

Issued Every Thursday.

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Clerk - E. E. Williams, Tawas City
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Register - S. G. Taylor, Tawas City
Prosecuting Attorney - C. R. Henry, AuSable
Ct. Court Commissioner, S. G. Taylor, Tawas City
Probate Judge - J. O. Whittemore, Tawas City
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Coroners - Robt McCormick, AuSable
A. G. Van Wey, Tawas City

SOCIETIES.

IOSCO LODGE NO. 241, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings held every Wednesday evening at their hall.
LYMAN B. SMITH, N. G.
HOMER PRATT, Sec'y

TAWAS CITY LODGE NO. 302, F. & A. M.—Regular communication held at Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening on or preceding the full of the moon in each month.
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General Real Estate and Abstract Office. The only complete abstract of Iosco county.
TAWAS CITY, MICH.

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TAWAS CITY, MICH

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EAST TAWAS MICH.

J. F. HOVIS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Goodale's drug store, East Tawas, Mich.
Professional calls promptly attended to either day or night.

G. S. DARLING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Drug store, on Lake street
Calls promptly attended to.

W. L. STILWELL,

VEGETARIAN SURGEON.

Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Horse Dentistry a specialty. Will promptly attend to all orders for inspecting lumber, scaling logs, buying and selling Lumber, Posts, Shingles, Pine Lands, etc. Office, opposite Darling's Drug store, Tawas city, Mich.

LUMBER INSPECTING ETC.

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Village property and farming land's bought and sold on commission. Will promptly attend to all orders for inspecting lumber, scaling logs, buying and selling Lumber, Posts, Shingles, Pine Lands, etc. Office, opposite Darling's Drug store, Tawas city, Mich.

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for Iosco County, and
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.

Village property and farm lands for sale. Will promptly attend to all orders for estimating Pine Lands and trespass of same. Office and residence, Whittemore, Mich.

S. C. BRYANT,

LUMBER,

TAWAS CITY, MICHIGAN
Particular attention given to inspecting and shipping lumber from all points on the west shore of Lake Huron for all markets.
Correspondence solicited.

HOTELS.

SAND LAKE HOUSE.

GEORGE A. WEBSTER, PROP.

This house is situated 9 miles west of Tawas City, in the township of Grant, offers excellent accommodations to guests and lumbermen—Good stabling in connection.

STRONG HOUSE

R. OSBORN, Prop.

Ample accommodation for the traveling public. Good Stable in connection.
Free 'bus to trains and boats.
EAST TAWAS, MICH.

VAN WEY.

Oil Paintings, Enlarging of all kinds, and in fact everything in the line of Photography, done at the

TAWAS CITY ART GALLERY,

Also all kinds of stamping and designing for fancy needle work and hand painting in oil.
Colors for childrens clothing,
dies crosses, lambrques, etc.
For windows, shelves, brackets etc. Stamping

Tawas City and Vicinity.

Register Saturday.
Election next Monday.
Vote for the best men.

The steamboat whistle will be a welcome sound.
The roller skating rink still prospers at Au Sable.

The smoke of a steamer was seen out on the lake last Sunday.
The G. A. R. post at Au Sable has been named the "John Earl Post."

Uncle Tom's Cabin at East Tawas on the 8th inst. and at Au Sable on the 9th.
A sale of 600,000 feet of lumber is reported at East Saginaw at \$17 straight.

About 70,000,000 feet of logs have been put into the Manistique river the past winter.
Manufacturers at East Saginaw says the Courier are asking \$3.65 per M. to contract for No. 1 shingles.

A prairie farmer reports that a late wind-storms lifted about everything from his land except the mortgage.

McFatt's camp at Hubbard Lake has finished a large winter's work, having put in about 3,000,000 feet of logs.

The Detroit Post & Tribune says the "Coonskin" proprietors have taken down the coon and tanned the hide.

Atkinson & McDonald broke camp at Hubbard Lake last week having banked 2,500,000 feet of logs this season.

Thos. Fitzgerald's ninety days imprisonment expires on the 7th. A warrant for his arrest, for resisting an officer, is in the hands of the sheriff.

There is a river in Africa called Kisse-melonga. Every girl in this country knows all about it, from the source to the mouth.—The Hoosier.

\$8 \$14 and \$36 were the figures on a recent sale of 4,500,000 feet of lumber made a few days since by parties at this end of the river and quoted as p. t.

R. D. Taylor's two camps have banked about 6,000,000 feet of logs at Hubbard Lake, and have finished their winter's work. The logs were hauled about six miles.

The case of D. B. Dixon vs. Denis O'Brien, was postponed by Justice Carpenter, of East Tawas, last Monday, until to-morrow, on account of the illness of the defendant's wife.

The Au Sable Saturday Night understands from pretty good authority that the D. B. C. & A. R. R. will break ground the fore part of next week for the new depot building which is to be built at the corner of Fifth and State streets.

"My dear," said Mr. Muckleham to his wife, "those hams I bought the other day are so badly spoiled they cannot be eaten." "What a pity," his wife replied. "Guess we'd better send them out to the charity hospital."

The new time table of the F. & P. M., railroad which took effect on the 23 ult., has some material changes in time, as will be seen by referring to table in the Railroad Directory on the 5th page.

The largest sale of shingles ever made on the Saginaw river was that recently closed by J. R. Hall to Smith, Fassett & Co., of Tonawanda, N. Y., whereby the latter firm purchased of him 35,000,000.

Alpena Argus—The Journal bachelor has withdrawn his \$1,500 advertisement for an old maid. The trouble appears to be that he was afraid he would get prosecuted for trying to obtain goods under false pretenses. He also says he got bite from a sucker, but that is nothing remarkable—One sucker ought to accommodate another sucker a little.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Neil McDonald, while in his room at the Globe hotel, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Surgical aid was soon at hand, but was unable to save the man's life. The deceased was from Canada. The inquest takes place to day. The deceased was a shoemaker by trade, and liquor is credited with causing the suicide. He had no relatives in this county.—Alpena Argus.

An unusual condition of the lumber market the present spring, is that Ohio buyers who have usually been relied upon to take the lower grades of lumber are purchasing chiefly choice stock and are buying therefore without particular objection to the very highest prices, \$10, \$21 and \$42 was a figure recently paid by one of these buyers for a very creamy lot of several millions of feet and the real choice cut and to be cut is eagerly sought after by these Buckeye purchasers as well as all other purchasers.

There are often some very amusing and absurd answers given by teachers to questions given them on examination. One of the most ridiculous that ever came under our notice was that given yesterday

Read Simon's new "ad." on the fourth page.

