160		6 82	95	27	70	8 74
e ½ of	25	236	20	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
e ½ of nw ¼	25	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of nw ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of sw ¼	27	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
nw ¼ of se ¼	27	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of se ¼	27	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
s ½ of ne ¼	28	80		3 30	46	13	70	4 59
und ½ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		38	05	02	70	1 15
se ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
und ½ of lot 1	28	16	67	34	05	01	70	1 10
und ½ of ne ¼ of	30	160		7 67	1 07	31	70	9 75
und ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼	30	40		1 87	28	08	70	2 93
nw ¼ of nw ¼	30	37	60	5 54	78	22	70	7 24
s ½ of nw ¼	30	74	44	8 31	1 16	33	70	10 50
e ½ of se ¼	30	80		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
nw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
sw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
sw ¼ of ne ¼	32	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
und 1-5 of ne ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
ne ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
und ½ of lot 1	33	23	57	27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
n ½ of ne ¼	34	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02

Town 45 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		$ 27	$ 04	$ 01	$ 70	$ 1 02
se ¼ of se ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of ne ¼	35	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of	35	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of ne ¼	36	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
ne ¼ of se ¼	36	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lots 1, 2, 3 & 11	36	65	30	1 93	27	08	70	2 98
lots 7, 8, & 9	36	96	92	2 75	39	11	70	3 95

Town 46 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of ne ¼	2	79	06	2 51	35	10	70	3 66
sw ¼ of nw ¼	3	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	3	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of sw ¼	3	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of sw ¼	3	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of se ¼	3	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
s ½ of ne ¼	5	80		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of nw ¼	5	41	22	21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	5	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of se ¼	5	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of se ¼	5	40		21	03	01	70	95
s ½ of se ¼	5	80		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of ne ¼	7	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of nw ¼	7	80		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of sw ¼	7	80		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of sw ¼	7	38	38	21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of se ¼	7	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	8	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of se ¼	8	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of ne ¼	9	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of nw ¼	9	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	9	40		21	03	01	70	95
s ½ of sw ¼	9	80		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of se ¼	9	40		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of e ½	10	160		4 18	59	17	70	5 64
se ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
w ½ of se ¼	10	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
w ½ of nw ¼	11	80		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
s ½ of se ¼	12	80		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
w ½ of se ¼	15	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of se ¼	15	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of w ½	18	150	45	1 05	15	04	70	1 94
n ½ of se ¼	18	80		1 05	15	04	70	1 94
w ½ of sw ¼	19	73	12	21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	23	40		84	12	03	70	1 69
ne ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		84	12	03	70	1 69
w ½ of w ½	23	160		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of se ¼	23	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of se ¼	23	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		6 25	88	25	70	8 08
s ½ of nw ¼	24	80		12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
e ½ of sw ¼	24	80		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		6 25	88	25	70	8 08
sw ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of nw ¼	25	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
entire	27	640		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
ne ¼ of	29	160		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of	29	160		42	06	02	70	1 20
w ½ of sw ¼	29	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of	29	160		42	06	02	70	1 20
w ½ of ne ¼	31	80		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of nw ¼	31	80		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of sw ¼	31	37		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of nw ¼	33	80		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of sw ¼	33	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of	33	160		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of	35	160		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of sw ¼	35	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of sw ¼	35	80		42	06	02	70	1 20

Town 47 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ excepting a tract 93½ ft. square in ne corner thereof belonging to Thos. B Bryan.	1	140	10	12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
a tract 93½ feet square in the ne corner of ne ¼ of	1		20	1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of sw ¼	3	80		13 33	1 87	53	70	16 43
se ¼ of se ¼	3	40		6 67	93	27	70	8 57
se ¼ of nw ¼	6	40		12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
n ½ of sw ¼	6	74	49	20 83	2 92	83	70	25 28
block lying s of Wright st. and between Baker & Green Bay sts. except that part in ne ¼	7			1 05	15	04	70	1 94
ne ¼ of sw ¼	12	40		16 66	2 33	67	70	20 36
n ½ of ne ¼	13	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of	13	160		84	12	03	70	1 69
nw ¼ of se ¼	13	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of se ¼	13	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of	14	160		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of nw ¼	14	40		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of w ½	14	160		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of nw ¼	14	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		84	12	03	70	1 69
se ¼ of	14	160		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of ne ¼	15	80		84	12	03	70	1 69
sw ¼ of ne ¼	15	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of ne ¼	15	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
n ½ of nw ¼	15	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of nw ¼	15	80		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
ne ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of sw ¼	15	40		21	03	01	70	95
s ½ of sw ¼	15	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of se ¼	15	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of se ¼	15	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of se ¼	15	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of se ¼	15	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of	19	160		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of	19	149	44	42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of se ¼	19	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of se ¼	19	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of se ¼	19	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of	20	160		5 00	70	20	70	6 60
ne ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of ne ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of nw ¼	21	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		63	09	03	70	1 45
se ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		63	09	03	70	1 45
n ½ of sw ¼	21	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of se ¼	21	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of se ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of se ¼	21	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of	22	160		84	12	03	70	1 69
n ½ of nw ¼	22	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
s ½ of nw ¼	22	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
ne ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of sw ¼	22	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of	22	160		84	12	03	70	1 69

Town 47 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	23	80		$ 21	$ 03	$ 01	$ 70	$ 95
n ½ of nw ¼	23	80		21	03	01	70	95
s ½ of nw ¼	23	80		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of sw ¼	23	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of	23	160		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of	24	160		8 33	1 17	33	70	10 53
n ½ of nw ¼	24	80		84	12	03	70	1 69
sw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
se ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		42	06	02	70	1 20
nw ¼ of sw ¼	25	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of	26	160		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of nw ¼	26	80		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of nw ¼	26	80		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		21	03	01	70	95
n ½ of se ¼	26	80		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of se ¼	26	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of ne ¼	27	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of ne ¼	27	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of	28	160		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
s ½ of ne ¼	29	80		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of sw ¼	29	80		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of se ¼	29	40		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of se ¼	29	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of se ¼	29	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of se ¼	29	40		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of sw ¼	30	35	64	1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of se ¼	30	40		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of ne ¼	31	80		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of se ¼	31	40		21	03	01	70	95
w ½ of nw ¼	32	80		21	03	01	70	95
sw ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of nw ¼	33	40		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of nw ¼	33	40		4 17	58	17	70	5 62
nw ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		21	03	01	70	95
e ½ of ne ¼	34	80		3 35	47	13	70	4 65
sw ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		21	03	01	70	95
ne ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		21	03	01	70	95
s ½ of sw ¼	34	80		2 09	29	08	70	3 16
n ½ of ne ¼	35	80		21	03	01	70	95
nw ¼ of	36	160		21	03	01	70	95
se ¼ of	36	160		21	03	01	70	95

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	18	13	33	2 00	28	08	70	3 06
s ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	18	13	33	2 00	28	08	70	3 06
n ½ of s ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	18	13	33	2 00	28	08	70	3 06
e ½ of ne ¼	19	80		2 49	35	10	70	3 64

Town 49 North, of Range 25 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	31	80		4 97	70	20	70	6 57

Town 42 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of sw ¼	18	42	27	1 38	19	06	70	2 33
se ¼ of sw ¼	18	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
n ½ of nw ¼	19	82	47	2 75	39	11	70	3 95

Town 43 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of nw ¼	2	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of ne ¼	7	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	19	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		56	08	02	70	1 36

Town 44 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	1	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of ne ¼	1	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of nw ¼	2	41	93	27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	2	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of se ¼	2	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of ne ¼	3	42	04	27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of sw ¼	3	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of se ¼	3	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of ne ¼	10	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of ne ¼	11	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of nw ¼	11	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of n ¼	13	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of nw ¼	14	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	14	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		14	02	01	70	87
n ½ of ne ¼	19	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of nw ¼	19	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of se ¼	19	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of sw ¼	21	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of se ¼	21	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of ne ¼	22	80		2 75	39	11	70	3 95
e ½ of se ¼	22	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	23	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	23	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of se ¼	23	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
ne ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of sw ¼	24	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of nw ¼	26	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of ne ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of nw ¼	27	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of nw ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of sw ¼	27	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of se ¼	27	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
s ½ of ne ¼	28	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
e ½ of nw ¼	28	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of sw ¼	28	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	28	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of sw ¼	29	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
w ½ of sw ¼	29	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
e ½ of se ¼	29	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
w ½ of se ¼	29	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of ne ¼	30	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	30	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of sw ¼	30	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of	30	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
n ½ of ne ¼	31	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of ne ¼	31	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of	31	157	61	1 11	16	04	70	2 01
sw ¼ of sw ¼	31	39	45	27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of se ¼	33	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of nw ¼	34	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of se ¼	35	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of se ¼	36	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
se ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		1 38	19	06	70	2 33
n ½ of sw ¼	36	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
sw ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		27	04	01	70	1 02

Town 45 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	2	85	61	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
s ½ of ne ¼	2	80		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
n ½ of nw ¼	2	87	08	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
s ½ of se ¼	7	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
n ½ of se ¼	9	80		55	08	02	70	1 35

Town 45 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of se ¼	9	40		$ 1 11	$ 16	$ 04	$ 70	$ 2 01
se ¼ of se ¼	9	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
nw ¼ of	10	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
se ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of	10	160		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
lot 2 of	10	39	75	55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
und ¼ of lot 1 of	12	39	90	27	04	01	70	1 02
lot 4 of	12	21	65	55	08	02	70	1 35
lots 5, 6, 9 & 12	12	108	11	3 39	46	13	70	4 59
lot 11 of	12	18	48	55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
sw ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
n ½ of sw ¼	15	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
nw ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
n ½ of ne ¼	17	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
w ½ of nw ¼	18	68	59	55	08	02	70	1 35
s ½ of	18	306	05	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
n ½ of ne ¼	20	80		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
s ½ of ne ¼	20	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
nw ¼ of	20	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
sw ¼ of	20	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of	20	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of ne ¼	22	40		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
se ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
e ½ of ne ¼	23	80		55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of se ¼	24	40		2 20	31	09	70	3 30
s ½ of ne ¼	26	80		2 75	39	11	70	3 95
ne ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
sw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
Lot 1 of	28	34	85	1 38	19	06	70	2 33
n ½ of	30	305	92	2 20	31	09	70	3 30
s ½ of sw ¼	30	72	73	13 71	1 92	55	70	16 88
ne ¼ of se ¼	30	38	55	27	04	01	70	1 02
nw ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
n ½ of nw ¼	31	72	70	55	08	02	70	1 35
se ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		27	04	01	70	1 02
ne ¼ of	32	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
nw ¼ of	32	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
sw ¼ of	32	160		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
w ½ of se ¼	32	80		55	08	02	70	1 35

Town 46 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	3	39	96	59	08	02	70	1 39
und ½ of nw ¼ of sw ¼	3	40		59	08	02	70	1 39
ne ¼ of ne ¼	6	40	93	1 79	25	07	70	2 81
sw ¼ of ne ¼	6	40		1 79	25	07	70	2 81
ne ¼ of sw ¼	6	40		1 79	25	07	70	2 81
und 15-16 of n ½ of sw ¼	10	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
und 7-16 of sw ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		78	11	03	70	1 62
und 15-16 of ne ¼ of	16	160		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
und 15-16 of ne ¼ of se ¼	16	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
se ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		1 79	25	07	70	2 81
e ½ of se ¼	20	80		3 58	50	14	70	4 92
nw ¼ of nw ¼	28	40		1 80	25	07	70	2 82
w ½ of w ½	31	139	12	6 27	88	25	70	8 10
s ½ of ne ¼	34	80		3 58	50	14	70	4 92
sw ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		1 80	25	07	70	2 82
nw ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		1 80	25	07	70	2 82
ne ¼ of se ¼	34	40		1 80	25	07	70	2 82

Town 47 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of	24	160		7 17	1 00	29	70	9 16
ne ¼ of	25	160		7 17	1 00	29	70	9 16
e ½ of sw ¼	25	80		3 58	50	14	70	4 92
se ¼ of	25	160		7 17	1 00	29	70	9 16
und ½ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		1 12	16	04	70	2 02
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		1 12	16	04	70	2 02
und 7-16 of w ½ of sw ¼	34	80		1 96	27	08	70	3 01
ne ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		2 24	31	09	70	3 34
s ½ of ne ¼	35	80		4 48	63	18	70	5 99
w ½ of se ¼	35	80		4 51	63	18	70	6 02
w ½ of nw ¼	36	80		4 48	63	18	70	5 99
w ½ of sw ¼	36	80		4 48	63	18	70	5 99

Town 48 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of	2	323	64	20 17	2 82	81	70	24 50
ne ¼ of ne ¼	3	41	68	2 74	38	11	70	3 93
e ½ of	4	321	91	39 84	5 58	1 59	70	47 71
nw ¼ of sw ¼	9	40		2 49	35	10	70	3 64
entire	10	640		79 68	11 16	3 19	70	94 73
und ½ of s ½ of se ¼	24	80		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
und ½ of n ½ of ne ¼	25	80		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
s ½ of nw ¼	26	80		4 98	70	20	70	6 58
n ½ of sw ¼	26	80		4 98	70	20	70	6 58
nw ¼ of se ¼	26	40		2 49	35	10	70	3 64
n ½ of sw ¼	30	72	77	5 48	77	22	70	7 17
nw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		2 99	42	12	70	4 23
s ½ of se ¼	30	80		5 98	84	24	70	7 76

Town 49 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of nw ¼	6	80		4 97	70	20	70	6 57
e ½ of sw ¼	6	80		4 97	70	20	70	6 57
w ½ of sw ¼	6	80		4 97	70	20	70	6 57
ne ¼ of	20	160		7 96	1 11	32	70	10 09
e ½ of ne ¼	22	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
w ½ of ne ¼	22	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
n ½ of nw ¼	22	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
sw ¼ of nw ¼	22	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
sw ¼ of	22	160		7 96	1 11	32	70	10 09
e ½ of se ¼	22	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
w ½ of se ¼	22	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
w ½ of nw ¼	28	80		5 97	84	24	70	7 75
ne ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		2 99	42	12	70	4 23
nw ¼ of sw ¼	28	40		2 99	42	12	70	4 23
ne ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		2 49	35	10	70	3 64

Town 50 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 4 of	6	32	60	2 99	42	12	70	4 23
w ½ of sw ¼	17	80		4 97	70	20	70	6 57
se ¼ of sw ¼	17	40		2 49	35	10	70	3 64
lots 1, 2 & 3	17	120	75	8 70	1 22	35	70	10 97
lot 4 of	17	40		2 99	42	12	70	4 23
w ½ of ne ¼	18	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
se ¼ of ne ¼	18	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
ne ¼ of se ¼	18	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
se ¼ of se ¼	18	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
ne ¼ of ne ¼	19	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
nw ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
ne ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
nw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
nw ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
sw ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
lot 2 of	20	39	15	1 99	28	08	70	3 05
lots 1 & 2	21	105		5 23	73	21	70	6 87
n ½ of sw ¼	30	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
sw ¼ of sw ¼	30	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
ne ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
nw ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
s ½ of sw ¼	32	80		3 98	56	16	70	5 40
se ¼ of	32	160		7 96	1 11	32	70	10 09

Town 51 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of sw ¼	18	44	60	1 99	28	08	70	3 05
nw ¼ of	19	160	44	7 46	1 04	30	70	9 50
und 1-4 of lots 1 and 2	27	73	70	63	09	03	70	1 45

For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Alpena, Cheboygan and Mackinac.

Town 51 North, of Range 26 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und 1-6 of s ½ of sw ¼	28	80		$ 63	$ 09	$ 03	$ 70	$ 1 45
und 1-6 of s ½ of se ¼	28	80		63	09	03	70	1 45
und ½ of s ½ of se ¼	29	80		47	07	02	70	1 26
und ⅛ of ne ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		25	04	01	70	1 00
und 1-6 of sw ¼ of	31	166	36	1 35	19	06	70	2 29
und ⅛ of se ¼ of	31	160		1 00	14	04	70	1 88
und ⅛ of n ½ of ne ¼	32	80		50	07	02	70	1 29
und ⅛ of nw ¼ of	32	160		1 00	14	04	70	1 88
und ⅛ of nw ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		25	04	01	70	1 00
und 1-6 of n ½ of ne ¼	33	80		67	09	03	70	1 49
und 1-6 of n ½ of nw ¼	33	80		67	09	03	70	1 49
und 1-6 of nw ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
und 1-6 of lot 1 of	34	24		21	03	01	70	95

Town 45 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of ne ¼	1	81	65	6 71	94	27	70	8 62
e ½ of se ¼	1	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
e ½ of ne ¼	12	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
ne ¼ of se ¼	12	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
n ½ of ne ¼	26	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62

Town 46 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of	4	160		17 86	2 50	71	70	21 77
e ½ of se ¼	4	80		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
nw ¼ of se ¼	4	40		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
sw ¼ of se ¼	4	40		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
n ½ of ne ¼	10	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
se ¼ of ne ¼	10	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
w ½ of nw ¼	10	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
e ½ of se ¼	21	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
e ½ of ne ¼	22	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
w ½ of sw ¼	22	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
se ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
und 24-29 of e ½ of ne ¼	24	80		5 56	78	22	70	7 26
und 24-29 of nw ¼ of ne ¼	24	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
sw ¼ of ne ¼	24	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
ne ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
nw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
s ½ of nw ¼	24	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
e ½ of se ¼	24	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
sw ¼ of	25	160		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
sw ¼ of se ¼	25	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
n ½ of n ½	26	160		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
sw ¼ of ne ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
sw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
se ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
ne ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
w ½ of sw ¼	26	80		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
se ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
ne ¼ of se ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
nw ¼ of se ¼	26	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
s ½ of se ¼	26	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
n ½ of ne ¼	27	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
n ½ of nw ¼	27	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
sw ¼ of nw ¼	27	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
w ½ of sw ¼	27	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
se ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
ne ¼ of se ¼	27	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
s ½ of se ¼	27	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
e ½ of ne ¼	28	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
e ½ of se ¼	28	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
sw ¼ of se ¼	28	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
s ½ of sw ¼	29	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
s ½ of se ¼	29	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
n ½ of	32	320		17 86	2 50	71	70	21 77
ne ¼ of ne ¼	33	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
n ½ of nw ¼	33	80		4 47	63	18	70	5 98
n ½ of	34	320		17 86	2 50	71	70	21 77
ne ¼ of se ¼	34	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
n ½ of	35	320		17 86	2 50	71	70	21 77
ne ¼ of sw ¼	35	40		2 23	31	09	70	3 33
se ¼ of	35	160		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
entire	36	640		35 73	5 00	1 43	70	42 86

Town 47 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼	2	40		27 24	3 81	1 09	70	32 84
ne ¼ of ne ¼	5	40		9 08	1 27	36	70	11 41
nw ¼ of nw ¼	5	40		13 62	1 91	54	70	16 77
ne ¼ of se ¼	18	40		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
und ½ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	19	40		4 54	64	18	70	6 06
und ¼ of sw ¼ of	27	160		3 35	47	13	70	4 65
s ½ of sw ¼	29	80		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
ne ¼ of	30	160		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22
sw ¼ of	30	167	88	17 80	2 50	71	70	21 77
se ¼ of	30	160		8 91	1 25	36	70	11 22

Town 48 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of ne ¼	4	38	57	4 54	64	18	70	6 06
s ½ of ne ¼	4	80		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
ne ¼ of nw ¼	4	39	24	4 54	64	18	70	6 06
ne ¼ of se ¼	4	40		4 54	64	18	70	6 06
e ½ of se ¼	6	80		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
e ½ of ne ¼ and w ½ of nw ¼	7	158	84	18 15	2 54	73	70	22 12
nw ¼ of nw ¼	8	40		4 54	64	18	70	6 06
se ¼ of ne ¼	10	40		4 54	64	18	70	6 06
se ¼ of se ¼	13	40		4 98	70	20	70	6 58
se ¼ of se ¼	14	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
entire	15	640		58 07	8 13	2 32	70	69 22
entire	16	640		58 07	8 13	2 32	70	69 22
s ½ of ne ¼	17	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
sw ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
e ½ of sw ¼	17	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
se ¼ of	17	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
e ½ of sw ¼	19	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
w ½ of sw ¼	19	80	85	6 36	89	25	70	8 20
w ½ of se ¼	19	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
se ¼ of se ¼	19	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
ne ¼ of	20	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
e ½ of nw ¼	20	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
nw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
sw ¼ of	20	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
n ½ of se ¼	20	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
sw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
entire	21	640		58 07	8 13	2 32	70	69 22
n ½ of	22	320		29 04	4 07	1 16	70	34 97
ne ¼ of nw ¼	22	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
se ¼ of	22	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
n ½ of nw ¼	23	80		7 27	1 01	29	70	9 27
sw ¼ of se ¼	23	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
s ½ of sw ¼	25	80		9 96	1 39	40	70	12 45
n ½ of ne ¼	26	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
ne ¼ of ne ¼	26	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
e ½ of nw ¼	26	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
sw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
nw ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
entire	27	602	61	54 46	7 62	2 18	70	64 96
s ½ of ne ¼	28	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
nw ¼ of	28	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
s ½ of	28	320		29 05	4 07	1 16	70	34 98
e ½ of ne ¼	29	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
n ½ of nw ¼	29	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
s ½ of nw ¼	29	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29

Town 48 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of s ½	29	160		$ 14 53	$ 2 03	$ 58	$ 70	$ 17 84
ne ¼ of ne ¼	30	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
w ½ of ne ¼	30	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
se ¼ of ne ¼	30	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
e ½ of nw ¼	30	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
nw ¼ of nw ¼	30	40	02	3 61	51	14	70	4 96
sw ¼ of nw ¼	30	40	66	3 61	51	14	70	4 96
e ½ of sw ¼	30	80		7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
nw ¼ of sw ¼	30	40	70	3 61	51	14	70	4 96
sw ¼ of sw ¼	30	40	74	3 61	51	14	70	4 96
se ¼ of	30	160		14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
e ½ of	31	320		29 06	4 07	1 16	70	34 99
nw ¼ of	31	161	24	14 53	2 03	58	70	17 84
n ½ of sw ¼	31	80	41	7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
ne ¼ of ne ¼	32	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
nw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
s ½ of n ½	32	160		14 54	2 04	58	70	17 86
n ½ of sw ¼ and se ¼ of	32	240		21 79	3 05	87	70	26 41
n ½ of	33	320		29 06	4 07	1 16	70	34 99
n ½ of sw ¼	33	80		7 27	1 02	29	70	9 28
ne ¼ of se ¼	33	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
nw ¼ of se ¼	33	40		3 64	51	15	70	5 00
ne ¼ of ne ¼	34	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96
sw ¼ of nw ¼	34	40		226 92	31 77	9 06	70	268 47
sw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		3 61	51	14	70	4 96

Town 49 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of ne ¼	18	40		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
se ¼ of ne ¼	18	40		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
e ½ of ne ¼	21	80		18 15	2 54	73	70	22 12
und 8-9 of n ½ of	26	320		64 56	9 04	2 58	70	76 88
und 1-15 of s ½ of	26	320		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
se ¼ of	32	160		36 31	5 08	1 45	70	43 54
w ½ of sw ¼	34	80		18 15	2 54	73	70	22 12
se ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42
sw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		9 09	1 27	36	70	11 42

Town 50 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of ne ¼	2	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
nw ¼ of se ¼	2	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
s ½ of se ¼	2	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
und 1-6 of entire	3	630	13	9 02	1 26	36	70	11 34
und 1-6 of entire	4	635	55	9 02	1 26	36	70	11 34
und ½ of se ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		1 16	16	05	70	2 07
und ½ of s ½ of se ¼	5	80		2 33	33	09	70	3 45
e ½ of ne ¼ nw ¼ of ne ¼ ne ¼ of nw ¼ & w½ of nw¼	6	203	77	18 41	2 58	74	70	22 43
nw ¼ of sw ¼	6	35	98	3 50	49	14	70	4 83
ne ¼ of se ¼	6	40		3 50	49	14	70	4 83
n ½ of ne ¼	7	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
n ½ of n ½	8	160		13 98	1 96	56	70	17 20
n ½ of n ½	9	160		13 98	1 96	56	70	17 20
e ½ of sw ¼	9	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
n ½ of ne ¼	10	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
n ½ of nw ¼	10	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
s ½ of n ½	10	160		13 98	1 96	56	70	17 20
n ½ of s ½	10	160		13 98	1 96	56	70	17 20
sw ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		3 50	49	14	70	4 83
se ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		3 50	49	14	70	4 83
s ½ of se ¼	10	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
w ½ of nw ¼	11	80		7 00	98	28	70	8 96
nw ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
ne ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
nw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
se ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
n ½ of se ¼	12	80		5 61	79	22	70	7 32
w ½ of	14	320		22 36	3 13	89	70	27 08
n ½ of	15	320		22 36	3 13	89	70	27 08
s ½ of ne ¼	17	80		5 61	79	22	70	7 32
ne ¼ of	18	160		11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
w ½ of nw ¼	18	71	41	5 61	79	22	70	7 32
se ¼ of nw ¼	18	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
sw ¼ of	18	151	85	11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
se ¼ of	18	160		11 20	1 57	45	70	13 92
ne ¼ of	20	160		11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
nw ¼ of	20	160		11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
n ½ of sw ¼	20	80		5 61	79	22	70	7 32
s ½ of sw ¼	20	80		5 61	79	22	70	7 32
nw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
se ¼ of se ¼	20	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
n ½ of	22	320		22 36	3 13	89	70	27 08
n ½ of s ½	22	160		11 18	1 57	45	70	13 90
sw ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		2 78	39	11	70	3 98
n ½ of	26	320		22 36	3 13	89	70	27 08
sw ¼ of	26	160		11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
entire	28	640		44 74	6 26	1 79	70	53 49
ne ¼ of ne ¼	32	40		2 79	39	11	70	3 99
nw ¼ of sw ¼	32	40		2 79	39	11	70	3 99
s ½ of n ½	34	160		11 19	1 57	45	70	13 91
n ½ of se ¼	34	80		5 61	79	22	70	7 32
nw ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		2 79	39	11	70	3 99
sw ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		2 79	39	11	70	3 99

