

**Manistique Tri-Weekly Pioneer.**

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

FROM THE PIONEER PUBLISHING HOUSE (Corner of Oak and Maple Streets) Manistique, Schoolcraft Co., Mich.

E. CLARKE, Editor.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Passenger train going West	2:05	2:08 a. m.
Freight train going West	4:15	4:20 p. m.
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G. H. Carey, Ag't.

**EARLY REMINISCENCES,**

CONNECTED WITH THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS COUNTY.

BY SAMUEL HAYNES.

**THE KING OF THE BEAVER ISLANDS.**

The following is written by request, and is largely copied from an article by C. B. Backus, in "Harper's Monthly," of several years since. It is the best information I have been able to obtain concerning the Beaver Island Mormons and their capable, if not always scrupulous, leader. Personally I remember the trial of Strang in Detroit, in 1851, and the verdict of acquittal which was received with indignation by almost every one who expressed themselves upon the subject. Strang was a member of the Michigan Legislature for one or more terms. His office secured him immunity from arrest during the sessions, and he managed to elude the officers sent to apprehend him on his way to his

consin, and in January, 1844, was persuaded to visit Nauvoo, and meet "the American Mohammed."

Joseph Smith saw useful material in the well-informed, ambitious and fluent attorney; for on Feb. 25th the baptism of James J. Strang was recorded, on March 3d his ordination as an elder followed, and he became at once an active and trusted member of the Mormon ministry. His special field of labor was Wisconsin, and he soon applied for authority to there "plant a stake of Zion." Before this request was acted upon, Joseph and Hyrum Smith surrendered themselves to the Governor of Illinois, and June 27th, 1844, were murdered by the mob which stormed the Carthage jail. Strang was the most prompt and persistent claimant of the succession, notwithstanding that his age in the Mormon church was less than five months. He showed what purported to be a letter from Joseph Smith, dated June 18th, bearing the Nauvoo postmark of June 19th, and said by several "witnesses" to have been received in the mail at Burlington, Wisconsin, on July 9th.

This epistle, dated nine days before the martyrdom of Joseph, and alleged to have reached Burlington a week in advance of the death of Smith, gave the details of a vision in which "the spirit of Elijah came upon" the Mormon prophet and "the voice of God" said:

"My servant Joseph, thou hast been faithful over many things, and thy reward is glorious. The crown and scepter are thine, and they await thee. But thou has sinned in some things, and thy punishment is bitter. The whirlwind goeth before, and its clouds are dark; but rest followeth, and to its day there shall be no end. Study the words of the vision, for it tarrieth not."

"And now behold my servant James J. Strang hath come to thee from far for truth when he knew it not, and hath not rejected it; but had faith in thee, the Shepherd and Stone of Israel; and to him shall the gathering of the people be; for he shall plant a stake of Zion in Wisconsin; and I will establish it; and there shall my people have peace and rest, and shall not be moved; for it shall be established on White River, in the lands of Racine and Walworth."

And I will have a house built unto me there of stone, and there will I show myself to my people by many mighty works; and the name of the city shall be called Voree, which is being interpreted, garden of peace; for there shall my people have peace and rest, and wax fat and pleasant in the presence of their enemies."

The officers of the church quickly pronounced Strang an imposter and the letter a forgery. They excommunicated him at once, and followed this step with the circulation of attacks upon his private character. Strang was speedily driven from the field at Nauvoo, but he continued to assert his title in pastoral letters and in sermons in and about Wisconsin; and soon obtained a small body of devoted followers. With them he founded the city of Voree, at Spring Prairie in that state, organizing the colony on the basis of community in the ownership of all the prop-

erty (at the last) "The Northern Islander," a paper whose appearance and literary merit surprised the occasional tourist in that remote region. The erection of a large tabernacle was commenced, and roads, docks and other improvements contributed to the comfort of the settlers. The prohibitory principle was rigidly applied to tea, tobacco and coffee, as well as to liquor; and the observance of Saturday as the Sabbath, and attendance at church upon that day, were made compulsory. Prostitution was threatened with rigorous penalties; but polygamy was sanctioned, although it was never practiced in more than twenty families. The king had five wives; but in no other case did the number exceed three, and in every instance it was required that ability to support a large family should be shown before plural marriage was allowed. All the women were compelled to wear the short skirts and ample trousers of the Bloomer costume.

The Mormon kingdom grew into a community of nearly two thousand souls, occupying homes which were at least comfortable, controlling a small commerce and slowly accumulating property; but never approaching the civilization of Salt Lake City. Strangers who visited Beaver Island at this time described the men of its population as rough and generally illiterate; and its women as with but few exceptions, sensual and ignorant. Strang himself was found to be a man of vigorous frame, light complexion and high forehead—intellectual, fluent in speech, of suave manners, and very companionable. At times his authority was unsuccessfully resisted by some of the more turbulent or more capable of his followers; but the faith of the mass of his subjects in his supernatural powers was implicit, and over them his sway was absolute.

The ruler of the Beaver Island Kingdom never succeeded in establishing its foreign relations upon a peace footing.

For three years the Gentile islanders opposed the Mormon immigration by all lawful, and some lawless means. Then the new-comers found themselves strong enough to abandon their original policy of non-resistance, and they commenced to club the disturbers of their meetings, and to retaliate violence with harder blows. The result was a fierce and often bloody border feud, which continued with varying fortunes for six years. As the outcome of this chronic frontier warfare, the Mormons, who were constantly growing in numbers, and had the advantage of a definite organization, became in the end practically, sole possessors of the islands, and were heartily hated and feared along the entire coast.

In 1851 the United States authorities became convinced that the islanders were a band of land pirates, who had trespassed on the public domain, robbed the mails and harbored counterfeiters; and that the kingly pretensions of

as seen as the pathetic fortunes of the neutral French receive from the readers of "Evangeline."