A party of young ladies held a mum social at the residence of J. M. Walker last Monday.

A new heater, a steam log burner and a gang lath bolder are among the improvements that are being made at Prescott's mill.

W. A. Darling's pool table arrived at this place last Friday. He now has it in running order, and it is being liberally patronized.

W. E. Mowery, of Bay City, arrived at this place last evening. He will establish a jewelry store here with head quarters at Darling's drug store. We wish him success.

A construction train carrying 30 men was put on the railroad last Monday morning. Work was immediately commenced on the worst places in the road. The entire road-bed will receive a thorough overhauling and be put in excellent condition. The work is in charge of W. P. Gorman, and the men employed are all residents of this town.

On account of Mr. Van Wey's refusing to accept the nomination he received at the People's caucus on last Saturday, and the necessity of nominating candidates for two extra justices, on account of resignations since the caucus, another caucus will be held to-morrow, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On complaint of S. C. Bryant, James McEvoy of this place, was arrested last Saturday afternoon, for selling liquor on the 29th of last November. The trial was set down for yesterday. The defendant was discharged on account of the prosecution not being able to make out a case.

Another complaint was immediately made against Mr. McEvoy for selling liquor on the 1st day of January last. Only one witness was sworn, whose testimony failed to convict, and the jury acquitted the accused without leaving their seats.

Forty thousand bushels of corn are consumed daily in this county in producing that is called grape sugar, or glucose; the annual value of which is about \$10,000,000. An outcry has been made against this substance, because it was believed to be unwholesome. It is substituted extensively in place of cane sugar. It is used in making table syrup, in brewing beer, in making confectionery and fruit jellies.

The National Academy of Sciences have investigated this matter, and have decided that glucose is not unwholesome; that it is, scientifically and commercially, important and that it is as good in its way as cane sugar, though it has only two-thirds of its sweetening power. It is, in fact, starch sugar as distinguished from cane sugar.

This substance got its bad name because being cheaper than cane sugar it was surreptitiously employed to counterfeit the latter.—From Demorest's Monthly for March.

The Republican caucus held last Tuesday put the following ticket in the field:

Tawas Township
REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Supervisor—Cornelius North.
Township Clerk—Danforth B. Dixon.
Township Treasurer—Reuben Wade.
School Inspector—William B. Whittemore.

Commissioner of Highways—Reuben Wade.
Justice of the Peace (full term)—George Thomas, Sr.

Justices of the Peace to fill vacancies—James Hamilton, William B. Kelly.
Constables—John W. King, Charles Harris, Charles H. Hubbell, William Ramage.

Drain Commissioner—Daniel Low.

A Contrast.

From an article going the rounds, entitled, "Temperance Statistics," we cull the following:—"In Vineland, New Jersey, there is total prohibition. Yonkers, New York, licenses 145 saloons, and has in addition 75 places where liquor is sold in violation of the law. Vineland has about 12,000 inhabitants, and Yonkers less than 15,000. Yonkers spends on its police \$37,000, and the police duties of Vineland are performed by one constable at the annual expense of \$75. Yonkers has a police judge at a salary of \$4,000 and a clerk who is paid \$800. Vineland has no police court and needs none. The pauper of Yonkers cost the town \$12,000; Vineland only has six and pays \$400 for their keep. Altogether these articles of expense cost Yonkers \$43,800; Vineland, \$475. Making proportionate allowance for the difference in population, the government of Yonkers costs more than ninety times as much as that of Vineland." This fact is commended to people in this country who hold that prohibition will drive trade away from

CORRESPONDENCE.

East Tawas.
April 2, 1884.
Hon. Wm. C. Stevens came up on business and is spending a few days with us.

A town meeting temperance lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Watterman, Sunday afternoon. His text was "Simple Justice," taken from hand bills that have been posted around town. Another next Sunday.

A good many were disappointed on account of the adjournment of the caucus that was to have been held on Monday; it is feared the packing will get loose and let the steam out. Brethren, Sunday is no time to pack a caucus, there is too many idle people round to hear what is said.

The Republican caucus got set ahead one day; there was two very important meetings ahead of that, one was the concert and the other was the prayer-meeting.

The ladies that are getting up the concert are working hard to make it a success. Turn out and give them a rousing house; encourage home talent and enterprise, it is worth more to us than the traveling man who takes our 25 cents and goes off in the morning.

John McQuarters has taken up a subscription and raised a force to clear out the Dimmick canal to let the water off; he says the water is so high he cannot find his well with a pole, and is obliged to use surface water.

Mr. John Walker has gone to Au Sable to put a new balance wheel on the Potts Lumber Co.'s engine.

The East Tawas Iron Works are turning off the drive wheels for No. 4 engine, D. B. C. & A. railroad.

War among the Israelites—Two Jews got into a dispute, and one of them armed to the teeth with that formidable weapon, a pair of shears, struck his opponent on the head. Wounded and bleeding he rushed to the magistrate, who said that it was worth about \$38.00 for the privilege of giving such a blow with such a weapon. The jury disagreed.

E. A. Farand's house was discovered on fire this morning; the alarm was turned in at the school house, the fire department responded promptly and soon had it under control. But little damage was done.

Emory Bros. whistle was the first whistle for the season, Saturday evening. Some folks do not like to hear whistles, but we do, and expect to hear from more of them soon.

W. M. Locke has got his new smoke-stack up. William says he likes a good draught, and there is no doubt he will have one.

Geo. P. Smith returned Saturday from Bucyrus, Ohio, where he has been to sign his name; he says he commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 3 o'clock in the morning he had signed his name 4,800 times. He reports that place as not much of a temperance town, but they have got the water works going now it may make some difference.

The concert last night was a great success and was appreciated by a large audience. Tickets are selling fast this morning at Goodale's drug store.

ALABASTER.

Mr. B. F. Smith returned on Thursday from Bay City.

Mr. Geo. R. Beard, superintendent of the Western Plaster Works, is on a business trip to Bay City.

Sarah Reily, daughter of Mrs. Catharine Reily, has been dangerously ill but is slowly recovering.

Dr. Gates, of East Tawas, was in this place on Saturday, on a trip in connection with his extensive practice.

A stranger moved in town on Tuesday from Tawas.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, of Bay City, has engaged as assistant engineer in the Western Plaster Works.

April has surprised many.

Mr. Alex. DeHart has returned.

