

A Record of a Healthy Growth—The Rapid Progress of Tawas City Since 1880.

For the Tawas Herald.

Before I proceed to note the advance of our city, go back with me to 1880, the period of my introduction to its people. When I was two days' journey from the place, and sweltering in a temperature of 95 degrees, I met one who said, "you may need your overcoat by to-morrow." Being caught in a storm on Saginaw bay, his words were verified. Nearing Hale's dock, I paid a Porter on the boat 75 cents to bring off my trunks, but the labor of moving them to the bow of the boat overcame his scruples about the money, and they went by. Part of my baggage was put off at East Tawas, and the balance went to Alpena—thence to Bay City—and back to Tawas City. This waked me up a little, and I began to reconnoitre. I found the Hale mill in charge of lessees and doing some sawing; further up the street there was a small show of business; some improvements going on on McBean's salt block; and three or four parties doing some business merchandising. There were other places called stores, but the business seemed very slight indeed. At the "Cameron Mill" just purchased by C. H. Prescott, everything was dilapidated. The passage to what had formerly been a steam boat dock was not safe for man or beast; the tramway from the mill to the lumber docks fallen down; the filling of the dock badly washed out or sunken,—and the steamboat dock had succumbed to the force of waves and ice floes,—in fact, the thing was a wreck. I found plenty of empty houses, and decided to occupy one used as a "men's camp," having windows and doors but no locks or latches. I found a family occupying one which for about four years they had held rent free. *Rents were low.* West of the river there were houses without doors or windows, and I remember one into which the cattle could go for shelter. I found the post-office about as live an institution as there was, having at that time 77 common delivery boxes and 28 lock boxes. How many were rented I know not, but found no trouble in securing one of the most convenient ones; I was not looking for saloons, but by the walking signs hung out I discovered two in hot blast. I learned that if I went out of the place in winter, there was a forty miles stage journey. There was an indescribable railroad from McBean's and Hale's booms to a point among the pines in town 21, 4 e., laid with rail weighing from 14 to 20 pounds per yard—the road bed on nearly all uneven surface, consisting of "stringer-work." One small locomotive, now known as No. 2, in shop for repairs, and an institution known as "Black Pat" and about 50 single truck log cars constituted the rolling stock. This "Black Pat" was somewhat like a European woman with a "bottle" of water on her head, for the tank was a square concern on top of the boiler, and there were several "water-holes" along the road for supply, as she only carried about two hours "rations." Even this railroad was under an injunction, with limited privileges,—could carry supplies to lumber camps, but bring nothing back to Tawas City. Such, reader, was the condition in 1880.

Let us look over the increase, and the view in 1884? Beginning at the Fair Grounds on the east side of the river, 25 residences and shops have been added, worth from \$100.00 to \$1,500 each, or an aggregate of \$11,000. West of the river, 65 buildings, mostly residences, costing from \$100 to \$1,200, or say, for a low estimate, \$300 each, making an aggregate of \$19,500, or a total of \$30,500. These do not include improvements to buildings, or new store-rooms, but have largely been built by and for laboring men, and represent the savings fund from salaries of \$300 to \$800 per annum. This money might have built a fine business block, but what would the "block" do without these thrifty laborers? Then the improvement to the Court House, Bay Side and Dupraw Houses, Nesbit's and Kelly's residences, and others will approximate \$5,000 more. In addition to this let me name the new store rooms: Hamilton's 50x78 feet, one-half two stories high; Simon's 25x60 feet, 26 feet posts, giving a fine hall up stairs; Van Wey's meat market, 14x22 feet; Darling's drug store, 25x72 feet, two stories; Buffalo Clothing Store, 20x45 feet, one story; Prescott & Son 50x56 feet, one-half two stories high; Photograph gallery, 18x26 feet. These make almost 12,000 square feet of surface on first floors for mercantile uses, with hall, offices, and residences up stairs. Their value in dollars I have not estimated. The Post-office has increased its common delivery boxes from 77 to 146, and lock boxes from 28 to 49; nearly all now rented. The repairs to mill property and boom track will aggregate \$25,000, including added piling space on decks of 25,000 square feet, and 11 acres additional booms room. Two salt block have been erected at a cost of probably \$35,000. A planing mill has been added to the mechanical interests. One church at a probable cost of \$1,000, and a German school have been built.

