

The Chautauque Sentinel.

MR. H. C. CROFTON, Editor.

Chautauque, Mich., Saturday Evening, July 31, 1869.

REPORT OF THE U. S. INDIAN INTERPRETER FOR THE MAC-INAC AGENCY.

OFFICE U. S. INDIAN INTERPRETER, }
Little Traverse, July 15, 1869. }

To THE HON. JAMES W. LONG, Indian Agent,
Detroit, Mich. :—

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the first instant, in which you requested me to make a report as to the condition of affairs under my charge—the Indians.

In compliance with your request, and the instructions received from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also to General Order No. 49 of the War Department, I herewith submit and report according to my ability and knowledge of the Indians under my charge.

First. I thank the overruling wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence, that the health of the Indians for the past ten or twelve months has been generally good. There has been no contagious malady existing among them. Though there has been some few cases of sudden death during that period, caused by neglect of taking care of their bodies and by frequent exposures to the inclemency of the weather, there has been no serious suffering for want of earthly sustenance. They are getting to be quite an industrious people, and the time of most of them

has been better, in my opinion, than it was when the Government had established boarding-schools, where they could have been educated in letters, but also to teach them on the head. By these means many educated Indians have been raised. Twenty years of experience on this subject, as well as of it during that period, find an Indian educated in letters for want of English language the Indians. If once a school as I have referred to, added with the expense of it, this proposition was made at the treaty of July, going on the subject at the Manuypenny was very much an idea. But a majority of the council failed to see that we were so ignorant themselves, and the meaning there is no use now in milk," as I suppose the the Indians is about to be. The relation of the Indians with the Government is a not hostile to any tribes of the United States or the Territory. They are not forth to battle for the cause of the late war, in spite of the and drawbacks by the white inhabitants of the of them proved themselves as soldiers. It has been my opinion since I was employed as interpreter, (so far as I have been able) to keep off the evils and vices that the Indians; to keep off the offenders from the laws enacted for the Indians, and to guard upon their locations of location, and for this cause I treated, talked about, and few perpetrators and misdoings of families who have come a sheep's clothing, or ga

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For the purpose of the investigation, the Government has been authorized to conduct a study of the situation in the Indian Territory. The study is being conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. The study is being conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. The study is being conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

DECLARATION

The President is expected next Thursday. Dr. Culver, of Georgia, left Washington, to-night, with authority to take possession of the Confederate laboratory at Macon for the State Agricultural Fair. After the 1st of January it is probable that the building will be converted into a hospital for aged and infirm negroes.

New York, July 27.—The steamship City of America, from Antwerp, has arrived.

W. C. E. B. Davis, President of the National Labor Union, died suddenly this morning, at Philadelphia, of congestion of the bowels.

Charles H. Quimby was arrested today charged with attempting to pass two forged certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, of 100 shares each, and of a total value of \$22,000. Quimby also confessed to sell the forged certificates to W. H. Miller & Co., of this city, for \$2,000 each. The certificates produced in support of his claim are of series No. 10,920, signed by W.

The fact that United States demand in Europe in consequence of exportation from the banks and that by the time there is the shipment of gold the money will bring into the market is generally in Washington taken as evidence traveling in foreign languages to the bankers' effect policy in strengthening the credit without abroad. It would no policy would indicate that such has been used with such it ought to be continued with a further restriction in the price is no question of the temporary gold sales already made, nor the balance of the Treasury will justify their continuation. If the country had probably another million a week would have upon the finances of the country much anything can do to specie payments.

In this connection we are met in a paper contributed by M. A. Herriot to the Paris House des entitled "Le Budget des Etats-joint upon which he has evident time and study." He concludes mark that Congress shall have decision about the paper money, to believe that the commercial backs will be improved, and upon gold will be gradually low "The energy," he says, "will wile before absorbed in the struggle to defend the integrity and fraction and the extent of the which substituted, in order to maintain its unity, necessity of that it will not become better which all conditions for which were practically all reason of its

—De Gaulle Commercial—

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DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the first instant in which you requested me to make report as to the condition of affairs under my charge—the Indians.