Several years ago an Indian girl was taken from her tribe and given the advantages of chromo culture, including high heeled gaiters, kid gloves and bangles. These she has discarded for a red blanket and deer skin leggings, and the story goes that she is soon to be mated with a Piute brave, who can hold as much whisky as any man in the tribe. Such is the lot of the untutored savage on this slope.—[San Francisco Chronicle. Except as to the blanket, the leggings, and the color of her husband, many a white girl has made just such a match. The lot of the tutored white maiden is not so very different from that of the tutored red girl.—Courier-Journal

Found.

On the sidewalk, near the Postoffice, a lady's Garnet breast pin. The owner can secure the same by calling at the HERALD office and paying for this notice.

Notice.

Wanted—20 head yearling heifers or

THE MOB LET LOOSE.

Culmination of the Excitement Over the Berner Trial.

Immense Indignation Meeting at the Cincinnati Music Hall.

The Speakers Denounce the Jury in Unmeasured Terms,

And Raise a Spirit That Demands Immediate Vengeance.

The City in the Hands of a Mob—Militia Called Out—The Jail Attacked—A Deadly Fusillade—Bloody Work.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—William Berner has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years, and to pay the costs of prosecution. This is the extreme penalty of the law for manslaughter. Berner was indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing William H. Kirk, December 24, 1883, but escaped through the stupidity or duplicity of the jury. The outrageous verdict rendered last Monday by these jurymen, caused intense excitement, and a call for a mass meeting of our citizens in the Music hall signed by prominent business men brought out an immense crowd, which literally packed the house until there was not even standing room. Among those who addressed the meeting were Judge Carter and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hickenlooper. The speakers denounced the jury in unmeasured terms, and referred to the fact that there are upwards of forty murderers in the county jail awaiting trial. The crowd was greatly worked up and made all sorts of outcries and demonstrations. After the meeting was over, a surging, howling mob started at once for the jail, where they forced an entrance, and are now trying to batter down the doors. A general riot alarm has been sounded, calling out the entire police and patrol service of the city, leaving the rest of the city practically unguarded against the depredations of thieves. It is reported at this hour (midnight) that the mob have gained an entrance, and that one man has been shot, but owing to the intense confusion the report cannot be substantiated.

It is rumored that Berner escaped from the custody of the officers at Loveland while on his way to the penitentiary at Columbus. If this is true, and he is caught, he will undoubtedly be lynched. The situation is such that no one can predict what will be the result of this unfortunate affair.

Midnight—Such a night of blood as this has not before darkened the history of Cincinnati. It is impossible to ascertain the true situation. Men have been killed several squares from the scene of the riot. One man was just shot in Fountain square, six squares from the court house. The fire was started by rolling in barrels of coal oil and setting it on fire, and keeping everybody out. Lieut. Desmond entered to subdue the flames and was instantly killed. The flames had their own way because the mob would not let the firemen use the engines and went on unchecked, though slowly, as the great structure, strongly built at the cost of probably a quarter of a million dollars, and made to withstand fire as far as possible, yielded to their power. To lose that means irreparable loss in valuable records, some of them of great historical interest and value, and of the second best law library in the United States. A carriage factory near by is also reported on fire, and in the present chaotic condition of affairs there is nothing to prevent untold loss from fire except lack of material. When the mob had robbed Powell's gun store, it was fired. The patrol wagon responded to the alarm and the mob fired on it, killing one and wounding others. This fire was, however, extinguished. The mob is beyond all control, and seems bound on destruction, pure and simple. Burning the court house gives no aid in the original purpose of lynching murderers, and its destruction only adds loss to disgrace. Firing upon the mob has been merciless, either by Gatling gun or by the soldiers. It cannot now be told how many are killed as nothing has been heard from inside the jail for the past hour. No one can yet estimate the loss of life or injury by wounds. The delay of an hour seemed an age, while flames were raging and the wild mob, now wholly beyond any control or reason, filled the streets ready to kill any or all. It was nearly midnight when the 14th regiment reached the scene. They, with determined pluck and skill, formed for fearful work in clearing the streets. The work is accomplished and they are in the jail yard, with besieged guards and police. The 4th regiment arrived at the other side of the city, and after marching part way to the scene turned back to the depot. Col. John Harper, aide-de-camp to the governor, who is here, telegraphed this action to Governor Hoadley, and received reply ordering the 4th regiment to report to the jail forthwith. Col. Harper sent the order to them to join

PERSONAL.

To make our personal column as near complete, as possible each week, we solicit all items of a personal nature. If you have friends visiting you or friends visiting elsewhere, please inform us of the fact by postal card or otherwise. Notices of births, deaths and marriages are solicited.

Mrs. McDonald is visiting her sister at Midland.

A. G. Van Wey returned from his trip to Saginaw, Friday.

J. A. Reynolds, of Detroit, has been in town the past week.

J. W. Shepard, of Bay City, was in town last Friday and Saturday on professional business.

Dr. J. S. Reeves, of East Tawas has been appointed surgeon of the D. B. C. & A. railroad.

We learn by letter that A. J. Burnstein has been seriously ill with dropsy since leaving this place.

George McBean, of Tonawanda, N. Y., arrived at this place last Monday evening. He expects to remain here for some time.

Miss Ella Curry, daughter of Isiah Curry, of East Saginaw, is spending her vacation with relatives in this place. She returns Saturday.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BALDWIN.

In view of the fact that the Annual Township Meeting is so near at hand, and the inability to secure Robinson's Hall before Saturday night, April 5th, for holding the "People's Caucus" it was deemed necessary for the purpose of insuring the printing of the tickets before Election, to put in nomination the several officers to be elected, and for that purpose a meeting was held on the evening of the 2nd of April, on the call of the Committee, and the following officers placed in nomination for the several offices:

PEOPLE'S TICKET
TOWNSHIP OF BALDWIN.

For Supervisor—Joseph Dimmick.
Township Clerk—Robert White.

Justice of the Peace (full term) John Van Taten.

Highway Commissioner—Moses Kenna.
Drain Commissioner—John H. Langworthy.

School Inspector—David G. Lowe.

Constables { Everett Emerson,
Joseph Burgoine,
Henry Abarr,
Anthony Miller.

The friends of the above ticket are most earnestly requested to rally at Robinson's Hall on Saturday evening, April 5th, to more fully organize and prepare for the battle on Monday.

Farm For Sale.

The Sullivan farm, in the township of Baldwin, on the Baldwin road, next to the farm of Marshal Glendon, containing 160 acres: 14 or 15 acres cleared. A good house on the premises. Watered by a living creek. A good bargain can be obtained by applying to
12-4w. MRS ELLEN MURPHY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the County of Iosco will be held at the Court House in Tawas City, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 12TH DAY OF APRIL

next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Grand Rapids on the 24th day of April next.

The county of Iosco is entitled to two delegates.