I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Allison, publisher of the "National Democrat," of Cassopolis, Mich., for the following information:

The raid upon the Mormons after the shooting of Strang and his departure, was officered by Wm. Newton and John Wagley, the former of whom is still alive, a resident of Cheboygan, and a merchant of considerable means; the latter a fisherman of Cross village, now deceased. [I have in previous articles mentioned John Wagley as being engaged in fishing at Seul Choix in '52 and '53]. A Frenchman now living on Mackinaw Island, who was one of the pirates under the above officers, gave an account of the capture of the island, and added that the pirates were mostly cheated out of their share of the plunder.

"Hello," said a travelingman to the hotel clerk, "there's Maj. Jenkinson and Gen. Binkerton over there by the stove."

"Yes, there as usual."

"Do they take as much interest in politics as formerly?"

"Not actively, They are both out of politics now."

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A citizen of Brooklyn heard his poultry making a fuss the other night and went out to ascertain the cause. A chicken thief hit him with an old hen which he had just "lifted," and the blow was so violent that the man may die. Old hens are dangerous, no matter how you take 'em.

"Day of all the week the best Christian man stands radiant in his country where there is neither a coffin nor a weary body grows at the idea."

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A small pamphlet, printed within forty years, on republican soil of the United States, still to be found in some of the settlements along shores of Lakes Michigan and Huron, bearing title: "THE BOOK OF THE LAW OF THE LORD: or, the Most Important Parts of the Law of the Most High God, as revealed to Joseph Smith, and a Very Few Additional Commandments, with Brief Notes and References, printed by command of the King, at the Royal Press, St. James's Palace, London." The Law of the Lord was imitated by Strang's congregation acting

soon applied for authority to there "plant a stake of Zion." Before this request was acted upon, Joseph and Hyrum Smith surrendered themselves to the Governor of Illinois, and June 27th, 1844, were murdered by the mob which stormed the Carthage jail. Strang was the most prompt and persistent claimant of the succession, notwithstanding that his age in the Mormon church was less than five months. He showed what purported to be a letter from Joseph Smith, dated June 18th, bearing the Nauvoo postmark of June 19th, and said by several "witnesses" to have been received in the mail at Burlington, Wisconsin, on July 9th.

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The prophet James, like Joseph Smith, had his hours of wrapt ecstasy, when Divine messengers communicated "revelations" which were given to the faithful in a language following as closely the phraseology of the Scriptures as any of the inspired utterances of Joseph Smith, while departing less frequently from the uninspired rules of the English grammar. As Joseph found in the Ontario hills a golden volume in which the chronicles of the Book of Mormon were preserved in cabalistic characters: so James discovered in the sloping banks of the White river, a long-buried record of the downfall of a great Israelitish tribe which inhabited this continent centuries ago, and whose patriarch foretold the coming in future ages, of a mighty prophet who should bring forth the

compulsory. Polygamy was sanctioned with rigorous penalties; but polygamy was sanctioned, although it was never practiced in more than twenty families. The king had five wives; but in no other case did the number exceed three, and in every instance it was required that ability to support a large family should be shown before plural marriage was allowed. All the women were compelled to wear the short skirts and ample trousers of the Bloomer costume.

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In 1851 the United States authorities became convinced that the islanders were a band of land pirates, who had trespassed on the public domain, robbed the mails and harbored counterfeiters; and that the kingly pretensions of their leader constituted a veritable case of high treason. Suddenly the war steamer Michigan entered Beaver Harbor, bearing the officers of the national courts. Strang surrendered gracefully, and with several others was taken under guard to Detroit. A lengthy trial followed, in a crowded court room; and amid much public interest—Strang aiding in conducting the defense, making a dramatic speech in which he postured before the judges "one persecuted for righteousness sake"—a verdict of acquittal was awarded.

The downfall of the Beaver Island Empire came not from foreign foe, but from domestic sedition and conspiracy. Its ruler's discipline was at times severe, and included the corporal punishment of adults in its list of penalties. His determination to compel obedience to the minutest regulations of church law also grew more resolute, and in the conference of 1855 he sternly denounced the tea-drinkers and tobacco-users of his flock, and said, with significant

and a merchant of considerable means; the latter a fisherman of Cross village, now deceased. [I have in previous articles mentioned John Wagley as being engaged in fishing at Seul Choix in '52 and '53]. A Frenchman now living on Mackinaw Island, who was one of the pirates under the above officers, gave an account of the capture of the island, and added that the pirates were mostly cheated out of their share of the plunder.

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## The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

Christian man stands radiant in his country where there is neither a coffin nor weary body glows at the idea of eternal rest.

Day of all the week the best Emblem of eternal rest.

now sent back by the church, now tossed up by the church, with speaking waving of each of the top of this and a better Saunpeters of God, the harp, lers before the one think of the church on earth, the song of the rap assembly of the people in church without n. There is something in the Lord's day here for any Sabbath, of eternal Sabbath, mark also we are to have of Christian assembly, ing them on to future sattle-torn flags of pa- out in companies an Christ reviews his Zion. It is the d- on! The joy of th- te of heaven with; ing in the anthem; na. Joy dripping on upon the chu- on. reading, elect

us gospel tra- and anxiet- all-a-quit- apism." ; that this- at its mo- he. You- and a th- to the- hall I- of re- com- me- tal- m!



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By WRIGHT E. CLARKE.

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Chicago Lumbering Company, }  
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THE PIONEER, being the only strictly local semi-weekly paper published in the State, and its large bona-fide circulation, makes it especially desirable as an advertising medium. Rates made known on application.  
All business letters and communications should be addressed to THE PIONEER, Manistique, Mich.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1884.

THE Chicago Board of Trade are making vigorous warfare on the various bucket shops that infest that city.

TOWNSHIP Treasurers have finished their labors on the 1883 taxes and are now preparing for their annual settlement with the township boards in the different towns.