In reply to your request, and the material received from the Chairman of the Commission on Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of the Interior, No. 49 of the War Department, I herewith submit and report according to my ability and knowledge of the Indians undergoing change.

When I think the overruling wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence, that the health of the Nation for the past year is fully restored, I feel considerably glad. There have been no contagious maladies existing upon them. Though there has been some cases of sudden death during that period caused by neglect of taking care of their bodies and by frequent exposure to the inclemency of the weather, there has been no serious suffering for want of earthly sustenance. They are getting to be quite an industrious people, and the time of most of them is entirely occupied by agricultural employment. Very few of them now look to the deep waters in view of catching fish by which to gain their daily bread. This class of Indians generally come short and are in want before the time comes again when they should be able to cast their nets in the deep for something to eat and wear, but they are fast dropping off from their pursuits and mode of living, and are becoming tillers of the soil. The hanting of fur in the winter season would have entirely ceased if there was much business going on in their settlements or white settlements, where they could be employed probably in hauling cordwood and other timber for shipment. But they are almost excluded from the white settlements on account of the Indian Reservations; and this many of them do not consider as good policy. The sooner the reservation is settled by the white and the Indians the more they think it would be for the promotion of their welfare, agriculture and industry. Yet there are others who think otherwise. Separating nations in the State of Michigan is entirely out of the question. The Indians in this State have for several years past, been taxed, enjoyed the privileges of American citizens, and have almost equal footing with their white neighbors in participation in the political affairs of the country.

The spirit of the Legislature at its last session, in regard to Indian Reservations, were the Indiana concurred with. That is, to withhold these reservations from market for a year longer, for the purpose of giving the Indians the right to our surplus that period, as to fulfill the treaty concluded at Detroit July 31, 1855. Should the spirit of the Legislature become a law, and enforced, very few Indians would be benefited by it. And perhaps more than two out of every hundred of them, in the small portion of them that have means to buy with. But if the Government wishes to do right with the Indians in Michigan, she should once more give

best for better, in my estimation. — Or, if the Government had established one agricultural boarding-school, where the young Indians could have been educated, and not only with letters, but also to teach them how to labor on the land. By these means we would have many educated Indians and good farmers. Twenty years of experience might have taught us on this subject as we have had the trials of it, during that period. Now we cannot find an Indian educated under the old system, for want of English language spoken among the Indians. — If once established, such a school as I have referred to would not be attended with the expense that the old system is. This proposition was first introduced by me at the treaty of July, 1855; and after arguing on the subject at length, Commissioner Manu-penny was very much pleased with the idea. But a majority of the Indian delegates at the council failed to concur, because they were so ignorant themselves, and could not understand the meaning of education. But there is no use now in "arguing over spilt milk." I only suppose the educational fund of the Indian race is now to be exhausted.

The return of the Indians under my charge to the Government is desirable. They are not hostile to any policy or options of the United States or the Territories. Many went forth to battle for the cause of the Union in the late war, in spite of all the evil customs and drawbacks by the disloyal portion of white inhabitants of the country; and many of them proved themselves to be brave soldiers. I have been my incessant efforts to induce them to employ in Government (after proper, so far as I have been able) to place the evils and vices that are existing among the Indians; to keep off intoxicating liquors; and to have the offenders punished for violations of the laws enacted for the good of the Indians; and to guard against depredations upon their locations of lands in this reservation, and for this cause I am most maliciously treated, talked about, and booed at, by the few perpetrators and miserable disloyal white families who have come among the Indians in sheep's clothing, or garbed with religious vestures, who might be very beneficial to the Indians if faithful to the government of the United States, and acted otherwise. I refer to any of the former Agents, or men of like standing as to the fact of all of the above statement. There has been occasionally, and especially this summer, a small vessel here loaded with whiskey, and other intoxicating liquors, provisions, etc., which made considerable mischief among the families, by giving and selling this destroyer of mankind to whites and Indians. I have done all I can do to stop them from giving or selling whiskey to them, but it seems they did not care what the consequences might be; therefore I was obliged to report them to the Agency, which I hope you have received before this.