Town 51 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
entire	2	10	50	53	07	02	70	1 32
nw ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
sw ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
e ½ of ne ¼	13	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
sw ¼ of ne ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
e ½ of nw ¼	16	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
ne ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
ne ¼ of se ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
nw ¼ of se ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
sw ¼ of se ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
se ¼ of se ¼	16	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
ne ¼ of	18	160		8 41	1 18	34	70	10 63
sw ¼ of sw ¼	18	42	96	2 08	29	08	70	3 15
se ¼ of	18	160		8 41	1 18	34	70	10 63
n ½ of ne ¼	19	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
s ½ of ne ¼	19	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
w ½ of nw ¼	19	86	06	4 20	59	17	70	5 66
se ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
e ½ of nw ¼	20	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
nw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
e ½ of ne ¼	25	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
nw ¼ of ne ¼	25	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
ne ¼ of nw ¼	25	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
w ½ of nw ¼	25	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
e ½ of se ¼	25	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
ne ¼ of ne ¼	26	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
se ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
e ½ of nw ¼	28	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
w ½ of nw ¼	28	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
ne ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
w ½ of ne ¼	29	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
se ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		2 08	29	08	70	3 15
n ½ of nw ¼	31	84	17	4 20	59	17	70	5 66
nw ¼ of	32	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
s ½ of n ½	33	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
nw ¼ of	33	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
se ¼ of	33	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
nw ¼ of	34	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
sw ¼ of	34	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
se ¼ of	34	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62
e ½ of nw ¼	35	80		4 20	59	17	70	5 66
sw ¼ of	35	160		8 40	1 18	34	70	10 62

Town 52 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		2 10	29	08	70	3 17
ne ¼ of nw ¼	31	40		2 10	29	08	70	3 17

Town 52 North, of Range 27 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of nw ¼	31	80		$ 4 19	$ 59	$ 17	$ 70	$ 5 65
Lot 2 of	31	39	70	2 10	29	08	70	3 17

Town 45 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of nw ¼	2	80	46	3 29	46	13	70	4 58
nw ¼ of nw ¼	2	40	21	1 66	23	07	70	2 66
sw ¼ of nw ¼	2	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
n ½ of sw ¼	2	80		3 29	46	13	70	4 58
s ½ of se ¼	2	80		3 29	46	13	70	4 58
sw ¼ of ne ¼	6	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
ne ¼ of nw ¼	6	39	73	65	09	03	70	1 47
nw ¼ of nw ¼	6	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
s ½ of nw ¼	6	78	91	1 33	19	05	70	2 27
ne ¼ of sw ¼	6	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
w ½ of sw ¼	6	79	45	3 29	46	13	70	4 58
se ¼ of sw ¼	6	39	28	1 66	23	07	70	2 66
nw ¼ of se ¼	6	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
n ½ of nw ¼	7	79	57	1 33	19	05	70	2 27
se ¼ of nw ¼	7	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
sw ¼ of	7	158	89	2 66	37	11	70	3 84
w ½ of se ¼	7	80		1 33	19	05	70	2 27
ne ¼ of se ¼	8	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
se ¼ of ne ¼	10	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
se ¼ of	10	160		6 57	92	26	70	8 45
nw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
nw ¼ of se ¼	12	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
n ½ of se ¼	16	80		3 29	46	13	70	4 58
ne ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
sw ¼ of se ¼	16	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
sw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66

Town 46 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of se ¼	2	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
s ½ of n ½	3	160		2 66	37	11	70	3 84
s ½ of	3	320		5 30	74	21	70	6 95
s ½ of n ½	4	160		2 66	37	11	70	3 84
s ½ of	4	320		5 30	74	21	70	6 95
sw ¼ of ne ¼	6	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
nw ¼ of sw ¼	6	40	83	65	09	03	70	1 47
s ½ of sw ¼	6	81	41	1 33	19	05	70	2 27
nw ¼ of se ¼	6	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
und ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼	8	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
und ½ of sw ¼ of	8	160		1 33	19	05	70	2 27
se ¼ of	8	160		2 66	37	11	70	3 84
entire	9	640		10 64	1 49	43	70	13 26
n ½ of	10	320		5 30	74	21	70	6 95
sw ¼ of	10	160		2 66	37	11	70	3 84
n ½ of se ¼	10	80		1 33	19	05	70	2 27
s ½ of se ¼	10	80		1 33	19	05	70	2 27
sw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
n ½ of sw ¼	12	80		3 29	46	13	70	4 58
se ¼ of sw ¼	12	40		1 66	23	07	70	2 66
und ½ of w ½ of ne ¼	16	80		65	09	03	70	1 47
und ½ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
und ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
und ½ of nw ¼ of se ¼	16	40		33	05	01	70	1 09
ne ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
w ½ of nw ¼	20	80		1 33	19	05	70	2 27
se ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
se ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
sw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		65	09	03	70	1 47
Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4	34	129	95	1 66	23	07	70	2 66

Town 47 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'n Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of ne ¼	1	73	60	5 19	73	21	70	6 83
und 11-20 of sw ¼ of	1	159	90	5 75	81	23	70	7 49
und 11-20 of nw ¼ of se ¼	1	40		1 47	21	06	70	2 44
und 11-20 of ne ¼ of	2	112	08	2 88	40	12	70	4 10
und 7-20 of nw ¼ of	2	154	77	3 67	51	15	70	5 03
und 11-20 of ne ¼ of sw ¼	2	40		73	10	03	70	1 56
und 11-20 of se ¼ of	2	149		5 75	81	23	70	7 49
und 7-20 of e ½ of ne ¼	3	77	40	1 84	26	07	70	2 87
w ½ of nw ¼	3	77	35	5 19	73	21	70	6 83
und 7-20 of n ½ of sw ¼	3	80		1 84	26	07	70	2 87
und 4-5 of sw ¼ of sw ¼	3	40		2 25	32	09	70	3 36
se ¼ of sw ¼	3	40		2 61	37	10	70	3 78
und 7-20 of n ½ of se ¼	3	80		1 84	26	07	70	2 87
und ⅛ of n ½ of se ¼	3	80		87	12	03	70	1 72
e ½ of e ½ of ne ¼	4	40		117 78	16 49	4 71	70	139 68
und 7-20 of w ½ of e ½ of ne ¼	4	40		1 40	20	06	70	2 36
und 7-20 of w½ of ne ¼	4	77	36	2 77	39	11	70	3 97
und 11-20 of n½ of s ½	4	160		8 67	1 21	35	70	10 93
und 4-5 of sw ¼ of sw ¼	4	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
und 4-5 of n ½ of se ¼	4	80		6 32	88	25	70	8 15
sw ¼ of se ¼	4	40		3 94	55	16	70	5 35
und 4-5 of se ¼ of se ¼	4	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
und 7-20 of ne ¼ of	5	155	26	5 53	77	22	70	7 22
und 7-20 of e ½ of nw ¼	5	77	93	2 07	29	08	70	3 14
nw ¼ of nw ¼	5	38	14	43 80	6 13	1 75	70	52 38
sw ¼ of nw ¼	5	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
nw ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		1 97	28	08	70	3 03
se ¼ of sw ¼	5	40		3 94	55	16	70	5 35
und 4-5 of n ½ of se ¼	5	80		6 32	88	25	70	8 15
s ½ of se ¼	5	80		7 85	1 10	31	70	9 96
nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	40		79	11	03	70	1 63
sw ¼ of sw ¼ 7 se ¼ of sw ¼ 7 ne ¼ of nw ¼ 18 nw ¼ of nw ¼ 18		161	45	157 04	21 99	6 28	70	186 01
und ⅛ of sw ¼ of sw ¼	8	40		1 32	18	05	70	2 25
e ½ of se ¼	8	80		7 85	1 10	31	70	9 96
sw ¼ of ne ¼	8	40		3 94	55	16	70	5 35
w ½ of sw ¼	11	80		8 41	1 18	34	70	10 63
und ⅛ of sw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		2 81	40	11	70	4 02
und 1-8 of sw ¼ of sw ¼	12	40		71	10	03	70	1 54
und 1-8 of e ½ of se ¼	12	80		1 42	20	06	70	2 38
n ½ of nw ¼	13	80		8 41	1 18	34	70	10 63
se ¼ of ne ¼	14	40		4 22	59	17	70	5 68
sw ¼ of sw ¼	14	40		4 22	59	17	70	5 68
und ½ of e ½ of ne ¼	16	80		3 94	55	16	70	5 35
und ½ of nw ¼ of	16	160		7 85	1 10	31	70	9 96
s ½ of nw ¼	17	80		7 85	1 10	31	70	9 96
n ½ of nw ¼	20	80		7 85	1 10	31	70	9 96
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
ne ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		4 22	59	17	70	5 68

Town 47 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of n ½	21	160		$16 84	$ 2 36	$ 67	$ 70	$20 57
n ½ of s ½	21	160		16 84	2 36	67	70	20 57
s ½ of sw ¼	21	80		8 41	1 18	34	70	10 63
n ½ of	22	320		33 66	4 71	1 35	70	40 42
se ¼ of se ¼	23	40		4 22	59	17	70	5 68
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		2 80	39	11	70	4 00
und ½ of w ½ of sw ¼	24	80		4 89	68	20	70	6 47
se ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		5 59	78	22	70	7 29
und ½ of ne ¼ of se ¼	24	40		2 80	39	11	70	4 00
und ½ of w ½ of se ¼	24	80		2 80	39	11	70	4 00
s pt. of e ½ of sw ¼	25	56		3 49	49	14	70	4 82
e ½ of	26	320		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
se ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
w ½ of w ½	26	160		6 36	89	25	70	8 20
se ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
se ¼ of se ¼	27	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
e ½ of	28	320		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
nw ¼ of sw ¼	29	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
se ¼ of sw ¼	29	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
s ½ of se ¼	29	80		3 17	44	13	70	4 44
ne ¼ of	30	160		6 36	89	25	70	8 20
e ½ of nw ¼	30	80		3 17	44	13	70	4 44
nw ¼ of nw ¼	30	39	78	1 60	22	06	70	2 58
sw ¼ of nw ¼	30	39	75	1 60	22	06	70	2 58
sw ¼ of	30	159	54	6 36	89	25	70	8 20
ne ¼ of se ¼	30	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
nw ¼ of se ¼	30	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
s ½ of se ¼	30	80		3 17	44	13	70	4 44
w ½ of ne ¼	31	80		3 17	44	13	70	4 44
se ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
e ½ of nw ¼	31	80		3 17	44	13	70	4 44
n ½ of s ½	31	161	07	6 36	89	25	70	8 20
e ½ of	32	320		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
und ½ of ne ¼ of	34	160		4 00	56	16	70	5 42
w ½ of	34	320		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
ne ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
n ½ of ne ¼	36	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
sw ¼ of ne ¼	36	40		3 34	47	13	70	4 64
n ½ of nw ¼	36	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62
s ½ of nw ¼	36	80		6 71	94	27	70	8 62

Town 48 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of nw ¼	3	38	99	3 17	44	13	70	4 44
se ¼ of nw ¼	7	40		1 60	22	06	70	2 58
nw ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		4 27	60	17	70	5 74
ne ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		4 27	60	17	70	5 74
ne ¼ of se ¼	14	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
nw ¼ of se ¼	14	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
se ¼ of se ¼	14	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
und ½ of se ¼ of	18	160		4 05	57	16	70	5 48
ne ¼ of ne ¼	23	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
s ½ of ne ¼	23	80		4 27	60	17	70	5 74
sw ¼ of nw ¼	23	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
nw ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		2 13	30	09	70	3 22
und 1-6 of sw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		72	10	03	70	1 55
se ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		4 27	60	17	70	5 74
und 1-6 of ne ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		72	10	03	70	1 55
und 1-6 of w ½ of sw ¼	24	80		1 44	20	06	70	2 40
n ½ of	25	320		25 96	3 63	1 04	70	31 33
n ½ of sw ¼	25	80		5 19	73	21	70	6 83
sw ¼ of sw ¼	25	40		103 84	14 54	4 15	70	123 23
se ¼ of sw ¼	25	40		2 61	36	10	70	3 77
se ¼ of	25	160		10 40	1 46	42	70	12 98
und 1-6 of ne ¼ of	26	160		44	06	02	70	1 22
und 1-6 of nw ¼ of	26	160		1 73	24	07	70	2 74
nw ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		2 61	36	10	70	3 77
s ½ of sw ¼	26	80		5 19	73	21	70	6 83
und 1-6 of se ¼ of	26	160		44	06	02	70	1 22
ne ¼ of ne ¼	27	40		2 61	36	10	70	3 77
se ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		2 61	36	10	70	3 77
n ½ of s ½	27	160		10 40	1 46	42	70	12 98
sw ¼ of se ¼	27	40		2 61	36	10	70	3 77
nw ¼ of ne ¼	30	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
n ½ of se ¼	31	80		5 84	82	23	70	7 59
nw ¼ of	31	159	51	11 70	1 64	47	70	14 51
w ½ of sw ¼	31	77	28	5 84	82	23	70	7 59
und 1-6 of se ¼ of sw ¼	31	40		49	07	02	70	1 28
und 1-6 of sw ¼ of se ¼	31	40		49	07	02	70	1 28
s ½ of ne ¼	32	80		5 84	82	23	70	7 59
ne ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
se ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
und ½ of w ½ of sw ¼	32	80		175 20	24 53	7 01	70	207 44
lots 1 & 3	32	47	90	2 94	41	12	70	4 17
ne ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
se ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
se ¼ of	33	160		11 70	1 64	47	70	14 51
lots 2 & 3	33	54	70	5 84	82	23	70	7 59
ne ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
s ½ of sw ¼	34	80		5 19	73	21	70	6 83
ne ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		25 96	3 63	1 04	70	31 33
nw ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		207 68	29 08	8 31	70	245 77
ne ¼ of ne ¼	36	40		25 96	3 63	1 04	70	31 33
ne ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		25 96	3 63	1 04	70	31 33
und 1-6 of w ½ of nw ¼	36	80		10 81	1 51	43	70	13 45

Town 49 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of sw ¼	3	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
entire	6	622	01	49 60	6 94	1 98	70	59 22
nw ¼ of nw ¼	8	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
und ½ of s ½ of se ¼	8	80		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of	12	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of se ¼	15	40		90	14	04	70	1 67
ne ¼ of se ¼	20	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
s ½ of se ¼	21	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of sw ¼	21	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of se ¼	22	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of se ¼	22	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of sw ¼	23	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of	24	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
und 1-7 of nw ¼ of	24	160		1 81	25	08	70	2 84
se ¼ of	24	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of ne ¼	26	80		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
w ½ of ne ¼	26	80		1 99	28	08	70	3 05
ne ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		1 00	14	04	70	1 88
w ½ of nw ¼	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of sw ¼	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of sw ¼	26	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of	26	160		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
e ½ of ne ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of ne ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of nw ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of sw ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of sw ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of se ¼	32	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of se ¼	32	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46

Town 50 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of e ½	1	150	58	$ 11 91	$ 1 67	$ 48	$ 70	$ 14 76
e ½ of nw ¼	1	72	85	5 96	83	24	70	7 73
e ½ of sw ¼	1	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of w ½	1	152	67	11 91	1 67	48	70	14 76
e ½ of e ½	2	152	40	11 91	1 67	48	70	14 76
sw ¼ of sw ¼	2	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of	3	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
nw ¼ of se ¼	5	29	60	2 39	33	09	70	3 51
se ¼ of	5	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of se ¼	6	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of ne ¼	7	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of	8	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	8	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of	10	320		25 40	3 56	1 02	70	30 68
e ½ of nw ¼	13	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of w ½	13	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of	14	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
nw ¼ of	14	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
w ½ of w ½	15	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of	16	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of nw ¼	16	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of ne ¼	19	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of nw ¼	19	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of nw ¼	19	40	21	3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of nw ¼	19	40	38	3 18	45	13	70	4 46
s ½ of ne ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of nw ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of	22	320		25 40	3 56	1 02	70	30 68
ne ¼ of	24	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of ne ¼	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
n ½ of	30	319	63	25 40	3 56	1 02	70	30 68
sw ¼ of	30	159	35	12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
w ½ of se ¼	30	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of se ¼	32	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of nw ¼	33	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of sw ¼	33	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46

Town 51 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of ne ¼	1	79	99	6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of ne ¼	1	39	96	3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of ne ¼	1	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
se ¼ of sw ¼	1	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
ne ¼ of se ¼	1	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of se ¼	1	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
n ½ of sw ¼	2	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of sw ¼	2	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of sw ¼	2	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of se ¼	2	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of se ¼	2	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of ne ¼	5	40	27	3 18	45	13	70	4 46
s ½ of ne ¼	5	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
n ½ of ne ¼	6	80	60	6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of ne ¼	6	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of sw ¼	6	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
lots 2 and 3	6	109	06	8 73	1 22	35	70	11 00
sw ¼ of	7	168	97	13 49	1 89	54	70	16 62
e ½ of se ¼	7	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of	9	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	9	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of	10	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of se ¼	10	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of se ¼	10	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of	11	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of nw ¼	11	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
nw ¼ of sw ¼	11	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of sw ¼	11	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of ne ¼	12	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
s ½ of ne ¼	12	80		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of nw ¼	12	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
se ¼ of nw ¼	12	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
ne ¼ of sw ¼	12	40		1 59	22	06	70	2 57
w ½ of sw ¼	12	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of sw ¼	12	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of sw ¼	13	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of w ½	14	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of se ¼	14	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of se ¼	14	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of se ¼	14	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of	15	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of	15	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	15	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of sw ¼	16	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of e ½	17	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of nw ¼	17	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of nw ¼	17	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of sw ¼	17	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of se ¼	17	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of ne ¼	18	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of ne ¼	18	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of nw ¼	18	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of nw ¼	18	86	57	7 15	1 00	29	70	9 14
sw ¼ of	18	168	92	13 49	1 89	54	70	16 62
nw ¼ of se ¼	18	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
s ½ of se ¼	18	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
n ½ of ne ¼	19	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of	19	167	19	13 49	1 89	54	70	16 62
w ½ of sw ¼	19	86	33	6 75	95	27	70	8 67
se ¼ of se ¼	19	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of ne ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of ne ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of nw ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of w ½	20	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of sw ¼	20	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of	20	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of	21	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
s ½ of nw ¼	21	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of	21	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of ne ¼	22	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of ne ¼	22	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of	22	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of s ½	22	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
s ½ of s ½	22	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of ne ¼	23	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of ne ¼	23	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of w ½	23	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	23	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of ne ¼	24	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
nw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of	24	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	24	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of	25	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
nw ¼ of	25	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of s ½	25	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
s ½ of sw ¼	25	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of se ¼	25	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of se ¼	25	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of ne ¼	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of sw ¼	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of se ¼	26	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of ne ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
e ½ of nw ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of nw ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
n ½ of sw ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of sw ¼	27	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of se ¼	27	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of se ¼	27	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of se ¼	27	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of ne ¼	28	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of ne ¼	28	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of se ¼	28	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46

Town 51 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of n ½	29	160		$ 12 70	$ 1 78	$ 51	$ 70	$ 15 69
sw ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of ne ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of sw ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
w ½ of sw ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
n ½ of se ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of se ¼	29	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of ne ¼	30	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of nw ¼	30	83	27	6 75	95	27	70	8 67
ne ¼ of se ¼	30	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of se ¼	30	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of se ¼	30	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
w ½ of ne ¼	31	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
se ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of	32	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of nw ¼	32	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of nw ¼	32	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of	32	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
se ¼ of	33	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of	33	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of ne ¼	34	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
s ½ of ne ¼	34	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of	34	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of	34	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
e ½ of ne ¼	35	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of ne ¼	35	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
nw ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
se ¼ of	35	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
ne ¼ of ne ¼	36	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
nw ¼ of	36	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of	36	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69

Town 52 North, of Range 28 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1 of	26	38	90	3 18	45	13	70	4 46
lot 2 of	26	28		2 39	33	09	70	3 51
ne ¼ of	27	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
und 1-16 of lots 5 & 6	28	102	50	51	07	02	70	1 30
und 1-16 of se ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		21	03	01	70	95
und 1-16 of sw ¼ of	29	160		82	11	03	70	1 66
und 1-16 of se ¼ of	29	159		82	11	03	70	1 66
und 1-16 of lot 1 of	29	52	30	26	04	01	70	1 01
und 1-16 of n ½ of ne ¼	30	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
und 1-16 of se ¼ of ne ¼	30	40		21	03	01	70	95
und 1-16 of n ½ of nw ¼	30	85	94	44	06	02	70	1 22
und 1-16 of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	30	225	60	1 17	17	05	70	2 09
und 1-16 of se ¼ of	32	160		82	11	03	70	1 66
und 1-16 of n ½ of nw ¼	32	80		42	06	02	70	1 20
s ½ of nw ¼	32	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
und 1-16 of nw ¼ of	33	160		82	11	03	70	1 66
ne ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
e ½ of se ¼	34	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
nw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
lots 3, 5, 6 & 7	34	151	20	11 91	1 67	48	70	14 76
s ½ of ne ¼	36	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of	36	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
n ½ of se ¼	36	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of se ¼	36	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46

Town 45 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of ne ¼	1	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
sw ¼ of	1	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
se ¼ of	1	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
ne ¼ of ne ¼	2	41	47	5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s ½ of ne ¼	2	80		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
ne ¼ of	12	160		22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
nw ¼ of	12	160		22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
e ½ of sw ¼	12	80		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
se ¼ of	12	160		22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
n ½ of ne ¼	13	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
se ¼ of ne ¼	13	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
n ½ of nw ¼	13	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
sw ¼ of nw ¼	13	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
ne ¼ of nw ¼	16	40		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
ne ¼ of nw ¼	19	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
sw ¼ of nw ¼	19	38	66	1 89	26	08	70	2 93
ne ¼ of sw ¼	19	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
lots 2 & 3	19	76		3 55	50	14	70	4 89
w ½ of nw ¼	26	80		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
ne ¼ of nw ¼	29	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
se ¼ of sw ¼	29	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
s ½ of se ¼	29	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
lot 3 of	29	38	20	1 89	26	08	70	2 93
se ¼ of ne ¼	31	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
w ½ of nw ¼	31	78	46	3 78	53	15	70	5 16
ne ¼ of se ¼	31	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
s ½ of se ¼	31	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	31	220	15	10 86	1 52	43	70	13 51
ne ¼ of	33	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
nw ¼ of	33	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
n ½ of sw ¼	33	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
se ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
ne ¼ of	34	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
nw ¼ of	34	160		7 56	1 06	30	70	9 62
s ½ of ne ¼	35	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
se ¼ of se ¼	35	40		1 89	26	08	70	2 93
e ½ of ne ¼	36	80		3 78	53	15	70	5 16
ne ¼ of se ¼	36	40		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
se ¼ of se ¼	36	40		5 67	79	23	70	7 39

Town 46 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of ne ¼	2	38	08	2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of sw ¼	4	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of se ¼	5	40		1 47	21	06	70	2 44
lots 1 and 4	6	90	40	183 37	25 67	7 33	70	217 07
und 1-6 of nw ¼ of	8	160		62	09	02	70	1 43
sw ¼ of sw ¼	10	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of nw ¼	14	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s ½ of sw ¼	14	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s ½ of se ¼	14	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of ne ¼	17	80		2 94	41	12	70	4 17
nw ¼ of se ¼	17	40		1 47	21	06	70	2 44
sw ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
se ¼ of nw ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
ne ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
w ½ of sw ¼	20	80		2 53	35	10	70	3 68
se ¼ of sw ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
nw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
sw ¼ of se ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
se ¼ of se ¼	20	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
se ¼ of nw ¼	21	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
n ½ of ne ¼	22	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of ne ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of ne ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of nw ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of nw ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of se ¼	22	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
lot 2 of	22	57	50	4 26	60	17	70	5 73
sw ¼ of se ¼	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of nw ¼	24	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
nw ¼ of nw ¼	26	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05

below them which caused the ground

illness.

—AT THE—

and grade stakes set.

Special attention given to

Conveyancing, Etc.

Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda,

Town 46 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of se ¼ of	26	160		$ 5 67	$ 79	$ 23	$ 70	$ 7 39
n ½ of ne ¼ ..	27	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	28	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	28	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	28	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
nw ¼ of......	28	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	29	40		1 27	18	05	70	2 20
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	29	40		1 26	18	05	70	2 19
und ½ of ne ¼ of nw ¼	30	40		63	09	03	70	1 45
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	30	35		1 05	15	04	70	1 94
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	32	80		2 53	35	10	70	3 68
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	32	80		2 53	35	10	70	3 68
lots 1, 3, 4, 5 & 6.	32	114	65	3 80	53	15	70	5 18
und ½ of lot 2 of.	33	32	35	52	07	02	70	1 31
n ½ of ne ¼ ...	34	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
und ½ of nw ¼ .	35	160		5 67	79	23	70	7 39

Town 47 North, of Range 29 West

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	1	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	1	77	70	5 67	79	23	70	7 39
und 3-10 of s ½ of se ¼	1	80		1 74	24	07	70	2 75
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	2	37	60	2 84	40	11	70	4 05
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	2	37	63	2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of sw ¼ and sw ¼ of se ¼	2	80		165 26	23 14	6 61	70	195 71
e ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	4	20		14 17	1 98	57	70	17 42
w ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	4	20		2 37	33	09	70	3 49
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	7	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of sw ¼ ..	8	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
nw ¼ of sw ¼ .	8	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	8	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	8	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
w ½ of se ¼ ..	10	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	14	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of ne ¼ ..	18	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	18	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	18	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of......	18	155	41	11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
e ½ of se ¼ ...	18	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	19	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	19	36	58	2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	19	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	20	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	20	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
w ½ of sw ¼ .	20	79	20	5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of se ¼ ...	20	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	21	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	21	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of......	22	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
nw ¼ of......	22	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	22	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of sw ¼ .	22	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
und ½ of se ¼ of	22	160		7 59	1 06	30	70	9 65
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	23	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	23	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
w ½ of se ¼ ..	23	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	24	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
se ¼ of ne ¼ .	24	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	24	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of......	24	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
se ¼ of......	24	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	25	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	25	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of......	26	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	26	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	26	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	26	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
nw ¼ of sw ¼ .	26	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of se ¼ ...	26	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	27	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	27	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
e ½ of sw ¼ ..	27	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	27	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
n ½ of se ¼ ...	27	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
n ½ of ne ¼ ...	28	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s ½ of ne ¼ ...	28	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	28	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
n ½ of se ¼ ...	28	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
lot 2 of........	29	46	71	3 55	50	14	70	4 89
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	30	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	30	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	32	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	32	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of......	34	160		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	35	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
s ½ of sw ¼ ...	35	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s ½ of se ¼ ...	35	80		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	36	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	36	40		2 84	40	11	70	4 05

Town 48 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	2	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
und 5-6 of Lots 1, 2 and 3....	4	77	12					
und 5-6 of n ½ of nw ¼	4	77	18	13 25	1 86	53	70	16 34
e ½ of ne ¼ ...	11	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
ne ¼ of se ¼ .	11	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	12	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	12	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
se ¼ of sw ¼ .	12	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	13	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
nw ¼ of......	14	160		15 87	2 22	63	70	19 42
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	14	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
und n ½ of...	16	320		15 87	2 22	63	70	19 42
und 5-6 of s ½ of ne ¼ and und 5-6 of n ½ of se ¼....	16	160		13 25	1 86	53	70	16 34
n ½ of ne ¼ ...	19	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	19	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	20	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	23	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
ne ¼ of........	24	128	85	12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	25	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
und ½ of n ½ of sw ¼	26	80		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
und ⅔ of s ½ of sw ¼	26	80		5 33	75	21	70	6 99
und ⅜ of n ½ of se ¼	26	80		2 98	41	12	70	4 19
und ¼ of sw ¼ of se ¼	26	40		99	14	04	70	1 87
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	26	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	28	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
e ½ of ne ¼ ..	29	80		99 19	13 89	3 97	70	117 75
w ½ of ne ¼ .	29	80		79 35	11 11	3 17	70	94 33
und ½ of nw ¼ of nw ¼ ...	30	37	29	87	12	03	70	1 72
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	30	34	37	3 46	48	14	70	4 78
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	33	40		99 19	13 89	3 97	70	117 75
und ½ of se ¼ of sw ¼	34	40		2 65	37	11	70	3 83
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	35	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39
s ½ of ne ¼ ..	35	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	35	80		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
se ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		3 97	56	16	70	5 39

Town 49 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
entire.........	4	631	98	27 10	3 79	1 08	70	32 67
e ½ of ne ¼ ...	8	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
e ½ of se ¼ ...	8	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
ne ¼ of.......	10	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
w ½ of.......	10	320		25 40	3 56	1 02	70	30 68
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	10	40		$ 3 18	$ 45	$ 13	$ 70	$ 4 46
w ½ of se ¼ ..	10	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
ne ¼ of.........	12	160		12 70	1 78	51	70	15 69
s ½ of.........	14	320		25 40	3 56	1 02	70	30 68
nw ¼ of sw ¼ .	18	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	22	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	22	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of.........	23	320		7 94	1 11	32	70	10 07
entire.........	24	640		15 87	2 22	63	70	19 42
e ½ of ne ¼ ..	25	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	25	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	25	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	26	40		3 18	45	13	70	4 46
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	26	80		6 35	89	25	70	8 19

Town 50 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	10	40		1 26	18	05	70	2 19
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	12	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
w ½ of.........	13	320		10 14	1 42	41	70	12 67
w ½ of se ¼ ..	13	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	13	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	14	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
s ½ of sw ¼ ..	14	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
se ¼ of	14	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
nw ¼ of se ¼ ..	17	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
s ½ of se ¼ ...	17	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	18	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
w ½ of.........	18	313	70	10 14	1 42	41	70	12 67
w ½ of se ¼ ..	18	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
w ½ of e ½ ...	19	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
ne ¼ of ne ¼	20	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
n ½ of n ½.....	21	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
s ½ of ne ¼ ...	21	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
se ¼ of.........	21	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	22	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	22	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	22	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
e ½ of se ¼ ...	22	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	22	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	23	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	23	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
und ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		62	09	02	70	1 43
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	24	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	24	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
und ½ of nw ¼ of sw ¼	24	40		62	09	02	70	1 43
und ½ of s ½ of sw ¼	24	80		1 26	18	05	70	2 19
und ½ of n ½ of ne ¼	26	80		1 26	18	05	70	2 19
s ½ of ne ¼ ...	26	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
w ½ of.........	26	320		10 14	1 42	41	70	12 67
se ¼ of.........	26	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
w ½ of e ½ ...	30	159	94	5 07	71	20	70	6 68
n ½ of ne ¼ ..	32	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
se ¼ of sw ¼ .	32	40		1 24	17	05	70	2 16
s ½ of se ¼ ...	32	80		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8....	32	287	57	9 18	1 29	37	70	11 54
nw ¼ of.........	36	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68
se ¼ of.........	36	160		5 07	71	20	70	6 68

Town 51 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7 of........	1	60	80	2 52	35	10	70	3 67
ne ¼ of.......	2	162	52	6 74	94	27	70	8 65
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	2	40	47	1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	2	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of ne ¼ ..	3	80	69	3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of.......	3	160	89	6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of ne ¼ ..	4	81	12	3 36	47	13	70	4 66
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	5	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of se ¼ ..	5	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
ne ¼ of nw ¼ ..	7	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	7	80	00	3 36	47	13	70	4 66
e ½ of se ¼ ...	7	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	7	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of ne ¼ ..	8	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of......	8	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	9	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
ne ¼ of sw ¼ .	9	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	9	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
ne ¼ of.........	10	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
se ¼ of.........	13	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	14	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	15	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	16	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
ne ¼ of sw ¼	16	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	16	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	17	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
w ½ of nw ¼ ..	19	80	08	3 76	53	15	70	5 14
e ½ of sw ¼ ..	19	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of sw ¼ .	19	44	60	1 87	26	07	70	2 90
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	19	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	19	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of se ¼ .	19	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of sw ¼ .	20	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	21	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	21	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of se ¼ ..	21	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	23	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	23	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
nw ¼ of......	24	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of se ¼ ...	24	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	24	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	25	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
se ¼ of sw ¼ .	26	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	26	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
entire.........	27	640		16 90	2 37	68	70	20 65
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	29	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of nw ¼ ..	30	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
w ½ of nw ¼ .	30	80	48	3 36	47	13	70	4 66
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	33	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67

Town 52 North, of Range 29 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 1 & 2......	13	67	10	2 93	41	12	70	4 16
s ½ of nw ¼ ..	14	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	14	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	15	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
lots 1 & 2......	16	80	65	3 36	47	13	70	4 66
lot 4 of.........	16	35	10	1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	17	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
sw ¼ of.......	19	171	61	7 40	1 04	30	70	9 44
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	22	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
se ¼ of........	22	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	23	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
s ½ of s ½.....	23	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of se ¼ ..	25	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	25	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
lots 1 & 2......	25	115	90	4 85	68	19	70	6 42
se ¼ of........	26	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
s ½ of........	27	320		13 50	1 89	54	70	16 63
ne ¼ of........	28	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
sw ¼ of........	28	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
se ¼ of........	28	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
e ½ of se ¼ ..	30	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
w ½ of ne ¼ ..	30	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
nw ¼ of.......	30	170	88	7 19	1 01	29	70	9 19
se ¼ of........	30	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	33	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
n ½ of s ½.....	33	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
s ½ of s ½.....	33	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
ne ¼ of........	34	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of s ½.....	34	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
s ½ of s ½.....	34	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
e ½ of........	35	320		13 50	1 89	54	70	16 63
nw ¼ of.......	35	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	35	80		3 36	47	13	70	4 66
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	35	40		1 67	23	07	70	2 67
e ½ of........	36	242	80	$10 15	$ 1 42	$ 41	$ 70	$12 68
nw ¼ of........	36	160		6 74	94	27	70	8 65

Town 45 North, of Range 30 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	7	40		1 02	14	04	70	1 90
n ½ of s ½.....	7	158	47	4 05	57	20	70	5 52
und 1-5 of w ½ of nw ¼	14	80		65	09	03	70	1 47
und 1-5 of se ¼ of nw ¼	14	40		32	04	08	70	1 14
und 1-5 of sw ¼ of.........	14	160		1 30	18	05	70	2 23
und 1-5 of w ½ of se ¼	14	80		65	09	03	70	1 47
und ½ of s ½ of sw ¼	18	76	94	41	06	02	70	1 19
se ¼ of ne ¼ .	20	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	20	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	22	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	22	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
und 63-120 of se ¼ of nw ¼ ..	22	40		86	30	09	70	3 25
und ¾ of e ½ of sw ¼	22	80		2 16	30	09	70	3 25
nw ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
und ⅜ of n ½ of se ¼	22	80		2 16	12	03	70	1 71
und ½ of lot 2 of.............	23	28	70	82	11	03	70	1 66
ne ¼ of.........	24	160		6 48	91	26	70	8 35
Lot 4 of.........	24	11	20	41	06	02	70	1 19
s ½ of se ¼ ...	25	80		2 03	28	08	70	3 09
n ½ of ne ¼ ...	28	80		3 24	45	13	70	4 52
und ½ of n ½ of nw ¼	28	80		41	06	02	70	1 19
und 63-120 of se ¼ of nw ¼ .	28	40		86	12	03	70	1 71
und 63-120 of e ½ of sw ¼ ...	28	80		1 70	24	07	70	2 71
und 63-120 of w ½ of se ¼	28	80		1 70	24	07	70	2 71
se ¼ of.........	31	158		6 48	91	26	70	8 35
e ½ of sw ¼ ...	33	80		2 03	28	08	70	3 09
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	33	40		1 02	14	04	70	1 90
Lot 3 of.........	33	39	10	1 52	21	06	70	2 49
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	34	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
s ½ of ne ¼ ...	34	80		3 24	45	13	70	4 52
und 63-120 of e ½ of nw ¼ ...	34	80		1 70	24	07	70	2 71
und 63-120 of sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	34	40		86	12	03	70	1 71
n ½ of se ¼ ..	34	80		3 24	45	13	70	4 52
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	34	40		1 62	23	06	70	2 61
e ½ of sw ¼ ..	35	80		3 24	45	13	70	4 52

Town 46 North, of Range 30 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	1	40		3 67	51	15	70	5 03
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	1	40		3 67	51	15	70	5 03
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7....	1	267	20	29 80	4 17	1 19	70	35 86
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	2	35	42	3 03	42	12	70	4 27
und ½ of e ½ of ne ¼	4	75	76	3 24	45	13	70	4 52
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	4	25	71	2 42	34	10	70	3 56
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	4	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	4	35	67	2 42	34	10	70	3 56
s ½ of nw ¼ .	4	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
s ½ of.........	4	320		19 36	2 71	77	70	23 54
e ½ of.........	8	320		24 19	3 39	97	70	29 25
se ¼ of nw ¼	8	40		3 03	42	12	70	4 27
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	8	40		3 03	42	12	70	4 27
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	10	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
nw ¼ of.........	10	160		9 68	1 36	39	70	12 13
n ½ of sw ¼ ..	10	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	10	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
sw ¼ of se ¼ .	13	40		3 67	51	15	70	5 03
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
se ¼ of ne ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
ne ¼ of nw ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
s ½ of nw ¼ .	14	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
n ½ of sw ¼ .	14	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
ne ¼ of se ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
nw ¼ of se ¼ .	14	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	16	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	18	34	52	2 42	34	10	70	3 56
sw ¼ of sw ¼ .	18	34	35	2 42	34	10	70	3 56
nw ¼ of sw ¼ .	19	34	16	2 42	34	10	70	3 56
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	20	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
w ½ of ne ¼ .	20	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
se ¼ of se ¼ .	20	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
n ½ of ne ¼ ..	22	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
und ½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	24	40		1 21	17	05	70	2 13
nw ¼ of nw ¼	24	40		2 42	34	10	70	3 56
sw ¼ of......	24	160		9 68	1 36	39	70	12 13
w ½ of se ¼ ..	24	80		4 84	68	19	70	6 41
Lot 3 of......	26	36		1 52	21	06	70	2 49
Lot 4 of.......	26	35	20	1 52	21	06	70	2 49
w ½ of w ½....	30	140	56	8 47	1 19	34	70	10 70
und ¾ of entire	32	640		29 04	4 07	1 16	70	34 97
n ½ of.........	36	320		19 36	2 71	77	70	23 54

Town 47 North, of Range 30 West.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und 21-24 of se ¼ of ne ¼	2	40		1 70	24	07	70	2 71
und ½ of n ½ of sw ¼	2	80		1 29	18	05	70	2 22
s ½ of sw ¼ ..	2	80		3 89	54	16	70	5 29
e ½ of se ¼ ..	2	80		3 89	54	16	70	5 29
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	6	40		1 22	17	05	70	2 14
und ½ of lot 5 of	8	58	65	94	13	04	70	1 81
ne ¼ of ne ¼ .	10	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	10	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
und ½ of nw ¼ of sw ¼ ...	10	40		98	14	04	70	1 86
ne ¼ of nw ¼	11	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	11	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
e ½ of sw ¼ ..	11	80		3 89	54	16	70	5 29
w ½ of e ½ ...	12	160		7 78	1 09	31	70	9 88
w ½ of nw ¼ ..	12	80		3 89	54	16	70	5 29
e ½ of w ½.....	12	160		7 78	1 09	31	70	9 88
w ½ of sw ¼ ..	12	80		3 89	54	16	70	5 29
ne ¼ of ne ¼ ..	12	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
se ¼ of se ¼ ..	12	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	14	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	14	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	14	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00
s ½ of n ½.....	14	160		7 78	1 09	31	70	9 88
s ½ of.........	14	320		15 56	2 18	62	70	19 06
und 1-6 of lots 1, 2, 3 & 4.....	17	111		53	07	02	70	1 32
nw ¼ of nw ¼ .	24	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
n ½ of n ½.....	24	160		9 72	1 36	39	70	12 17
s ½ of.........	24	320		19 43	2 72	78	70	23 63
lots 1, 2 & 3...	34	101	95	6 08	85	24	70	7 87
nw ¼ of ne ¼ .	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
sw ¼ of ne ¼ .	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
se ¼ of ne ¼ ..	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
n ½ of nw ¼ ..	35	80		4 86	68	19	70	6 43
sw ¼ of nw ¼ .	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
se ¼ of nw ¼ .	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
ne ¼ of se ¼ ..	35	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
und ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼	36	36	35	2 84	40	11	70	4 05
und ½ of w ½ of sw ¼	36	71	81	5 67	79	23	70	7 39
e ½ of ne ¼ ..	36	80		4 86	68	19	70	6 43
und ½ of se ¼ of sw ¼	36	40		1 22	17	05	70	2 14

The first cost is the only cost, for

Town 47 North, of Range 30 West.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of nw ¼	32	80		$ 4 86	$ 68	$ 19	$ 70	$ 6 43
e ½ of nw ¼	32	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
w ½ of sw ¼	32	80		4 86	68	19	70	6 43
e ½ of sw ¼	32	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
nw ¼ of se ¼	32	40		2 43	34	10	70	3 57
s ½ of se ¼	32	80		4 86	68	19	70	6 43
s ½ of sw ¼	34	80		4 86	68	19	70	6 43
und 9-10 of e ½ of nw ¼	36	80		3 51	49	14	70	4 84
nw ¼ of nw ¼	36	40		1 95	27	08	70	3 00

Town 46 North, of Range 30 West.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of	2	157	95	8 46	1 18	34	70	10 68
ne ¼ of ne ¼	4	38	47	2 96	41	12	70	4 19
sw ¼ of ne ¼	4	40		2 96	41	12	70	4 19
nw ¼ of	4	157	43	11 84	1 66	47	70	14 67
ne ¼ of se ¼	4	40		2 96	41	12	70	4 19
nw ¼ of se ¼	4	40		2 96	41	12	70	4 19
sw ¼ of se ¼	4	40		2 96	41	12	70	4 19
n ½ of sw ¼	6	74	40	5 02	70	20	70	6 62
n ½ of ne ¼	8	80		4 22	59	17	70	5 68
nw ¼ of	8	160		8 46	1 18	34	70	10 68
n ½ of sw ¼	8	80		9 68	1 36	39	70	12 13
nw ¼ of se ¼	8	40		5 80	81	23	70	7 54
and 1-12 of sw ¼ of se ¼	8	40		48	07	02	70	1 27
s ½ of s ½	10	160		11 90	1 67	48	70	14 75
sw ¼ of nw ¼	18	34	45	5 80	81	23	70	7 54
n ½ of sw ¼	18	74	43	13 58	1 90	54	70	16 72
s ½ of sw ¼	18	74	41	13 58	1 90	54	70	16 72
se ¼ of sw ¼	22	40		2 50	35	10	70	3 65
s ½ of se ¼	22	80		5 02	70	20	70	6 62
s ½ of ne ¼	24	80		5 02	70	20	70	6 62
se ¼ of	24	160		8 46	1 18	34	70	10 68

Town 49 North, of Range 30 West.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
entire	10	640		33 88	4 74	1 36	70	40 68
sw ¼ of se ¼	16	40		2 10	29	08	70	3 17
s ½ of nw ¼	24	80		5 02	70	20	70	6 62

CITY OF ISHPEMING.

Original Plat.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 31	3			61 69	8 64	2 47	70	73 50
lot 57				12 35	1 73	49	70	15 27

Cleveland I. M. Co.'s Addition.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 4				2 89	40	12	70	4 11
lot 57				22 62	3 17	90	70	27 39
lot 90				15 62	2 19	62	70	19 13
lot 91				15 62	2 19	62	70	19 13
lot 97				17 48	2 45	70	70	21 33
lot 106				4 74	66	19	70	6 29
lots 116 & 117				28 28	3 96	1 13	70	34 07
lot 119				5 79	81	23	70	7 53

Cleveland I. M. Co.'s Addition.

Bancroft Location.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 5				2 56	36	10	70	3 72
lot 18				20	03	01	70	94
lot 20				5 69	80	23	70	7 42

Cleveland I. M. Co.'s Addition.

North Location.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 435				1 57	22	06	70	2 55
lot 436				1 57	22	06	70	2 55
lot 437				1 57	22	06	70	2 55
lot 438				1 57	22	06	70	2 55
lot 450				7 18	1 01	29	70	9 18
lot 461				4 13	58	17	70	5 58
lot 464				9 24	1 29	37	70	11 60
lot 481				6 17	86	25	70	7 98
lot 485				8 23	1 15	33	70	10 41
lot 489				8 23	1 15	33	70	10 41
lot 490				51	07	02	70	1 30
lot 491				8 23	1 15	33	70	10 41
lot 510				11 31	1 58	45	70	14 04
lot 513				8 73	1 22	35	70	11 00
lot 514				10 30	1 44	41	70	12 85
lot 515				5 69	80	23	70	7 42
lot 522				5 69	80	23	70	7 42
lot 526				7 18	1 01	29	70	9 18
lot 531				5 69	80	23	70	7 42
lot 534				6 17	86	25	70	7 98
lot 559				5 69	80	23	70	7 42
lot 574				3 62	51	14	70	4 97
lot 577				9 24	1 29	37	70	11 60
lot 578				3 07	43	12	70	4 32
lot 582				3 62	51	14	70	4 97
lot 584				8 23	1 15	33	70	10 41
lot 595				1 02	14	04	70	1 90
lot 600				8 23	1 15	33	70	10 41
lot 608				5 14	72	21	70	6 77
lot 614				6 17	86	25	70	7 98
lot 615				1 02	14	04	70	1 90
lot 617				4 63	65	19	70	6 17

Cleveland I. M. Co's Addition.

North Location.

Town 47 North, of Range 27 West.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of sw ¼ and sw ¼ of nw ¼	2	80		308 37	43 17	12 33	70	364 57

S. S. Curry's Addition.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 13				10 30	1 44	41	70	12 85
lot 16				15 40	2 16	62	70	18 88
lot 24				9 24	1 29	37	70	11 60
lot 32				10 30	1 44	41	70	12 85

Excelsior I. Co's. 1st Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
All parts of lots 10, 11 and 12 lying s of a line drawn 80 ft. south of and parallel with n line of said lots and all parts of lots 1, 2 and 3 lying n of line drawn 2 ft. s and parallel with the n line of said lots	2	97 62	13 67	3 90	70	115 89
lots 12, 13 & 14	4	10 70	1 50	43	70	13 33
lot 5	5	16 47	2 31	66	70	20 14
lot 6	10	20 56	2 88	82	70	24 96

Excelsior I. Co's. 2nd Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 1 and 2	4	53 48	7 49	2 14	70	63 81
e ½ of lot 5	5	2 05	29	09	70	3 13
w ½ of lot 5	5	15 40	2 16	62	70	18 88
lot 10	8	2 89	40	12	70	4 11
lot 16	13	11 73	1 64	47	70	14 54

M. Nelson's Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 47 and 48		20 57	2 88	82	70	24 97
lot 84		41 13	5 76	1 65	70	49 24
e ½ of lot 121		2 56	36	10	70	3 72
s ½ of lot 137		11 73	1 64	47	70	14 54
w ½ of lots 149 and 151		19 54	2 74	78	70	23 76
lot 154		3 09	43	13	70	4 35
lots 161, 163 & 165		24 69	3 46	99	70	29 84

CITY OF MARQUETTE.

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.

Description	Section.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
und ½ of lots 1 and 2	13	60	21	$212 51	$ 29 75	$ 8 50	$ 70	$251 46
w ½ of s 1 acre of n 7 acres of that part of sw ¼ of sw ¼ lying east of seventh st. produced	14		50	2 21	31	09	70	3 31
That part of e ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼ lying w of Dead river R. R. right of way and s of the s line of Ridge st. produced	22			47 23	6 61	1 89	70	56 43
A lot commencing in the center of highway at a point 31 chs. and 43 lks e of the w line of sw ¼ and running thence s 14 chs. and 33 lks. thence w 14 chs. and 82 lks. thence n 13 chs. and 60 lks. to center of high'y, thence e'ly along said highway w to place of beginning	23	20		20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
w ½ of e ½ of sw ¼ of sw ¼	26	10		7 88	1 10	31	70	9 99
e ½ of w ½ of sw ¼ of sw ¼	26	10		7 88	1 10	31	70	9 99
That part of lot 2 lying e of the n and s center line	26			226 67	31 73	9 07	70	268 17
e ½ of sw ¼ except 4 acres in the ne corner thereof belonging to the city of Marquette	27	76		25 82	3 61	1 03	70	31 16
s ½ of n ½ of se ¼	27	10		10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
und ½ of ne ¼ of sw ¼	35	40		5 67	79	23	70	7 39
se ¼ of sw ¼	35	40		8 50	1 19	34	70	10 73
That part of lot 2 not sold for state prison site	36	40	43	8 50	1 19	34	70	10 73
lots 3 and 4	36	67	15	34 00	4 76	1 36	70	40 82

Plat of Lot 2, Section 23.

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 4	5	5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s 20 ft. of e ½ of lot 4 and e 40 ft. of lot 5	11	76 19	10 67	3 05	70	90 61
w 60 ft. of lot 6	12	92 09	12 89	3 68	70	109 36
lot 2	15	99 17	13 88	3 97	70	117 72
That part of lots 4 and 5 lying south of R. R.	17	76 19	10 67	3 05	70	90 61
1818 ft. of water front lying s of bl'ks 1 & 2 & extend'g from the w line of plat to the e line of Jackson Dock, so call'd, includ'g Grace Furnace, also water lots 4 & 5		2046 27	286 48	81 85	70	2415 30

Adams' First Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s 18 ft. of lot 3 & entire lot 4		11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
lot 11		51 00	7 14	2 04	70	60 88
e 100 ft. of lot 42		28 34	3 97	1 13	70	34 14
e 23 ½ ft. of lot 43 & w 13 ft. of lots 44, 45 & 46		14 18	1 99	57	70	17 44
lot 48		18 58	2 60	74	70	22 62

Adams' Second Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
Lot 5 except the e 128 feet thereof		2 84	40	11	70	4 05
lots 6, 7 & 8		81 86	11 46	3 27	70	97 29

Baldwin Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e ½ of lot 44		10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
w ½ of lot 58		3 15	44	13	70	4 42
lot 68		6 30	88	25	70	8 13

Blemhuber's First Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 72		5 67	79	23	70	7 39

Caroline Burt's Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 16		8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28		46 76	6 55	1 87	70	55 88
lots 34, 35 & 36		14 18	1 99	57	70	17 44
lot 60		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
e 80 ft. of lot 67		10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 68		1 56	22	06	70	2 54
lots 71 & 72		10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 88		5 20	73	21	70	6 84
lot 95		5 20	73	21	70	6 84
lot 96		2 52	35	10	70	3 67
lot 99		1 56	22	06	70	2 54
lot 110		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 119		1 56	22	06	70	2 54

Caroline Burt's Second Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 88		32	04	01	70	1 07
lot 149		1 11	16	04	70	2 01
e ½ of lot 173		2 05	29	09	70	3 13
lot 242		32	04	01	70	1 07
lot 243		2 52	35	10	70	3 67

John Burt's Addition.

Description	Blk.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1	1	61 40	8 60	2 46	70	73 16
lot 10	1	25 54	3 57	1 02	70	30 83
lot 13	2	27 86	3 90	1 11	70	33 57
lot 15	2	15 60	2 18	62	70	19 10
lots 19 and 20	2	51 00	7 14	2 04	70	60 88
lot 22	2	14 17	1 98	57	70	17 42
e 75 ft. of lot 5	4	14 18	1 99	57	70	17 44
e 75 ft. of lot 6	4	42 60	5 96	1 70	70	50 96
w 40 ft. of lots 5 and 6	4	34 00	4 76	1 36	70	40 82
lot 10	5	30 54	4 28	1 22	70	36 74
lot 11	6	45 97	6 44	1 84	70	54 95
lot 13	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]
lot 8	7	25 82	3 61	1 03	70	31 16
lot 2	8	36 84	5 16	1 47	70	44 17

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.

John Burt's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of lot 13 and e ½ of lot 16	8			$ 25 67	$ 3 59	$ 1 03	$ 70	$30 99
That part of lot 1 lying w of the e line of lot 3 produced and entire lot 3	10			44 08	6 17	1 76	70	52 71
w 119 ft. of lots 6 and 7	12			72 42	10 14	2 90	70	86 16

John and William Burt's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 27				12 28	1 72	49	70	15 19
s ½ of lot 29				4 10	57	16	70	5 53
lot 51				5 20	73	21	70	6 84
s 40 ft. of lots 74 and 75				11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
n 46 ft. of s 86 ft. of lots 74 and 75				9 45	1 32	38	70	11 85
n 45 ft. of s 85 ft. of lot 83				3 63	51	15	70	4 99
lot 103				1 74	24	07	70	2 75

Burt and Ely's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 31				3 15	44	13	70	4 42
lot 32				3 15	44	13	70	4 42
lot 37				14 17	1 98	57	70	17 42
lot 45				3 63	51	15	70	4 99
lot 49				7 09	99	28	70	9 06
s ½ of lot 50				12 76	1 79	51	70	15 76
150 feet of water front lying e of Lake st., and bounded s by the n line of lot 4, Sec. 26, T. 48 n R. 25 w and n by the s line of lot 51 produced				2 84	40	11	70	4 05

Cleveland Iron Mining Co's. Subdivision.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n 30 ft. of s 61 ft. of lot 1	2			57 79	8 09	2 31	70	68 89
lot 3	2			25 82	3 61	1 03	70	31 16
lot 4	2			17 95	2 51	72	70	21 88
lot 5	2			10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 4	5			11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
lot 16	5			20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
50 ft. off s end of lot 11	6			10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 15	6			11 97	1 68	48	70	14 83
lot 16	6			11 97	1 68	48	70	14 83
lot 2	13			22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
lot 7	13			6 30	88	25	70	8 13

Cleveland Iron Mining Co.'s Subdivision.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
A lot 25 ft. front on w side of Lake street & ext'ndg w'ly to a point 95 ft. e of the e line of Front st. & lying next n of a line drawn parallel with & 155 ft. n of the n line of Superior street				22 68	3 18	91	70	27 47

Cochran's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 5				2 21	31	09	70	3 31
lots 14, 15 & 16 ex. n 100 ft. of lots 14 & 15				4 17	58	17	70	5 62
lot 20				3 15	44	13	70	4 42

L. C. Palmer's Re-plat of Lot 16.

Craig's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 3				7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 12				12 75	1 79	51	70	15 75

Edwards' Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s half of a lot 100 ft. wide n & s by 144 ft. deep e & w in the se corner of	1			22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45

Harlow's 1st Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1				12 91	1 81	52	70	15 94
lot 11	4			24 56	3 44	98	70	29 68
lot 14	5			5 67	79	23	70	7 39
s 93 ft. of lot 1	7			25 82	3 61	1 03	70	31 16
n 55 ft. of lots 1 & 2 and s 25 ft. of lots 16 & 17	7			24 56	3 44	98	70	29 68
lot 7	11			2 52	35	10	70	3 67
s ½ of lots 18, 19 and 20	12			28 34	3 97	1 13	70	34 14
lots 2, 3 & 4, except e 12 ft off said lot 2	13			71 46	10 00	2 86	70	85 02
lot 5	13			24 41	3 42	98	70	29 51
s 56½ ft. of lots 6 and 7	13			57 30	8 02	2 29	70	68 31
lot 13	13			15 43	2 16	62	70	18 91

Earl's Replat of Block 6, of Harlow's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 13				17 32	2 42	69	70	21 13
lot 14				14 17	1 98	57	70	17 42
n 50 ft. of lot 19				6 30	88	25	70	8 13

Harlow's 2nd Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7	3			40 93	5 73	1 64	70	49 00

Harlow's 3d Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 4				99 18	13 89	3 97	70	117 74
lot 11				20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
lot 13				21 73	3 04	87	70	26 34
lot 14				22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
lot 16				17 32	2 42	69	70	21 13
lot 17				17 32	2 42	69	70	21 13
lot 28				15 43	2 16	62	70	18 91

Harlow's 4th Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 8				10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 19				23 16	3 24	93	70	28 03
e 60 ft. of lot 47				12 75	1 79	51	70	15 75
lot 59				10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78

Harlow's 5th Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 8				19 84	2 78	79	70	24 11
e 118 ft. of lot 22				20 63	2 89	83	70	25 05
lot 29				22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45

Harlow's 6th Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s 50 ft. of n 100 ft. of lots 49, 50 and 51				17 01	2 38	68	70	20 77

Hewitt's Addition.