SCHOOLCRAFT county is sadly in need of a building for a court house and jail. Manistique furnishes the best sight for such buildings, and the sooner they are built the better it will be for both taxpayers and the people.

SOME of the names in "that list" are not used to a political call for reform, but old acquaintances with the call to the bar to participate of the vilestuff which is the curse of the people; and the greatest hindrance to justice and reform to be found.

THE past winter has been remarkably successful for logging. With plenty of snow, steady weather and moderate wages, Lumber Companies have had an advantage not always enjoyed. From reports all over the lumber districts, we learn that the weather has been unusually good.

TALK about economy in townships

## GENERAL OUTLOOK.

While there is considerable political talk going on about the country, it is predicted by many that the excitement incidental to the presidential campaign will not materially affect the business interests of the country. There is a confidence manifested by the business enterprises all over in the early renewal of trade, and with an early spring, which is looked for, the present stagnation in business will give way to a more healthy spirit. Last year was a bad one for the farmers, and the winter has felt the effects of it in all parts of the country. Economy has been practiced; enterprises and improvements planned have been postponed till the outlook presented more indications of permanent success. The Yankee is a careful speculator and looks far into the future when indulging his speculative tendencies. There is plenty of ready money in the land seeking good investments, and the capitalist will, we predict, find the assurance for such investments in the coming summer—abundant with good crops and a general awakening in business circles. Strikes are hindering the growth of large companies in the east and this bad feature is driving capital to newer parts of the country. The south is improving very rapidly, and reports indicate that that section is making rapid strides towards reconstruction and the reclaiming of its former glory. Then too, the north-west opening up so rapidly presents many opportunities for business and speculation. Such facts and indications taken together with many other similar moves should encourage a hope among all, that the interests of our country are in a most healthy condition and that the general business, though light at present, will soon receive the impetus necessary to place it in active operation. Laborers' wages will be low during the opening of the season, but the chances are greatly in favor of an improvement before another winter sets in.

## THE REAL ISSUE.

The issues of our next Township meeting are becoming more and more defined every day and let the parties claim any name they choose the real question to be answered is, shall we have licensed saloons or not? The past experience is all too plainly before us to need any review.

and our word for it our citizens will never again be called upon to listen to such drunken yells as those heard last Wednesday night.

## DON'T BE DECEIVED.

There is a movement in progress among a few voters of this township to band themselves together, in opposition to the present administration. They clamor for a change and are preaching economy and reform, but we can assure all honest voters that their wallings will avail them nothing in the end. To all who will brush the sand from their eyes and see clearly, this movement presents no good indications. The leaders of this so-called reform will not fulfill the promises which they are holding out to the farmers to secure their votes. We admire the farmer who will stand by his good principles, and what he knows is right in the face of blackguardism and such taunts as "Company suckers." None but the low would utter such epithets. The township matters are at present in the hands of those best able to conduct them properly, and there they should remain.

WE are glad to have the Chicago Inter Ocean on our exchange table once again; its not being there for the past two months though was no fault of ours but the unexcusable carelessness of some employe of that excellent paper in taking us off their exchange list. We couldn't "keep house" without it.

NEWS comes from Petersburg, Va. of a horrible explosion of gas in the coal mines there. The lives of over one hundred men, mostly Hungarians and negroes, were destroyed. The cause of the disaster is a mystery.

As was expected the Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate, and now only awaits the Presidential signature to completely whitewash that demagogue. Senator John Logan nobly opposed the bill to the last.

AN impudent negro got "too familiar" with Dr. Mary Walker in Washington the other day, and the spunky female promptly knocked him down.

## VOX POPULI.

the misery of the people? Satan himself never yet has shown such impudence. Let every voter be honest—first to himself, his wife and family.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself has said—  
This is my own, my native land?"  
—LABORER.

## A "Moderate Drinker" Talks.

To the Editor of The Pioneer:

SIR:—It would be well if the saloon keepers of Schoolcraft County would heed the growing feeling that the laws must be enforced fairly and honestly if possible. That there are saloon keepers that are straight honorable men, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; and those who are differently constituted by nature and education would do well if, from no higher motive than self interest, they take heed what they do, in the present state of highly excited feeling, on the subject. It is true that men may make beasts of themselves by gluttony, and in a dozen other ways, and if they are simply beasts, society will take little notice of them. But if their acts, through their excesses, react upon and are detrimental to society, then society must protect itself by so regulating matters that the least possible damage shall be done. We append the following clipped from the Chicago Journal:

"The Journal, a few days ago, in some editorial remarks warned the whiskey interest that it was "provoking the wrath to come" by defiantly flying in the face of a powerful and growing public sentiment, which demands the better regulation and restriction, if not the absolute prohibition, of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As it seconding the Journal's motion, Mr. Adolph Mueller, a well-known German saloonist, addressed a meeting of the German Saloon-keepers' Association, on Friday, in sensible and pertinent language, as follows: 'I am satisfied that we have suffered enough in public opinion to go slow hereafter. If this movement [to fight the Harper License law] goes on, every saloon keeper will have to suffer. Now, I want to submit to the law, but I want the Mayor to do his duty also. I want him to scrutinize every bond offered by saloon keepers, and to accept only first-class security. If the Mayor will do that, no saloon-keeper will have reason to complain of the Harper law. My business is as respectable as that of any Chicago millionaire, but the fact that the authorities have granted saloon licenses to disreputable people has placed us all in a bad odor, and the best we can do now to ameliorate our condition is to demand that in issuing licenses under the Harper law, the Mayor does his full

Alexander Carr..... 1 00  
\$31 00

## C. L. Co., Camp 14.

A. Burton.....\$ 5 00  
Thomas Kelly..... 5 00  
Francis Casknett..... 5 00  
Cl. Davison..... 5 00  
Al. St. Denis..... 5 00  
L. St. Dennis..... 5 00  
John B. Metty..... 5 00  
Philip Join..... 5 00  
Thomas Valer..... 5 00  
Dan. Collins..... 5 00  
Abraham Lefevre..... 5 00  
John Tobin..... 3 00  
John Brinnon..... 3 00  
Peter Aslo..... 1 00  
\$62 00