Basis of representation to the Iosco County Convention:

Alabaster..... 1
Au Sable..... 6
Burdick..... 1
Baldwin..... 6
Grant..... 1
Oscoda..... 1
Plainfield..... 1
Sherman..... 1
Tawas..... 5
Thompson..... 1
Wilbur..... 1

SIBLEY G. TAYLOR, Chairm'n.
C. R. JACKSON, Sec'y.
Republican County Committee.

Hay For Sale.

I. Curry & Bros. have 60 tons pressed hay for sale at their farm on the Hemlock road and at Tawas City. Inquire of Thos. Curry, Tawas City.

Persons wishing to purchasing lots at Whittemore, or let contracts for building with material furnished or otherwise, are recommended to call on Ed. Ervin at that place. 10-8m

TO OWNERS OF LOGS.

The McBean mill has been repaired and put in shape to do first class work, and is now under the management of...

BISMARCK'S PLAN.

The famous premier of Germany is accepting some of the devices of the Socialists. He is very bitter against their leaders and newspapers, but he has boldly adopted several of their schemes. He has originated an insurance fund to take care of the working people in their old age. This fund is to be kept up from three sources—the workmen themselves, their employers and the nation. The object is humane. It is to guarantee the laboring people that they will be cared for when, through sickness or old age they are no longer able to toil. Then Prince Bismarck proposes another measure, which is very objectionable to the well-to-do. He desires to enact a graduated income tax. Of course, the poorer classes pay nothing at all; but the impost is increased according to the means of the tax-payer, the small incomes paying a lower rate than the larger. The object is to discriminate against the very rich. It goes without saying that these measures are viewed with alarm by the middle and wealthier classes. They look upon them as spoliation and legal robbery. We had an income tax during and subsequent to the civil war, but if the newspapers were to be believed it was very unpopular with our people. In England there is a permanent income tax; but no ministry would dare to propose the graduated scheme which Bismarck is trying to enact in Germany.—Demorest's Monthly for March.

THE CROUCH MURDERERS.

The examination of Crouch and Holcomb has ended by holding them for trial. A few days since the evidence against them was so badly broken into by the rebuttal that it seemed doubtful if a case would be made out against them. Since then the prosecution's case has been materially strengthened. Even though it has had holes knocked in it the frame and foundation are still good, and the officials can rebuild it if only they have got the material.

The public will be satisfied with the result; for the public looking at probabilities instead of legal technicalities sees two facts which no counter-testimony or cross-examination has as yet been able to bury out of sight. So far as is known these men are the prominent, if not the only, persons that have gained, or are likely to gain, anything by the deaths of the elder Crouch, his daughter and his son-in-law; and, so far as is known, they are the only persons to whom the slightest evidence has yet pointed as the probable culprits. This may not convict, but it does condemn.—Detroit Free Press.

MR. N. A. DUNNINGS, of Mason, has been estimating what the reduction of the wool tariff has done for the farmers of Michigan. The average wool clip, says Mr. Dunning, is 600 pounds. The tariff reduction reduced the price six cents per pound, resulting in an average loss of \$36. Now how is the farmer to get this money back? There is but one way, and that is to buy a sufficient quantity of goods that were affected by the tariff, the reduced cost of which would make up the loss of \$36. Suppose, although the facts will not bear out the assumption, that such goods as the farmer would want, were lessened in price by the operation of the tariff ten per cent. Now to get even on his loss of \$36 it is clear that he must buy these goods in the amount of \$360, because ten per cent. saved on that sum would just equal the loss on his wool. What farmer could afford to do this, even if the price of goods that he wanted was lessened ten per cent.? The new Morrison bill proposes additional reductions not only on wool, but on live animals, beef, pork, hams, bacon, cheese, butter, wheat, corn, oats, meal, flour, honey, tallow, potatoes, vegetables, and beeswax, while hay is made free. In view of their experience with the wool tariff, how do the farmers of Michigan like the prospect? Will reductions on steel rails and iron, silks, satins, salt and lumber, make up the great losses on their farm products?—Mt. Clemens Monitor.

Demorest's Magazine for April is a highly entertaining and instructive number. The articles are varied and of an interesting nature; among which may be mentioned, "How we Live in New York—the Charities of a Great City," by Jennie June; "Two Sides of the Question," "The Diamond Pendant," and the admirable serial, "The Shores of Nothing." The various departments contain much that is useful, and the illustrations add considerably to the magazine. The frontispiece of this number is a beautiful steel engraving, "A Farewell Token."

When the jury in the Sophie Lyons larceny case, at Ann Arbor last week, returned a verdict of acquittal, Sophie threw her arms around the neck of her counsel, Col. Atkinson, and kissed him.

Sophy kissed me when we met Near the box the prisoner sat in, Lawyers seldom such fees get— In your record please put that in. Judge, and jury, witness, crowd, When "m'grons" O say you've missed me; But that osculation loud Ringsers yet where Sophy kissed me.

Seventeen Regiments and Five Batteries Ordered to Cincinnati.

Troops Hurrying to the Front From All Directions.

UNITED STATES TROOPS GUARDING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered the United States troops stationed in the Newport barracks, and others from Columbus, to this city to guard the Custom House, in which is located the Postoffice and the United States sub-Treasury. The regulars are now on duty patrolling the sidewalks about this building.

THE MUSIC HALL RAID.

During the day mutterings were frequently heard about a raid on Music Hall, the idea having become prevalent that in Power Hall, the building adjacent to Music Hall, there were many arms stored. Early this evening, therefore, the commander of the militia detailed a company to guard Music Hall. About 10 o'clock they discovered a gang of ruffians wheeling a cannon up to the hall. They assaulted the vandals, captured half a dozen of them with their big weapon, and placed them in the station house.

The gas works are also protected by an armed force.

THE WOUNDED DYING.

Meantime the wounded at the hospital are dying. Eight were carried from the ward into the dead room. Sixteen bodies are now lying in the morgue.

Details of the Bloody Work.

THE MORNING.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—At daylight this morning an Associated Press reporter walked through the quarter of the city where the stormy scenes of the of the previous night had been enacted. The dawn was as peaceful and brilliant as ever seen. Against an exquisitely tinted sky in the east, the broken walls of the burning court house were distinctly defined, with its crumbled window openings looking like rude wounds. Over the ruins of the Treasurer's office in the northern part of the building a ruddy glow of fire is still visible, while from other portions, thin, white colored smoke and steam were rising, as the water thrown by the engines fell into the burning contents.