Description	Block.	Acres	100ths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collect'r's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
e 50 ft. of w 75 ft. of s ½ of lot 3				20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
e 115 ft. of n 144 ft. of lot 4 & 144 ft. off n end of lt. 5				62 97	8 82	2 52	70	75 01
lot 6 ex. 100 ft. off n end thereof				20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
lot 7 ex. 206 ft.								

Special attention given to Collections
Conveyancing, Etc.

Quick Time.
For Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda,

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.
Hewitt's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
off n end thereof				$ 20 47	$ 2 87	$ 82	$ 70	$24 86
w ½ of lot 34				56 67	7 93	2 27	70	67 57
w ½ of lot 37				61 39	8 59	2 46	70	73 14
e ½ of lot 40				27 39	3 83	1 10	70	33 02
w ½ of lot 40				27 39	3 83	1 10	70	33 02
lot 61				81 85	11 46	3 27	70	97 28
e ½ of lot 62				72 42	10 14	2 90	70	86 16
e ½ of lot 69				40 93	5 73	1 63	70	48 99
e ½ of lot 70 except 48 ft. off n end				30 86	4 32	1 23	70	37 11
s 100 ft. of w ½ of lot 71				45 97	6 44	1 84	70	54 95
40 ft. off n end of lot 71 exc'pt 20 ft. sq'r in se corner thereof				15 43	2 16	62	70	18 91
e ½ of lot 72 & w ½ of lot 73				44 39	6 21	1 78	70	53 08
e ½ of lot 73				17 00	2 38	68	70	20 76
lot 75				61 39	8 59	2 46	70	73 14
e 45 ft. of lot 79				113 34	15 87	4 53	70	134 44
lot 90				25 82	3 61	1 03	70	31 16
n 62 ft. of lot 110				20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
w ½ of lot 118				11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
w ½ of lot 119				17 00	2 38	68	70	19 76
w ½ of lot 123				20 47	2 87	82	70	24 86
e ½ of lot 147				61 39	8 59	2 46	70	73 14
und ½ of lot 184				9 69	1 36	39	70	12 14
und ½ of lot 185				3 43	48	14	70	4 75
und ½ of lot 186				3 43	48	14	70	4 75
und ½ of lot 187				2 14	30	09	70	3 23

Longyear's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 44				5 67	79	23	70	7 39
lot 88				56 68	7 94	2 27	70	67 59
lot 95				7 09	99	28	70	9 06

Moore's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s 100 ft. of lots 114 & 115				14 17	1 98	57	70	17 42
s 50 ft. of lots 116, 117 & 118				42 50	5 95	1 70	70	50 85
e 21 ft. of lot 122 & all of lots 123, 124, 125 & 126				85 01	11 90	3 40	70	101 01
lot 152				1 58	22	06	70	2 56
lot 159				10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
n 50 ft. of lots 163 & 164				22 68	3 18	91	70	27 47

Moore and Sang's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 52				6 30	88	25	70	8 13
lots 57 & 58				8 50	1 19	34	70	10 73
lots 59 & 60				22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
lots 87 & 88				16 38	2 29	66	70	20 03
lot 91				8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 92				8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
e 55 ft. of lot 93				19 84	2 78	79	70	24 11
w 100 ft of lot 93				36 84	5 16	1 47	70	44 17
lot 94				8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 95				8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 96				8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55

Nester's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 5 except e 10 ft. thereof	1			22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
lot 7	1			8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
und ½ of lot 11	1			4 18	59	17	70	5 64
lots 12 & 13	1			23 15	3 24	93	70	28 02
lot 3	2			8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 4	2			8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 5	2			8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 7	2			28 34	3 97	1 13	70	34 14
lots 11 & 12	2			16 53	2 31	66	70	20 20
lot 13	2			8 35	1 17	33	70	10 55
lot 28	2			6 62	93	26	70	8 51
und ½ of lot 19	3			3 15	44	13	70	4 42
n ½ of lots 25 & 26	3			6 30	88	25	70	8 13
lot 1	4			204 63	28 65	8 19	70	242 17
lots 24, 25 & 26	6			12 91	1 81	52	70	15 94
und ½ of lot 4	7			3 55	50	14	70	4 89
lot 5	7			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 6	7			27 71	3 88	1 11	70	33 40
und ½ of lot 15	7			3 55	50	14	70	4 89
lot 4	8			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 5	8			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 6	8			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 9	8			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 10	8			7 09	99	28	70	9 06
lot 20	8			22 67	3 17	91	70	27 45
lot 1	9			9 13	1 28	37	70	11 48

North Marquette Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 2	1			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 7	1			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 8	1			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	1			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 2	2			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 6	2			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 10	2			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	2			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 1	3			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 6	3			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	3			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 1	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 7	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 9	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 11	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 17	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 21	4			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 5	5			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 7	5			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 8	5			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 11	5			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 18	5			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 5	6			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 8	6			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	6			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 19	6			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 14	7			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 1	8			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 5	8			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 8	8			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 11	8			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 1	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 2	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 6	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 7	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 10	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 11	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 12	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 14	9			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 2	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 4	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 6	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 8	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 9	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 10	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 14	10			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 1	11			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 6	11			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 11	11			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 3	12			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
s ½ of lot 5	12			46	06	02	70	1 24
lot 6	12			1 11	16	04	70	2 01

Town 48 North, of Range 25 West.
North Marquette Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7	12			$ 1 11	$ 16	$ 04	$ 70	$ 2 01
lot 10	12			1 11	16	04	70	2 01
lot 14	12			1 11	16	04	70	2 01

Palmer's 1st Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w 42 ft. of lot 3				8 50	1 19	34	70	10 73
lot 29				4 10	57	16	70	5 53
lot 40				5 20	73	21	70	6 84
lot 60				21 26	2 98	85	70	25 79
lot 61				21 26	2 98	85	70	25 79
lot 78				10 24	1 43	41	70	12 78
lot 94				5 67	79	23	70	7 39

Palmer's 2nd Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 102				3 78	53	15	70	5 16
lot 108				6 31	88	25	70	8 14
lot 117				10 08	1 41	40	70	12 59
lot 135				9 93	1 39	40	70	12 42

Palmer's 3rd Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 206				12 93	1 81	52	70	15 96
lot 222				3 15	44	13	70	4 42

Pinny and Vaughn's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7				11 34	1 59	45	70	14 08
lot 8				25 67	3 59	1 03	70	30 99
lot 19				18 56	2 60	74	70	22 60

White's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 3	3			6 30	88	25	70	8 13
lot 15	11			3 94	55	16	70	5 35
lot 16	11			3 94	55	16	70	5 35
e ½ of lot 18	13			1 74	24	07	70	2 75

CITY OF NEGAUNEE.
Town 48 North, of Range 26 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of s ½ of se ¼	32	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66

Town 47 North, of Range 27 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
se ¼ of ne ¼	14	40		8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17

Town 48 North, of Range 27 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
nw ¼ of nw ¼	35	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66

Corbitt's Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7	2			8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17

Corbitt's 2nd Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 4	3			4 02	56	16	70	5 44
lot 2	4			7 09	99	28	70	9 06

Gaffney's Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 11	2			4 02	56	16	70	5 44

Harris' Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7	1			8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17

Jackson Iron Co.'s Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
s ½ of lot 11	3			8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17
s ½ of lot 12	3			5 01	70	20	70	6 61
lot 26	4			4 02	56	16	70	5 44
lots 22, 23 & 24	6			10 04	1 41	40	70	12 55
lots 4 & 5	10			8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17

Kirkwood and Killain's Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 7	1			2 00	28	08	70	3 06

Mass, Lonstorf and Mitchell's Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 8	7			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 20	7			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 19	12			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 20	12			1 00	14	04	70	1 88

Penhill's Subdivision.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 54				18 07	2 53	72	70	22 02

Pioneer Iron Co.'s Plat.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
w ½ of lot 6	7			10 04	1 41	40	70	12 55
lot 7	9			20 09	2 81	80	70	24 40
lot 13	9			16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66
lot 13	14			14 07	1 97	56	70	17 30
lot 1	18			20 09	2 81	80	70	24 40
lot 2	18			8 03	1 12	32	70	10 17
lot 3	21			10 04	1 41	40	70	12 55
lot 13	21			3 01	42	12	70	4 25
lot 6	23			10 04	1 41	40	70	12 55
lots 18 & 19	36			9 03	1 26	36	70	11 35

Pioneer Iron Co.'s 2d Addition.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1	7			2 00	28	08	70	3 06
lot 2	7			2 00	28	08	70	3 06
lot 3	9			10 04	1 41	40	70	12 55
lot 5	9			2 00	28	08	70	3 06
lot 10	9			2 00	28	08	70	3 06
lot 11	9			2 00	28	08	70	3 06
lot 12	9			2 00	28	08	70	3 06

Sterling's Addition.
Town 48 North, of Range 26 West.

	Sec.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
sw ¼ of sw ¼	33	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66
ne ¼ of se ¼	33	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66
nw ¼ of se ¼	34	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66
se ¼ of se ¼	33	40		16 07	2 25	64	70	19 66

VILLAGE OF CLARKSBURG.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 85, 86 & 87				23 28	3 26	93	70	28 17

VILLAGE OF CORNWALL.

	Blk.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 6	10			1 31	18	05	70	2 24
lot 6	11			5 19	73	21	70	6 83

VILLAGE OF DALLIBA.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 2	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 4	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 5	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 6	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 7	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 8	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 9	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 10	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 11	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 12	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lots 13 and 14	1			1 99	28	08	70	3 05
lot 15	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 16	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 17	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 18	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 19	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 20	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 21	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 22	1			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 1	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lots 2 and 3	2			1 99	28	08	70	3 05
lot 4	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 5	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 6	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 7	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 8	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 9	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 10	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lots 11 and 12	2			1 99	28	08	70	3 05
lot 15	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88

VILLAGE OF DALLIBA.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 16	2			$ 1 00	$ 14	$ 04	$ 70	$ 1 88
lot 17	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 18	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 19	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 20	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 21	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 22	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 23	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 24	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 25	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88
lot 26	2			1 00	14	04	70	1 88

VILLAGE OF HARVEY.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lots 9 & 10	2			4 17	58	17	70	5 62
lot 45	3			12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
entire	4			2 09	29	08	70	3 16
entire	6			2 09	29	08	70	3 16
entire	10			2 09	29	08	70	3 16
entire	11			2 09	29	08	70	3 16
entire	A			12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
Block lying between Main st. and the Harbor, bounded e by Bridge st. and w by hotel on Dock st.				50 00	7 00	2 00	70	59 70
Block lying s of Wright st. and between Green Bay st. and Corning ave. as now laid out except that part of same sold to Francis Schneider				84	12	03	70	1 69

VILLAGE OF HARVEY.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
Block lying s of Wright st. and between Hoppock and Reservoir street				1 05	15	04	70	1 94

Vannier and Hager's Replat.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
entire bl'k 5 except lot 16	5			12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
entire	7			18 75	2 63	75	70	22 83
entire bl'k 12 except lots 9, 10, 31 and 32	12			12 06	1 69	48	70	14 93
entire	13			12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45
entire	14			12 50	1 75	50	70	15 45

VILLAGE OF IRON CITY.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 1	2			11 01	1 54	44	70	13 69
That part of bl'k 2 lying between the n line of lot 1, bl'k 2 and a line dra'n 60 ft. n therefrom	2			1 83	26	07	70	2 86
That part of bl'k 2 lying betw'n the s line of Third ave. produced and a line dra'n 125 ft. s therefrom	2			4 59	64	18	70	6 11
lots 2 & 3 & n 16 ft. of lot 4	2			20 17	2 82	81	70	24 50
lot 12	3			2 76	39	11	70	3 96
lot 3	6			11 92	1 67	48	70	14 77
lot 12	7			1 83	26	07	70	2 86
e ½ of lot 4	8			37	05	01	70	1 13
n 40 ft. of w ½ of lot 5 and n 40 ft. of lot 6	8			5 50	77	22	70	7 19
lot 6	10			37	05	01	70	1 13
e ½ of lot 7	15			5 50	77	22	70	7 19
lot 2	17			3 67	51	15	70	5 03
und ½ of lot 11	17			26	04	01	70	1 01
lot 12	18			92	13	04	70	1 79

Republic Iron Co's Addition.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
lot 83				5 50	77	22	70	7 19
lot 93				3 67	51	15	70	5 03
lot 109				4 59	64	18	70	6 11
lot 25				2 76	39	11	70	3 96

VILLAGE OF MICHIGAMME.

	Block.	Acres.	Hdths.	Am't of Taxes.	Interest.	Collector's Fees.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of lot 5				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 9				7 28	1 02	29	70	9 29
lot 10				14 52	2 03	58	70	17 83
lot 11				29 04	4 07	1 16	70	34 97
e 63 ft. of lot 13				8 48	1 19	34	70	10 71
lot 16				21 78	3 05	87	70	26 40
n 45 ft. of e 25 ft. of lot 24 & w 50 ft. of lot 24				29 04	4 07	1 16	70	34 97
e 25 ft. of lot 37				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
w 50 ft. of lot 38				19 36	2 71	77	70	23 54
lot 55				4 84	68	19	70	6 41
lot 57				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
lot 61				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
e ½ of lot 67				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
w ½ of lot 70				3 64	51	15	70	5 00
50 ft. off n end lot 79				50	07	02	70	1 29
lot 81				50	07	02	70	1 29
lot 98				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 101				50	07	02	70	1 29
lot 103				2 87	40	11	70	4 08
lot 105				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 109				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 120 and 121				72	10	03	70	1 55
lots 124 and 125				72	10	03	70	1 55
lots 126, 127 & 128				2 15	30	09	70	3 24
w ½ of lot 140				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
e ½ of lot 158				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
w ½ of lot 158				3 62	51	14	70	4 97
w ½ of lot 160				4 84	68	19	70	6 41
s ½ of lot 172				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
w ½ of lot 176				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
w ½ of lot 182				4 84	68	19	70	6 41
w ½ of lot 183				3 62	51	14	70	4 97
w 67½ ft. of lot 190				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 223				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 225				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
lot 226				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 228				1 22	17	05	70	2 14
lot 263				2 42	34	10	70	3 56
n ½ of lot 271				1 93	27	08	70	2 98
lot 283				25	04	01	70	1 00
lot 285				25	04	01	70	1 00
lots 327 and 328				54	08	02	70	1 34

re fully stocked
bottled beer will

Friday, August 17th, 1894.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
ALFRED MILNES, of Branch.
For Secretary of State—
WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Jackson.
For Treasurer—
JAMES M. WILKINSON, of Marquette.
For Auditor-General—
STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon.
For Attorney-General—
FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
HENRY R. PATTENGILL, of Ingham.
For Land Commissioner—
WILLIAM A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.
For Member State Board of Education—
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican convention for the county of Marquette will be held at the Breitung House, in the city of Negaunee, on Friday, August 31st, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) delegates to represent the county in the Republican Congressional Convention called to assemble at Escanaba, Sept. 7, 1894.

Also to elect fifteen (15) delegates to represent the county in the Republican Senatorial Convention of the 31st District called to meet in the city of Ishpeming, Sept. 22, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Also for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several wards of the cities and townships will be entitled to one delegate for every 100 votes, or an excess of a moiety thereof, cast at the last general election for Governor, as follows:

Towns and Cities.	Vote.	Delegates.
Marquette city..........	1822	18
Negaunee city..........	1192	12
Ishpeming city..........	2344	23
Chocolay township.......	176	2
Marquette township	41	1
Negaunee township....	47	1
Ishpeming township....	177	2
Ely township............	83	1
Humboldt township....	62	1
Champion township....	284	3
Michigamme township..	170	2
Republic township....	469	5
Forsyth township.......	88	1
Turin township.........	10	1
Richmond township....	176	2
Tilden township........	158	2
Skanda township........		1
Sands township..........		1
Total.................	7328	79

City and townships committees will call caucuses giving at least five days notice of the same. In their absence or failure to act, members of the county committee for the locality should perform that duty.

GAD SMITH,
Cairman County Committee.
C. G. GRIFFEY, Sec'y.
Dated Marquette, Aug 23d, 1894.

—The printers ball game has again been postponed.

—There is a St. Ignace baby three months old that weighs only four pounds.

—A pretty gypsy girl who lives in Montcalm county, makes a good living catching frogs in northern Michigan.

—A party of eighteen or twenty young ladies and gents enjoyed a day's outing at Mapes' farm yesterday. The weather was delightful.

—Mr. Kalle Victor Ahonen, employed in Boulsom's tailor shop, and Miss Rosa Kokko, will be married at the Fin church in this city next week.

—Corbitt & Co. are selling hard and soft wood, either 4-foot or 16-inch, at very low rates, notices advertising prices being posted about town early in the week.

—Wiggins & Rowe, of the Negaunee Carriage Works, say they do not have to advertise a reduction in prices, for the simple reason that their prices are always at rock-bottom.

—Anna Phalaski, a giddy maid, living at Bethel, Branch county, is accused of giving false information to the census enumerater, she claiming to be only 105, when she is actually 107 years old.

—The telephone company now charge non-subscribers for the use of the phone-20 cents. It will have one good effect at least—that of putting an end to the silly chirping of lovers between the twin cities.

—Albert Boyer, who established camps at Dead River for the purpose of picking huckleberries, was compelled to close camp Tuesday, on account of the recent heavy frost, which killed all the fruit in that vicinity. During his few weeks stay there he employed about 150 pickers and shipped to outside markets about 1,000 bushels. He is now thinking of establishing camps some sixty miles southeast of Marquette.

Lewis Corbitt will Furnish City Coal

The purchasing committee met in the Recorder's office Wednesday evening for the purpose of opening proposals for the city's coal and the following proposals were received:

J. C. Dougherty & Co., soft coal on cars, $3.25 per ton or $3.45 delivered. Hard coal $7.00 per ton delivered.

V. C. Newman, same as above.

Lewis Corbitt, soft coal, delivered $3.40 per ton. Hard coal $6.50 per ton delivered.

Lewis Corbitt being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract.

Fatal Accident at the Lillie.

A fatal accident occured at the Lillie mine about 4 o'clock Monday evening, which resulted in the death of Timothy Sheehan. The unfortunate young man was employed in a drift with his brother-in-law, Michael Sullivan, when a hole was fired in a drift some six feet below them which caused the ground on which Sheehan was standing to give way and he was instantly buried under several feet of dirt, and although diligent search was instituted by willing hands, who searched day and night, his body was not recovered until between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. Deceased was an exemplary young man, born and raised in this city, and was but 18 years of age. The funeral will be held this morning from St. Paul's Catholic church.

—A number of our local sports will take in the glove contest at Marquette to-morrow night.

—The C. & N. W. R'y company has a party of civil engineers at work surveying a line of road into Gladstone.

—The Fire Companies of this place and Republic will not play ball next Sunday, owing to the fact that the Republic's can not come down.

—John Thompson, who recently graduated in the high school here, has accepted a position as teacher at Sands and will enter upon his duties on or about October 1st.

—Jackson Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of this city, will picnic at Presque Isle to-morrow, should the weather be favorable. Of course they will have a good time.

—A bed of marl, has been recently discovered near the gold mines in Ishpeming. It is being quite extensively used as a metal polisher. There is talk of organizing a stock company for its preparation and introduction on the market.

—The contract for the Cleveland Cliffs dock at Gladstone, was let Wednesday to W. D. Vannerman, of Minneapolis, and work will be begun on it as soon as possible. It will be 600x150 feet and will have seventeen feet of water in front of it. The cost will be in the neigeborhood of $15,000.

In A Critical Condition.

Robert Vodden, of whom mention was made last week as being a very sick man, is decidedly worse this morning. In fact the attending physician has given him up and his death is only a matter of a few hours.

Married.

Miss Polly, youngest daughter of Prof. John Blackwell, and Mr. George Quayle, both of this city, were made one last night, Rev. G. H. Whitney, performing the ceremony. The contracting parties are well known here and have the best wishes of all for a long and happy marriage life.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The following letters were uncalled for at the Negaunee post office August 23. Persons calling for them will please say advertised:

Beauviere Albert
Christenson Joeyen
Kolm & Son A H
Matson Gale
Michael Mr
Maxwell Thos
Oiver Miss C M
Torio Theo Merko
Wilson A

REPUBLIC ITEMS.

George Newett and Capt. Thomas Walters, of Ishpeming, visited our city on Tuesday.

J. O. St. Clair and wife left for their home in Negaunee Monday after a sojourn among their friends here.

Superintendent Bell, Road-Master O'Connor and Assistant Road-Master Finley were in town Wednesday inspecting work now being done here by the C. M. & St. P. R'y. Co.

Quite a smash-up took place Saturday night near Floodwood, on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. The freight train ran into a lot of horses, killing three of them, and at the same time throwing the engine and several cars into the ditch whereby the morning passenger train was delayed several hours. No one seriously hurt.

Seventy-three were the number of tickets sold here for Red Jacket Saturday last. Who said Republic was dead?

Clifford Tyler, of Green Bay, is spending the week in town with his old school mates.

Superintendent Hamilton, of the Fense River Improvement Co., seems to have his hands full, judging from the number of men, teams and carloads of provisions being brought here.

Mrs. J. P. Thomas and Mrs. C. P. Peterson are spending a few days visiting friends in Calumet and Red Jacket.

Ching Wung Ge Hoo, a long haired Celestial passed through here on Wednesday enroute for the seat of war. Judging from the size of the critter, he was looking for a back seat in some laundry.

Will sell my "Road King" low for cash. A better road wheel is not made. Guaranteed in perfect order. Automatic brake, extra cranks and head, geared to 60 and 66 inches.

E. V. THOMAS,
Photographer.

CHAMPION RIPPLINGS.

The work of repairing the county road is nearly finished and when completed will be one of the best in the u. p.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fitch returned from their trip to Cleveland, O., a few days ago, where they spent a couple of weeks visiting friends.

Harry Huber, one of Champion's brightest young men, will leave here shortly for Ann Arbor, where he will attend school.

The heavy frost of Monday night proved disastrous to crops in this vicinity.

The scholars of the M. E. Sunday school of this place joined with those of Michigamme in an excursion to Picnic Island, on Lake Michigamme, on Wednesday, where the day was spent in playing games, etc. The day was fine and the trip was heartily enjoyed by all who participated.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Rivard will be pained to learn of her serious illness.

The Alumni entertainment and ball given last Friday evening was a grand success in ever particular. The program rendered was a very pleasing one and reflects great credit upon all who took part. The hall was crowded to overflowing, people from all parts of the county being present. After the entertainment the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in until daybreak. The music was furnished by Stecher's orchestra, of Negaunee, and was superb. All who were present join in pronouncing it one of the most enjoyable events of the season

One of the worst wrecks ever happening on this division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, occurred last Saturday night at Floodwood, a place about 14 miles below Republic, and resulted in a loss to the company of between $5,000 and $6,000, but fortunately no lives were lost or serious injury sustained by any of the train hands which was no less than a miracle considering the circumstances of the wreck. Freight No. 22, when within a mile of Floodwood ran into three horses which resulted in ditching the engine and six cars and tearing up the track for a considerable distance. As the engine turned over the engineer and fireman jumped from the cab and escaped without injury. Frank Laundry, one of the brakemen, was standing on one of the cars at the time and was thrown about 40 feet and landed in a brush heap, striking in such a manner as to break his nose and receive a few slight bruises about the head and face. The south bound freight went to the scene to assist in clearing the track, but owing to the fog or a misunderstanding of orders crashed into the wreck also ditching the engine and 7 cars. The wrecking train was upon the scene in short order and took until noon Sun- to clear the track sufficient for a train to pass.

MICHIGAMME ITEMS.

Peter Larson is making some improvements about his building adjoining the postoffice on the west. It is being painted and generally renovated.

A. G. Johnston spent the first four days of the week at Sidnaw, where his firm is doing a good business.

Judge Milroy is painting and otherwise improving his residence—had a quantity of paint "left over" and some spare time and so utilizes it—just to please his wife and keep himself out of mischief.

Base ball fever has secured such a hold upon this community that relief is only looked for with the chilling frosts of winter. It is of malignant form and attacks old and young with merciless violence. Old women even have it, while the babe at the maternal fount is inspired with it. It is undermost and uppermost in every mind while the average Michigamme kid is a veritable base ball crank. It is his dream by night and his hope and thought by day. The very atmosphere is laden with it and hence none escape. It is abandoned to its own exhaustion and the wholesome consequences of a November blizzard.

The frost of Monday night, so severe in many parts of the county, did very little damage to crops in this immediate vicinity, the loss being mainly confined to cucumbers, tomatoes and the more tender kinds of garden vegetation.

The scholars and teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school enjoyed a picnic and excursion Wednesday. A scow towed by Read's tug took the entire party to Champion, where it was joined by the class of that place and escorted to Picnic Island where the day was enjoyed by everyone who participated.