## C. L. Co., Camp 15.

Peter McKinnon.....\$ 5 00  
John Bogart..... 5 00  
Charles Akey..... 5 00  
Pat. O'Hara..... 5 00  
Pat. Miles..... 5 00  
Archie Smith..... 5 00  
W. J. Walker..... 2 00  
Abraham Gagnon..... 1 50  
W. H. Warlow..... 1 00  
H. Kempt..... 1 00  
\$35 50

## C. L. Co., Camp 16.

James McSweeney.....\$ 5 00  
Joseph Belanger..... 3 00  
Robert Blackburn..... 2 00  
Louis Carpenter..... 1 00  
Thomas Brennon..... 1 00  
Theodore Norborg..... 1 00  
Mich. Quigley..... 1 00  
Martin Rolls..... 1 00  
Hiram Baker..... 1 00  
Mich. Flynn..... 1 00  
Tsoc Blais..... 1 00  
Th. Louhappelle..... 1 00  
Peter Anderson..... 50  
\$19 50

## C. L. Co., Camp 20.

John McCue.....\$ 1 00  
Thomas Roney..... 1 00  
John Herbert..... 1 00  
George Marks..... 1 00  
Stephen Thomas..... 1 00  
Archie Campeau..... 1 00  
James Rice..... 1 00  
James Mahoney..... 1 00  
Pat. Walsh..... 1 00  
J. Fitzpatrick..... 1 00  
\$10 00

## C. L. Co., Camp 21.

Daniel King.....\$ 1 00  
Daniel O'Gleese..... 1 00  
Nelson Parent..... 1 00  
Charles Labranche..... 1 00  
Pat. McKinney..... 1 00  
Paul Parent..... 1 00  
Peter Terriot..... 1 00  
L. Kennedy..... 1 00  
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"The Law of the Lord," thus at once claiming divine origin and kingly sanction, consists of a series of precepts relating to things spiritual and temporal, written in a verbose imitation of the style and imagery of the Bible. It was implicitly received by an entire community as a revelation from Heaven, miraculously transmitted through a divinely anointed monarch to favored subjects.

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And I will have a house built unto me there of stone, and there will I show myself to my people by many mighty works; and the name of the city shall be called Voree, which is being interpreted, garden of peace; for there shall my people have peace and rest, and wax fat and pleasant in the presence of their enemies."

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# Tri-Weekly Pioneer.

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## EDITOR OF THE COUNTY.

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St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

Arrive. Leave.  
going West.....2:05 2:08 a. m.  
.....4:15 4:20 p. m.  
going East.....1:05 1:11 a. m.  
.....4:15 4:20 p. m.

G. H. Carey, Ag't.

## REMINISCENCES,

CONNECTED WITH THE

COUNTY OF THIS COUNTY.

BY SAMUEL HAYNES.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BEAVER ISLANDS.

The following is written by request, and is from an article by C. B. Backus, "Monthly," of several years since. Information I have been able to obtain concerning the Beaver Island Mormons, is not always scrupulous,

remember the trial of Strang in 1845, and the verdict of acquittal. Strang lived with indignation by almost every one who expressed themselves upon the trial. Strang was a member of the Michigan Legislature for one or more terms. His office in the Territory was so managed that he managed to elude the officers who were sent to apprehend him on his way to his trial in the State Capital, by going through the Territory as possible, and dodging from the Territory into Her Majesty Queen Victoria, into the Territory of Wisconsin.

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as keen as the pathetic fortunes of the neutral French receive from the readers of "Evangeline."

I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Allison, publisher of the "National Democrat," of Cassopolis, Mich., for the following information:

The raid upon the Mormons after the shooting of Strang and his departure, was officered by Wm. Newton and John Wagley, the former of whom is still alive, a resident of Cheboygan, and a merchant of considerable means; the latter a fisherman of Cross village, now deceased. [I have in previous articles mentioned John Wagley as being engaged in fishing at Seul Choix in '52 and '53]. A Frenchman now living on Mackinaw Island, who was one of the pirates under the above officers, gave an account of the capture of the island, and added that the pirates were mostly cheated out of their share of the plunder.

"Hello," said a travelingman to the hotel clerk, "there's Maj. Jenkinson and Gen. Binkerton over there by the stove."

"Yes, there as usual."

"Do they take as much interest in politics as formerly?"

"Not actively, They are both out of politics now."

"How did that happen?"

"Why the Major got all the money that he wanted and retired."

"I see."

"And the General didn't have any money left and got bounced"—"Merchant Traveler."

A citizen of Brooklyn heard his poultry making a fuss the other night and went out to ascertain the cause. A chicken thief hit him with an old hen which he had just "lifted," and the blow was so violent that the man may die. Old hens are dangerous, no matter how you take 'em.

## The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance but to impurity, of the Blood; and is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

### Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed, and health and strength rapidly returned.—J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood

Beaver Island contains several thousand acres of arable land, broken by small lakes and streams, and rising in a gently rolling surface to over forty feet above the level of the lake. At its northern end a bay of much natural beauty opens like a horseshoe to the east, inviting vessels to a safe anchorage. North of the entrance rises the tower of a light house. A mile distant, and half way round the curving shore, an irregular row of houses straggles along the single street of deep and drifting sand. A few dwellings, stores, warehouses and cooper shops form a hamlet, which is clothed by law with the dignity of a county seat. This is St. James, where once a "Royal Press" executed kingly commands, and its name preserves the self-canonicalization of one who founded and maintained in the United States, a monarchy which was absolute during its brief term.