It has also been my endeavor, as far as I am capable, to look after the interests of the widows of soldiers, and the return soldiers, since the close of the late war, that their claims might be adjusted satisfactorily to the Government as well as to the claimant. But this business also, a good deal of it, has been taken from my hands by money-making individuals, by forcing or compelling the claimants to sign false papers, or by false representations of my fidelity to the claimants. And it has been often reported to me, that fraud has been committed to the claimants, by compelling them to take dry goods, instead of money, for which they had to pay double, of course making big profit on their money. I do not know to what extent this alleged fraud has been carried on, as we cannot always rely on the Indian stories that are afloat in the neighborhood. But it might be well for the War Department to look after this matter, if it deemed expedient.

I have the honor to remain
Your obedient servant,
A. J. BLACKBURN,
U. S. Interpreter

VIENTNA, July 27.—Baron von Deist-to-day received the budget committee of the Hungarian delegation, and made an important address. He said the relations between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished the Italian territories and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. As to the Eastern policy, he said he would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his course regarding ecclesiastical to the Christians. On this point he would bring no pressure to bear. He declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations.

G. Coolbaugh, treasurer, and John F. Traub, president. The original certificate of the same number was long since canceled. It is not believed that a great amount of spurious stock is out.

Major General A. S. Wabb has accepted the presidency of the College of the City of New York, and will enter upon his duties about the first of August.

The Cyber Junta announces, officially, that the report of dissensions among its numbers and change in the presidency is false.

The steamer Minnesota, from Liverpool, has arrived.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The enforcement of the revenue laws in at least a portion of the state of Georgia appears to be a matter of some difficulty, if not danger. Three gentlemen have declined the appointment of assessors in one of the districts, and abandoned the field to disorderly parties. The district complained of is known as the Third Georgia district, comprising twenty-three counties in the central and eastern parts of the State. Harbort, DeLoach and another, the Commissioner Delano the last appointed, Wm. E. Haywood, with the statement that he (Haywood) found it impossible to discharge his duty, owing to threats, intimidations and actual violence, and that three unsuccessful attempts had been made to seize the property in these counties. The matter will be brought to the attention of the President on his return, and if necessary, the military will be used to put in the enforcement of the laws.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Government of the jurisdiction of Trinidad has issued rigorous orders obliging all Spaniards between the ages of 15 and 60 to do duty in the field or reserve corps, while persons unfit for active service are to garrison towers. The press praises the measure and demand that it be made general in its application throughout the island.

The United States steamer "Tascara" is cruising off Havana, and sent in a boat to-day for mails.

RICHMOND, July 27.—Gen. Canby has modified his order for the payment of the January interests, by directing that only one per cent. be paid. This will amount to \$350,000.

It is stated that Jas. C. Taylor, attorney general elect, is to be commissioned by Gen. Cuddy to fill that office, the incumbent having resigned.

The difficulty with the new ocean cable by which it became impossible to send signals through it, has been discovered and overcome. It may not be generally known that this cable is the enterprise of a French company, at the head of which is Baron Erlanger, and which is made up pretty much exclusively of reformed bankers, capitalists etc. The European terminus of the cable is at Brest, and the American terminus is to be at Drury, Massachusetts. The Legislature of that State having granted the company the right to land its cable in that State. In a recent opinion, Attorney General Hoar takes ground that a State has no authority to make such a concession, but that the power belongs exclusively to the federal government, and that consequently the cable now being laid cannot be landed, without the permission of the federal government, is obtained. The practical effect of this opinion at present will not be of much weight. The cable will soon be landed at the island of St Pierre and thence connect with its main terminus at Drury, a place of some five or six thousand inhabitants, in Plymouth County, Mass., thirty six miles northeast of Boston. Whatever clashing there may be of rival interests, or whatever prejudices against the French company, growing out of its rebel local acts, the general public will be served by another ocean cable, and the quiet vigor with which the great enterprise has been prosecuted will command esteem.—Detroit Tribune.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says that Secretary Taftwell declares he has no intention of preparing a bill for gold, and that he does not expect to sell gold while the premium is at the present level. The impression at the Treasury is that it will go lower. This seems to be founded on the fact that United States bonds have advanced in Europe in consequence of the favorable exhibit of Taftwell's financial management.