Michael Young and Mrs. Boulsick were united in the holy bonds of matrimony Tuesday morning.

J. O. St. Clair, of Republic, was in town Monday looking after support as a candidate for the office of county treasurer.

F. W. Read of the big lumber concern was in town Tuesday.

Every thing is in readiness for the opening of the village schools on Monday Sept. 3. So far as can be judged at present the outlook for a prosperous year in all matters pertaining to the local system was never better.

A formal declaration of war between the hotel runners has been made. The complaint of one is that the other hollers so loud he can't have a hearing on the depot platform and it now looks as if a board of arbitration should be established in order to prevent the spilling of quarts of red blood.

Knights of Pythias Conclave At Washington.

For the above occasion the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at the exceedingly low rate of one fare for the round trip; good for return until September 15, 1894. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 44t3

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

On September 11 and 25 and October 9, 1894, the North-Western Line will sell Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in northwestern Iowa, western Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana at exceedingly low rates for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale and will allow stop-over privileges on going trip in territory to which tickets are sold. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.
46t5.

D McDONALD
—AT THE—
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Provisions,
Dry Goods, Etc.

In endless variety, at lowest possible prices. [illegible]
Remember the place [illegible] Block
NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs splints. Sweeney, ring-bone, stifles' sprains all swollen thoats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue Druggist Negaunee, Mich.

Relieved in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours, by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue Druggist Negaunee, Mich.

Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Flanders Diffusible Tonic used as directed in the begining of an attack of typhoid fever or fever of any kind will break it up and afford speedy relief. It is also the most effective treatment that can be employed at any stage of the disease, and will break the fever and afford relief where a chance for life remains. Procure a bottle of the remedy of Kirkwood & O'Donoghue the druggists and have it ready for use upon the first appearance of the disease

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by Kirkwood & O'Donoghue.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Kirkwood & O' Donoghue.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Marquette. } ss

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Marquette made on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1894, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Johnson, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office in the city of Marquette, for examination and allowance, on or before the 15th day of February next and that such claims will be heard before said court on Friday, the 15th day of February next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated August 15th, 1894.

NELS CLIFTON,
Judge of Probate.

44t6

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by T. H. Harris, Negaunee, Mich., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, September 3, 1894, for the construction of a public highway commencing at the west line of section 10 and leading through sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of T. 47, R. 26, and into section 18 of T. 47, R. 25.

The proposed highway has been surveyed, and grade stakes set.

Said highway will be divided into eight sections, and a seperate contract made for each section.

Specifications can be obtained from any member of the committee on and after Friday, Aug. 24, 1894.

No proposal will be considered unless the party making it shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the committee of his ability to do the work, and as evidence of good faith, a check of [illegible] with each proposal.

The [illegible] of the proposals and the [illegible] will be subject to the approval of [illegible]

T. H. HARRIS,
F. P. LEADY,
I. V. SAYLE, Com.
G. H. VOLKER,
C. W. TAYLOR.

DO U KNOW
WE ARE
SLAUGHTERING GOODS
Underselling every Concern in the County.

Dress Goods, Flannels, Staples, Carpets,
Cloaks, Millinery, Hats, Ties, Shoes,
and every kind of Seasonable Merchandise.

Worth your while to come in and see our new scale of Prices.

M. C. QUINN.

Get a Gait on Yourself
And take advantage of our

$10.00 SUIT SALE.

Every suit in our store from $10.00 up to $17.00 going now for........ $10.00.

Ladies Summer Capes and Jackets at and below Cost.

JOHN SHEA.

PETERSON, —THE— TAILOR.
—HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF—
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
Which will be made up into Suitings at prices that knocks out all competitors. Call and give me a trial.
A Perfect Fit always Guaranteed
Making up Suitings at Cost Price. Shop in Brown building.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
AT CUT PRICES FOR THE NEXT NINETY DAYS AT
Wollner - and - Elliott's
FURNITURE STORE!

You can buy Book Cases and Bed Room Suites, Sided Boards and Parlor Suites at the following low prices:

$75	Bed Room Suites now....	$65 00
60	" " "	40 00
40	" " "	34 00
35	" " "	30 00
30	" " "	25 00
25	" " "	20 00
40	Sideboards now sold at....	30 00
30	" " "	22 50
25	" " "	20 00

$20 Sideboards now sold at.... $17 00
BOOK CASES AT COST.

$100	Parlor Suites now sold at	$80.00
85	" " " "	70.00
75	" " " "	65.00
60	" " " "	50.00

$3 Center Tables now sold at 2.00
And all other Goods in proportion.

Cheapest place to buy Furniture in the city. Store located on Iron street—in the new Kirkwood Block.

WOLLNER & ELLIOTT.

WHEN IN NEED OF
Groceries & Provisions
DON'T FORGET THAT
JOEL * WILLIAMS
Has the most Complete and Fresh Stock in the City.
Crockery & Glassware
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
[illegible] of the city. Store on Jackson St., near McDonald's Opera House.

GIDEON MARCHAND,
—Proprietor of the—
BEACON * LIVERY!
Beacon, Mich.
SALE AND BOARDING Stable!
The Newest and Nobbiest turnouts in the city at Lowest rates.
TOURIST and PLEASURE
[illegible]

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

GRIFFEY & FLYNN.

NEGAUNEE, ... MICHIGAN.

DRINK and destruction both begin with the same letter, and the one is the forerunner of the other.

FOR most riders there was no necessity for a law limiting bicycle travel to ten miles an hour, remarks the Lynn Item.

SOME men treat dumb brutes as if they had souls; others treat them as is they had no souls themselves. It is only a difference in men.

IT isn't good policy for you to punish a child for doing anything it learned of you. Better hire some abled bodied man to deal with you.

A FASHION paper says that the prettiest of the new prayer books are of white morocco bound in silver. There is style in piety as well as in other things.

• YOUR neighbors know you pretty well. What they will say after you are dead will not count; be careful about what they can say while you are living.

THERE are worse things than to be called a crank. Gallileo, Columbus, McCormick, and Morse were all called cranks in their day. Now they are immortals.

THE killing of the wrong man in suppressing a revolt among the convicts is regretable, but it emphasizes the moral that every one ought to do nothing that is likely to put him in the State Prison.

ONLY seven out of the seventeen transatlantic cables are in use—ten having given out from various causes. Estimating the cost of each cable at $3,000,000, here is an irreclaimable investment of $30,000,000 buried beneath the ocean.

THE domain of the "King of the Cannibal Islands" is not remote, even though the Hawaiian dynasty has disappeared. Two American sailors were killed and eaten by the natives of Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, and the State Department is taking steps to secure the punishment of the hungry Indians.

NOW THAT the Columbian stamps are things of the past to all intents and purposes, there are some persons just perverse enough to insist that they were superior to the ordinary issues, and to regret that they are no longer in use. Sensible people, however, have long been willing to speed their going.

MEN who prowl around with the intention of blowing up public buildings and committing murder—if such wretches can be called men—ought to be run down and taken into custody at any cost, says the Kansas City Journal. When captured they should be given about twenty-five years in some good penitentiary where they still have plenty of hard work and ample opportunity to meditate on their folly and baseness.

THE Americans at Bluefields have checkmated the insolent Nicaraguan despotism, and rendered its forces powerless to do further damage by shutting off its only source of revenue, the customs duties. There the American merchants and planters will pay only in the worthless Mosquito scrip forced upon them while Licayo was in power. Meanwhile the Nicaraguans dare not close the ports to American commerce for fear of the guns and the marines of the Marblehead, which swings at anchor at the mouth of the river.

INDIANS belonging to a Wild West show on Staten Island have got their manager into trouble by stealing a valuable pug dog and utilizing him as the piece de resistance in an aboriginal banquet. People who live in flats and who have been made miserable day and night by the howls and yelps of pampered pugs will sympathize with the Wild West manager. Indeed, if he has any open dates he can undoubtedly fill them all in Chicago, provided his Indians will undertake to decrease the visible supply of pugs as rapidly as possible.

ABOUT all there is in life is a good night's sleep, says the Atchison Globe. Instead of worrying and fretting for fame, a man should conduct himself in such a manner during the day that he will sleep well at night. If a man will behave himself, and sleep well, he need not worry about his future: he will succeed in everything that is desirable very much better than those who do not behave themselves, and, consequently, do not sleep well. The real secret of life is good conduct. It brings all the rewards that are worth having.

IT is evident that the plan which makes a policeman's pay contingent upon the number of arrests credited to him is not without objections, not only to the persons arrested but also to the officer himself. The town marshal of Cassville, Mo., for instance, is reported to be in a most embarrassing fix. Business being dull, he arrested a man on general principles and brought him before the squire, charged with noisy shouting on the street. The magistrate was about to impose a fine, when some one identified the prisoner as an unfortunate who had been deaf and dumb from birth. The marshal is understood to be much depressed by the incident and hasn't made an arrest for several days.

ONE of the Washington correspondents aptly recalls the witty passage at arms between William M. Evarts and Lord Coleridge, at Mt. Vernon. He says that when Lord Coleridge recalled the saying that in Gen. Washington's time a man could throw a dollar across the Potomac, Evarts replied, "Yes, but a dollar would go a good deal farther in those days than it will now." In telling the story this way, an important stitch is dropped. The happy retort of Evarts was that Washington himself surpassed the feat of throwing a dollar across the Potomac when he threw a sovereign (George III.) across the Atlantic; and then Coleridge capped the joke by the remark that a sovereign would go much farther then than now, which left the honors comparatively easy, but with a clear lead for Evarts.

THE execrable and cowardly assassination of the President of the French Republic is to be deplored in every nation and among every class of people. M. Carnot was a man without enemies. Against him as an individual there could have been no reason for hatred. Not perhaps great, he was eminently respectable. Sprung from the comfortable middle class, which the French term the bourgeoise, he had the middle-class virtues and the middle-class lack of brilliancy. He was, to use a comparison readily comprehensible to Americans, the Rutherford B. Hayes of France. And by the possession of these rather commonplace characteristics of mind he was made eminently the man to guide the destiny of the French people. A more brilliant politician would have been a dangerous factor in that volatile state, a less honest one could not have passed untainted through the series of scandals which have besmirched the French Government in the last five years and which culminated in the Panama revelations. Commonplace though he may have been Carnot was able to grapple with Boulangism, and suppress that theatrical effort toward imperialism. The delicate negotiations with Russia and the steady, courageous, and even daring extension of the French territory by wars of colonization during his term of office show that in the activities of statesmanship which require the exercises of diplomacy he was no laggard. His seven years' term of office, now drawing near an end, saw more than one crisis in France which the wiseacres prophesied portended the speedy downfall of the Republic. Yet on the day of his assassination the government was stronger than ever, and his own re-election to office, had he lived, would have been a matter of certainty.

A Famous Ride.

None of the obituary writers on the late Louis Kossuth seems to have referred to an incident in his career which must always have a special interest for Englishmen. This was one of the most famous record-rides of ancient or modern times, performed by Capt. Charles Townley, a Queen's messenger, in the interest of the Hungarian Liberator. After the collapse of his cause in 1849 Kossuth and a crowd of his compatriots had fled to Turkey, from which Austria and Rusia were menacingly demanding their extradition. But the "great Eltchi," who was then our representative on the Golden Horn, made bold upon his own responsibility to back up the Sultan in his refusal to deliver up the fugitives, believing that Palmerston, who was then at the Foreign Office, would bear him out in his firm attitude of opposition.

Knowing that life and death depended on the speedy arrival of his approving dispatch at Stamboul "Pam" selected Capt. Townley to be its bearer, with instructions "not to spare himself or others in getting to his destination as soon as possible. Reaching Belgrade on October 20, Capt. Townley there took horse, and on the morning of the 26th he rode, or rather reeled, into Pera, having covered the distance of 820 miles in 131 hours—a feat which elicited loud applause when mention was made of it in the House of Commons.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Wood-Dyeing.

A process of dyeing wood that is largely used in Germany, and particularly in Bavaria, has been successfully tried by a firm of Canadian lumbermen.

TOO MANY men, when asked for an opinion, try to decide in favor of all parties concerned.

THE MAN FROM MONTANA.

He Takes Up on Board the City of Paris in Regard to Dining at Sea.

London Correspondence of the New York Herald: The American steamship line has abandoned a carefully elaborated plan of feeding its passengers in course dinners instead of allowing them to order what they choose from the bill of fare and getting it at once. On the last eastward trip of the steamer Paris the experiment was tried—but only twice. Passengers who wanted a slice of chicken and then a frantic scramble to the deck with a look at the sea, all in ten seconds, had to wait until the rest had eaten their way through strata of hors d'œuvre, soup, fish, entree, etc., before they could get their chicken.

The first meal served in this fashion was very well put on, and would have been voted a distinct success on land, but it took two hours to eat, and the vessel wouldn't keep still while it was being eaten. It was a splendid thing for those of the seasick, who only wanted soup, and they were delighted. But the others weren't.

Next day those of the passengers who had recovered talked it over and decided that the new plan was not brilliant. The question arose, however, of who should bell the cat and head the protest. After some search a Montana man, with a voice like a foghorn playing an accompaniment to an unoiled buzz saw, was stimulated up to the sticking point, and primed with a speech and a resolution to offer at the dinner table.

They had got as far as the entrees on the second night when the Montana man suddenly arose. His stentorian "Ladies and gentlemen" was heard not only all over the ship, but in the next world and other places. Murmurs of approbation greeted him. In sad terms he enumerated the woes and trials of the seasick, who tried to bore all the way through a course dinner, and he demanded an immediate return of eating the pudding first if you so selected.

"Out in Montana," said he, "we have everything put on the table at once, and each fellow starts where he has a mind to. Some folks like to begin with the coffee and end with the soup. Freedom is the base of the American flag."

As he went on he became more enthusiastic and magnetic than this. He worked every one up to a condition of wild enthusiasm, and when he perorated by reading his resolution it was carried almost unanimously, even the stewards, forgetting all sense of duty toward the line, voted in the affirmative.

Next night the dinner was served in the old way, "every fellow starting where he had a mind to."

Breathing Through the Nose.

It is all-important, in order to preserve the system from shock and the danger of contamination by foreign substances, that before the air enters the lungs it should be made as nearly as possible of the same temperature as the blood, and should be deprived of all particles of dust, which might be a hindrance to the bodily functions.

The entire course of the tortuous nasal canals is lined with mucous membrane, and this membrane is of a highly vascular structure. That is to say, the whole tissue is flushed with blood by a perfect network of vessels, over which the air we breathe passes, and from which it borrows the requisite heat. The mucus which is secreted by the membranes is also advantageous in rendering the atmosphere suitably moist.

In the light of these considerations, the difference between air breathed in through the nose and that taken in by the mouth becomes at once apparent. In the first case it is gently drawn in through the winding canals, and is tempered and purified on the way; while the air which reaches the lungs by way of the mouth comes upon them all at once, and is identical in nature with the surrounding atmosphere, whether that be warm or cold, dry or moist, full of dust, or free from it.

Of not less importance than the benefits accruing to the whole system from properly breathing through the nose, are those which result to the nasal membranes themselves. In the process of imparting heat and moisture to the air as it passes over them, the tissues are prevented from accumulating an oversupplying of mucus, and any excess of blood-pressure in the parts is relieved by the contact of the cool air which is constantly breathed in. One investigator has even gone so far as to assert that many forms of colds may be greatly benefited by a correct breathing exercise taken every few hours.

However that may be, it is certain that the disadvantages of mouth-breathing are too numerous and glaring to be lightly passed over.—Youth's Companion.

Worth of Your Digits.

What is a finger, a hand, or an arm worth? Of course few people would be willing to accept mutilation at any price; but sometimes it becomes necessary to figure out what the arms and limbs are worth. Obviously the only true criterion is not a price in dollars and cents, but the ability to earn a livelihood, taken as 100 per cent., and the loss incurred by the mutilation figured on that basis. Thus the loss of both hands is practically equivalent to a total loss of working ability. In Germany one of the workingmen's accident insurance companies figures that the loss of the right hand depreciates the ability of the worker from 70 to 80 per cent., while the left hand represents from 60 to 70 per cent. of the earnings of both hands. This is a miner's company's estimate. The loss of the thumb is reckoned with 20 to 30 per cent., and the loss of the first finger of the right hand at about 15 per cent., and that of the left hand at from 8 to 13.5 per cent. The third finger is figured as the least valuable, being worth only 7 to 9 per cent. Of course the value of fingers, hands, arms, and legs depends largely on the occupation. In some the loss is more of the nature of a personal inconvenience than an interference with working ability.

Fiddled for Snakes to Dance.

"Uncle" Henry Harrison of Union County, Tenn., tells the following story, which is vouched for by all his neighbors: Several years ago an Italian, Joe De Novo by name, bought a small tract of mountain land about thirty miles from Caryville. Without repairing the cabin he and his wife moved into it. The man went once a month to the country store that was near by to make necessary purchases. Things went on this way until some hunters, overtaken by a storm late one afternoon, were forced to seek refuge in his cabin. The rain continuing unabated, they were forced to remain into the night. After supper the Italian got down his fiddle and began to play low and plaintively. In a short while a huge rattlesnake appeared upon the hearth, then another and another, until no less than seven wriggling serpents were in sight. The hunters were terribly alarmed, but De Novo bade them be quiet and watch. The snakes seemed filled with the wildest ecstacy. If the music was low and soft they would move in graceful curves like the mazes of the waltz; if it was loud and quick their movements were quick; at all times they kept most perfect time. If the music ceased they would rush from sight, but would return immediately upon its resumption. Numbers have visited the Italian to witness this sight. Last year De Novo died. After the burial the woman sold out and returned to her native country, the cabin was torn down and the rattles disappeared forever.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cork.

The application of cork as a bottle stopper for liquid vessels is said to be of great antiquity. The earliest record extant of its use in Europe is that mentioned by Horace, who asserts that the Romans had cork as stoppers for their wine amphoræ. Certain of the uses of cork were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, but whether they used cork for stopping the mouths of their liquid vessels history does not say. It was not, however, until the year 1700 that the Spaniards first commenced to work their cork woods with some degree of regularity for the making of "corks." Although perhaps corks were more or less in use from the time glass bottles were first invented, which Beckman asserts to have been in the fifteenth century, yet it was not until two and a half centuries later that the Spaniards began to prepare cork for bottle stoppers, which they did in a forest at the northeast of the Tigueras, on the Muge. The cork industry has since gradually risen to be one of the first magnitude, its chief center in Spain being in Catalonia, which at present has a population of 8,228 persons employed, who in the course of each year turn out about 188,000 hundred weight of cork grown in the province, 144,000 hundred weight of cork grown in other provinces, besides 47,000 hundred weight of cork exported from Algeria. The revenue from the cork industry of Spain amounts to £1,073,880 per annum.—Chamber's Journal.

All the Rage.

The recent death of Louis Kossuth revives the remembrance of an incident which at this time is interesting. It will be remembered how Kossuth was received with boundless enthusiasm when he visited this country in 1851. Among the thousands going down to the Battery to welcome the great orator and patriot was a member of a firm largely interested in the hat manufacturing business. Noticing Kossuth's peculiar headgear, adorned with a feather, he conceived the idea of manufacturing a new style of soft hats, and to place them upon the market under the name "Kossuth hat." The new style made a tremendous hit. Kossuth hats were all the rage. From this little incident dates the fashion of all sorts of soft hats unknown heretofore in the American hat business.

A Word for Parents.

Some parents compel their children to eat against their will, as when they come to the breakfast table without an appetite or have lost it in prospect of a visit or a ride, or for the sake of "eating their plates clean" in discouragement of wasteful habits. Unless we are thirsty we cannot drink the purest water without aversion, and, as for eating when there is no appetite, it is revolting, as anyone may prove to himself by attempting to take a second meal in twenty minutes after having eaten a regular dinner. The appetite the hunger, is excited by the presence of gastric juice about the stomach, but if there is no gastric juice there can be no hunger, no appetite, and to compel a child to swallow food when it is distasteful is an absurdity and a cruelty.

The Usual Course.

Burglar Bill—I say, Sam, wouldn't it be a pleasant an' comfortable thing if there wasn't any laws agin robbin'."

Sa e Cracker Sam (thoughtfully)—Le's git elected to the Legislature.—Life.

WHEN a woman gets any money, she has to give it to her children to hire them to do things.

WASHING ROYAL LINEN.

The Laundry Work of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe.

The imperial family at Berlin have all their washing done at the ordinary metropolitan laundries—a matter which is a source of much annoyance to the Empress, for when she visited the Augusta Hospital the other day she was enthusiastic in her admiration of the laundry department, and remarked that she would give anything to have something of the same kind fitted up at the palace, and, on seeing the astonished looks of all those around her, she continued: "Yes, it is so; I am obliged to send all the washing, even that of the children, to be laundered in the city, which causes no end of inconvenience"—the inference being that the supply of linen at the Court of Berlin is limited.

The members of the English royal family have all their linen laundered at a special establishment maintained for the purpose in the outskirts of London, near Hounslow, and, no matter where they happen to be, whether at Balmoral or Osborne, the royal linen is dispatched thither. Public attention was drawn to this fact a few years ago by a strike of the employes, who complained of being underpaid. The work is, it must be confessed, most perfectly accomplished, and the bleaching is done in the open air only instead of artificially, which is impossible in London, owing to the sooty character of the atmosphere.

Empress Eugenie remains on record as the only crowned head parsimonious enough to have torn linen mended, and no less than fifteen seamstresses were kept in the permanent establishment of the Tuileries household for this purpose. At the English, Berlin, Viennese, Spanish, and Russian courts all torn linen is at once withdrawn from use, stored away, and distributed in immense bales to the various hospitals and charitable institutions from time to time.

At the vatican the linen and clothing of the holy father are kept in a state of proper repair by a pious order of Sisters of Mercy, all of whom are of noble birth and known as the "Ladies of Reparation." It is they who make for him his white cassocks, and embroider his slippers, and adorn his altar and table covers with priceless old lace. Their costume differs slightly from that of other Sisters of Mercy in that their dresses are blue with long trains.

Early Men and Lions.

There have recently been discovered in a cave on the French side of the Pyrenees, the cave of Herm, some more remains of prehistoric man, such as arrowheads and other implements made of flint, mingled with the bones of animals, which, like the men of those ancient days, have disappeared. Among these remains are the jaw of the celebrated cave-lion, an animal which must have been a most formidable enemy to his human contemporaries.

The study of this jaw has thrown some new light upon the characteristics of the cave-lion, indicating that it was intermediate in its bodily structure between the lion and the tiger.

The imagination is strangely moved by the suggestions which such discoveries offer as to the kind of life that was led by the early representatives of our race upon the earth: forced to battle even for the possession of the caves in which they dwelt, with fierce and powerful beasts, and that, too, at a time when only the rudest weapons had been invented, and when bodily strength and agility must have been their main dependence in such contests.

Who would not wish that it were possible to discover, recorded in some of those ancient caves, a contemporary and translatable account of a battle between men and lions?

Saving Postage.

Patrick lived in New York, and his parents still lived in the old country. Patrick earned very little and had no money to spare, but he desired to be a dutiful and generous son. One day a letter came to him from his father, in which the old man said:

"Me dear by, the times is hard in Ireland. It's meslf that am rejuced, when I have occasion to appear in full dress, to the necissity of goin' widout a coat."

This pathetic appeal was too much for Patrick. He at once took off his own coat and prepared to send it to Ireland. When he had got it all ready he mailed it, and at the same time sent this letter:

"Me dear fayther: I send you by the parcels post me own coat the day; but to make it weigh the less for the post, I've cut off the brass buttons.

"Your dutiful son, Patrick.

"Post Script—Ye'll find the buttons in the inside brist pocket of the coat. Pat."

Not a Cure-All.

The powers of certain miraculous curative places apparently do not extend to all diseases. W. R. Le Fanu, in his Seventy Years of Irish Life, gives the following testimony of an invalid, who had sought the benefits of the Knock Chapel: "Indeed, sir, I took all the rounds and said all the prayers, but it was of no use; not but what it's a grand place; it would astonish you to see all the sticks and crutches hanging up there, left behind by poor cripples who went home cured. It's my opinion, sir, that for rheumatism, and the like of that, it's a grand place entirely; but as for the liver, it's not worth a d——n."—Popular Science Monthly.

AS SOON as a man discovers that he cannot reform himself, he begins on the world.

TRAGEDIES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Some of the Sensational Fatalities Recorded at the Grate Cataract.

It is about this time of year, says a writer in the Ohio State Journal, that the annual run of tragedies used to begin. I say "used to begin" because of late years the vigilance of the local authorities has been so greatly increased that human lives are now not so often lost about the world's greatest cataract as formerly. There is still a preponderance of summer accidents, due, of course, to the presence in the warm season of a much larger number of strangers than during the winter time. Some years ago the number of suicides occasionally reached a dozen in a season, and it was pretty certain, so subtle is the influence upon the weakminded and those tired of life of a particularly sensational case of self-distruction, that a notably startling suicide at the falls would pretty certainly be shortly followed by one or more cases of the same sort, the victims of the imitative mania often coming from places far away in order to "end it all."

Not all the tragedies of the falls, however, have been suicides, and not all have happened in the summer. One of the most sensational occured early in April ten years ago, being known as the *Pierson-Vedder* tragedy. Pierson and Vedder were brothers-in-law, and Pierson, who had been cashier in a local railroad office, had been suffering for some time from a bodily disorder that unsettled his mind. On the first Friday in April, 1884, the two went out driving together, expecting to return in an hour or so. Late in the afternoon, nothing have been heard of them in the meantime, their friends started out on a search, which was rewarded by the finding of their horse and buggy on Goat Island, the body of Pierson on Luna Island and the coats and hats of both men near by. Nothing to further elucidate the tragedy was ever found, but a theory was current at the time that the two men got into a quarrel, as they often had before; that Pierson, the insane one, had attacked his brother-in-law, who had shot his assailant in selfdefence, and then, himself crazed by remorse, had jumped to his death in the river just above the brink.

Another sort of tragedy has occasionally resulted from an insane desire on the part of professional swimmers to breast the rapids and the whirlpools below the falls. Perhaps the most prominent of these was the deahh of Captain Mathew Webb, the English swimmer, in 1883. He was carried through the rapids to the whirlpool; then the roaring waves and form closed over him in a flash and he was seen no more alive. He left a young and handsome wife, who fully believed her husband could accomplish whatever he set out to do in the swimming line. She was almost heart-broken at his death and blamed herself bitterly, saying that if she had dissuaded him he would not have made the attempt.

Quarterdeck, Gangway.

As regards terms connected with the ship, its hull, masts, decks, and rigging, they are innumerable; and, singular to remark, as our military terms are derived from the Normans, the greater number of our naval ones come from the Saxon and Dutch, such as ship, boat, boom, &c. The terms larboard and starboard come from the Italian "questa borda" and "quella borda," which by rapid delivery become starboard and larboard; but, owing to the strong similarity of sound, have been changed into starboard and port, (Latin "porto," to carry,) the use of the terms in the original form having been the cause of many accidents.