James Jesse Strang was the son of a farmer of Cayuga county, New York. He was born in Scipio on March 21st, 1813, and passed his boyhood in Hanover, Chautauqua county. As a lad he was a conspicuous figure in rural debating clubs about his home, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to the bar. By those who knew him then he was described as a young man of excellent ideas and voluble tongue, entirely reputable in life, with large confidence in his own capacity, and morbidly anxious for distinction. His early manhood was one of restless activity. He worked on his father's and other farms, taught school, delivered temperance lectures in the middle states, practiced law at Mayville, edited a paper at Randolph, dabbled in politics, served as postmaster at Ellington, and was finally caught in the current of western emigration, and borne to Burlington, Wisconsin, where in 1843 he became one of a firm of attorneys.

The remarkable career of Joseph Smith was then approaching its tragic close. Within fifteen years an obscure and illiterate man, born in poverty, nurtured in vice, and profligate in life, had established a religious sect whose creed had been accepted by over one hundred thousand disciples, and was preached by hundreds of devoted missionaries with striking success on both continents. After ten years of stormy and perilous efforts to obtain a home for his followers in Ohio and Missouri, he had founded the thriving and beautiful city of Nauvoo. The "Latter-Day Saints" in Illinois now felt with reason, that after a decade of persecution, the era of triumph had come.

During Strang's life in Western New York Smith's visitations and his successful preaching had furnished a frequent theme for fireside gossip and village discussion. From the outset young men of energy and plausible speech had been eagerly welcomed to high positions in the new church, and now the surprising growth of the settlement on the banks of the Mississippi, added to the promises of abundant spiritual blessings the more tangible prospects of earthly honors as the immediate rewards of Mormon membership. Strang came within the influence of this temptation soon after his arrival in Wis-

consin, where, after digging through solid clay which had been undisturbed for years, and cutting away the net work of roots of a large oak tree, they found a case of baked earthenware, containing three brazen plates bearing on each side an alphabetical and pictorial record. This "miracle" was followed by a trance in which an angel of God translated the hieroglyphics upon the plates. Subsequently Strang also claimed to have discovered eighteen other buried metallic sheets which were called "the plates of Laban," and declared to have been written before the Babylonish captivity. His translation of the characters on these plates made up "The Book of the Law of the Lord," whose title page has been given. "The Law of the Lord" partakes largely of the character of sumptuary legislation. Its pages contain minute rules as to diet, attire, personal habits, the construction of roads, walks and dwellings, and similar details of domestic and municipal economy. Those who question its heavenly origin must at least admit that its mortal author possessed much useful information and some legal knowledge.

The community at Voree grew steadily in numbers, and in 1846 its leader determined to plant a colony in the Lake Michigan Archipelago. In May, 1846, he, with four others visited Beaver Island, on an errand of exploration. The few traders and fishermen already in possession received them with deliberate inhospitality; but they built a camp of hemlock boughs, found food in beechnuts and wild leeks, and completed their task in spite of many obstacles. When winter came five families were permanently settled at Beaver Harbor. In the summer of 1848 their number was quadrupled, and in 1849 they began to be counted by the hundreds. Their Gentile neighbors resisted their immigration, but they were persevering, industrious and sober; and their foothold in the islands constantly grew firmer. The village in the harbor was named after its founder, the City of St. James. A road was cleared to the farming lands of the interior, a saw mill was built and a schooner was launched. The missionary work was also carefully planned for the winter of 1849, and with the opening of navigation in 1850 converts came in large numbers. St. James was then made the permanent headquarters of the new church, which, at its annual conference in July, was reorganized as a "kingdom," with Strang as king; his office uniting those of apostle, prophet, seer, revelator and translator. Counsellors and other officials were numerous, but Strang's restless energy was felt everywhere. The communal plan was abandoned, and the lands of the church were apportioned among its members. A system of tithing was instituted, and the fund thus created paid the taxes, cared for the poor and met all general expenses. Schools for children and debating clubs for adults were established. A well equipped printing office not only executed the orders of the king, but from "the Royal Press" was issued regularly (weekly for some years but

To the sources of disaffection should be added his systematic efforts to make polygamy popular. At intervals, also some of the more enlightened Mormons became jealous of his pretensions or disgusted with the imposture, and joined the Gentile enemies of the church.

The most capable of Strang's disciples was Dr. H. D. McCulloch, of Baltimore, an educated physician, an ex-surgeon of the United States army, and a man of social position at home, but of unfortunate habits. In the winter of 1855, chronic differences with his superior ended in deposition from office in the church, on a charge of renewed intemperance. In the spring he left the islands, and visiting the various lake ports, infused fresh eagerness into the general desire for the overthrow of the Mormon kingdom. The exact details of his plotting are not known beyond the fact that two Mormons were found, named Thomas Bedford and Aleck Wentworth, who were ready for any scheme of vengeance. One of them had been horsewhipped by an injured husband, not by the king's specific direction, but without his disapproval; and the other had been severely and publicly rebuked for some violation of church law. Both men also asserted that other causes of grievance existed, and pointed for further justification, to the growth of polygamy on Beaver Island, and under the influence of Strang's injunctions and practice. On June 16th, 1856, the steamer Michigan was at anchor in Beaver Harbor, and King Strang left his house to call upon her officers. As he was stepping upon the deck, Bedford and Wentworth sprang from behind a convenient woodpile, and fired upon him with navy pistols. He fell with two slight wounds in the head, and one in the region of the spine, from which recovery was impossible. His death was not immediate, and in a few days he was removed to Voree, where he received the devoted care of the lawful wife of his purer days; an estimable woman, who had rejected his gross "revelations," but clung to her personal belief, that death alone could release her from the obligations of the marriage vow. He died on July 9th, and was buried in a still unmarked grave in the "Cemetery of the Saints," at Spring Prairie.