the prospect of a brilliant crop compared with the week ago. Even if some beet is left rotting, the average damage and the oil yield will be missed. There was probably one-fourth more wheat sown this year than last, and the growth has been enormous. The damage wrought by continued ill-weather is felt in the aggregate. But all depends yet upon the weather. If it continues good, like yesterday and to-day, the harvest will yet be the largest and best ever gathered in the United States.

A gentleman from the country placed his
 size with a dry goods merchant in Main street.
 For a time all went on well. At length a
 lady came to the store to purchase a silk
 dress, and the young man waited upon her.
 The price demanded was agreed to, and he
 proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered
 before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and
 pointing it out to the lady, he said:

"And is that all the fault?" asked the par-

"Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very well in other respects."

"Then I have my son better than ever; and I thank you for telling me of the matter. I would not have him another day in your store for the world."

Major James W. Long, late of the 21st U. S. Infantry, has been detailed by President Grant under the act of 1834, authorizing him to employ army officers as Indian Agents, as the Indian Agent for this District, and Mr. Brockway, of Albion, who received the appointment some months ago, is therefore suspended and will continue so, unless the Senate should, at the next session, refuse to concur in such suspension, which in this case is not at all likely. The office of the Agency has been removed to 13 Spruce street. Major Long entered the regular Army in August, 1854, as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry and continued in the same regiment until in April, 1869, when during the process of consolidation, he was one of the officers retired from active service because of disability, having several times been very severely wounded. Under the present system, as Major Long would draw his pay as Major in any event, and draw nothing more for his services here, the Government just saves the salary of Mr. Brockway.—*Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.*

The following resolutions were adopted at the Grand Travelling Conference, held at Northport July 13th and 14th :

Resolved, That we ministers of the Grand Traverse district, have undiminished confidence in his integrity and piety as a man and as a christian minister and that he is still entitled to our consideration and esteem.

Resolved. That we hereby extend to brother Gray and his family our deepest sympathies in his deep and severe trial and pledge to them our continued confidence and support.

Resolved, That Rev. S. Steele be a committee of one to publish this preamble and resolutions in the papers published within the bounds of this district.

CHASLEFORD Mich. July 30 1969

Montez Spangier.—The work on the river or improvement has been well begun, and goes bravely on. The inhabitants around the lake deserve great credit for the way they turned out to the bee on Monday and Tuesday. They did not seem to have come to pass the day as a sort of holiday, but rather took hold and worked with a will. Their exertion on those days I take as a guarantee that

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THE WEATHER.—Lately we have had some whole days without rain, and the weather is becoming pleasant.

WHEAT.—Charlevoix township ahead. Mr. James Hendley has sent us a specimen of his wheat, which measures six feet in length.

CONCERT.—The regular monthly concert of the Charlevoix Union Sunday School, takes place to-morrow evening. All are kindly invited to be present.

ANNOUNCED.—The meeting for the election of Directors for the Charlevoix Harbor Improvement Company was adjourned to next Monday evening, August 2nd, at seven o'clock, at the office of Redington, Nelson & Co.

MAKINER THUNDER.—We have received the first number of a paper of the above name, published and edited by Geo. W. C. of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The paper is a very interesting and valuable one, and we are sure it will be a success.

PLANT POTATOS.—These hang in our view a bunch of timothy which measures five feet and four inches, that grew on the farm of Isaac H. Webster, in Charlevoix township, and is a sample of the grass which may be raised in many places in this county. We have seen no other grass of this quality in any other place. Outsiders who say this country will not produce grass, should read this and not forget.