Last night when the sun went down the occupants of the Treasurer's office were sitting at the open plate glass windows smoking cigars and reading accounts of the previous night's attempts on the jail. There was no thought that in six hours those windows would be broken and the accumulated wealth of the contents of this great building in ruins. But this building great as its loss, was merely property. The other losses in that locality were of human life. Only

POOLS OF BLOOD HERE AND THERE

In the trampled dust or on the brick sidewalks were to be seen. Only an hour before, on Sycamore street, below Court, lay four or five dead bodies of drunken or venturesome men, who in spite of the policemen's warning had gone beyond the limits permitted by the militia. When they fell under the fire of the militia no one dared go and take them away until the mob had dispersed and the streets were clear.

RECKLESS MILITIA.

Only two hours before at 3 a. m., when a small crowd gathered at the drug store at Court and Walnut, one square from the Court House, to see the patrol wagon take away the dead men, the militia, mistaking this for a renewal of the mob, fired a volley, killing one, and wounding a nephew of the proprietor of the store. One ball struck the iron facing of the door, and rebounding crashed through a glass door near the head of the proprietor, who was using the telephone at the time.

Passing to the north side of Court on Walnut a sickening scene was presented. Here apparently,

THE WOUNDED HAD TAKEN SHELTER

Behind a protecting building, or perhaps here the fatally wounded had crawled to die. Pool after pool of blood dyed the ground all along the curbstone. All along the street signs of blood were visible, and in the hallway three squares distant, on Main street, the floor was smeared where some unfortunate had crawled to dress his wounds or die.

THE LEADERS OF THE RIOTERS.

The united testimony of the men who had opportunities for observation was that from 200 to 300 men composed the bulk of the violent active rioters, and that they were not fully armed. They were stimulated by the cheers and the presence of others, but the general opinion is that a very little amount of generalship would have been sufficient to put them to flight. This was strikingly proven when attack was made on Powell's store about midnight. The first man who entered

WAS SHOT DEAD.

The second shared the same fate, and a third was severely wounded. An effort was then made to burn the building, but the proprietor, from the upper window fired a well-directed shot, and the effort was given up. It was shown later, when another portion of the mob got a cannon from Music Hall, and were met and overcome by a squad of thirty policemen, who captured the cannon and took it up to the jail and turned it over to the militia.

men taking such rest as they could get, when not called for special duty. The police, worn out, were also lounging about in such a manner as was most comfortable, though they had frequent calls for special duty. The prisoners were locked in their cells, trembling with fear. Not one slept through the night.

A VICTIM OF IMPRUDENCE.

At 3 o'clock Fred Smaize, bartender at the Queen City hotel, who had been among the crowd annoying the militia at the bridge over the canal on Main street, began to advance beyond the limit. A soldier warned him to stop. He refused and the soldier fired. The man fell dead. A patrol wagon quickly came, and amid great excitement bore the body off to Havig's.

CINCINNATI SOBERED.

An Advisory Committee Appointed to Assist the Mayor in Restoring Order.

The Casualties Foot Up 200 Killed and Wounded.

QUIET RESTORED.

But Few of the Public Records Have Been Destroyed.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Backbone of the Rioters Broken, FIRING FROM THE ROOFS.

CINCINNATI, March 31, 12:15 a. m.—The mob have taken possession of the roofs of houses in the vicinity of Court and Walnut streets, and are firing down upon the militia in line in front of the Court House. The crowd has almost entirely fallen back from Court street, leaving the street clear to view. Two men were carried into a drug store at Court and Walnut, seriously if not mortally wounded. Very evidently the backbone of the riot is broken.

THE AVAILABLE TROOPS.

There are as many as 2,500 or 3,000 soldiers now in the city stationed at various points. Only the presence of this large force has brought this fearful riot to an end. The wildest communist sees that it would be folly to attempt to cope with this great power of the State.

THE POLICE DOING GOOD SERVICE.

Worn as they have been the police are quickly resuming control of the streets, and are breaking up, wherever found, little bands of marauding thieves.

At 2 a. m., the police report everybody going home and the city perfectly quiet.

A LEGISLATOR IN PRISON.

Among the men in prison for participating in the riot is "Peggy" Warren, a member of the last legislature of Ohio. He is said to have been among the most active in counseling the robbery of the gun stores.

RELIEVED.

2:15 a. m.—One-half the militia on guard at the jail have been relieved.

BLANK CARTRIDGES.

Since the firing at 8 p. m., no one has been shot. The volleys since that time has been merely blinds to clear the streets.

THE RIOT AT AN END.

CINCINNATI, O. March 31.—9 a. m.—Everything is quiet this morning. There are but few people about the court house and those merely for curiosity. The barricades are still in position around the jail but will probably be removed to-day. A feeling that the trouble is over pervades the whole city.

The Latest.

FOUR MORE DEATHS

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Since the last report four additional deaths have occurred at the hospital—Fred Beckenherst, Leroy Simmons, Charles Miller, and Andrew Nighols.

The exact number of dead and wounded will probably never be ascertained, on account of many wounded being carried away by friends. But the number killed outright or dying at the hospital up to midnight to-night, is forty-one as shown by the undertaker's and hospital records, and such information from those taken to houses as could be had, and the number of wounded compiled from the same sources is 120. There are probably half as many more wounded not reported.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN. The committee of fifteen at a subsequent meeting decided to raise by subscription \$100,000 to be used to pay 3,000 extra police. This sum will be a lean to the city until the sum expended may be raised by proper appropriation and returned. This is to enable it to withdraw the military.

The Court House is

NOT THE UTTER RUIN

It was at first supposed to be. A large proportion of the valuable records have been saved. The money that was in the treasury is all safe. The vaults, which were very heavy, are mainly good. We have confidence there will not be a repetition of the terrors of three nights that will be so memorable here. But only the only overwhelming force of State troops prevents further disastrous demonstrations.

A COMPLETE LIST.

It happens that the City Controller had a complete list of the names of taxpayers of the city and county, and their addresses.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

DOWN GO THE PRICES!

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We are going to give the Public a Benefit.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY! SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES & VELVETS, SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Prices in every department greatly reduced. Give us a call and be convinced that you will save money by trading with.

HAMILTON & BRYANT.

SUCCESSOR TO JAMES HAMILTON.

RECORDS SAVED.

It has been ascertained with great satisfaction that nearly the entire set of records in the Recorder's office, containing records, deeds, mortgages, etc., are saved. A number of persons familiar with the office say not more than fifty volumes of records are gone, covering the transactions of about three years of about thirty years ago. This will be of immense value, considering what else is lost. It is supposed the money in the treasury vaults and records in the Probate Judge's vaults are safe, but the safes cannot be opened.