Great as is this country, and full of metropolies, it is evident that other countries are by no means disposed to concede to it a monopoly of the lurid sunsets of which so much has of late been said in the newspapers and to account for which every possible theory, from the influence of the petroleum development at Rescommen, to the presence of a section of a stray comet's tail, is advanced. In many parts of South America since the last days of August, says the Panama Star and Herald of Dec. 27th, the sky has been observed after sunset to present a peculiar appearance. In some places the whole of the heavens appeared to be a blaze of fire until ten and eleven o'clock, whilst in others the phenomenon was of shorter duration, or became reduced to mere flashes of ruddy flame. Now "sunsets of fire" have been seen in the United States and England, giving scientists much ground for discussion as to the meteorological disturbances which have caused these effects, and the wondrous unity in nature which is again evinced by the same cause proving of sufficient extent to make its results available in both the southern and northern hemispheres.—Bay City Morning Call.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Funk & Wagnall's, 10 & 12 Dey street, New York, make a very liberal offer to the public. During the year 1884, they will issue fortnightly, a good, interesting and valuable book, bound in paper, and a faithful re-print of some new work never published before this year. They offer this "Standard Library" for the small sum of FOUR dollars; two dollars to be paid in advance, the balance after 13 numbers have been received. The offer is open until February 20th. One-third of the 26 numbers will be Fiction from the pens of such writers as Julian Hawthorne, John P. Newman, D. D., Edward O'Donovan, of the London Times; Edward E. Hale, Jean Paul Richter and George P. Lathrop. The other two-thirds will consist of works of Travel, Biography, History, Poetry and Popular Science. Joaquin Miller contributes two volumes. Sir Samuel Baker (Fasha) furnishes a volume of travels, that will be of great interest, and other authors of equally good repute will furnish one or more works to complete the year's list. At the end of the year the publishers will send for \$2.75, stiff cloth covers for the 26 volumes, which can be securely fastened to the book by elastic bands, placed at the bottom and top of the cover. It takes but a moment to adjust it. The name of each book appears on the back. All is simple, neat and durable. Cost of books and cloth covers amount to the small sum of \$6.75 postage paid. This wonderful offer brings a large amount of first class reading matter within the reach of all; about 16 cents a copy. The object and aim of this well-known firm is to make good books as cheap as the trashy and injurious publications that do so much to poison the minds of our people.

able to care for themselves. The lumber cut of the mills in 1880 was about 12,000,000 feet, and in 1883 23,000,000 feet. Grades of lumber sold then for \$7.00, \$14.00, and \$32.00; brought in 1883 \$8.50, \$17.00, and \$36.00. Shingles then sold for \$.80 and \$.20; and in 1883 sold as high as \$3.40 and \$3.60, and for good green grades did not fall below \$1.15 and \$3.35. There was no sale for cedar then, but all brought in now is sold at living prices.

The stock of goods in stores in the fall of 1880 approximated \$20,000, and in the fall of 1883 was but little short of \$75,000. The increase in sale in musical instruments, sewing machines, furniture, good books and clean periodicals is wonderful. The writer knows of one excellent "weekly,"—the New York Tribune—then had one subscriber, and over twenty-five orders have been taken for it since, and this is not one of the least of good signs, for good clean literature seems to permeate the air we breathe, and make us better men and women. The newspaper then told its own story by leaving us, but now a larger sheet is issued with good indications of success. The question of public morals I have not time to review, but it is a well established fact, that honesty in business or labor is the usual basis of the success of municipal palities large or small. The rail road of 1884 so far eclipses that of 1880, I need only remind you of the progress. I may have omitted much; if so I presume the editor of the HERALD will be glad to hear from others on "Home Interests."