NEW POTATOS.—Nelson Ainslie, Esq., of Charlevoix; Wm. Vosburg, Esq., of Marion, and James Hendley, Esq., of Charlevoix, have our best thanks for the excellent new potatoes they so kindly presented us with during the week. They were all very good, and of a much larger size than we expected could be raised here so early; and as Mr. Ainslie's were raised in the sandy soil, here in the village, it becomes a matter of interest, as demonstrating that even the sand here is good for agricultural purposes.

LITTLE TRAVERSE.—The county seat of Emmet county is nicely situated on the north side of that excellent harbor bearing the same name. It is one of the most beautiful locations for a town on the whole lake shore. But so long as it is surrounded by a large Indian Reservation, there can be little or no improvement. Most of the inhabitants are Indians. Among the prominent whites is Dennis T. Downing, Esq., who has a wood dock here, where propellers wood during winter seasons. He has also a general store, in which everything is kept in excellent order. Mr. Downing and his amiable lady are remarkable for their kind and generous hospitality, which charge Judge Goodwin and the legal gentlemen who accompanied him, will all unite in sustaining.

EMMET COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—A special term of Court was held at Little Traverse, commencing on Thursday, July 22. Present, Hon. Daniel Goodwin, Judge of the Emmet Circuit. The Attorneys present were Lucien Patterson, of Grand Rapids; both C. Moffatt, of Northport, and A. H. Green, of Traverse City, and R. H. Green, of Charlevoix. The following cases were argued and decided: Ames Fox et al., vs. J. H. Patterson, Grand Rapids; A. H. Green, Attorney for defendant; stipulation of consent, the venue in this case was changed to Charlevoix county. Green et al., vs. J. H. Patterson, Grand Rapids; A. H. Green, Attorney for plaintiff; both C. Moffatt, Attorney for defendant. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Adams et al., vs. J. H. Patterson, Grand Rapids; A. H. Green, Attorney for plaintiff; both C. Moffatt, Attorney for defendant. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Traverse village. On arriving at the dock of Mr. Hazen Ingalls, we were met by his son Benjamin, who furnished us with "free seats" on his wagon, and carried us to their saw-mill, which is located on Bear Creek, about half a mile from Little Traverse Bay. Here our party were supplied with fishing tackle, and all participated freely in trout fishing. As to the number of speckled trout caught, we will leave for our companions to tell—for the reason that if we should tell the truth as to the number, it would be regarded as a fish story, and consequently not believed. After spending several hours in this delightful exercise, we visited the garden of Mr. Ingalls, where we were surprised to find everything looking remarkable well, and much further advanced than at some other points in this region. The flowers surpassed anything we have seen this season, both in quantity and quality. At this stage of our proceedings, we were informed that Mr. Ingalls had a "fairly good" with the good things upon it; and the manner in which everything was served up proved that Mr. Ingalls and his wife daughter were experts in the preparation of palatable viands. Mr. Ingalls has a fine cow, and a fine horse, and a fine pig, and a fine dog, and a fine cat, and a fine bird, and a fine fish, and a fine insect, and a fine plant, and a fine mineral, and a fine celestial body, and a fine celestial system, and a fine celestial universe, and a fine celestial world, and a fine celestial universe.

THE HANSON BOAT.—The harbor boat which came off on last Monday, was a great success. About nine o'clock A. M., the *Minnie Warren* arrived here from the North Arm with on less than fifty three on board, robust, muscular and determined set of men as could be collected anywhere. Before the excitement attending the arrival of the fourth Arm delegation had died away, the latter which of the *Commodore* was heard, announcing his arrival from the head of Pine Lake. The number of men brought by the *Commodore* almost equaled the number brought by the *Minnie*, and they looked and acted as courageous men always do. Thus the improvement of the navigation of Pine River, (and as a natural consequence the drainage of the marsh lands at the head of South Arm and Pine Lake), was begun in earnest, by more than one hundred men, whose honest, sun-browned hands and bare chests plainly told the kind of men they were.