The kingdom did not survive the assassination of the king. Some of the Mormons left the island on the boat which took him to Voree, and the dying man advised a general removal; but before his followers had determined upon any definite plan, a band of armed men from the mainland descended upon the settlements. The tabernacle was burned, the printing office sacked, the king's library destroyed and his house pillaged. The faithful among the saints were given but one day in which to leave the island with their moveables and stock, and even then they were driven aboard the boats without the property which they brought to the shore. The invaders used the axe and the torch freely, but the homesteads and improvements of the exiles they seized and occupied.

It was another banishment from Acadia, and demands for many of the houseless wretches driven forth on that day of retribution, a pity

VIOLATED RESULTS. THE SOLE MEDICAL OPINION health and strength rapidly returned."  
— J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."— E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."— W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."— T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

DULUTH,

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Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars

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BETWEEN

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L'ANSE, MICHIGAMME,

CHAMPION, ISHPEMING,

NEGAUNEE, MARQUETTE,

AND

Sault Ste. Marie,

St. Ignace, Mackinaw City

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AND

DETROIT.

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For rates, tickets, maps, time tables, &c., call on your nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

Marquette Mich.

There is a movement in progress among a few voters of this township to band themselves together, in opposition to the present administration. They clamor for a change and are preaching economy and reform, but we can assure all honest voters that their wailings will avail them nothing in the end. To all who will brush the sand from their eyes and see clearly, this movement presents no good indications. The leaders of this so-called reform will not fulfill the promises which they are holding out to the farmers to secure their votes. We admire the farmer who will stand by his good principles, and what he knows is right in the face of blackguardism and such taunts as "Company suckers." None but the low would utter such epithets. The township matters are at present in the hands of those best able to conduct them properly, and there they should remain.

We are glad to have the Chicago Inter-Ocean on our exchange table once again; its not being there for the past two months though was no fault of ours but the unexcusable carelessness of some employe of that excellent paper in taking us off their exchange list. We couldn't "keep house" without it.

NEWS comes from Petersburg, Va. of a horrible explosion of gas in the coal mines there. The lives of over one hundred men, mostly Hungarians and negroes, were destroyed. The cause of the disaster is a mystery.

As was expected the Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate, and now only awaits the Presidential signature to completely whitewash that demagogue. Senator John Logan nobly opposed the bill to the last.

AN impudent negro got "too familiar" with Dr. Mary Walker in Washington the other day, and the spunky female promptly knocked him down.

VOX POPULI.

A "Laborer" Speaks for Himself.

To the Editor of The Pioneer:

SIR:—Will you allow a laboring man, one who has lived in your community a few years, and for the past year keenly observed the current of events here, to express his opinion through your paper as to the coming election. I would say that I have interests that are sacred to me,—my family, my property, and the good order of the community in which I live. These should be sacred to every American citizen, "the greatest good to the greatest number;" and how to obtain this inestimable blessing should accuate every lover of his country when he looks on the face of his ballot. Now, we have men in our midst; men who have lived here for years; whose daily acts and conversation have proved them capable of being entrusted with office. If they are elected, every person (even their opponents) feels that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will result. True, we have a few, (would they were less) who endeavor to mislead their neighbors; who engender discord and hatred between man and man; who persuade the laborers and farmers to do that which the most blind can plainly see is injurious to them, and yet those persons still claim that they have the interest of this people at heart. Follow their advice, and what will be the result? Wherein will one's prosperity or happiness be advanced? And the wonder is that the laboring classes and farmers (a few—they will be deceived who count upon many) will follow such advice. You can count on the end of your fingers men here, who, if this town is given over to the enemies of temperance and good order, will gather in the hard earnings of the farmers and laboring classes—for what? Think of it! Think of your manhood; your wife and family, and

—LABORER.

A "Moderate Drinker" Talks.

To the Editor of The Pioneer:

SIR:—It would be well if the saloon keepers of Schoolcraft County would heed the growing feeling that the laws must be enforced fairly and honestly if possible. That there are saloon keepers that are straight honorable men, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; and those who are differently constituted by nature and education would do well if, from no higher motive than self interest, they take heed what they do, in the present state of highly excited feeling, on the subject. It is true that men may make beasts of themselves by gluttony, and in a dozen other ways, and if they are simply beasts, society will take little notice of them. But if their acts, through their excesses, react upon and are detrimental to society, then society must protect itself by so regulating matters that the least possible damage shall be done. We append the following clipped from the Chicago Journal:

"The Journal, a few days ago, in some editorial remarks warned the whiskey interest that it was "provoking the wrath to come" by defiantly flying in the face of a powerful and growing public sentiment, which demands the better regulation and restriction, if not the absolute prohibition, of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As if seconding the Journal's motion, Mr. Adolph Mueller, a well-known German saloonist, addressed a meeting of the German Saloon-keepers' Association, on Friday, in sensible and pertinent language, as follows: 'I am satisfied that we have suffered enough in public opinion to go slow hereafter. If this movement [to fight the Harper License law] goes on, every saloon keeper will have to suffer. Now, I want to submit to the law, but I want the Mayor to do his duty also. I want him to scrutinize every bond offered by saloon keepers, and to accept only first-class security. If the Mayor will do that, no saloon-keeper will have reason to complain of the Harper law. My business is as respectable as that of any Chicago millionaire, but the fact that the authorities have granted saloon licenses to disreputable people has placed us all in a bad odor, and the best we can do now to ameliorate our condition is to demand that in issuing licenses under the Harper law the Mayor does his full duty. What decent man can be found to go on the bond of a saloon keeper who openly announces his intention to violate the conditions of the bond by selling drinks which his license does not permit him to sell? How can brothels, houses of assignation, and other sinks of iniquity carried on under the guise of saloons, to my and our detriment, obtain a saloon license if the Mayor obeys the law regarding the issuing of licenses? I tell you, gentlemen, we have suffered long enough for the dives, and it is about time that we go to work and purify our business. Instead of attempting to nullify the law, we should obey the law, but at the same time insist that the city authorities protect us also by refusing to license all and everybody who cannot comply with the law, who cannot prove their respectability and furnish a respectable bond. I want this practice stopped under which certain parties are in the habit of going on the bonds of hundreds of saloon keepers, who could not find a man among their nearest neighbors to endorse their note for \$100, or vouch for their respectability. If we want to live at peace with the community, we should respect ourselves sufficiently to insist on the protection the law guarantees us against those who prostitute our business.'"