An Advertisement.

To Whom It May Concern:—

Having viewed one of the circulars lately put afloat throughout Tawas township, headed, "To the Voters and Taxpayers of Tawas township," and having duly considered said circular, in all its length, depth and breadth thereof, and finding that the author has not forgotten in his generosity to remember me, and mention me, in connection with certain drain matters mentioned therein, with the intention (so it looks to me), to injure me in the estimation of those who have always proved themselves my friends and firm supporters during the past nine years services as clerk of Tawas township, and in various other ways too numerous to mention. And although (from expressions of those with whom I have talked this matter over) I do not deem it necessary to pay any attention to the aforesaid circular which in all of its hugeness has not consistency enough to carry the name of its real author, who, it seems, has employed a cat's paw to rake out his chestnuts for him. However, I will say this in answer to said circular:—That so far as I am concerned, every charge in said circular, except, that I said I would not pay my drain tax, is false; I did say that I would not pay that drain tax and I say it now, so far as the rest of that circular is concerned, with reference to me, I would respectfully say, (not to the person whose signature appears at the bottom of said circular), but to the author thereof, that its falseness is only exceeded by the evident ignorance, or maliciousness, or both, as shown in the returns on certain drains for Tawas township for the past year. There seems to be an inwardness to said drain business of 1883 in Tawas township, that in its rotten deformity exceeds the famous "Rotteness in Denmark." I would also say that so far as returning drain taxes to the supervisor, that all of the drain tax is on the roll that was returned to me in time to be put on. The circular says that they were all returned to me at the same time. That is false, and the author of said circular knew it, the tax that was spread on the roll was returned to me by the drain commissioner on the 15th day of October, the Bust and Whittemore ditch, and Dead creek contract, were not handed to me until the 6th day of November, nearly one month after the board of supervisors had met to equalize the rolls, and too late to be placed on the roll for 1883, and after procuring legal advice, and the supervisor stating that he could not legally spread said last mentioned taxes, I therefore did not make any returns of them. I simply publish this statement of facts to let those who have always, under any and all circumstances, shown themselves my friends irrespective of party or principle, know how this matter stands, and, if it becomes necessary in justice to myself, to publish this drain business, and show it up in all of its inwardness; I shall not hesitate to do so.

D. B. DIXON,
Clerk of Tawas Township
Dated, Tawas City, Feb'y 5, '84.

The President's Rooms.

It is in his private study at Washington that the President transacts the greater portion of his private business, undisturbed for any reason. Surrounded by books of choice engravings, photographs of intimate friends, and articles of virtu indescribable, a cozier nook could not have been selected, and the view on all sides is charming. Conspicuous among the photos is one of the late French statesman, Leon Gambetta, appended to which is his autograph in a clear, business-like hand. The portraits of Attorney General Brewster and his little son also occupy a prominent position in the study, adjacent to a large size photograph of Christine Nilsson and her autograph. Passing out of the study into a large hall, the visitor is impressed by the magnificent surroundings, all of which were arranged under the personal supervision of the President. Several of the best works of Bierstadt, loaned by the artist, adorn the walls, a large painting of the Yellowstone region being the most striking. An unique and handsome cigar stand, formed from the head of a Texas steer and from three steers' horns highly polished and mounted in silver is placed near a favorite lounging place of the President in this hall, where, with a few favorite friends, after business hours, the finest brands of cigars are discussed. A large semi-circular window of French plate, surmounted by jeweled designs of glass at the end of this apartment, commands a

NOTICE.

That GOODS are CHEAPER after the HOLIDAYS.