IN ADVANCE.

The terms of the HERALD are \$1.50 per year in advance and these terms will be adhered to "without variability 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 center of the land north and south. The timber consists of Maple, Beech, 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, \$750.00 Warranty deed. M. G. DIXON, 5-4.

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 28, containing 20 acres, 25 of which is cleared, and 25 acres green timber. A small orchard, a bleak house and leg barn, a good well of water and a root house. Terms, \$1,300; \$400 down, and the balance on time.

RUDOLPH WHISK, 1-3m.

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.

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. 5-4f.

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

TheTawasHerald.

THE PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Provisions, Groceries,

AND

Dry Goods,

Is At

C. H. PRESCOTT & SON'S,

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.

—We have a Large Stock of—

FAMILY GROCERIES & DRY GOODS

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

BIG STOCK OF

UNDERCLOTHING, MACKINAW'S, BLANKETS, BOOTS & SHOES and RUBBER GOODS.

Look over our stock and get prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

Now on Display at Simon's

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS HOUSE

The Finest Stock of Clothing in the county, which he offers at prices

From 15 to 20 Per Cent. Lower

Than any other house in the village.

New Goods Received Every Weeks,

T. SIMON.

CORNER LAKE AND MATHAW STS.

TAWAS CITY MICH.

The only suitable public hall above the store.

Consult Dr. BUTTS HEADACHE. Dr. LaBarge, SUCCESSOR TO Dr. DeWitt, has discovered a new and powerful remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones. Sufferers from Biliousness, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure results. Information free. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. Persons suffering from Eruptive should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a treatise and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking

Some time ago the French Society of Acclimation offered a prize of 500 francs for the introduction of an esculent which can be used as human food. This prize has recently been awarded to M. Pailieux for *canna edulis*, or the edible canna of South America, a plant that has been cultivated more or less in Europe for the past sixty years. In Peru, where it is found growing wild, it is called capuho by the natives, and it is closely allied to the common canna of our gardens.

M. Pailieux, after cultivating this plant for a number of years, made some experiments to determine its economic value and reported the results to the judges appointed by the above named society, who awarded him the prize. We are not informed in regard to the preparation of the root of this edible canna, but as it belongs to the arrow-root family, it is to be presumed that it is the extracted, starchy matter that is used, although it may be that the entire roots are cooked. This species, as well as the East India species of canna, grows freely in our gardens, although the roots are tender and must be kept in a dry place in winter; but in the Southern States they would no doubt remain in the ground without injury, although this of itself would not be of much advantage, as the lifting and dividing the root stocks every year is necessary to obtain a large yield. A much larger amount of food can be produced per acre with such plants than is possible with any of our cereals and the time may come when they will be as extensively cultivated in this country as in those where the cereals do not thrive so well as with us.

The edible burdock is one of the latest additions to our list of vegetables. It is closely allied to the common burdock (*Lappa major*), but comes from Japan, where it is known under the name of goba, and it will probably prove hardy in most of our Northern States. This species of burdock has been known to botanists for many years, but its value as a vegetable is a recent discovery. It is of very easy culture, thriving in almost any good soil, provided it has been worked over deeply, for the roots are the edible portion, and they must have as good a chance to grow as beets, carrots and similar root crops. The seed is sown in spring, and the roots are ready for use in autumn, and are cooked and prepared for the table in the same way as salsify or the oyster plant, which they resemble in flavor.

We receive from time to time valuable plants from all parts of the world, with occasionally a new esculent among them, but at the same time we neglect those that are native of our own country. There are probably very few of our readers who have ever eaten the tender tops and leaves of the common milk weed (*Asclepias cornuti*) as a substitute for spinach, but we can assure those who have not that a most excellent dish of "greens" awaits them in this almost universally despised plant. The farmer's wife is often puzzled to know what to serve up as a relish or vegetable with meats, and in the interval between the exhaustion of the winter supply and the arrival of the summer crop there is frequently a scarcity of vegetables for the table. At such times the wild plants that are wholesome and will furnish a dish of greens are usually sought and highly appreciated. We know of nothing better to take the place of asparagus than the young succulent shoots of the common Virginia poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). In fact, there are families well supplied with asparagus who like to change this vegetable occasionally for a dish of poke sprouts. The stems of plants growing in rich soil are always very tender and succulent, even when a foot or two high, but only about six or eight inches of the upper part is generally taken for use. A very moderate-sized bed of this plant will furnish a family with an excellent vegetable for several weeks during the early part of the summer, although it grows wild almost everywhere, and is especially common about barnyards, old buildings and neglected gardens. The surest way, however, of having a supply at hand when wanted, is to plant the roots or seeds in some convenient spot in the vegetable garden. A change of food occasionally is as important to the farmer and his family as it is to his stock, and fresh vegetables from the garden in spring and early summer are conducive to good health.

We certainly have an abundance of old and well known esculents that have long been inhabitants of our gardens, but it is not every one who attempts to cultivate them that keeps up a supply for the table all the year round, and the farmer is fully as likely to neglect such things as persons who have only small gardens. Besides, there is seldom a good market in the country where supplies of this kind can be obtained, and substitutes for cultivated kinds must be sought in the woods and fields. Water-cress, marsh marigold, or cowslips, milk weed, poke weed, and young nettles, and similar plants often serve a good purpose if they are not in all cases quite equal to the better known cultivated kinds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Popcorn contains from eight to eleven parts, by weight, of a thick pale oil. When oils are heated sufficiently in closed vessels, they are turned into gas, which occupies many times the bulk that the oil did. When popcorn is gradually heated so that the oil inside the kernels turns to gas, this gas cannot escape through the hull of the kernel, but when the interior pressure gets strong enough it bursts the grain, and the explosion is so violent that it shatters it in the most curious manner. The starch in the grain becomes cooked and takes up a great deal more space than it did before.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Martha Gray, of Baltimore, received six hundred dollars from "A Lady" for the poor. The Marshal received a polite note asking him to call on the writer. He did so, and was surprised when the lady gave him twelve

Dr. F. H. Terrill, East Assistant Surgeon of the United States steamer *Moonoco*, which, with the *Ticonderoga*, is now cruising in Chinese waters, has procured an interesting specimen of a root which is much esteemed by the Chinese. It is of the species of *panax* and belongs to the natural order of *ardiacaceae*, and is commonly known as ginseng. The specimen in question was procured from Corea and is worth in China about \$200. Not quite as large as a man's thumb, it is yellowish in color and has a dried and wrinkled appearance, looking something like a Chinese idol, with the feet curled up under the body. The root was shown to the Pharmaceutical Society at its last meeting, when quite a number of interesting remarks were made on the subject of ginseng by Prof. A. L. Leung-feld. The study of the root, apart from its traditional aspect, has little in it of interest, but when the great value set upon its medicinal properties in China is considered, one finds one's self attracted by the plant and its characteristics, so dissimilar are they from those of most other botanical species.