Mr. Mueller evidently appreciates the situation thoroughly, and his bold, sensible words ought to have effect both among the saloon keepers and the Mayor's office.

—MODERATE DRINKER.

Liberal Donations.

The following are the subscriptions made in the camps towards erecting a Catholic Church at Manistique.

C. L. Co., Camp 7.	
William McCanna.....	\$10 00
John Dunn.....	10 00
Frank Salisbury.....	5 00
Martin O'Hara.....	5 00
D. McGregor.....	5 00
Joseph St. Denis.....	4 00
Frank Germain.....	2 00
George Miron.....	2 00
Seraphim Quivierge.....	2 00
William Castenette.....	1 00

Cl. Davison.....	5 00
Al. St. Denis.....	5 00
L. St. Denis.....	5 00
John B. Metty.....	5 00
Philip Join.....	5 00
Thomas Valer.....	5 00
Dan. Collins.....	5 00
Abraham Lefevre.....	5 00
John Tobin.....	3 00
John Brinmon.....	3 00
Peter Aslo.....	1 00
	\$62 00

C. L. Co., Camp 15.

Peter McKinnon.....	\$ 5 00
John Bogart.....	5 00
Charles Akey.....	5 00
Pat. O'Hara.....	5 00
Pat. Miles.....	5 00
Archie Smith.....	5 00
W. J. Walker.....	2 00
Abraham Gagnon.....	1 50
W. H. Warlow.....	1 00
H. Kempt.....	1 00
	\$35 50

C. L. Co., Camp 16.

James McSweeney.....	\$ 5 00
Joseph Belanger.....	3 00
Robert Blackburn.....	2 00
Louis Carpenter.....	1 00
Thomas Brennon.....	1 00
Theodore Norberg.....	1 00
Mich. Quigley.....	1 00
Martin Rols.....	1 00
Hiram Baker.....	1 00
Mich. Flynn.....	1 00
Tsac Blus.....	1 00
Th. Louhapelle.....	1 00
Peter Anderson.....	50
	\$19 50

C. L. Co., Camp 20.

John McCue.....	\$ 1 00
Thomas Roney.....	1 00
John Herbert.....	1 00
George Marks.....	1 00
Stephen Thomas.....	1 00
Archie Campeau.....	1 00
James Rice.....	1 00
James Mahoney.....	1 00
Pat. Walsh.....	1 00
J. Fitzpatrick.....	1 00
	\$10 00

C. L. Co., Camp 21.

Daniel King.....	\$ 1 00
Daniel O'Glense.....	1 00
Nelson Parent.....	1 00
Charles Labranche.....	1 00
Pat. McKinney.....	1 00
Paul Parent.....	1 00
Peter Terriot.....	1 00
L. Kennedy.....	1 00
James Gantley.....	1 00
Stephen Johnson.....	1 00
John McKee.....	1 00
Dennis Ryan.....	1 00
Mich. Lalonde.....	1 00
J. F. Chapman.....	1 00
Henry Ritchie.....	1 00
D. Ryan.....	1 00
E. D. Gardner.....	1 00
	\$17 00

C. L. Co., Camp 22.

Daniel Correll.....	\$ 5 00
Dennis O'Donnell.....	5 00
Barney Lambert.....	5 00
James McHale.....	2 00
Mich. Carrel.....	1 00
Pat. Dorrington.....	1 00
John O'Hara.....	1 00
William Hutton.....	1 00
Edward Hughes.....	1 00
Joseph Crapeau.....	1 00
William Wilson.....	1 00
Peter Wilson.....	1 00
Thomas Loranger.....	1 00
	\$26 00

C. L. Co., Camp 23.

David Lamarhe.....	\$ 2 00
Charles Gagnon.....	1 00
Michael Kelly.....	1 00
Martin Walsh.....	1 00
James McComb.....	1 00
Pat. Morrissey.....	1 00
Pat. McCloskey.....	1 00
	\$ 8 00

M. L. Co., Camp 1.

George Ryan.....	\$ 2 00
George Austin.....	1 00
Michael Riandan.....	1 00
Ben Donnelly.....	1 00
David Donnelly.....	1 00
	\$ 6 00

M. L. Co., Camp 2.

Thomas A. Hughes.....	\$ 1 00
John Richter.....	1 00
Pat. Brandon.....	1 00
John Moisson.....	1 00
Thomas Hopkins.....	1 00
Dan. Rose.....	1 00
E. T. Foley.....	1 00
T. J. Millen.....	1 00
	\$ 8 00

M. L. Co., Camp 3.



into history. A few more such meetings would give our county fathers an unenviable reputation for inactivity and slothfulness. We hope for better things at the next meeting, and trust that something more may be accomplished than that of auditing a few bills and drawing fees and mileage.

THE newspapers frequently mention the proposed Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie and Atlantic Railroad which has now been surveyed within a few miles of town. It is said that this road will be the eastern outlet for the Northern Pacific, and that 100 miles will be built in Wisconsin this spring. Manistique may well hope for the completion of this line which would advance the interests hereabouts wonderfully.

THE village of Allegan was almost completely swept away by fire last Wednesday; every brick store building in the place, with two exceptions, was destroyed. The aggregate loss to Allegan business men is nearly a half million. Among the business places burned was the Sherman House, the First National Bank, and the three newspaper offices there, viz: The Gazette, Democrat and Journal. The loss on the Journal newspaper is \$5,000, with an insurance of only \$500. The Gazette and Democrat losses are \$2,000 each with small insurance.