Below are some of our Special Prices for the next Sixty Days

In Dry Goods.
Dolmans Below Cost, -
Jerseys, - \$2.50
A Good Corset, - 25
Ginghams from 7 to 10c
Silks, Satin, Plushes
and Cloaking, 15 per ct off

Provisions.
Detroit pork, - 8 Cts
Choice butter, 25
Excelsor Flour, 5.25
Mayflower - 6.50
Patent Flour, 7.00
Water white Oil 25c. Oats 45c bush

IN HARDWARE, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE PRICES Way Down.

—EVERY DEPARTMENT—

Jammed full of Good that must be Sold by March 1st.

Come and see us for we know we can please you, both in Quality and Price. Thanking the public for past liberal patronage and expecting a continuation of the same, we remain,

YOURS TRULY

HAMILTON & BRYANT.

SUCCESSOR TO JAMFS HAMILTON.

In Advance.
The terms of the HERALD are \$1.50 per year in advance and these terms will be adhered to "without variableness or shadow of turning."

80 Acre Farm For Sale.
Two and a half miles west of Tawas City; two acres cleared, and a two story house; spring creek running through the centre of the land north and south. The timber consists of Maple, Birch, Black Ash and Hemlock; will more than pay for clearing; 15 or 20 acres can be cleared for five to ten dollars per acre. Price, \$700.00 Warranty deed. M. G. DIXON, 3-4.

A Good Farm For Sale.
The undersigned desires to sell the following described land, situated in the township of Tawas: The east half of the northwest quarter of section 35, containing 80 acres, 35 of which is cleared, and 45 acres green timber. A small orchard, a black house and log barn, a good well of water and a root house. Terms, \$1,300; \$400 down, and the balance on time. RUDOLPH WENZEL, 1-3m.
Sebewing, Huron Co., Mich.

Village Lots For Sale.
The undersigned has fifty desirable lots for sale in the village of East Tawas, within a short distance of the depot site. These lots will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, East Tawas, Mich.

Notice of Estray.
Notice is hereby given that on or about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1883, a white and red spotted cow, about 5 or 6 years old, with very long curved horns, strayed upon my enclosed lands in the township of Tawas, and now remains thereupon. The owner will please pay charges and take said cow away. JOSEPH GOUTHER, Sr. 1-6w.

Pianos and Organs!!
C. V. Hicks, of Au Sable, is prepared to furnish Pianos and Organs at the very lowest prices that a good instrument can be bought at; Chickering Pianos and Estey Organs. 5-1f.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. R. V. Davidson having returned after a brief absence, is again prepared to do all kinds of work in dress making, and will be pleased to have her former patrons call upon her. She now has rooms at Mrs. R. A. Kelley's, opposite the M. E. church, Tawas City, Mich. 3-4t.

W. A. DARLING,
Is now prepared to serve Oysters in every style at his RESTAURANT near the bridge on Mathew street.

ALSO
CANNED GOODS of every description. Pickled pigs feet tongue, etc.

A
Choice Line OF CONFECTIONERY AND NUTS.

STATIONERY AND NEWS STAND.
Subscriptions received for periodicals and newspapers. A portion of your patronage is solicited. W. A. DARLING.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE PLACE TO BUY

YOUR Provisions, Groceries, AND Dry Goods, Is At

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, TAWAS CITY, MICH.

Our facilities for purchasing and handling all kinds of Provisions and Camp Supplies are such that we can offer special inducements to buyers.

FAMILY GROCERIES & DRY GOODS

Purchased before navight on closed which we are offering at figures that can not be undersold.

BIG STOCK OF UNDERCLOTHING, MACKINAWs, BLANKETS, BOOTS & SHOES and RUBBER GOODS.

Look over our stock and get prices.

SQUARE DEALING AND LOW PRICES. THE RELIABLE

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS HOUSE

Immense stock from the best manufacturers which is being sold at

CLOSE FIGURES! I will sell my remaining Overcoats at

20 per ct. off Regular Prices. LUMBERMENS' SUPPLIES At Wholesale & Retail Down at the Lowest Notch.