Botanically, then, ginseng has a perennial root which sends up annually a smooth round stem, about a foot high and at the summit by three stalks, each of which supports a compound leaf, consisting of five leaflets. It has small greenish flowers and bright red berries at certain seasons of the year. Although widely grown in China, both in a cultivated and wild state, it is not wholly confined to that region, being indigenous to the hilly regions of our Northern and Western States. A certain species (*Panax Californium*) is native to the soil of this State. It is yet unsettled whether the American ginseng is identical with the Chinese product, but it possesses the external appearance, if not the medicinal attributes, of the latter variety.

The root is generally about the size of a wild artichoke of average growth, though varying in length from two to four inches, often being forked. Sometimes several irregular cylindrical or bulbous roots are found joined together by wire-like fibres. Its imagined resemblance to the body of a man when found two forked was probably what caused the supernatural power of healing to be attributed to it. This shape is also an indication that the root can restore vigor and power to the aged and enfeebled. Such roots vary in price from \$25 to \$400, and are only possessed by the wealthy class—mandarins and others. Ginseng from Manchuria was once esteemed above all other kinds, and, in consequence of the immense exportations, it became so scarce that an imperial edict was issued prohibiting its collection there. Prof. Lockhart, of London, is authority for the statement that ginseng is imperial property in China, and that it is sold to those having the privilege of dealing in it at its weight in gold. *Panax quinquefolium* is the pharmacopœia name for the American ginseng. In some of the lake States in 1860 the gathering of ginseng for the Chinese market developed into a positive mania, people leaving their homes and camping for weeks in the hills of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in search of the roots, the supply of which ran so short that it is now rarely found in sufficient quantities for exportation. The first cargo shipped from America to Canton yielded enormous profits. Russians on the Chinese border took to the cultivation of ginseng a few years ago, but the cultivated variety, which requires six years to attain perfection, is not valued so highly in China as the wild roots, requiring about thirty years in which to grow to a marketable size. Even in Japan, noted for the rapid and gigantic growth of its vegetation, the ginseng root does not thrive much faster than in other climates, and Japanese ginseng, being coarse-grained and not so sweet in taste as the Chinese variety, is considered to be of an inferior quality.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

One of California's Nabobs.

A man with a leg that hung as loose from his hip as if it had been a piece of hay rope buttoned a ragged old overcoat over his humped shoulders and pigeon breast. Then he looked up and down Main street with earnest vacuity, and hopped on his good leg to his wagon and drew himself painfully up to his seat. The top of the wagon was made chiefly of gunny sacks, and cantoned to one side as if it had about made up its mind to give up further effort to be a wagon-top. Three spokes were gone from the hind wheels. The hind spring was broken and was tied to the axle with half-unraveled ropes. Attached to this ruin of a vehicle was a mule. The wagon by comparison with this beast was a new and gandy thing. The mule was tied to the broken and spliced shafts with odds and ends of straps. His whole harness was a maze of knots and twists and tangles. The mule stood with his nose within six inches of the ground, and gave a hollow cough at intervals. From a strap close to his ear a long tassel depended. It had once been red, but was now a dirty pink.

"Get up," said the man with the boneless leg, tugging at the rope and leather lines. The mule groaned deeply, and painfully started up at a walk so slow that it would have angered the chief mourners at a funeral. As he walked it was noticed that one of his hind legs had been broken, at the knee-joint, and healed so that it bent inward and rubbed against the other at every step. "Who is he?" "Oh, it's old Gripp that lives out on the sands," answered a farmer. "He must have a wretched life of it." "There you're off, young feller. Gripp is one of our oldest and best citizens—one of the pioneers. I reckon he's worth half a million."—*Stockton Mail.*

—The people of the town of Niagara, Canada, suffer so much inconvenience by delay of letters, telegrams and goods through confusion arising from the number of towns bearing the name that they propose to call their town Newark

That even practical farmers take kindly to the rec at substitutes for butter: oleomargarine and butterine; is indicated by remarks made at a recent meeting of the Grand Rapids farmers club, which are reported in the Democrat of that city. The farmers insist, and in this they are clearly right, as the plan is better for all concerned, that these substitutes be correctly marked and not sold as butter.

Mr. D. P. Clay exhibited a package of butter from the Blanche lake creamer, which led to a discussion of the merits of butterine. The president thought that good butterine was a great benefit to the public. Mr. Clay said he would much rather eat good butterine than poor streaky butter. He believed that it would enhance the price of good, genuine butter.

Mr. Davis said there was not much difference between the two, but he believed that both should be sold on their merits.

Mr. Dates said it was his experience; that he had little difficulty in disposing of good standard butter, notwithstanding good butterine, but thought that butterine should be so marked.

Mr. Adams said it was an imposition on the farmer to have dealers selling butterine while the customer thinks he is getting good farmer's butter.

Mr. Martin—Had known butter to sell for nine cents before butterine had been invented, and said that the butter market had constantly been improving. He gave the method of making oleomargarine. He believed in artificial butter, but would have each properly marked.

MAIL LETTING.

The contract for carrying the mail from Tawas City to Alabaster and return, daily, until July 1, 1884, was awarded by the Contract office of the Post Office Department to William H. Casey, of Tawas City. He began service on the same March 15th. Eight bids were received.

The Contract office now invite proposals until May 31, 1884, for carrying the mail on the same route for

THREE YEARS,

from July 1, 1884. Forms of proposals and bonds, and all other necessary information will be furnished on application to the Postmaster at Tawas City, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, D. C. All proposals to be mailed to the Contract Office, Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., and not deposited with the Postmaster here, as was done for the short term. Bond required with the bid, \$400. J. O. WHITMORE, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The police of Philadelphia report that 250 street lamps are broken daily in that city, mainly by boys.

—The New Haven (Conn.) Board of Health has prohibited the blowing of locomotive whistles within the city limits.

—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* cites facts and documents to prove that Methodism was originally established in Chicago in 1831—fifty-three years ago.

—Several smokers swore off in Lisbon, D. T., on New Year's day, and pledged themselves to give the church \$25 every time they smoked this year.