On the 2nd inst. in the west, on Monday evening, August 2nd, between Pine Lake and South Arm, a large party of men, and a great number of the strongest and most muscular men of the county, were engaged in a great contest of strength and endurance. The contest was held on the beach at the head of South Arm, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The contest was between a party of men from the North Arm, and a party of men from the South Arm. The contest was a great success, and the men from the North Arm were victorious. The contest was held on the beach at the head of South Arm, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The contest was between a party of men from the North Arm, and a party of men from the South Arm. The contest was a great success, and the men from the North Arm were victorious.

GEO. F. GALLAGHER, Agent for the collection of Backwater, Navigation, and other Frank and Brown etc., Backwater, N. Y. (1122).

day of August, 1880, in Liber 3, page 353 of Assessments of Mortgages, in said Register's office, which by the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the amount advanced to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice being the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, and no part or proceeds having been paid to the mortgagee to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at Public Auction of and under the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and the interest thereon, and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage. That in so doing, there shall be no sale of land described in said mortgage, or any part thereof, in the south-east corner of Sec. 34, Twp. 12 N., R. 12 E., of Chicago, Ill., containing 42 1/2 acres, more or less. Also the south-west fractional quarter (1) of Section thirty, (30) in Township thirty-eight, (38) North of Range one, (1) West, containing thirty and thirty-one hundredths (30 31/100) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General. Also the south-west fractional quarter (1) of Section thirty, (30) in Township thirty-eight, (38) North of Range one, (1) West, containing thirty and thirty-one hundredths (30 31/100) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General. Also the south-west fractional quarter (1) of Section thirty, (30) in Township thirty-eight, (38) North of Range one, (1) West, containing thirty and thirty-one hundredths (30 31/100) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General. Also the south-west fractional quarter (1) of Section thirty, (30) in Township thirty-eight, (38) North of Range one, (1) West, containing thirty and thirty-one hundredths (30 31/100) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General.

JAMES A. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, Detroit, April 22d, 1880.

NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court of the County of Charlevoix, in the matter of a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, the County of Charlevoix having been organized, and the appointment of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, and inasmuch as that a Special Term of the Circuit Court should be held for said county. It is ordered that a Special Term of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix be held at the Court House in the Village of Charlevoix, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it be further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least thirty days prior to the holding of said court, in the Charlevoix Standard and the Grand Traverse Herald. Dated, July 8, 1880. J. H. RANSOM, Clerk.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order for a special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, now on file in my office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES A. RANSOM, Clerk.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT. 1880.

The Steamboat Co. H. E. Palmer. Will run on Grand Traverse Bay as follows: Leaving Northport every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock. Mondays and Fridays for Pine River direct, leave at Marquette, Astoria, Old Rapids, and Marquette. Tuesdays and Thursdays for Traverse City direct, leave at Old Rapids, Astoria, Old Rapids, and Marquette. Wednesdays and Saturdays for Marquette direct, leave at Old Rapids, Astoria, Old Rapids, and Marquette. Also the 1st of July, the boat will stop at Marquette every day. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the boat will stop at Old Rapids and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Traverse City, ONE HOUR to wood. Good connections made with lines of steamers leaving at Pine River and Marquette. Through tickets to be had for Marquette, Astoria, Grand Haven and all points reached by Engstrom's Line. Through fares for Pine River and Marquette to be had from the boat. Also the 1st of July, the boat will stop at Marquette every day. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the boat will stop at Old Rapids and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Traverse City, ONE HOUR to wood. Good connections made with lines of steamers leaving at Pine River and Marquette. Through tickets to be had for Marquette, Astoria, Grand Haven and all points reached by Engstrom's Line. Through fares for Pine River and Marquette to be had from the boat.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale one of the best farms in the State, situated on the West Branch of the Saginaw River, in the Township of 12 N., R. 12 E., of Saginaw County, Mich., containing 100 acres, more or less. The farm is well improved, and is situated in a healthy and fertile location. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his residence in Saginaw, Mich. J. H. RANSOM.

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