An Elegant Line of Watches and Jewelry at reasonable prices. A Fine Assortment of Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes. When trading do not fail to call on

T. SIMON. CORNER LAKE AND MATHEW STS. TAWAS CITY MICH. The only suitable public hall above the store.

TAWAS CITY PLANING MILL

GRISE & CRANDALL, Manufacturers of FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING, MOLDING, and DOOR FRAMES.

Nuts to Crack.

Editor Herald:

DEAR SIR: While the question of temperance is being vigorously pushed forward in our neighborhood, I submit for the consideration of those interested and especially those who write on the subject, a few remarks which may aid in clearing up the many doubts existing as to what course is best in dealing with the liquor traffic; and I rest first on the fact that the law has not destroyed, nor can it destroy, the traffic in liquor, any more than it has destroyed immorality or crime of any kind. The law punishes, but does not prevent; it may, and does deter many from crime only by reason of the fear of punishment; and as those who write much about temperance, generally start out with morality as a basis of attack against whisky, I may add that religion—the Christian religion, which is the basis of all good morals, is not antagonistic to the existence of liquors, wines or anything else on the face of the earth, (except Satan). I say, "to the existence," but while these things exist, man will abuse them as they do everything under the sun, to a greater or less extent. In this latter statement I think temperance men, and in fact all are agreed, except a small minority whose arguments have no weight with thoughtful men, or with the people generally. Now comes the question: "How is intoxicating drink abused?" In answer I will confine myself to such facts as are complained of in the vicinity of Tawas bay, for the present. These are by drunkenness and its consequences, by rowdyism, and the scandal given, and by the pecuniary loss claimed to be inflicted on the public purse; (this latter I dismiss until the moral aspect of the question is cleared up, as it is at best a secondary consideration. Drunkenness in itself is not a crime punishable by law; a point must be strained to bring it under the law; when a drunkard, or any man, produces disorder in public, or makes himself a nuisance in any way, or injures his neighbor, then the law has a right, and does step in and punish him; what officer will go to a man's house and ask him to walk to jail or before a justice of the peace, for "being drunk" at home. The public disorder in society is then the evil with which we have to deal as practical people—this is perhaps one of the consequences of drunkenness; though the real primary cause is still so remote, in men's hearts, in the mind, in the moral or immoral training which they receive, or in other words in their education, habits, and tastes; and these being out of the reach of human law, how will a reformation be effected? By simply writing a law, or was it ever done? No one will say it was, and if such a law should be written by what means could it be executed? Suppose drunkenness to be the sole cause of the trouble; how will the law destroy the cause by fighting the effects of that cause? No reasonable person will deny that the root of an evil must be struck before it is killed—if the root remains, the evil will continue to spread and grow. We can therefore only at best prescribe by law the regulations under which men may trade in those things. To say that a man shall not trade in liquor at all is to deprive him of a lawful right, and a despotism stronger than we would like to have in the United States, would be necessary to give a semblance of effect to any law of the kind; but we may to a certain extent diminish the scandal and rowdyism, loafing, gambling, etc., which is so contaminating as to rouse the ire of all good people, and so regulate the sale of liquor as to produce a marked change in the social life of a community, these things the law will reach. Go to work, then, I say, and do what can be done steadily but forcibly. There are some things which might be done under the existing laws which are neglected and lost sight of, and which tend to reform some of the nuisances complained of; but some people want a very high order of things while they make no use of the good that is within their reach. Have we in all the discussions or speeches been given any practical solution of the question? If so, where? And if the laws now existing are not supported as regards the liquor traffic—can we suppose that more stringent laws would be supported? Clearly something is wrong which is not brought out into the light. Here are a few nuts to crack.

DENIS O'BRIEN.