—*Chicago Herald.*—There are thirty three custom houses in the United States whose receipts are less than the cost of collecting, and thirteen of them are in New England.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Thomas Hardin, arrested on the streets of Cincinnati when blind drunk, had a marriage license in his pocket, but could not remember whether he got drunk before or after the ceremony.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Count Harnanora, of Vienna, now a social lion in New York, says: "Aeh, it's too bad. I can never marry one American girl, and I loafs all of dem." Like Artemus Ward's monkey, he is described as an "amoosin' little cus."—*N. Y. Mail.*

—A New York *World* reporter submitted these trifling questions to Jay Gould: How much are you worth? How is your money invested? What is your income? How much does it cost you to live? Strange to relate, Mr. Gould sent word that he was "not in."

—Garnets of considerable size and beauty are found in the Santa Catalinas, Arizona. In the canyons and arroyos which run out into the table lands this side numerous small specimens can be obtained. One little girl the other day gathered an ounce bottle full in a few hours.

—Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby), who is writing letters from the South, says: "If I was twenty-five years old and had one thousand dollars to start life with, I had rather risk my chances in Atlanta than any city in the world. The four best cities in this country are Toledo, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Atlanta."—*Chicago Journal.*

—The editor of an English scientific paper satisfies a correspondent as to why he does not print his article: 1. Your original theory was propounded a quarter of a century since, and probably not for the first time. 2. It has been refuted over and over, and proved logically unsound and physiologically impossible. 3. We have no room for it.

—Barum's new white elephant is reported to be a magnificent specimen of its kind, of a pale ash color, with livid markings. There is no such thing as a white elephant pure and simple. The present specimen is as near an approach to the color as has yet been met with, and even King Theebaw had some reluctance in parting with his sacred treasure, despite the amount of money paid for it.—*Boston Transcript.*

—There is quite a good deal of romance connected with the recent marriage of Bishop Warren and Mrs. Ithf, of Colorado. It is said that before the

The State decennial census, contemplated by the constitution, will be taken in June this year, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 146, Laws of 1883. The act is not an amendment of the law under which the census of 1854, 1864, and 1874, were taken, but is an entirely new act, and repeals all former census acts. It provides for a much fuller census than has ever yet been taken under state authority. Former state censuses have been taken by supervisors at the time of taking the assessment. Objection has been made that assessing officers cannot take a complete and accurate census, both on account of the many other duties imposed upon them, and the fact that the inhabitants cannot be persuaded that honestly answering the various census questions will not in some way increase the amount of their taxes. That no such objection may lie against the census of 1884, the law provides that it shall be taken in the month of June, or more than a month after the completion of the assessment, and by enumerators appointed specially for that purpose. The enumerators are to be appointed after the first Monday in April, and on or before the first Monday in May. The appointments in cities are to be made by common councils, and in township boards. After the enumeration is completed the population schedule will be publicly reviewed, but no unauthorized person should be allowed to examine, nor in any way to ascertain the facts contained in any of the other schedules. If an enumerator shall communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return, he will be subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. This clause is necessary for the protection of individual interests. Men naturally hesitate, if they do not altogether refuse to answer the questions relating to their private business required by census laws, but there is no excuse for concealment when assured that their answers will be treated as confidential. The census of business will be tabulated by the secretary of state so as to show the aggregates for state, counties, townships, cities and wards, but the tables will in no instance expose the operations or business of an individual, firm or corporation. A high order of intelligence will be necessary for the proper taking of the census under the present law, and it is hoped that those authorized to make the appointments will select only those persons for enumerators who are in every respect thoroughly competent.

Tawas City Markets.

The following are the prices paid for grain and produce in this market. Corrected weekly by Hamilton & Bryant.

Tawas City, April 2, 1884

Flour #1	\$5 25@ 6 50
Wheat #1 bushel	9 @ 15
Oats	48 @ 50
Corn	80 @ 85
Peas	90 @ 1 00
Potatoes	75
Butter # lb	24
Eggs # dozen	25
Salt Pork # lb	10
Hay # ton	11 00@12 00
Feet # ton	26 00
Wool	25
Clover seed, p fine	7 00

Bay City Market.

April 2, 1884

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—No 1 white, 95@1 00.
Flour—Bay City mills, \$5 25; Cream of Michigan \$5 00; Gilt Edge, \$5 25; Holly hills, \$5 25; Ma. flower mills, roller process, \$5 00; Thread mills, \$5 25; Morning Star, \$5 00; Gold Medal, \$6 00; White Star, \$5 00; Winter Rye, \$5 25; Stiff & Soft \$5 50; New York buck wheat, \$5 00.
Br—Firm at \$20 00 per ton.
Baled Hay—\$12 00 per ton.
Beans—Firm at \$2 25@2 60 per bush.
Butter—Tub 18@20c; roll 27c.
Potatoes—55@60.
Provisions—Mess pork firm at \$19 00; family do \$19 00; refined lard in tierces, 10c per lb; clear sides 10c; hams 15c; shoulders 9c.
Cheese—Choice new at 14c per lb.
Dried Apples—Firm 7@8c.
Eggs—Fresh 20c per doz.
Feed—Corn and oats firm at \$20 00 per ton; cooked feed \$30 per ton.
Fresh Meats—Dressed hogs, \$9 00 per cwt; beef, \$9 00 9 50 per cwt; veal, \$8 50 9 00; mutton, \$7 50, 8 00; lamb 8c.
Corn—62-65c.
Middlings—Firm at \$33 per ton.
Oats Firm; new mixed, 42c; white, 44c.
Sugar—Granulated is being billed out at 8c; standard A brands at 8c. Yellow sugars range from 6c to 8c for desirable goods.
Kerosene—Legal test, 12c per gallon; water white 15 per gal.
Hides—Green city, 7c; salted, 8c; green butcher calf, 13c; green salted do, 15c; all inferior hides two-thirds price; dry Plant hides, 12c; salted, 9c; green butcher pelts, \$1 50@2 00.
Salt—By car load 85c.
Shingles—Steady; \$2 25@2 50.
Brick—Stock \$10 00; common \$7 00.
Lime by car load 25c per bushel.

FOR SALE.

25 or 30 Tons Hay and about 600 acres good Farming Land, located in Tawas, Baldwin, Alabaster and Wilbur Townships. Hay cheap for Cash. Land on reasonable terms. Also for sale 1 shingle machine and jointer, 1 dray, saw, rig and several arborers and shafting and 2 sets of blacksmith tools. For particulars, address, Michael Murphy,

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Published in the interest of the

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The LARGEST and

Most Complete NEWSPAPER

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Is supplied with all the latest styles of type for for the turning out of first-class work, and will furnish, on short notice and at

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Note Heads,

Envelopes,

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Dodgers,

AND JOB WORK

OF VERY DESCRIPTION