Quarterdeck originated from the arrangement that the portion of the deck so called was about one-fourth of the whole space. Fore or forward castle received its name as being the principal part of the ship in which the fighting took place, being raised much above the level of the other part of the deck and holding a commanding position. Poop, the raised afterpart of the ship, set apart for officers, both in meaning and derivation comes from the Latin.

Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galley of the Phoenicians, Carthagenians, and Romans, it having been a board which ran along the whole length, serving as a passage for the rowers to and from their seats. It was also utilized as a resting place for the mast and sail when not in use. The term now denotes a place of exit or entrance from or to a vessel, generally from the shore, by means of a long plank or platform.—Chambers' Journal.

Ivory Dug Up in Nebraska.

A few days ago while R. E. Ramey, who owns a farm four miles west of Kearney, was going through his pasture he was surprised to find a hard, bony substance which the prairie dogs had recently brought to the surface. Not knowing what it was, he sent the specimen to Prof. Barber of the State University, and that gentleman at once saw it was a piece of ivory from some extinct animal. He corresponded with Mr. Ramey with reference to the specimen and as a result has been at Kearney several days this week and had workmen digging where the ivory was found. One piece was unearthed that measured five feet long and 5½ inches in dirmeter and another piece was found two feet long and about as large around as the other. This is not the first time such large bones have been found near Kearney, as one larger than these was unearthed near the canal several years ago that was exhibited at the Midway Hotel before it burned four years ago.—Nebraska State Journal.

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

GRIFFEY & FLYNN.

NEGAUNEE, - - MICHIGAN.

AN impulse that we yearn to follow we declare irresistible.

IT is true that doctors disagree, but then they don't disagree half as much as their medicines, says Life.

DON'T imagine you can cheat a neighbor in a horse-trade, without giving a lesson to your boy that he will never forget.

THE difference between "meddling" and "investigation," is that you always investigate, while it is the other person who "meddles."

SAYS the N. O. Picayune: People who go to grand hotels have much to put up with; and they who ride in crowded street-cars have to stand a great deal.

WE cannot all be singers to cheer the world, but each one can do his best, and by constant striving finally accomplish the best, and that is perfection.

THE man who honors his labor, dignifies it, no matter how toilsome it may be; the man who does not honor it, does not have labor to perform for a very long time.

"THERE hasn't been a man mobbed in Texas for over eighteen months," declares Gov. Hogg. This sounds incredible, but the Governor speaks positively. What has come over Texas?

DR. DALY, a London journalist, who has written book reviews for the greater part of a long lifetime, says it is his belief that by far the greatest number of books are written by men and women who are not "quite right" in their minds. Many people who have thought the same as Dr. Dale have not had the termity to give public expression to their views.

TREES are now to be felled by electricity. The modus operandi is as follows: A platinum wire, having been stretched out between two poles, is heated till it becomes incandescent. It is then drawn tight against the tree, through which it immediately proceeds to burn its way. It is said that a tree can by this process be felled in about one-eighth of the time it would take to saw it down.

AN original sentence was given lately by a magistrate in Missouri. A man who did not know how to read or write, convicted of a slight offense, was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read; another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

CHAVASSE, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud; a good hearty laugh expands his chest, and makes his blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh, but to one that will sound through the house; it will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear, and be an important means of driving the blues away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching, and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony; indeed it is the best music."

THE Baltimore Sun has again started agitation of the question of a national air, and insists that "The Star Spangled Banner" is the proper tune. That air has received the sanction of the navy department, and our national bands play it as a salute whenever the national ensign is raised or lowered. The Sun's idea of designating some one tune is a good one. Whether "The Star Spangled Banner" is the best one is perhaps a question for musical experts, but Congress should settle the question and have it understood whether we are to take off our hats to "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "America," or any one of a dozen so-called national airs.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London newspaper calls attention to the recent death in England of the woman who sent Florence Nightingale to the Crimea. She was Lady Maria Forester, youngest daughter of the Earl of Roden, who found herself in 1852, the childless widow of Major Charles Forester, of the Twelfth Lancers. In the winter of 1854-5, while her brother was serving before Sebastopol, she got stirred up about the condition of the wounded, determined to have something done, and was directed to Miss Nightingale as the fittest person to do it. She went to see her, with the result that Miss Nightingale went to the Crimea, and the modern system of nursing began.

THE International Conference, in session at Ottawa, pleaded the same old apology of the poverty of Canada's trade. It is indeed idle for the advocates of Canadian supremacy to instance the remarkable growth of Australasia during a quarter of a century of extraordinary progress as an indication of the possibilities of the Northern Dominion. Not until Canada becomes leavened with the leaven of Yankee enterprise and broad-guaged commercial methods may she hope to rival the business prowess of the Southern British Colonies. The Canadians are just about English enough to adhere to tradition that hold them in bonds and militate against material progress.

THE Inter-Colonial Railway Commission has been busily at work and one of the members states that its report is published. It will be found to be more interesting than a novel because of the information of an unknown region that it will contain. "The proposed road," he said, "will open up the territory of fifteen Republics south of Mexico to the trade and emigration of the United States, and the disposition of the people of that region has shown towards our engineers an indication of the favor with which the enterprise will be received. We have received assurance that every country through which the line has been surveyed will make land grants and other concessions to insure the building of the road. The United States will not find it necessary to grant any further aid than that necessary to make the facts known, as will be done in this case. The building of the road will follow as surely as it followed the publication of the reports of the Pacific Railroads."

ODDLY enough, the speech will probably attract wider attention than any other recent utterance in the House of Commons serves no better purpose than to inform the world of Mr. James Keir Hardie's opinion respecting royal babies. The motion being that the House congratulate the Queen on the recent birth of an heir to the Duke of York, Mr. Hardie objected. The event, said Mr. Hardie, was not of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the House of Commons. He should be glad to extend his congratulations to the parents in the ordinary way if occasion offered; but he objected to congratulations from the House of Commons and he objected to the undignified proceeding of having a Cabinet Minister present at the birth; In fine, Mr. Hardie's position is this: Let H. R. H. the Duke and H. R. H. the Duchess go born their children as other people do and not bother the House of Commons about it, for it's none of the House's affairs. So far as the Commons of England are concerned, it makes not the slightest difference whether the person who theoretically wears the crown and practically does nothing but eat taxes be the offspring of H. R. H.'s or the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Dobson. Mr. Hardie delivered himself of these views with much vigor and amid loud cries of "Order!" "Rot!" and incidentally paid his dubious respects to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Then the motion for congratulat'ons on account of his royal pinkness was passed with great enthusiasm.

Berwick Sponge Cake.

Here is the story of the origin of the famous Berwick sponge cake, the eating of which at the restaurant at that place used to be one of the events of travel over the Eastern Railroad, says the Portland (Me.) Transcript. Along in the '60's the dining-room at Berwick was kept by a Mrs. Berwick. One day she was mixing some dough for a cake, when she was called away to another room. She left the dish of dough on the table and her little daughter, a child of five or six years, in the room. When she returned she found the child had emptied into the dish an article (the name of which I am not at liberty to mention.)

Knowing that it was not injurious Mrs. B. decided to put the cake into the oven and bake it as it was. The result was the Berwick sponge cake in all its glory. It was praised by all who ate it, and when the next batch was made the same ingredients were used. The cake became famous, especially with travelers. They would buy whole loaves and carry them on their journey or take them home.

Mrs. B. retired from the railway dining-room business fifteen years ago, having made a comfortable little sum of money, largely from the sales of the cake. For many years she kept the secret. Finally she was taken very sick and sent for her son-in-law (the husband of the girl who discovered the cake), and told it to him. Subsequently it was sold to a baker. The girl who discovered the cake is now the wife of a well known Boston man.

WHEN a man begins to tell a woman all his troubles and grievances, that is his way of showing that he cares for her.

BLUE AND THE GRAY.

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

Wounded.

Steady, boys, steady!
Keep your arms already!
God only knows whom we may meet here;
Don't let me be taken:
I'd rather awaken
To-morrow in — — no matter where.
Than lie in that foul prison hole—over there.

By heavens! the foeman may track me in blood;
For this hole in my breast is outpouring a flood.
No! No surgeon for me; he can give me no aid;
The surgeon I want is a pick-axe and spade.
What, Morris, a tear—why, shame on ye, man!
I thought you a hero; but since you've began
To whimper and cry, like a girl in her teens.
By George! I don't know what the devil it means.

Well! well! I am rough, 'tis a very rough school,
This life of a trooper—but yet I'm no fool!
I know a brave man, or a friend from a foe!
And, boys, that you love me, I certainly know.
But wasn't it grand!
When they came down the hill over sloughing and sand?
But we stood—did we not—like immovable rock?
Unheeding their balls and repelling their shock?
Did you mind the loud cry,
When as turning to fly,
Our men sprang upon them, determined to die?
Oh! wasn't it grand?
God help the poor wretches that fell in that fight;
No time was there given for prayer or for flight;
They fell by the score in the crash, hand to hand,
And they mixed their blood with the sloughing and sand!
Huzza!
Great heavens! this bullet hole gaps like a grave!
A curse on the aim of the traitorous knave!
Is there never a one of ye who knows how to pray,
Or speak for a man as his life flows away?
Pray!
Pray!
"Our Father! Our Father!"—why don't you proceed?
Can't you see I am dying? Great God! how I bleed.
Ebbing away!
Ebbing away!
The light of the day
Is turning to gray!
Pray!
Pray!
"Our Father in heaven"—boys, tell me the rest,
While I stanch the hot blood from the hole in my breast.
There's something about the forgiveness of sin!
Put that in!—put that in!—and then
I'll follow your words and say an amen!

Here, Morris, old fellow, get hold of my hand,
And Wilson, my comrade—oh! wasn't it grand
When they came down the hill like a thunder-charged cloud,
Where is Wilson, my comrade? Here stoop down your head;
Can't you say a short prayer for the dying and dead?

"Christ God, who died for sinners all,
Hear thou this suppliant wanderer's cry;
Unheeded by thy gracious eye.
Throw wide Thy gates to let him in,
And take him pleading to Thine arms,
Forgive me, Lord, this life-long sin,
And quiet all his fierce alarms."

God bless you, my comrades, for singing that hymn;
It is light to my path when my sight has grown dim;
I am dying; bend down, till I touch you once more.
Don't forget me, old fellow—God prosper this war!
Confusion to enemies!—keep hold of my hand,
And float our dear flag o'er a prosperous land!

J. W. WATSON.

Rally on the Sutler.

HOW many old vets will recognize the significance of the heading of this article? When rations were scarce and the worn out soldier about discouraged, how his pulse would quicken at the cry of "Rally on the sutler!" and visions of cans of condensed milk, lobsters, and bottles of old bourbon floating in mid-air, would arouse him to energetic action.

While in camp near the terminus of Grant's City Point Railway, south of Petersburg, in 1865, a few of the boys belonging to my regiment, myself included, wandered up the railway track to Meade's Station, where, we heard, a large amount of sutler's goods were being accumulated. Rations were, for some unexplained reason, getting scarce, and as greenbacks were getting scarcer we determined to forage a little on our own account.

The night was dark but not stormy, just the one for a successful raid. Arriving at the low wooden structure used as a station, we found the platform crowded with boxes and barrels awaiting transportation to the distant regiments. We also found a guard posted to see that none but the rightful owners appropriated the property.

Soon after our arrival a crowd began to assemble near the old building, whose significant looks and mysterious actions soon alarmed the guard, and before the sutlers began to remove their goods the whole of the second relief was posted in and around the station. This hostile precaution would have discouraged any but hungry soldiers; but they came there for grub, and grub they meant to have. None were found bold enough to try forcing the guard, but somehow all became unusually accommodating. One sutler succeeded in getting his vehicle loaded and started to leave the station.

Now was our time. As the proprietor of the establishment sat on the box in front, he had no means of learning what was going on in the rear. Some twenty or more veterans literally "froze" to the hind wheels and end-board, with feet braced securely in the yielding soil, that is, to hold it. At length the wagon started, not ahead, but over sidewise. Oh! how the boys did try to save that craft from going over; but some way it would go, and as boxes and cases rolled out they suddenly took legs and ran away. I succeeded in getting a quantity of sea biscuit and some potatoes, and by a little rapid pedestrianism eluded the guards, who made an effort to surround us.

After running down the track for some distance I overtook one of my comrades carrying a large box. In answer to my query as to what he was loaded with, he answered, "Whisky." Upon my suggestion the box was opened and found to contain only—candles. Imagine his disappointment.

No Nonsense About Lincoln.

THE persons in this little drama are a Senator of the United States, a judge of the Supreme court and a citizen; the place, Brooklyn. The citizen says: "In my boyhood, whenever Abraham Lincoln came to our town on court days, the occasion was one of public interest. Night after night I have known him to fill the country store with a delighted company of listeners to his tales and his jokes, keeping them there until midnight, and spellbound by the charm of his wit and his common sense."

"That reminds me," said the Senator "of two letters, of which copies were given to me by Robert Lincoln, addressed to one of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac on the eve of a forward movement. Halleck, chief of the staff, indicted to the General a technical, military and rather grandiloquent note, warning him in case he undertook to place his army on the other side of the Rappahannock to protect both advance, rear and flanks, so that no attack could be made upon him while his forces were seperated or in the act of crossing. Many large words and long phrases were employed to convey this idea. Mr. Lincoln's letter read almost in these words: "Look out, when you cross the river, that you don't hang yourself up in the middle like a steer on a fence, neither able to hook with your horns nor kick with your hoofs."

The judge, who for twenty-eight years carried in his face English lead from a Confederate rifle, observed that Lincoln was really one of the greatest generals the country ever produced.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Battle Incident.

"An incident which, perhaps, affected me more than anything I saw during the war," said Judge Neale of Kittanning to a Pittsburg Dispatch man, "was what I saw after the battle of Gettysburg. I went down there to see what was to be seen, and on going over the field after the battle I came across two men digging a grave, evidently for a body that lay near by. I watched the operations of the two with interest. One was a middle-aged man and the other a mere boy. Both wore the blue uniform. The work of the two men in the twilight had a most peculiar effect upon me. There beside the pile of yellow clay lay the body of a union soldier. An ugly hole in his forehead, emphasized by the mark of the blood that had flowed from it, told too well how he had met his fate. It was an unpleasant sight, yet try as hard as I would I could not tear myself away from it. I began to study the two workers, and noticed that the boy's face had a most sorrowful look. He tried to work well, but there seemed to be a heavy load oppressing him. Every now and then he would glance at the dead body beside him and then wipe away a tear. I then began to talk to the workingmen. I asked for whom the grave was intended, and the elderly man pointed to the boy, then to the corpse, and whispered to me: 'His father.' I could never tell you what an effect this had upon me. The idea of a son digging his father's grave! It seemed horrible to me; something that I could not bear. I went over to the young man and, after throwing off my coat, took his pick from him and told him I would do his work. While we dug away the boy sat off at a distance and wept most bitterly. When we had placed his father in his last resting place and had finished our work he took me by the hand and, as the tears rolled down from his cheeks, expressed his thankfulness for the service I had done him. Never have I seen such gratitude. That incident made an impression upon me that I have never been able to efface."

A Close Encounter.

I was a member of an Alabama regiment, belonging to Lindell's Battery, under Lieutenant Gen. Polk, and, as the joke is on myself, your readers will pardon me if I hide my identity by simply saying I was an officer.

I was at the battle of Perryville, and toward evening of our hardest day's fighting.

A detachment of new men had just come up, and were preparing for action. I suddenly observed a body of men, Confederates, I thought, who were firing desultory shots at our new friends.

I said to myself, "They are sadly mistaken, firing on their comrades after that style. I'll see if I can't stop it."

I put spurs to my horse and dashed up to the colonel of the regiment firing, and in loud tones asked:

"What do you mean, firing at your own friends?"

He answered with surprise, "Friends! I am sure they are the enemy."

"Enemy! I have only just left them myself. I am your superior, and I command you to cease firing, or I'll report you. What is your name?"

"I am Colonel Grover of the [I think] Seventh Indiana. Who are you?"

Imagine my astonishment to find I was among the Yankees. I saw there was no hope only to brazen it out. The shadows of approaching night assisted the deception. I assumed a bold demeanor and said:

"I'll show you who I am. Stop firing, sir, at once."

Then, in even greater haste than I had approached, I cantered off, and in a round-about way reached my men. I went to the colonel of the new men and said:

"I have reconnoitered those fellows pretty closely, and you can get up and go at them."

The slaughter of that Indiana regiment was one of the most complete of the war.—Confederate.

THE PANTHEON AT PARIS.

The Historic Building Where Carnot's Body Lies.

The Pantheon, or Republican Valhalla, as it has been called, where President Carnot's remains were laid Sunday, stands on St. Genevieve's Mount, in the Latin quarter, the highest point in Paris, with the exception, perhaps, of the hill of Montmartre. The first building that occupied this mount was a church, built by order of Clovis, the first of the Merovingian Kings, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. A religous community being afterward attached thereto, it became a celebrated abbey, where St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, was buried in 512. The present edifice, which is a reproduction of the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, was designed by the great Architect Soufflot. The first stone was laid, at the suggestion of Mme. de Pompadour, by Louis XV on September 6, 1764. The cost of the building was defrayed by a lottery. During the revolution the church was secularized and devoted to the same purpose as at present. It was afterward reconsecrated as the Church of St. Genevieve, but on May 24, 1885, it was again secularized and placed, as a national monument, under the control of the minister of fine arts.

The plan of the building is a Greek cross. The portico, to which a flight of 11 steps, occupying the whole breadth, gives access, presents a front of six outer fluted Corinthian columns, 60 feet in hight. These, with 16 internal columns, support a triangular pediment, 120 feet in breadth and 22 in hight.

On entering the splendid building the visitor is irresistibly impelled to take off his hat, for, despite the absence of the altar, and even of seats, the place seems to retain something of its whilom odor of sanctity. Attention is speedily attracted from the imposing proportions of the building to the frescoes, which are some of the finest examples of modern art in the world. All the figures in these frescoes are life-size. Equally interesting are the vaults, which extend under the building in an immense series. In the center are two concentric circular passages, which thunder a triple echo to the slightest sound.

During the Commune in 1871 the Pantheon and all the quarter were within an ace of being blown up. The Place du Pantheon, on account of its elevated situation, was occupied by the Communists and transformed into the most formidable stronghold on the left bank of the Seine. Numerous barricades were constructed in the Rue Soufflot and all the other streets leading up to the building. These thoroughfares were torn up and the paving and cobblestones utilized for the construction of the obstacles, which were further strengthened by the iron railings which surrounded the church, beams, carts, and everywhere else that the insurgents could lay hands upon.

Desperate men took possession of the surrounding houses, and camped and held high revel in the Pantheon, in the convenient vaults of which tons of gunpowder were stored. It was resolved to sell the position dearly, and, if the worst came to the worst to fire the stock of powder and blow themselves and their assailants to kingdom come, or to whatever other place they happened to be carried by the force of the explosion. But one fine night the red legs scaled the badly guarded fortifications and spread over the city with such rapidity that the best-laid plans of the Communists were frustrated and the Pantheon, with other splendid monuments—notably the Louvre Museum, with its priceless contents—which it had been their intention to destroy, was happily saved.

Monotony of Aspect.

Many of the Chinese villages are constructed of mud, though a good quality of brick may be had for those who can afford it. The houses have no outside windows and but one opening, which is the door. The openings for light are upon inner courts or back yards, and are without glass. The eaves are made to project, so as to keep out the rain, and in doing so, exclude much light as well. Blinds made of slats are sometimes used, and thin, light paper pasted over the slats serves to keep out some of the cold air and let in a little light. The houses are invariably one story high, and at the bottom of this custom is a superstition that high houses would interfere with the spirits of the air ("Fung Chui") and offend them, thus bringing disaster upon the house or village. A Chinese village has nothing in common with those of this country; there are no gardens or lawns; the houses are compact, huddled together, and present from a distance the aspect of a mere dead wall. One peculiar aspect of Chinese cities and villages is the absence of all steeples, spires or pinnacles of any kind. While Mohammedan countries have the mosque, with its flashing domes and graceful minarets, and European and American centres of population are marked by lofty towers and spires, China is almost absolutely without any of those striking architectural points. The result is great monotony and dullness of aspect.

Six Attempts on the Queen's Life.

Not less than six attempts have been made on the life of Queen Victoria. On May 30, 1842, by John Francis; on May 29, 1850, by Robert Pate; on May 19, 1849, by Hamilton; evidently a dangerous month for the Queen. Earlier in her reign, June 10, 1840, by Edward Oxford; on July 3, 1842, by Bean; and later, on February 29, 1872, by Arthur O'Connor.

IF women should steal men, there would be nobody to make complaint.

GREELEY'S MANNERS BAD.

But They Were Forgiven for the Fine Speech He Made Afterwards.

Horace Greeley stories being in order, in view of the unveiling of his statue a short time ago, I will tell one that I heard in New Orleans. The genial old philanthropist went there after the South had taken him to her heart in grateful recognition of his action in going on the Jeff Davis bail bond, and the people were anxious to show him every attention in their power.

A dinner seemed to be the proper thing, and the markets of New Orleans, than which there are few better in the world, were ransacked to make the occasion as notable for its viands as for the distinction of the guest and diners. Judge Walker, the veteran editor of the Picayune, presided; he was a great gourmand, and, after the manner of gourmands, wished none of the fine points of the dinner to be lost to the guest for lack of commentary.

"Mr. Greeley," said he, "these oysters are the best that come to our market and we think they vie with those of Norfolk. I observe that you are not eating them."

"Well, no," replied Greeley: "the truth is, I never could abide shell fish," and he passed.

Then came some delicious green turtle soup, which Judge Walker explained was prepared from the finest fat turtle the Florida bays could afford.

"No, doubt, no doubt," was the reply in Greeley's peculiar whine. "but cold-blooded animals are an abomination to me."

The pompano, imperial fish that it is, and fresh from the Gulf, was open to the same objection, despite Judge Walker's eulogy, and that, too, was passed. Mr. Greeley barely tasted the accompanying Parisian dainty, and shook his head ruefully at the idea that anybody would impair his digestion by eating cucumbers. Shrimp salad, another New Orleans delicacy, proved no more tempting; shrimps, he said, looked so much like worms that they always gave him the creeps.

"Ah, here is something you will like—a homely dish in name," said Judge Walker, "but fit for the gods. It is a Galicia ham." And then he went on to tell how the hogs from which these hams were obtained were fed only on chestnuts, making the flesh luscious and delicious.

"Perhaps so; very interesting indeed," observed Greeley; "but do you know Judge, "that there is so much talk of trichinæ nowadays that I wouldn't dare taste a bit of pork."

The Judge gave up in despair. The only things in all of the array of dainties which had been provided which Mr. Greeley would eat were bread, potatoes and cauliflower, and he feared that he might be overloading his stomach at that. But when it came to the speaking, although he had drunk nothing but cold water, he spoke as one inspired, and with a fervor, eloquence, and tenderness that nobody at the table could ever forget.

"Murders in the Rue Morgue."

The employment of an ourang-outang in the commital of those murders has always seemed to me one of the most original ideas in fiction with which I am acquainted, until now, when I light upon an extract from the Shrewsbury Chronicle, tucked away in the "Chronicle" columns of the "Annual Register." Poe's story was published in Graham's Magazine for April 1841. What took place at Shrewsbury occurred in July or August, 1834.

At that time certain showmen visited the town with a "ribbed-faced baboon," which, it was afterward shrewdly suspected, had been taught to burgle, or, as the Chronicle puts it, to "commit robberies by night, and by climbing up places inaccessible to men, and thereby gaining an entrance through the bedroom windows"—precisely the method of procedure adopted by Poe's anthropoid.

In her bedroom one night a Shrewsbury lady found the creature. She raised an alarm, and the baboon "instantly attacked her, and with so much fury that the lady's husband, who had come to the rescue, was glad to let it escape by the window." The ourang-outang of the Rue Morgue makes a similar, though fatal, attack when it is discovered in a lady's bedroom there, and effects its escape by the same means. It is, of course, possible that Poe may never have come across this episode, but it seems something more than probable that he did. Anyhow, the coincidence is singular.—Notes and Queries.

A Queer View.

The fire insurance companies (writes James Payn) ought to get reading in bed made a penal offense. It is a habit that grows upon people, like drinking: at last, however tired they are, they can not get to sleep without reading—a thing which ought to be punished in itself as an insult to literature. Lord Alvanley was so well-known a slave to the habit that a servant was alway placed at his bedroom door, with orders not to leave till his light was out. He himself had two methods of extinguishing it. He threw things at the candle as it stood on the floor, or simply put it under his bolster.

Coal First Discovered.

British writers say that the Britons as early as the Roman occupation (B. C. 55—A. D. 436) used coal, and coal ashes have been found in the ruins of Roman houses in England. The ancients did not use coal, and perhaps the Britons were the earliest to use the fuel. About 1234 Henry III of England granted a license to dig coal near Newcastle, but not for 150 years later was there any traffic in coal, even in England.

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

GRIFFEY & FLYNN.

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

DRINK and destruction both begin with the same letter, and the one is the forerunner of the other.

FOR most riders there was no necessity for a law limiting bicycle travel to ten miles an hour, remarks the Lynn Item.

SOME men treat dumb brutes as if they had souls; others treat them as is they had no souls themselves. It is only a difference in men.

IT isn't good policy for you to punish a child for doing anything it learned of you. Better hire some abled bodied man to deal with you.

A FASHION paper says that the prettiest of the new prayer books are of white morocco bound in silver. There is style in piety as well as in other things.

YOUR neighbors know you pretty well. What they will say after you are dead will not count; be careful about what they can say while you are living.

THERE are worse things than to be called a crank. Gallileo, Columbus, McCormick, and Morse were all called cranks in their day. Now they are immortals.

THE killing of the wrong man in suppressing a revolt among the convicts is regretable, but it emphasizes the moral that every one ought to do nothing that is likely to put him in the State Prison.

ONLY seven out of the seventeen transatlantic cables are in use—ten having given out from various causes. Estimating the cost of each cable at $3,000,000, here is an irreclaimable investment of $30,000,000 buried beneath the ocean.

THE domain of the "King of the Cannibal Islands" is not remote, even though the Hawaiian dynasty has disappeared. Two American sailors were killed and eaten by the natives of Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, and the State Department is taking steps to secure the punishment of the hungry Indians.

NOW THAT the Columbian stamps are things of the past to all intents and purposes, there are some persons just perverse enough to insist that they were superior to the ordinary issues, and to regret that they are no longer in use. Sensible people, however, have long been willing to speed their going.

MEN who prowl around with the intention of blowing up public buildings and committing murder—if such wretches can be called men—ought to be run down and taken into custody at any cost, says the Kansas City Journal. When captured they should be given about twenty-five years in some good penitentiary where they still have plenty of hard work and ample opportunity to meditate on their folly and baseness.