At Monaco, after dining at the table d'hote of a well-known hotel situated within the shadows of the Alps Maritimes, I wended my way for a lazy stroll along a well-known wall, well washed by the blue Mediterranean, when a specimen of grim humor caught my sight, in the shape of the following notice upon the said wall, legibly written in chalk: "Lost, August the 29th, the sum of 500,000 francs at the roulette-tables at the Monte-Carlo. A reward of 5,000 francs will be paid to any one who will return the same to the original owner."

"Papa, can't I go to the store and get me a new dress?" "Why, child, you have got plenty of new dresses." "Yes, papa, but they are out of style." "Nonsense, girl, the trees always come out in the same style every spring, don't they?" "Yes, papa, and they always look green, too." "All right, go to the store and get a dress."

"Do you want a boy?" asked a little fellow seeking employment at a lath factory. "No, was the gruff reply; 'all you."

Poisoning—Mrs. Fleming's Experience with a Worthless Husband.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) Special.] A sensational case of kidnaping and attempted murder by poisoning came to light to-day, and was the subject of no little talk in the eastern portion of the city. About eight weeks ago, Charles D. Fleming, who has lived here for a number of years, deserted his wife and four children, and went to Columbus. His occupation here was that of bill-poster and painter. He was a shiftless character, and has always ill-treated his family. His wife, whose name before marriage was Jiles, is still, notwithstanding the cruel treatment she has received, a fine-looking woman. His desertion was a relief to her, as for the past eleven years her life, she says, has been one round of abuse and neglect, and her sufferings at times like those of hell. Last night Fleming returned to his home. His wife expressed regret at his return, and his children ran from him. Always jealous, this treatment maddened him, and catching his wife by the throat he beat her savagely about the head and then left the house. About midnight he returned. His wife was in bed, but heard him, although he had removed his shoes. She lay still and watched him. He mixed up something in a cup, supposed to be prussic acid; then, waking her, expressed sorrow for his cruelty, and offered her the cup, saying it was a preparation to relieve the pain from the blows. She refused to take it, and ordered him out of the house. He said: "You shall take it. If I can't live with you, you can't live yourself," and endeavored to force her to take the stuff. In the struggle the cup was upset, burning holes in the bed-clothes and badly blistering her hands. Fleming struck her and then skipped out.

An Earthquake Wave Rolling Around the Globe.

[N. Y. Herald.] The great tidal wave caused by the Java earthquake was propagated to the Pacific coast of South America. At Talcahuano, Chile, the ocean rose, on August 28, two feet above high-water mark, and the day after earthquakes were felt at Salvador, Colombia and Ecuador. Alarming detonations about the same time were heard in all the towns of the Bogota plateau, while at Manabi, Ecuador, troops were turned out ready to meet the supposed enemy.

This record will enable seismologists to ascertain in the extent of the disturbance caused by the Java earthquake. Almost simultaneously with the Andean earth shocks and the Chilean tidal wave the ocean rose on the California coast, as reported by Prof. Davidson on August 23. In the West Indies an extraordinary tide rose in the harbor of St. Thomas at 7:30 p. m., August 27. As the tides of St. Thomas seldom go above twelve inches, and that of August 27 rose three and one-half feet, and was followed on the 30th by a heavy earthquake shock, there can be but little doubt that this disturbance was the result of the terrible commotion in the Sunda Straits. If to the same agency are attributed the destructive tidal wave which visited our Jersey coast on August 28 and 29, it would seem that the agitation extended to all the oceanic area around the globe, forty degrees on both sides the equator.

The Expressive Eye.

