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CLEVER BOER RUSE.

SOUNDED THE "RECALL" FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

English Obeyed the Bugle and Left Their Comrades to Be Surrounded—General Gatacre Promptly Shoots a False Guide—Wauchope's Death.

There was no cause for London to complain of lack of news from South Africa Monday morning. The most important dispatches that had come over the cables in many days were given out Sunday night by the war office. One piece of information contained the details of another British blunder, or which amounts to the same thing—of the success of a brilliant bit of Boer strategy. During the progress of an attack on the Boers at Colesburg by some of Gen. French's command the Boers demonstrated their acquaintance with the British bugle calls. They sounded the "recall," and three companies of four of the Suffolks, which had just been ordered to charge, obeyed the order, leaving the remaining company unsupported. These were surrounded and taken prisoners by the Boers.

Telegrams from Rensburg say seven officers and thirty men of the Suffolks were killed and that about fifty were captured. Gen. French's announcement that the Essex regiment has been sent to replace the Suffolks is more bitter to the latter's friends than the list of casualties, as the only inference deducible from this fact is that the Suffolks disgraced themselves and their flag by bolting and leaving a few of their more stanch comrades to fill the Pretoria jails.

Lord De La Warr, in a graphic description of the battle of Magersfontein, says:

"It is useless to disguise the fact that a large percentage of the troops are losing heart for a campaign comprised of a succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe, securely intrenched and unreachable. Our men fought admirably, but they were asked to perform miracles. Don't blame them and don't blame the gallant general, who was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland brigade. They marched in quarter column to their doom. Gen. Wauchope's last words: 'For God's sake, men, do not blame me for this,' will gladden the hearts of his numberless friends. There was no accord between Gen. Methuen and Gen. Wauchope in regard to the best methods of attack. Gen. Methuen's plan prevailed, and the mistake lost 700 men."

A private of the Irish Rifles who fought at Stormberg, in a letter to his home, says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

BOERS MOVING A BIG GUN INTO ACTION.

FEW VICTIMS OF PLAGUE.

Bubonic Disease in Hawaii Vigorously Held in Check.

There have been six deaths from bubonic plague in Honolulu. Five of them occurred within a period of thirty-six hours, Dec. 11 and 12. The sixth occurred Dec. 14. Strict quarantine of the districts in which the plague appeared has been established. A house-to-house cleaning of all the infected districts has been made, and it is believed that no more cases will develop, or if they do that there will be no chance of the disease gaining a foothold or assuming the proportions of an epidemic.

Of the six victims four were Chinese, one was a Gilbert islander and one a Hawaiian woman. The four Chinese and the Hawaiian woman died in the Asiatic quarter of the city. The Gilbert islander died some distance away in another quarter. With the outbreak of the plague a complete system of public medical attendance was inaugurated. Every case of sickness of whatever nature is reported immediately to the board of health and a physician from the board is sent to make an examination and make certain that it is not a case of plague. Every death is thoroughly investigated.

It is feared that the bubonic plague has reached Manila, and the health authorities are exercising the utmost vigilance to prevent the spread of the scourge. Two suspicious deaths have already occurred.

Told in a Few Lines.

Mingo, Ohio, had a $7,000 fire.

Christian political party is a new one in Chicago.

Consolidated oil company, capital $2,000,000, has been incorporated, Trenton, N. J.

Russia has a standing army of 1,800,000 men.

London's new water supply will cost £17,000,000.

Only one man in 203 is over six feet in height.

The London churches are to have a soldiers' Sunday.

The sea of Galilee is 633 feet below the Mediterranean.

John J. Gorman, Chicago, swallowed carbolic acid. Fatal.

In 1899 more than 250,000 tons of phosphate was shipped from Florida.

LIFE LOSS OF SPANISH WAR.

Statistical Exhibit of the Government Shows Volunteer Mortality.

A pamphlet has been issued by the adjutant general's office in Washington under the title of "Statistical Exhibit of Strength of Volunteer Forces Called into Service During the War with Spain, with Losses from All Causes." The volunteer force consisted of 10,017 officers and 213,218 enlisted men, a total of 223,235 who were engaged in the war. The deaths numbered 148 officers and 4,356 men.