THE Americans at Bluefields have checkmated the insolent Nicaraguan despotism, and rendered its forces powerless to do further damage by shutting off its only source of revenue, the customs duties. There the American merchants and planters will pay only in the worthless Mosquito scrip forced upon them while Lacayo was in power. Meanwhile the Nicaraguans dare not close the ports to American commerce for fear of the guns and the marines of the Marblehead, which swings at anchor at the mouth of the river.

INDIANS belonging to a Wild West show on Staten Island have got their manager into trouble by stealing a valuable pug dog and utilizing him as the piece de resistance in an aboriginal banquet. People who live in flats and who have been made miserable day and night by the howls and yelps of pampered pugs will sympathize with the Wild West manager. Indeed, if he has any open dates he can undoubtedly fill them all in Chicago, provided his Indians will undertake to decrease the visible supply of pugs as rapidly as possible.

ABOUT all there is in life is a good night's sleep, says the Atchison Globe. Instead of worrying and fretting for fame, a man should conduct himself in such a manner during the day that he will sleep well at night. If a man will behave himself, and sleep well, he need not worry about his future: he will succeed in everything that is desirable very much better than those who do not behave themselves, and, consequently, do not sleep well. The real secret of life is good conduct. It brings all the rewards that are worth having.

IT is evident that the plan which makes a policeman's pay contingent upon the number of arrests credited to him is not without objections, not only to the persons arrested but also to the officer himself. The town marshal of Cassville, Mo., for instance, is reported to be in a most embarrassing fix. Business being dull, he arrested a man on general principles and brought him before the squire, charged with noisy shouting on the street. The magistrate was about to impose a fine, when some one identified the prisoner as an unfortunate who had been deaf and dumb from birth. The marshal is understood to be much depressed by the incident and hasn't made an arrest for several days.

ONE of the Washington correspondents aptly recalls the witty passage at arms between William M. Evarts and Lord Coleridge, at Mt. Vernon. He says that when Lord Coleridge recalled the saying that in Gen. Washington's time a man could throw a dollar across the Potomac, Evarts replied, "Yes, but a dollar would go a good deal farther in those days than it will now." In telling the story this way, an important stitch is dropped. The happy retort of Evarts was that Washington himself surpassed the feat of throwing a dollar across the Potomac when he threw a sovereign (George III.) across the Atlantic; and then Coleridge capped the joke by the remark that a sovereign would go much farther then than now, which left the honors comparatively easy, but with a clear lead for Evarts.

THE execrable and cowardly assassination of the President of the French Republic is to be deplored in every nation and among every class of people. M. Carnot was a man without enemies. Against him as an individual there could have been no reason for hatred. Not perhaps great, he was eminently respectable. Sprung from the comfortable middle class, which the French term the bourgeoise, he had the middle-class virtues and the middle-class lack of brilliancy. He was, to use a comparison readily comprehensible to Americans, the Rutherford B. Hayes of France. And by the possession of these rather commonplace characteristics of mind he was made eminently the man to guide the destiny of the French people. A more brilliant politician would have been a dangerous factor in that volatile state, a less honest one could not have passed untainted through the series of scandals which have besmirched the French Government in the last five years and which culminated in the Panama revelations. Commonplace though he may have been Carnot was able to grapple with Boulangism, and suppress that theatrical effort toward imperialism. The delicate negotiations with Russia and the steady, courageous, and even daring extension of the French territory by wars of colonization during his term of office show that in the activities of statesmanship which require the exercises of diplomacy he was no laggard. His seven years' term of office, now drawing near an end, saw more than one crisis in France which the wiseacres prophesied portended the speedy downfall of the Republic. Yet on the day of his assassination the government was stronger than ever, and his own re-election to office, had he lived, would have been a matter of certainty.

A Famous Ride.

None of the obituary writers on the late Louis Kossuth seems to have referred to an incident in his career which must always have a special interest for Englishmen. This was one of the most famous record-rides of ancient or modern times, performed by Capt. Charles Townley, a Queen's messenger, in the interest of the Hungarian Liberator. After the collapse of his cause in 1849 Kossuth and a crowd of his compatriots had fled to Turkey, from which Austria and Rusia were menacingly demanding their ext adition. But the "great Eltchi," who was then our representative on the Golden Horn, made bold upon his own responsibility to back up the Sultan in his refusal to deliver up the fugitives, believing that Palmerston, who was then at the Foreign Office, would bear him out in his firm attitude of opposition.

Knowing that life and death depended on the speedy arrival of his approving dispatch at Stamboul "Pam" selected Capt. Townley to be its bearer, with instructions "not to spare himself or others in getting to his destination as soon as possible. Reaching Belgrade on October 20, Capt. Townley there took horse, and on the morning of the 26th he rode, or rather reeled, into Pera, having covered the distance of 820 miles in 131 hours—a feat which elicited loud applause when mention was made of it in the House of Commons.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Wood-Dyeing.

A process of dyeing wood that is largely used in Germany, and particularly in Bavaria, has been successfully tried by a firm of Canadian lumbermen.

TOO MANY men, when ask d for an opinion, try to decide in favor of all parties concerned.

THE MAN FROM MONTANA.

He Talks Up on Board the City of Paris in Regard to Dining at Sea.

London Correspondence of the New York Herald: "The American steamship line has abandoned a carefully elaborated plan of feeding its passengers in course dinners instead of allowing them to order what they choose from the bill of fare and getting it once. On the last eastward trip of the steamer Paris the experiment was tried—but only twice. Passengers who wanted a slice of chicken and then a frantic scramble to the deck with a look at the sea, all in ten seconds, had to wait until the rest had eaten their way through strata of hors d'œuvre, soup, fish, entree, etc., before they could get their chicken.

The first meal served in this fashion was very well put on, and would have been voted a distinct success on land, but it took two hours to eat, and the vessel wouldn't keep still while it was being eaten. It was a splendid thing for those of the seasick, who only wanted soup, and they were delighted. But the others weren't.

Next day those of the passengers who had recovered talked it over and decided that the new plan was not brilliant. The question arose, however, of who should bell the cat and head the protest. After some search a Montana man, with a voice like a foghorn playing an accompaniment to an unoiled buzz saw, was stimulated up to the sticking point, and primed with a speech and a resolution to offer at the dinner table.

They had got as far as the entrees on the second night when the Montana man suddenly arose. His stentorian "Ladies and gentlemen" was heard not only all over the ship, but in the next world and other places. Murmurs of approbation greeted him. In sad terms he enumerated the woes and trials of the seasick, who tried to bore all the way through a course dinner, and he demanded an immediate return of eating the pudding first if you so selected.

"Out in Montana," said he, "we have everything put on the table at once, and each fellow starts where he has a mind to. Some folks like to begin with the coffee and end with the soup. Freedom is the base of the American flag."

As he went on he became more enthusiastic and magnetic than this. He worked every one up to a condition of wild enthusiasm, and when he perorated by reading his resolution it was carried almost unanimously, even the stewards, forgetting all sense of duty toward the line, voted in the affirmative.

Next night the dinner was served in the old way, "every fellow starting where he had a mind to."

Breathing Through the Nose.

It is all-important, in order to preserve the system from shock and the danger of contamination by foreign substances, that before the air enters the lungs it should be made as nearly as possible of the same temperature as the blood, and should be deprived of all particles of dust, which might be a hindrance to the bodily functions.

The entire course of the tortuous nasal canals is lined with mucous membrane, and this membrane is of a highly vascular structure. That is to say, the whole tissue is flushed with blood by a perfect network of vessels, over which the air we breathe passes, and from which it borrows the requisite heat. The mucus which is secreted by the membrane is also advantageous in rendering the atmosphere suitably moist.

In the light of these considerations, the difference between air breathed in through the nose and that taken in by the mouth becomes at once apparent. In the first case it is gently drawn in through the winding canals, and is tempered and purified on the way; while the air which reaches the lungs by way of the mouth comes upon them all at once, and is identical in nature with the surrounding atmosphere, whether that be warm or cold, dry or moist, full of dust, or free from it.

Of not less importance than the benefits accruing to the whole system from properly breathing through the nose, are those which result to the nasal membranes themselves. In the process of imparting heat and moisture to the air as it passes over them, the tissues are prevented from accumulating an oversupplying of mucus, and any excess of blood-pressure in the parts is relieved by the contact of the cool air which is constantly breathed in. One investigator has even gone so far as to assert that many forms of colds may be greatly benefited by a correct breathing exercise taken every few hours.

However that may be, it is certain that the disadvantages of mouth-breathing are too numerous and glaring to be lightly passed over.—Youth's Companion.

Worth of Your Digits.

What is a finger, a hand, or an arm worth? Of course few people would be willing to accept mutilation at any price; but sometimes it becomes necessary to figure out what the arms and limbs are worth. Obviously the only true criterion is not a price in dollars and cents, but the ability to earn a livelihood, taken as 100 per cent., and the loss incurred by the mutilation figured on that basis. Thus the loss of both hands is practically equivalent to a total loss of working ability. In Germany one of the workingmen's accident insurance companies figures that the loss of the right hand depreciates the ability of the worker from 70 to 80 per cent., while the left hand represents from 60 to 70 per cent. of the earnings of both hands. This is a miner's company's estimate. The loss of the thumb is reckoned with 20 to 30 per cent., and the loss of the first finger of the right hand at about 15 per cent., and that of the left hand at from 8 to 13.5 per cent. The third finger is figured as the least valuable, being worth only 7 to 9 per cent. Of course the value of fingers, hands, arms, and legs depends largely on the occupation. In some the loss is more of the nature of a personal inconvenience than an interference with working ability.

Fiddled for Snakes to Dance.

"Uncle" Henry Harrison of Union County, Tenn., tells the following story, which is vouched for by all his neighbors: Several years ago an Italian, Joe De Novo by name, bought a small tract of mountain land about thirty miles from Caryville. Without repairing the cabin he and his wife moved into it. The man went once a month to the country store that was near by to make necessary purchases. Things went on this way until some hunters, overtaken by a storm late one afternoon, were forced to seek refuge in his cabin. The rain continuing unabated, they were forced to remain into the night. After supper the Italian got down his fiddle and began to play low and plaintively. In a short while a huge rattlesnake appeared upon the hearth, then another and another, until no less than seven wriggling serpents were in sight. The hunters were terribly alarmed, but De Novo bade them be quiet and watch. The snakes seemed filled with the wildest ecstacy. If the music was low and soft they would move in graceful curves like the mazes of the waltz; if it was loud and quick their movements were quick; at all times they kept most perfect time. If the music ceased they would rush from sight, but would return immediately upon its resumption. Numbers have visited the Italian to witness this sight. Last year De Novo died. After the burial the woman sold out and returned to her native country, the cabin was torn down and the rattles disappeared forever.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cork.

The application of cork as a bottle stopper for liquid vessels is said to be of great antiquity. The earliest record extant of its use in Europe is that mentioned by Horace, who asserts that the Romans had cork as stoppers for their wine amphoræ. Certain of the uses of cork were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, but whether they used cork for stopping the mouths of their liquid vessels history does not say. It was not, however, until the year 1700 that the Spaniards first commenced to work their cork woods with some degrees of regularity for the making of "corks." Although perhaps corks were more or less in use from the time glass bottles were first invented, which Beekman asserts to have been in the fifteenth century, yet it was not until two and a half centuries later that the Spaniards began to prepare cork for bottle stoppers, which they did in a forest at the northeast of the Tiguera, on the Muge. The cork industry has since gradually risen to be one of the first magnitude, its chief center in Spain being in Catalonia, which at present has a population of 8,228 persons employed, who in the course of each year turn out about 188,000 hundred weight of cork grown in the province, 144,000 hundred weight of cork grown in other provinces, besides 47,000 hundred weight of cork exported from Algeria. The revenue from the cork industry of Spain amounts to £1,072,880 per annum.—Chamber's Journal.

All the Rage.

The recent death of Louis Kossuth revives the remembrance of an incident which at this time is interesting. It will be remembered how Kossuth was received with boundless enthusiasm when he visited this country in 1851. Among the thousands going down to the Battery to welcome the great orator and patriot was a member of a firm largely interested in the hat manufacturing business. Noticing Kossuth's peculiar headgear, adorned with a feather, he conceived the idea of manufacturing a new style of soft hats, and to place them upon the market under the name "Kossuth hat." The new style made a tremendous hit. Kossuth hats were all the rage. From this little incident dates the fashion of all sorts of soft hats unknown heretofore in the American hat business.

A Word for Parents.

Some parents compel their children to eat against their will, as when they come to the breakfast table without an appetite or have lost it in prospect of a visit or a ride, or for the sake of "eating their plates clean" in discouragement of wasteful habits. Unless we are thirsty we cannot drink the purest water without aversion, and, as for eating when there is no appetite, it is revolting, as anyone may prove to himself by attempting to take a second meal in twenty minutes after having eaten a regular dinner. The appetite the hunger, is excited by the presence of gastric juice about the stomach, but if there is no gastric juice there can be no hunger, no appetite, and to compel a child to swallow food when it is distasteful is an absurdity and a cruelty.

The Usual Course.

Burglar Bill—I say, Sam, wouldn't it be a pleasant an' comfortable thing if there wasn't any laws agin robbin'."

Sa'e Cracker Sam (thoughtfully)—Le's git elected to the Legislature.—Life.

WHEN a woman gets any money, she has to give it to her children to hire them to do things.

WASHING ROYAL LINEN.

The Laundry Work of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe.

The imperial family at Berlin have all their washing done at the ordinary metropolitan laundries—a matter which is a source of much annoyance to the Empress, for when she visited the Augusta Hospital the other day she was enthusiastic in her admiration of the laundry department, and remarked that she would give anything to have something of the same kind fitted up at the palace, and, on seeing the astonished looks of all those around her, she continued: "Yes, it is so; I am obliged to send all the washing, even that of the children, to be laundered in the city, which causes no end of inconvenience"—the inference being that the supply of linen at the Court of Berlin is limited.

The members of the English royal family have all their linen laundered at a special establishment maintained for the purpose in the outskirts of London, near Hounslow, and, no matter where they happen to be, whether at Balmoral or Osborne, the royal linen is dispatched thither. Public attention was drawn to this fact a few years ago by a strike of the employes, who complained of being underpaid. The work is, it must be confessed, most perfectly accomplished, and the bleaching is done in the open air only instead of artificially, which is impossible in London, owing to the sooty character of the atmosphere.

Empress Eugenie remains on record as the only crowned head parsimonious enough to have torn linen mended, and no less than fifteen seamstresses were kept in the permanent establishment of the Tuileries household for this purpose. At the English, Berlin, Viennese, Spanish, and Russian courts all torn linen is at once withdrawn from use, stored away, and distributed in immense bales to the various hospitals and charitable institutions from time to time.

At the vatican the linen and clothing of the holy father are kept in a state of proper repair by a pious order of Sisters of Mercy, all of whom are of noble birth and known as the "Ladies of Reparation." It is they who make for him his white cassocks, and embroider his slippers, and adorn his altar and table covers with priceless old lace. Their costume differs slightly from that of other Sisters of Mercy in that their dresses are blue with long trains.

Early Men and Lions.

There have recently been discovered in a cave on the French side of the Pyrenees, the cave of Herm, some more remains of prehistoric man, such as arrowheads and other implements made of flint, mingled with the bones of animals, which, like the men of those ancient days, have disappeared. Among these remains are the jaw of the celebrated cave-lion, an animal which must have been a most formidable enemy to his human contemporaries.

The study of this jaw has thrown some new light upon the characteristics of the cave-lion, indicating that it was intermediate in its bodily structure between the lion and the tigar.

The imagination is strangely moved by the suggestions which such discoveries offer as to the kind of life that was led by the early representatives of our race upon the earth: forced to battle even for the possession of the caves in which they dwelt, with fierce and powerful beasts, and that, too, at a time when only the rudest weapons had been invented, and when bodily strength and agility must have been their main dependence in such contests.

Who would not wish that it were possible to discover, recorded in some of those ancient caves, a contemporary and translatable account of a battle between men and lions?

Saving Postage.

Patrick lived in New York, and his parents still lived in the old country. Patrick earned very little and had no money to spare, but he desired to be a dutiful and generous son. One day a letter came to him from his father, in which the old man said:

"Me dear by, the times is hard in Ireland. It's meself that am rejuced, when I have occasion to appear in full dress, to the necissity of goin' widout a coat."

This pathetic appeal was too much for Patrick. He at once took off his own coat and prepared to send it to Ireland. When he had got it all ready he mailed it, and at the same time sent this letter:

"Me dear fayther: I send you by the parcels post me own coat the day; but to make it weigh the less for the post, I've cut off the brass buttons.

"Your dutiful son, Patrick.

"Post Script —Ye'll find the buttons in the inside brist pocket of the coat. Pat."

Not a Cure-All.

The powers of certain miraculous curative places apparently do not extend to all diseases. W. R. Le Fanu, in his Seventy Years of Irish Life, gives the following testimony of an invalid, who had sought the benefits of the Knock Chapel: "Indeed, sir, I took all the rounds and said all the prayers, but it was of no use: not but what it's a grand place; it would astonish you to see all the sticks and crutches hanging up there, left behind by poor cripples who went home cured. It's my opinion, sir, that for rheumatism, and the like of that, it's a grand place entirely; but as for the liver, it's not worth a d——n."—Popular Science Monthly.

AS SOON as a man discovers that he cannot reform himself, he begins on the world.

TRAGEDIES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Some of the Sensational Fatalities Recorded at the Grate Cataract.

It is about this time of year, says a writer in the Ohio State Journal, that the annual run of tragedies used to begin. I say "used to begin" because of late years the vigilance of the local authorities has been so greatly increased that human lives are now not so often lost about the world's greatest cataract as formerly. There is still a preponderance of summer accidents, due, of course, to the presence in the warm season of a much larger number of strangers than during the winter time. Some years ago the number of suicides occasionally reached a dozen in a season, and it was pretty certain, so subtle is the influence upon the weakminded and those tired of life of a particularly sensational case of self-distruction, that a notably startling suicide at the falls would pretty certainly be shortly followed by one or more cases of the same sort, the victims of the imitative mania often coming from places far away in order to "end it all."

Not all the tragedies of the falls, however, have been suicides, and not all have happened in the summer. One of the most sensational occured early in April ten years ago, being known as the Pierson-Vedder tragedy. Pierson and Vedder were brothers-in-law, and Pierson, who had been cashier in a local railroad office, had been suffering for some time from a bodily disorder that unsettled his mind. On the first Friday in April, 1884, the two went out driving together, expecting to return in an hour or so. Late in the afternoon, nothing have been heard of them in the meantime, their friends started out on a search, which was rewarded by the finding of their horse and buggy on Goat Island, the body of Pierson on Luna Island and the coats and hats of both men near by. Nothing to further elucidate the tragedy was ever found, but a theory was current at the time that the two men got into a quarrel, as they often had before: that Pierson, the insane one, had attacked his brother-in-law, who had shot his assailant in selfdefence, and then, himself crazed by remorse, had jumped to his death in the river just above the brink.

Another sort of tragedy has occasionally resulted from an insane desire on the part of professional swimmers to breast the rapids and the whirlpools below the falls. Perhaps the most prominent of these was the deahh of Captain Mathew Webb, the English swimmer, in 1883. He was carried through the rapids to the whirlpool; then the roaring waves and form closed over him in a flash and he was seen no more alive. He left a young and handsome wife, who fully believed her husband could accomplish whatever he set out to do in the swimming line. She was almost heart-broken at his death and blamed herself bitterly, saying that if she had dissuaded him he would not have made the attempt.

Quarterdeck, Gangway.

As regards terms connected with the ship, its hull, masts, decks, and rigging, they are innumerable; and, singular to remark, as our military terms are derived from the Normans, the greater number of our naval ones come from the Saxon and Dutch, such as ship, boat, boom, &c. The terms larboard and starboard come from the Italian "questa borda" and "quella borda," which by rapid delivery become starboard and larboard; but, owing to the strong similarity of sound, have been changed into starboard and port. (Latin "porto," to carry,) the use of the terms in the original form having been the cause of many accidents.

Quarterdeck originated from the arrangement that the portion of the deck so called was about one-fourth of the whole space. Fore or forward castle received its name as being the principal part of the ship in which the fighting took place, being raised much above the level of the other part of the deck and holding a commanding position. Poop, the raised afterpart of the ship, set apart for officers, both in meaning and derivation comes from the Latin.

Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galley of the Phoenicians, Carthagenians, and Romans, it having been a board which ran along the whole length, serving as a passage for the rowers to and from their seats. It was also utilized as a resting place for the mast and sail when not in use. The term now denotes a place of exit or entrance from or to a vessel, generally from the shore, by means of a long plank or platform.—Chambers' Journal.

Ivory Dug Up in Nebraska.

A few days ago while R. E. Bamey, who owns a farm four miles west of Kearney, was going through his pasture he was surprised to find a hard, bony substance which the prairie dogs had recently brought to the surface. Not knowing what it was, he sent the specimen to Prof. Barber of the State University, and that gentleman at once saw it was a piece of ivory from some extinct animal. He corresponded with Mr. Bamey with reference to the specimen and as a result has been at Kearney several days this week and had workmen digging where the ivory was found. One piece was unearthed that measured five feet long and 5½ inches in dirmeter and another piece was found two feet long and about as large around as the other. This is not the first time such large bones have been found near Kearney, as one larger than these was unearthed near the canal several years ago that was exhibited at the Midway Hotel before it burned four years ago.—Nebraska State Journal.

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD.

GRIFFEY & FLYNN.

NEGAUNEE, . . MICHIGAN.

AN impulse that we yearn to follow we declare irresistible.

IT is true that doctors disagree, but then they don't disagree half as much as their medicines, says Life.

DON'T imagine you can cheat a neighbor in a horse-trade, without giving a lesson to your boy that he will never forget.

THE difference between "meddling" and "investigation," is that you always investigate, while it is the other person who "meddles."

SAYS the N. O. Picayune: People who go to grand hotels have much to put up with; and they who ride in crowded street-cars have to stand a great deal.

WE cannot all be singers to cheer the world, but each one can do his best, and by constant striving finally accomplish the best, and that is perfection.

THE man who honors his labor, dignifies it, no matter how toilsome it may be: the man who does not honor it, does not have labor to perform for a very long time.

"THERE hasn't been a man mobbed in Texas for over eighteen months," declares Gov. Hogg. This sounds incredible, but the Governor speaks positively. What has come over Texas?

DR. DALF, a London journalist, who has written book reviews for the greater part of a long lifetime, says it is his belief that by far the greatest number of books are written by men and women who are not "quite right" in their minds. Many people who have thought the same as Dr. Dale have not had the temerity to give public expression to their views.

TREES are now to be felled by electricity. The modus operandi is as follows: A platinum wire, having been stretched out between two poles, is heated till it becomes incandescent. It is then drawn tight against the tree, through which it immediately proceeds to burn its way. It is said that a tree can by this process be felled in about one-eighth of the time it would take to saw it down.

AN original sentence was given lately by a magistrate in Missouri. A man who did not know how to read or write, convicted of a slight offense, was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read; another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

CHAVASSE, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud; a good hearty laugh expands his chest, and makes his blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh, but to one that will sound through the house; it will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear, and be an important means of driving the blues away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching, and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony; indeed it is the best music."

THE Baltimore Sun has again started agitation of the question of a national air, and insists that "The Star Spangled Banner" is the proper tune. That air has received the sanction of the navy department, and our national bands play it as a salute whenever the national ensign is raised or lowered. The Sun's idea of designating some one tune is a good one. Whether "The Star Spangled Banner" is the best one is perhaps a question for musical experts, but Congress should settle the question and have it understood whether we are to take off our hats to "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "America," or any one of a dozen so-called national airs.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London newspaper calls attention to the recent death in England of the woman who sent Florence Nightingale to the Crimea. She was Lady Maria Forester, youngest daughter of the Earl of Roden, who found herself in 1852, the childless widow of Major Charles Forester, of the Twelfth Lancers. In the winter of 1854-5, while her brother was serving before Sebastopol, she got stirred up about the condition of the wounded, determined to have something done, and was directed to Miss Nightingale as the fittest person to do it. She went to see her, with the result that Miss Nightingale went to the Crimea, and the modern system of nursing began.

THE International Conference, in session at Ottawa, pleaded the same old apology of the poverty of Canada's trade. It is indeed idle for the advocates of Canadian supremacy to instance the remarkable growth of Australasia during a quarter of a century of extraordinary progress as an indication of the possibilities of the Northern Dominion. Not until Canada becomes leavened with the leaven of Yankee enterprise and broad-guaged commercial methods may she hope to rival the business prowess of the Southern British Colonies. The Canadians are just about English enough to adhere to tradition that hold them in bonds and militate against material progress.

THE Inter-Colonial Railway Commission has been busily at work and one of the members states that its report is published. It will be found to be more interesting than a novel because of the information of an unknown region that it will contain. "The proposed road," he said, "will open up the territory of fifteen Republics south of Mexico to the trade and emigration of the United States, and the disposition of the people of that region has shown towards our engineers an indication of the favor with which the enterprise will be received. We have received assurance that every country through which the line has been surveyed will make land grants and other concessions to insure the building of the road. The United States will not find it necessary to grant any further aid than that necessary to make the facts known, as will be done in this case. The building of the road will follow as surely as it followed the publication of the reports of the Pacific Railroads."

ODDLY enough, the speech will probably attract wider attention than any other recent utterance in the House of Commons serves no better purpose than to inform the world of Mr. James Keir Hardie's opinion respecting royal babies. The motion being that the House congratulate the Queen on the recent birth of an heir to the Duke of York, Mr. Hardie objected. The event, said Mr. Hardie, was not of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the House of Commons. He should be glad to extend his congratulations to the parents in the ordinary way if occasion offered; but he objected to congratulations from the House of Commons and he objected to the undignified proceeding of having a Cabinet Minister present at the birth; In fine, Mr. Hardie's position is this: Let H. R. H. the Duke and H. R. H. the Duchess go born their children as other people do and not bother the House of Commons about it, for it's none of the House's affairs. So far as the Commons of England are concerned, it makes not the slightest difference whether the person who theoretically wears the crown and practically does nothing but eat taxes be the offspring of H. R. H.'s or the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Dobson. Mr. Hardie delivered himself of these views with much vigor and amid loud cries of "Order!" "Rot!" and incidentally paid his dubious respects to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Then the motion for congratulat'ons on account of his royal pinkness was passed with great enthusiasm.

Berwick Sponge Cake.

Here is the story of the origin of the famous Berwick sponge cake, the eating of which at the restaurant at that place used to be one of the events of travel over the Eastern Railroad, says the Portland (Me.) Transcript. Along in the '60's the dining-room at Berwick was kept by a Mrs. Berwick. One day she was mixing some dough for a cake, when she was called away to another room. She left the dish of dough on the table and her little daughter, a child of five or six years, in the room. When she returned she found the child had emptied into the dish an article (the name of which I am not at liberty to mention.)