"The eye," says Buffon, "is the great exponent of character." Buffon is correct. When a blue eye is encircled half way down the cheeks with a ring of ebony hue, puffed up like a new-laid muffin, it is an indication that the character of the man who owns that eye, and who would give \$10 if he could see with it, is no purer than the eye. And when the eyes are red as to drooping lids, and prolific in unemotional tears, and have a general burnt-hole-in-a-blanket expression, it is a sign that they see through a glass lightly about once every fifteen minutes, and that they keep open as long as the man's mouth does. To see both eyes shut and the mouth wide open, is a sign that life's short dream is snore. When a man's eyes try to look at each other over the top of his nose it is a sign that he has to leave his spectacles cut bias. Dancing eyes are, of course, indications of eyeballs. A fondness for greens is indicated by I browse. A cross-eye lens an Xtra expression of benevolence to the I, thus giving it a B-I-X appearance. C? Spectacles have a miraculous power. Enabling a man to see with his mica, or eyes in glass, as you please. "A nigh for on eye" was probably written of near-sighted men. A blind man is apt to be magnanimous, as he always hits a man of his eyes. The eye appears to be one solid globe, but it is built in tears. But you bet it has the nerve.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Was There.

The Secretary of the Lime Kiln club at a recent meeting announced a letter from Timothy Tugmartin, of Missouri, asking if Linchpin Jackson was still a member of the club, and if his whereabouts could be ascertained. Linchpin at once rose up in response, and the President asked:

"Bruider Jackson, you arrove heah from Missouri about two y'ars ago, I believe?"

"Yes, sah."

"Did I eber ax you de qeshun why you had to leave dat locality?"

"No, Sah."

"Well, I nebber shall. I has a dim suspishun dat you left Missouri in a great hurry, an' dat de night was dark an' de road muddry, but since you has bin a member of dis club you has conducted yerself in a meass' exemplary manner, an' dat fills de bill. De Secretary will answer dat you am heah, an' dat all debts again you have bin outlaid. Let us take our hats an' go home."—Detroit Free Press.

"O, Charles, let us turn and go on some other way; there is that bad man following us." "Who is the fellow, my dear?" "Why, that is the man who was so near marrying me before I met you. I just hate him!"—By Javel so

Woman Told Her Story.

[N. Y. Morning Journal.]

An angular Irish woman, with features as sharp as her tongue, with a complaint in the General Sessions the other day against Thomas McNally, whom she accused of assault. She ran into two lawyers, three policemen and a gate-tender on her way to the witness stand. Colonel Fellows appeared for the people, and opened the case by asking the witness her name, and then her address:

"O! live in Soofuk strate."
"Is that where you lived last?"
"Shure an' I lived in Huster strate lasht."
"Where did you live at the time of the assault?"

"Betwain the tu."
"What do you mean?"
"Jusht what O! say—betwain the tu."
"Did you live in the street?"

"Shure an' that's a noice qeshun ter be askin' a dacent woman. It isn't gittin' paid for it O! am that O!m her ter be answerin' impertent ramaarks."
Here Judge Gildersleeve suggested to the Colonel that perhaps he had bet'er let the question rest.

"Now, what did McNally do to you?"
"I con'nted the Colonel."
"He trow me down."
"Anything else?"
"He kild me down."
"Anything else?"

"Shure an' ain't that enough?"
"Now see here, my good woman," said the Colonel, impatiently, "you must tell us just what happened or we won't be able to punish your assailants."
"Me what?"

"The men who assaulted you."
"Who the dickens said they salted me?"
"He means the persons who struck you," Judge Gildersleeve explained.

"Thin why don't he say that?"
"Now, my good woman," Colonel Fellows resumed, "tell us everything that occurred on the night in question in your own way."
"O! want yer to understand that there's no question about tier noight an' ave there was shure O! wudn't fill it in your way nor in anybody else's way, but just in me own way."

The Court interrupted, sleepily: "Tell what happened to you, madam."
"Will, yer say O! had a sore fut, wich kep' me from wurruk when O! was livin' out, an' asplendid place O! had too. Praies wud ivery male an' no stint of mat, and sure there was slashes of driuk, too, 'be-gora. An' ther lady herself was a—"

"Come, come, get right down to the assault."
Witness, in a coaxing way to the Judge: "Wud yer mind him an' yer were me, your honor?"