WE would call the attention of all our farmer friends, and all laboring men, to the communication elsewhere in this impression signed "Laborer." This gentleman earns his bread by the "sweat of his brow," and if all laboring men and others will carefully think and reason with themselves over the sensible questions propounded by him, we feel satisfied that the same will have a beneficial effect on their minds; so much so, that the 7th day of next month they will put their ballots in the box with only the names of true and tried men, who they know are pledged to temperance and sobriety, inscribed on the same.

experience teaches us all that the rum traffic is what costs and calls for higher taxes each year. We ask all voters to consider the question, and when complaints come to your ears go to the bottom and find the truth; see who are the men who endorse each side and know why they do. Some of the complaints made are of such a character that they need no examination, but the man who utters them and his past history will enlighten any voter who has the best interest of the township at heart.

#### HOW MUCH LONGER?

Now, once for all, how much longer will the people and officers of law of Manistique put up with such disgraceful proceedings as that of last Wednesday night? A stop must come to this, and soon too. It is some one's duty to see that the law is enforced in every county, township and hamlet in the country. Whose duty is it? Whose duty does the law make it? The Sheriff says it is not his duty to arrest a person unless he has a warrant or sees the deed done; the Deputy Sheriff, of course, echoes his chief's opinion; the constables, of which we have several, say it is not their duty to arrest any one unless a complaint has been first entered; the prosecuting attorney says it is not his duty to write out a warrant unless he sees the act, or some citizen swears out a complaint; the citizen says it is not his duty to bother with anybody else's business. And so it is! Every one has some suitable excuse framed. But an end *must* come to all this, and there will never be a more fitting time to make a stop than the coming township election. Let the war-cry be: Temperance and Peace, and to that end elect *good men for every office*. Constables who know not the meaning of the word fear, and who will do their duty at all hazards; Justices who will be what, and deal out that that their name implies; a Supervisor who will kick the person offering a straw bond into the street. Elect such men as these,

I live. These should be sacred to every American citizen, "the greatest good to the greatest number;" and how to obtain this inestimable blessing should actuate every lover of his country when he looks on the face of his ballot. Now, we have men in our midst; men who have lived here for years; whose daily acts and conversation have proved them capable of being entrusted with office. If they are elected, every person (even their opponents) feels that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will result. True, we have a few, (would they were less) who endeavor to mislead their neighbors; who engender discord and hatred between man and man; who persuade the laborers and farmers to do that which the most blind can plainly see is injurious to them, and yet those persons still claim that they have the interest of this people at heart. Follow their advice, and what will be the result? Wherein will one's prosperity or happiness be advanced? And the wonder is that the laboring classes and farmers (a few—they will be deceived who count upon many) will follow such advice. You can count on the end of your fingers men here, who, if this town is given over to the enemies of temperance and good order, will gather in the hard earnings of the farmers and laboring classes—for what? Think of it! Think of your manhood; your wife and family, and vote, if you can, to place this latter class in power. What is my interest, is your interest: wherein am I to be benefited, you will be benefited. If one set is elected, a few, as a result will be licensed to rob the laboring classes and farmers in the name of "even-handed justice." Some men are asking to be voted into office only to give *them* a chance to vote some hell-hound the privilege of *legally* ruining his fellow-man. Is it in the interest of the laboring class and farmers that they should antagonize themselves against their best interests, so a few here can make money from the general result of

rify our business. Instead of attempting to nullify the law, we should obey the law, but at the same time insist that the city authorities protect us also by refusing to license all and everybody who cannot comply with the law, who cannot prove their respectability and furnish a respectable bond. I want this practice stopped under which certain parties are in the habit of going on the bonds of hundreds of saloon keepers, who could not find a man among their nearest neighbors to endorse their note for \$100, or vouch for their respectability. If we want to live at peace with the community, we should respect ourselves sufficiently to insist on the protection the law guarantees us against those who prostitute our business."

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George Miron.....	2 00
Seraphim Quivierge.....	2 00
William Castenette.....	1 00
Frank Boucher.....	1 00
E. Ashford.....	1 00
Clinton Cutler.....	1 00
Nelson Phenes.....	1 00
Charles Curran.....	1 00
\$51 00	
C. L. CO. CAMP 9.	
M. J. McNeil.....	\$ 5 00
James McGuire.....	5 00
John Morton.....	5 00
John Boudette.....	3 00
Angus Cameron.....	3 00
G. W. Wainwright.....	2 00
William McKain.....	1 00
William Roberts.....	1 00
J. J. Stevenson.....	1 00
Demos Lamarb.....	1 00
Rodrick McRae.....	1 00
Alfred Spooner.....	1 00
B. F. Simmons.....	1 00

James McHale.....	2 00
Mich. Carrel.....	1 00
Pat. Dorrington.....	1 00
John O'Hara.....	1 00
William Hutton.....	1 00
Edward Hughes.....	1 00
Joseph Crapeau.....	1 00
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#### M. L. C., Camp 2.

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John Richter.....	1 00
Pat. Brandon.....	1 00
John Moisson.....	1 00
Thomas Hopkins.....	1 00
Dan. Rose.....	1 00
E. T. Foley.....	1 00
T. J. Millen.....	1 00
\$ 8 00	

#### M. L. Co., Camp 3.

Daniel Courtney.....	\$ 2 00
John Moran.....	2 00
Pat. Wall.....	2 00
John McClellan.....	1 00
Louis Dijon.....	1 00
Emir Sanver.....	1 00
James Fitzgerald.....	1 00
Thomas Cavanaugh.....	1 00
John Dormadour.....	1 00
James Castor.....	1 00
Jacob Labute.....	1 00
Kinneth McKay.....	1 00
Al. Lagot.....	50
Armidas Seneca.....	50
Fred. Bonce.....	50
Baptist Brunin.....	50
\$17 00	

#### M. L. Co., Camp 6.

John Cischek.....	\$ 2 00
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3/1884