Knowing that it was not injurious Mrs. B. decided to put the cake into the oven and bake it as it was. The result was the Berwick sponge cake in all its glory. It was praised by all who ate it, and when the next batch was made the same ingredients were used. The cake became famous, especially with travelers. They would buy whole loaves and carry them on their journey or take them home.

Mrs. B. retired from the railway dining-room business fifteen years ago, having made a comfortable little sum of money, largely from the sales of the cake. For many years she kept the secret. Finally she was taken very sick and sent for her son-in-law (the husband of the girl who discovered the cake), and told it to him. Subsequently it was sold to a baker. The girl who discovered the cake is now the wife of a well known Boston man.

WHEN a man begins to tell a woman all his troubles and grievances, that is his way of showing that he cares for her.

BLUE AND THE GRAY.

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

Wounded.

Steady, boys, steady!
Keep your arms already!
God only knows whom we may meet here;
Don't let me be taken:
I'd rather awaken
To morrow in —— no matter where.
Than lie in that foul prison hole—over there.

By heavens! the foeman may track me in blood;
For this hole in my breast is outpouring a flood.
No! No surgeon for me; he can give me no aid;
The surgeon I want is a pick-axe and spade.
What, Morris, a tear—why, shame on ye, man!
I thought you a hero; but since you've begun
To whimper and cry, like a girl in her teens,
By George! I don't know what the devil it m ans.

Well! well! I am rough, 'tis a very rough school,
This life of a trooper—but yet I'm no fool;
I know a brave man, or a friend from a foe!
And, boys, that you love me, I certainly know.
But wasn't it grand!
When they came down the hill over sloughing and sand?
But we stood—did we not—like immovable rock?
Unheeding their balls and repelling their shock?
Did you mind the loud cry,
When as turning to fly,
Our men sprang upon them, determined to die?
Oh! wasn't it grand?
God help the poor wretches that fell in that fight;
No time was there given for prayer or for flight;
They fell by the score in the crash, hand to hand,
And they mixed their blood with the sloughing sand!
Huzza!
Great heavens: this bullet hole gapes like a grave!
A curse on the aim of the traitorous knave!
Is there never a one of ye who knows how to pray,
Or speak for a man as his life flows away?
Pray!
Pray!
"Our Father! Our Father!"—why don't you proceed?
Can't you see I am dying? Great God! how I bleed.
Ebbing away!
Ebbing away!
The light of the day
Is turning to gray!
Pray!
Pray!
"Our Father in heaven"—boys, tell me the rest,
While I stanch the hot blood from the hole in my breast.
There's something about the forgiveness of sin;
Put that in!—put that in!—and then
I'll follow your words and say an amen!

Here, Morris, old fellow, get hold of my hand,
And Wilson, my comrade—oh! wasn't it grand
When they came down the hill like a thunder-charged cloud,
Where is Wilson, my comrade? Here stoop down your head;
Can't you say a short prayer for the dying and dead?

"Christ God, who died for sinners all,
Hear thou this suppliant wanderer's cry;
Unheeded by thy gracious eye.
Throw wide Thy gates to let him in,
And take him pleading to Thine arms,
Forgive me, Lord, this life-long sin,
And quiet all his fierce alarms."

God bless you, my comrades, for singing that hymn;
It is light to my path when my sight has grown dim;
I am dying; bend down, till I touch you once more.
Don't forget me, old fellow—God prosper this war!
Confusion to enemies!—keep hold of my hand,
And float our dear flag o'er a prosperous land!

J. W. WATSON.

Rally on the Sutler.

HOW many old vets will recognize the significance of the heading of this article? When rations were scarce and the worn out soldier about discouraged, how his pulse would quicken at the cry of "Rally on the sutler!" and visions of cans of condensed milk, lobsters, and bottles of old bourbon floating in mid-air, would arouse him to energetic action.

While in camp near the terminus of Grant's City Point Railway, south of Petersburg, in 1865, a few of the boys belonging to my regiment, myself included, wandered up the railway track to Meade's Station, where, we heard, a large amount of sutler's goods were being accumulated. Rations were, for some unexplained reason, getting scarce, and as greenbacks were getting scarcer we determined to forage a little on our own account.

The night was dark but not stormy, just the one for a successful raid. Arriving at the low wooden structure used as a station, we found the platform crowded with boxes and barrels awaiting transportation to the distant regiments. We also found a guard posted to see that none but the rightful owners appropriated the property.

Soon after our arrival a crowd began to assemble near the old building, whose significant looks and mysterious actions soon alarmed the guard, and before the sutlers began to remove their goods the whole of the second relief was posted in and around the station. This hostile precaution would have discouraged any but hungry soldiers; but they came there for grub, and grub they meant to have. None were found bold enough to try forcing the guard, but somehow all became unusually accommodating. One sutler succeeded in getting his vehicle loaded and started to leave the station.

Now was our time. As the proprietor of the establishment sat on the box in front, he had no means of learning what was going on in the rear. Some twenty or more veterans literally "froze" to the hind wheels and endboard, with feet braced securely in the yielding soil, that is, to hold it. At length the wagon started, not ahead, but over sidewise. Oh! how the boys did try to save that craft from going over; but some way it would go, and as boxes and cases rolled out they suddenly took legs and ran away. I succeeded in getting a quantity of sea biscuit and some potatoes, and by a little rapid pedestrianism eluded the guards, who made an effort to surround us.

After running down the track for some distance I overtook one of my comrades carrying a large box. In answer to my query as to what he was loaded with, he answered, "Whisky." Upon my suggestion the box was opened and found to contain only—candles. Imagine his disappointment.

No Nonsense About Lincoln.

THE persons in this little drama are a Senator of the United States, a judge of the Supreme court and a citizen; the place, Brooklyn. The citizen says: "In my boyhood, whenever Abraham Lincoln came to our town on court days, the occasion was one of public interest. Night after night I have known him to fill the country store with a delighted company of listeners to his tales and his jokes, keeping them there until midnight, and spellbound by the charm of his wit and his common sense."

"That reminds me," said the Senator "of two letters, of which copies were given to me by Robert Lincoln, addressed to one of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac on the eve of a forward movement. Halleck, chief of the staff, indicted to the General a technical, military and rather grandiloquent note, warning him in case he undertook to place his army on the other side of the Rappahannock to protect both advance, rear and flanks, so that no attack could be made upon him while his forces were seperated or in the act of crossing. Many large words and long phrases were employed to convey this idea. Mr. Lincoln's letter read almost in these words: "Look out, when you cross the river, that you don't hang yourself up in the middle like a steer on a fence, neither able to hook with your horns nor kick with your hoofs."

The judge, who for twenty-eight years carried in his face English lead from a Confederate rifle, observed that Lincoln was really one of the greatest generals the country ever produced.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Battle Incident.

"An incident which, perhaps, affected me more than anything I saw during the war," said Judge Neale of Kittanning to a Pittsburg Dispatch man, "was what I saw after the battle of Gettysburg. I went down there to see what was to be seen, and on going over the field after the battle I came across two men digging a grave, evidently for a body that lay near by. I watched the operations of the two with interest. One was a middle-aged man and the other a mere boy. Both wore the blue uniform. The work of the two men in the twilight had a most peculiar effect upon me. There beside the pile of yellow clay lay the body of a union soldier. An ugly hole in his forehead, emphasized by the mark of the blood that had flowed from it, told too well how he had met his fate. It was an unpleasant sight, yet try as hard as I would I could not tear myself away from it. I began to study the two workers, and noticed that the boy's face had a most sorrowful look. He tried to work well, but there seemed to be a heavy load oppressing him. Every now and then he would glance at the dead body beside him and then wipe away a tear. I then began to talk to the workingmen. I asked for whom the grave was intended, and the elderly man pointed to the boy, then to the corpse, and whispered to me: 'His father.' I could never tell you what an effect this had upon me. The idea of a son digging his father's grave! It seemed horrible to me; something that I could not bear. I went over to the young man and, after throwing off my coat, took his pick from him and told him I would do his work. While we dug away the boy sat off at a distance and wept most bitterly. When we had placed his father in his last resting place and had finished our work he took me by the hand and, as the tears rolled down from his cheeks, expressed his thankfulness for the service I had done him. Never have I seen such gratitude. That incident made an impression upon me that I have never been able to efface."

A Close Reconnoiter.

I was a member of an Alabama regiment, belonging to Lindell's Battery, under Lieutenant Gen. Polk, and, as the joke is on myself, your readers will pardon me if I hide my identity by simply saying I was an officer.

I was at the battle of Perryville, and toward evening of our hardest day's fighting.

A detachment of new men had just come up, and were preparing for action. I suddenly observed a body of men, Confederates, I thought, who were firing desultory shots at our new friends.

I said to myself, "They are sadly mistaken, firing on their comrades after that style. I'll see if I can't stop it."

I put spurs to my horse and dashed up to the colonel of the regiment firing, and in loud tones asked:

"What do you mean, firing at your own friends?"

He answered with surprise, "Friends! I am sure they are the enemy."

"Enemy! I have only just left them myself. I am your superior, and I command you to cease firing, or I'll report you. What is your name?"

"I am Colonel Grover of the [I think] Seventh Indiana. Who are you?"

Imagine my astonishment to find I was among the Yankees. I saw there was no hope only to brazen it out. The shadows of approaching night assisted the deception. I assumed a bold demeanor and said:

"I'll show you who I am. Stop firing, sir, at once."

Then, in even greater haste than I had approached, I cantered off, and in a round-about way reached my men. I went to the colonel of the new men and said:

"I have reconnoitered those fellows pretty closely, and you can get up and go at them."

The slaughter of that Indiana regiment was one of the most complete of the war.—Confederate.

THE PANTHEON AT PARIS.

The Historic Building Where Carnot's Body Lies.

The Pantheon, or Republican Valhalla, as it has been called, where President Carnot's remains were laid Sunday, stands on St. Genevieve's Mount, in the Latin quarter, the highest point in Paris, with the exception, perhaps, of the hill of Montmartre. The first building that occupied this mount was a church, built by order of Clovis, the first of the Merovingian Kings, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. A religous community being afterward attached thereto, it became a celebrated abbey, where St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, was buried in 512. The present edifice, which is a reproduction of the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, was designed by the great Architect Soufflot. The first stone was laid, at the suggestion of Mme. de Pompadour, by Louis XV on September 6, 1764. The cost of the building was defrayed by a lottery. During the revolution the church was secularized and devoted to the same purpose as at present. It was afterward reconsecrated as the Church of St. Genevieve, but on May 24, 1885, it was again secularized and placed, as a national monument, under the control of the minister of fine arts.

The plan of the building is a Greek cross. The portico, to which a flight of 11 steps, occupying the whole breadth, gives access, presents a front of six outer fluted Corinthian columns, 60 feet in hight. These, with 16 internal columns, support a triangular pediment, 129 feet in breadth and 22 in hight.

On entering the splendid building the visitor is irresistibly impelled to take off his hat, for, despite the absence of the altar, and even of seats, the place seems to retain something of its whilom odor of sanctity. Attention is speedily attracted from the imposing proportions of the building to the frescoes, which are some of the finest examples of modern art in the world. All the figures in these frescoes are life-size. Equally interesting are the vaults, which extend under the building in an immense series. In the center are two concentric circular passages, which thunder a triple echo to the slightest sound.

During the Commune in 1871 the Pantheon and all the quarter were within an ace of being blown up. The Place du Pantheon, on account of its elevated situation, was occupied by the Communists and transformed into the most formidable stronghold on the left bank of the Seine. Numerous barricades were constructed in the Rue Soufflot and all the other streets leading up to the building. These thoroughfares were torn up and the paving and cobblestones utilized for the construction of the obstacles, which were further strengthened by the iron railings which surrounded the church, beams, carts, and everywhere else that the insurgents could lay hands upon.

Desperate men took possession of the surrounding houses, and camped and held high revel in the Pantheon, in the convenient vaults of which tons of gunpowder were stored. It was resolved to sell the position dearly, and, if the worst came to the worst to fire the stock of powder and blow themselves and their assailants to kingdom come, or to whatever other place they happened to be carried by the force of the explosion. But one fine night the red legs scaled the badly guarded fortifications and spread over the city with such rapidity that the best-laid plans of the Communists were frustrated and the Pantheon, with other splendid monuments—notably the Louvre Museum, with its priceless contents—which it had been their intention to destroy, was happily saved.

Monotony of Aspect.

Many of the Chinese villages are constructed of mud, though a good quality of brick may be had for those who can afford it. The houses have no outside windows and but one opening, which is the door. The openings for light are upon inner courts or back yards, and are without glass. The eaves are made to project, so as to keep out the rain, and in doing so, exclude much light as well. Blinds made of slats are sometimes used, and thin, light paper pasted over the slats serves to keep out some of the cold air and let in a little light. The houses are invariably one story high, and at the bottom of this custom is a superstition that high houses would interfere with the spirits of the air ("Fung Chui") and offend them, thus bringing disaster upon the house or village. A Chinese village has nothing in common with those of this country; there are no gardens or lawns; the houses are compact, huddled together, and present from a distance the aspect of a mere dead wall. One peculiar aspect of Chinese cities and villages is the absence of all steeples, spires or pinnacles of any kind. While Mohammedan countries have the mosque, with its flashing domes and graceful minarets, and European and American centres of population are marked by lofty towers and spires, China is almost absolutely without any of those striking architectural points. The result is great monotony and dullness of aspect.

Six Attempts on the Queen's Life.

Not less than six attempts have been made on the life of Queen Victoria. On May 30, 1842, by John Francis; on May 29, 1850, by Robert Pate; on May 19, 1849, by Hamilton; evidently a dangerous month for the Queen. Earlier in her reign, June 10, 1840, by Edward Oxford; on July 3, 1842, by Bean; and later, on February 29, 1872, by Arthur O'Connor.

IF women should steal men, there would be nobody to make complaint.

GREELEY'S MANNERS BAD.

But They Were Forgiven for the Fine Speech He Made Afterwards.

Horace Greeley stories being in order, in view of the unveiling of his statue a short time ago, I will tell one that I heard in New Orleans. The genial old philanthropist went there after the South had taken him to her heart in grateful recognition of his action in going on the Jeff Davis bail bond, and the people were anxious to show him every attention in their power.

A dinner seemed to be the proper thing, and the markets of New Orleans, than which there are few better in the world, were ransacked to make the occasion as notable for its viands as for the distinction of the guest and diners. Judge Walker, the veteran editor of the Picayune, presided; he was a great gourmand, and, after the manner of gourmands, wished none of the fine points of the dinner to be lost to the guest for lack of commentary.

"Mr. Greeley," said he, "these oysters are the best that come to our market and we think they vie with those of Norfolk. I observe that you are not eating them."

"Well, no," replied Greeley: "the truth is, I never could abide shell fish," and he passed.

Then came some delicious green turtle soup, which Judge Walker explained was prepared from the finest fat turtle the Florida bays could afford.

"No, doubt, no doubt," was the reply in Greeley's peculiar whine, "but cold-blooded animals are an abomination to me."

The pompano, imperial fish that it is, and fresh from the Gulf, was open to the same objection, despite Judge Walker's eulogy, and that, too, was passed. Mr. Greeley barely tasted the accompanying Parisian dainty, and shook his head ruefully at the idea that anybody would impair his digestion by eating cucumbers. Shrimp salad, another New Orleans delicacy, proved no more tempting; shrimps, he said, looked so much like worms that they always gave him the creeps.

"Ah, here is something you will like—a homely dish in name," said Judge Walker, "but fit for the gods. It is a Galicia ham." And then he went on to tell how the hogs from which these hams were obtained were fed only on chestnuts, making the flesh luscious and delicious.

"Perhaps so; very interesting indeed," observed Greeley; "but do you know Judge, "that there is so much talk of trichinæ nowadays that I wouldn't dare taste a bit of pork."

The Judge gave up in despair. The only things in all of the array of dainties which had been provided which Mr. Greeley would eat were bread, potatoes and cauliflower, and he feared that he might be overloading his stomach at that. But when it came to the speaking, although he had drunk nothing but cold water, he spoke as one inspired, and with a fervor, eloquence, and tenderness that nobody at the table could ever forget.

"Murders in the Rue Morgue."

The employment of an ourang-outang in the commital of these murders has always seemed to me one of the most original ideas in fiction with which I am acquainted, until now, when I light upon an extract from the Shrewsbury Chronicle, tucked away in the "Chronicle" columns of the "Annual Register." Poe's story was published in Graham's Magazine for April 1841. What took place at Shrewsbury occurred in July or August, 1834.

At that time certain showmen visited the town with a "ribbed-faced baboon," which, it was afterward shrewdly suspected, had been taught to burgle, or, as the Chronicle puts it, to "commit robberies by night, and by climbing up places inaccessible to men, and thereby gaining an entrance through the bedroom windows"—precisely the method of procedure adopted by Poe's anthropoid.

In her bedroom one night a Shrewsbury lady found the creature. She raised an alarm, and the baboon "instantly attacked her, and with so much fury that the lady's husband, who had come to the rescue, was glad to let it escape by the window." The ourang-outang of the Rue Morgue makes a similar, though fatal, attack when it is discovered in a lady's bedroom there, and effects its escape by the same means. It is, of course, possible that Poe may never have come across this episode, but it seems something more than probable that he did. Anyhow, the coincidence is singular.—Notes and Queries.

A Queer Vice.

The fire insurance companies (writes James Payn) ought to get reading in bed made a penal offense. It is a habit that grows upon people, like drinking: at last, however tired they are, they can not get to sleep without reading—a thing which ought to be punished in itself as an insult to literature. Lord Alvanley was so well-known a slave to the habit that a servant was alway placed at his bedroom door, with orders not to leave till his light was out. He himself had two methods of extinguishing it. He threw things at the candle as it stood on the floor, or simply put it under his bolster.

Coal First Discovered.

British writers say that the Britons as early as the Roman occupation (B. C. 55—A. D. 436) used coal, and coal ashes have been found in the ruins of Roman houses in England. The ancients did not use coal, and perhaps the Britons were the earliest to use the fuel. About 1234 Henry III of England granted a license to dig coal near Newcastle, but not for 150 years later was there any traffic in coal, even in England.

—The old pest house, near the cemeteries, burned to the ground Wednesday, just before noon hour. It is supposed to have ignited from a spark from a passing locomotive. Members of the fire department were promptly on the ground.

—Three Chinamen—one each from this city, Marquette and Ishpeming—left this city Tuesday evening for China. When asked if they were going home to fight they promptly answerd "No. Plenty Chinamen there to lickee hellee out of Japanese."

—Everyone from here who attended the celebration at Red Jacket last Saturday speak very highly of the treatment accorded them. The town was theirs and judging from the dilapitated and forlorn appearance of some of our "sports" who were present leads us to think that "the best was none to good" for 'em.

—Alex Heyn is in Chicago this week sorting up some classes of staples in order to facilitate the sale of the remainder of the stock. The new purchases will be put in at absolute cost while the other portions are being disposed of regardless of the cost mark. A new cut scale of prices will be given to the public within three or four days.

—Each state is entitled to two representatives in stone or bronze in the statuary hall of the capitol at Washington. In addition to a local monument movement, a plan has been formed in Jackson to select Governor Blair as the second typical Michigander whose statue is to be given a place in the hall, Michigan being now represented there by one statue, that of General Cass. The next legislature will probably be asked for $10,000 to erect a marble or bronze statue of the honored old "war governor."

—A killing frost occurred Monday night—so severe in some of the up-road townships as to freeze the potatoes into the ground, and destroy the late crop. The loss throughout the county will amount to thousands of dollars and mainly falls upon a class of people who can illy afford to stand it. It is stated by parties up the line as a fact that there has been a frost every week since the snow finally disappeared in the early part of May, though but one or two of these have been sufficiently severe to nip vegetation. Great country for agricultural pursuit, this.

—The abutment at the head of Iron street built several years ago by the Marquette & Western Railroad Company is being taken down and the material removed. The cut stone will be stored for future use, while the common stone will likely be given to any one willing to remove it from the ground. This abutment has long stood as a monument to one of the most fierce controversies ever occurring in the place and has served as a reminder of the factions taking part therein and perhaps in a way has kept alive some of the bitterness growing out of the quarrel. At best, it is well that it is to be removed, since it will relieve the pinched conditions under which the D. S. S. & A. Co., operate its line at the point of its location.

—Whatever may be the opinion regarding the improvements upon the C. & N. W. depot, it is certain that both a comfortable and convenient office has been provided in the space in the Iron street end heretofore used for that purpose. Commencing with a hardwood floor the entire room has been newly ceiled, neatly painted and suitably furnished with desk room, cabinets etc., for the proper care of supplies. Connection has been made with the sewer and water systems that will insure cleanliness and remove the pestiferous odors that have been a characteristic of the old structure for several years past and that should long ago have resulted in its condemnation by the health authorities as a nuisance. The exterior, roof and all, is being painted this week and when completed will present a fairly decent appearance. While it is not what the people desired it is yet better than nothing.

—E. D. Cox, of Marquette, was in town one night last week with a proposition to organize a club of Populists, but so far as we are able to learn was unable to find enough of the faith for officers of an organization even. The fact that the state leaders of that party were in Lansing during the closing days of June with a proposition to sell out to either of the old parties for a small sum of money—three or four hundred dollars—leaked out and has not inspired a great deal of enthusiasm in the purposes of the new ism. Besides the refusal of the retiring state organization to account for the disbursement of funds known to have been in its hands is the subject of scandal among the leaders and a first-class row is going on among them. These, and other questionable transactions of the demogogues in the leadership, have pretty much destroyed confidence among the hosts of disgruntled democrats who were looking to it for abode during the current campaign at least, and upon whom the populist managers were depending for an increased following. As the move now stands it will cut a sorry figure in the campaign. It is not entitled to confidence and no one in this section seems to have the slightest sympathy with it.

—At Perkins' drug store you will find a complete stock of school books and tablets used in the city schools.

—Send your children to Perkins drug store for their school books and tablets, they have the largest stock and the lowest prices.

—Alex Lenshek has just painted and repaired his residence in Peck street in a substantial manner and is now awaiting a tenant for it.

—A number of the members of the Danish brotherhood, together with their wives and sweethearts, enjoyed a pleasant picnic at the Iron Cliffs location last Sunday.

—The Green Bay base ball team received a severe drubbing at the hands of the Ontonagon team early in the week—score 21 to 2. There's too much ginger in boys of the "norf" for those fellows in the lower towns.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gauthier, who live at Gauthier's Spur, have the sympathy of their friends in the loss of a 2-months-old male child which died Tuesday and was buried in this city Wednesday afternoon.

—Attention is directed to the large double column "ad" of G. L. Kuhlman in to-day's paper. Mr. Kuhlman is gaining an enviable reputation as a dealer in the very best goods at the lowest possible prices.

—Last week we failed to catch on to the fact that the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reiner Hoch was gladdened by the arrival of a bouncing baby boy Friday morning last. Reiner says he's a stayer with a pair of lungs on him as loud as an ordinary fog whistle.

—Mother Lucretia, of St. Joseph's convent in this city, celebrates her her silver jubilee at the home of her parents in Detroit to-day. A mass in honor of the occasion was celebrated by Rev. Father Becker in St. Paul's Catholic church Wednesday morning.

—Bills have been posted about town advertising an 8-round contest at Marquette to-morrow night between Billy Hawkins and Champ Kehoe, two lightweight pugilists. Miles Doyle, of this city is also advertised to give some exhibitions in Cornish wrestling.

—The partnership of Decker & Simoon, was dissolved on the 18th inst. Mr. Decker assumes control of the business, while Mr. Simon retires and will seek his fortune elsewhere. Ed. has many friends here who will wish him unbounded success wherever he may cast his lot.

Additional Personal.

Elmer Clark returned home from camp Wednesday afternoon, looking and feeling as though camp life agreed with him.

Allen Kirkpatrick, of Hancock, was in town Wednesday.

August Pelto, of Hancock, was in town yesterday circulating among old acquaintances.

Martin Ryan is visiting in town.

Dr. Lombard, wife and daughter Lilias, returned from the East yesterday morning looking and feeling well. The Doctor especially is in the enjoyment of improved health and feels that he has been substantially benefitted by his trip across the water.

Rev. G. H. Whitney and family, accompanied by several friends, spent the day at Presque Isle yesterday.

Rev. J. A. Greene will leave Monday for Detroit where he will join his wife and return to this city.

Mesdames T. C. Yates, J. C. Dougherty Newton Sample, W. H. Chillis, Misses Mary and Carrie T. Stewart, Lula Cyr, Jennie Rockwell, Mary Dougherty, and Messrs. Duncan McLeod and Louis Cyr, comprised a party that left the city yesterday morning by the early train for Marquette, where they chartered the tug Maytham and visited the Pictured Rocks returning home by the late train at night. They report enjoying a pleasant trip.

Mrs. D. C. Morse, of Chicago, concluded a two weeks visit with her daughter Mrs. S. S. Mitchell, and returned to her home Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mitchell, who have been at the residence of Dr. Lombard for the past five weeks, left for Ironwood last night.

Mrs. William Oliver, of Iron Mountain, is spending the week with Mrs. Edward Lobb.

Rev. Charles Langner, who is now in Germany, expects to commence the voyage homeward on September 20th, on which date he will leave Rotterdam on the steamer "Maasdam," due at New York Sept. 29th, and reach here Oct. 5th. His trip abroad has been both pleasant and beneficial.

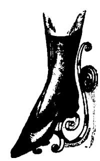
Charles Thoren, Jr., left this morning to join the campers at Swanzy.

For Sale.

Anyone desiring to purchase a good paying business, can find such a chance by writing to A. M. Mathews, proprietor of the Palace Candy Kitchen & Restaurant, at Gladstone, who has the finest place in the Upper Peninsula. Command a good trade and has ten steady boarders. The best location in the city, and with the Iron Cliffs steel plant and other factories in erection, makes it very desirable. I am in poor health and have to close out the business.

A. M. MATHEWS,
462. Gladstone, Mich.

SHOES



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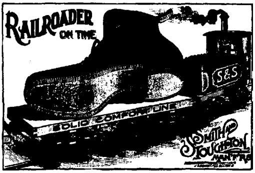

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Hanan & Son, Calf Shoes worth $5 50 now at	- - -		$3.75.
" " Kangaroo " 6.50 "	- - -		4.50.
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John Foster's Tan Shoes, cloth top, worth $5 00 now at			3.50.
" " " kid top, " 4.00 "			2.75.
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Ladies Button Shoes, " 1.50 "	- - -		1.00.

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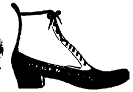
May lie in paying too much for a thing or in paying too little. If you buy anything in our line for less than we ask you'll not get as good quality—that is poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is.

G. L. Kuhlman.



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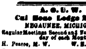

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