"We don't care anything about persons you used to work for. Tell what the prisoner did."
"Shure an' ain't O! Pindin' the halen of me fut O! was shtoppin' wud friends in Soouk and Huster strates. Wan avenin' Mrs. Gooligan sez ter me, sez she: 'Git up airly in tier mornin' and go ter Mrs. Mooray's fer tier milk,' an' so O! did. An' w'in O! got ter Soouk strate who did O! say but Patrick Donnelly, an' ould find. Wull we talk ave wan thing an' another. An' as O! was lavin' him he sez 'shure an' O! lave another choill.' 'Well for you,' sez O! to him. 'It takes tier looks av you to do yer juty. Is—'

Colonel Fellows arose in sheer desperation.

"Your honor, this is unbearable. I will withdraw the witness."
The case was given to the jury, and McNally was acquitted.

A western citizen, on being informed that in his absence a panther had attacked his wife, and that she had beaten off and killed the panther, merely shrugged his shoulders and said: "Ef that panther had known her as well as I do, he'd never have riled her up, you bet!"

A young girl was caught kissing her sweetheart a few nights ago. Her mother took her to task for such actions, but the girl silenced her by this quotation: "Whatever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The old lady wilted. Memories of old were brought forcibly to mind.

"I understand that you referred to me as a pig, sir," remarked a pompous, elderly gentleman to a young man who had spoken disparagingly of him to a third person. "You have been misinformed, sir," replied the young man; "I hope that I know better than to refer to a person of your advanced age as a pig."

The other day an up-town gentleman, whose wife wished him to send up a corn-doctor to the house, made the engagement and telegraphed her to this effect: "Chiropodist will be up at 2 o'clock." The lady was greatly surprised, but somewhat consoled when she received the message: "Cheer up, dearest. Will be up at 2 o'clock."

The addresses of a certain young man having been declined by a young lady, he paid court to her sister. "How much you resemble your sister," said he on the evening of the first call. "You have got the same hair and the same forehead, and the same eyes—" "And the same nose," she said quickly. He has stopped calling at that house.

John Gyumber, the famous Hungarian sleeper of Lehigh county, was married a few days ago. From which it may be inferred that John has not yet got his eyes open; but married life will open them for him, and keep him awake, if anything will. As the poet would say: Not another long slumber for John Gyumber.—Norristown Herald.

The Chinese in this country make a brandy which they sell to the Indians for fifty cents a bottle and make twenty cents. When they become as far civilized as the Americans, they will be able to master the art of clearing forty cents on a fifty cent bottle of brandy. It looks as if the Indian was taking advantage of the heathen Chinese.—Norristown Herald.

It will be with a great many of us as it was with old Hans in his dream. He dreamed that he was at the bar of justice trying to find some good reason why he should not take his place with

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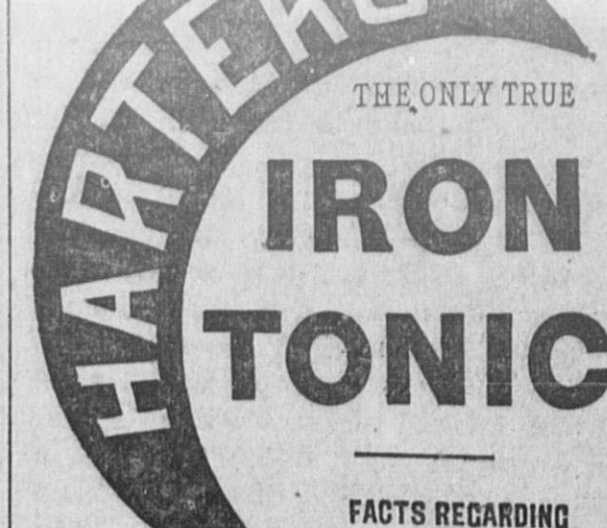
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