During the war fourteen volunteer officers and four officers of the regular army holding volunteer commissions were killed in action, three died from wounds, 119 from disease and eleven from other causes, of whom three were suicides. Of the enlisted men 190 were killed in action, 78 others died from wounds received and 3,729 from disease. There were, further, 159 deaths of enlisted men from various causes, 97 of whom died from accidents, 21 were drowned, 11 were suicides and 30 were victims of murder or homicide. Desertions from the ranks numbered 3,069.

The total losses in the volunteer forces were 1,718 officers, including eight dismissed, besides resignations and discharges, and 30,588 men, including 23,363 discharged for disability by court martial and by order.

In the list of officers killed in action, Kansas and South Dakota lead with 3 each; Nebraska had 2, while no other State had more than one. Of enlisted men killed in action or dying from wounds received in action, Nebraska lost 32, Kansas 30 and South Dakota 24; New York lost 15, while 26 of the States had no losses.

In the total number of enlisted men who died from all causes, New York leads with 417, Illinois 281, Massachusetts 274, Pennsylvania 239, Ohio 225 and Michigan 205. Nevada lost but one man.

The losses of men from murder or homicide were three from Alabama, three from North Carolina, two each from Florida, Kentucky, New York and Virginia, and one each from nine other States, besides seven among the United States volunteers. Of the suicides of enlisted men, three each came from Alabama and New York and two each from Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In deaths from disease among enlisted men New York had 380 out of about 20,000 enlisted, Illinois had 274 out of about 13,000, Massachusetts 265 out of about 6,800, Ohio 219 out of less than 14,000, Pennsylvania 216 out of less than 17,000 and Michigan 200 out of less than 6,600.

In desertions from the ranks New York is charged with 514, or about 2½ per cent, while North Dakota and the District of Columbia had none and Utah had but one. Tennessee had 249 out of a total of about 6,000, about 4 per cent. One desertion is charged to "general officers and staff."

The Comic Side of The News

London is on the Thames and the qui vive.

Portugal has not yet said what she is going to do!

It is agreed that the bubonic plague shall not be annexed.

When it comes to holding a job a gentleman named Diaz of Mexico can give most anybody pointers.

Boston has a "Jack the Slasher" with a penchant for destroying fur goods. His career should be cut short.

Nequeshong, the son of Sahgonahkato, is dead. He was not so much a man of letters as his father, but may he rest well.

Cecil Rhodes is said to be applying the Boer prisoners with new clothing. Cecil is bound to have a following if it costs a mint.

French dragoons have been routed by strikers and driven out of St. Etienne. "Fin de siecle" evidently means the same as it did in 1799.

The Washington Post says Consul Hay is journeying to South Africa with a live lord. It was hardly to be expected that he would accompany a dead one.

A curious man bent over the swiftly flowing Chicago river so fondly that he fell in. Free baths should be strictly prohibited in the river, admitting that the temptation is now very strong.

Mr. McCoy says he put the Hon. Peter Maher beyond the pale of glory by a corkscrew punch. It's the old story—"a twist of the wrist!"

The agricultural department is deeply interested in the raising of cranberries. Thanksgiving dinners are bound to have far-reaching effects.

A gentleman named John Wanamaker is suspected of preparation for a long, deep, unconventional laugh, in which the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not expected to join.

For the burial of the century question let all men be truly thankful.

CAMPAIGN IN LUZON.

SEVERE BLOW INFLICTED ON THE FILIPINOS.

Fight in Which Seventy-four Insurgents Are Killed—Americans Lose Four—Lieut. Gillmore Safe in Manila—Tells Thrilling Story of His Captivity.

The campaign against the Filipino insurgents who have been massing in the province of Cavite during the last few weeks has been opened by Gen. Bates in decisive fashion, and a severe blow has been inflicted on the rebels—not without a serious loss to the American troops, however. Preliminary reconnoissances have been made by Col. Birkhimer with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth volunteers and one gun at Novaleta, by Maj. Taggart with two battalions of the same regiment, at Perez das Marinas, and by a detachment of the Fourth infantry south of Imus.

The American force under Col. Birkhimer was strongly opposed by the rebels, who were attacked in a strongly fortified position. Sixty-five of the insurgents were killed in their trenches and forty were wounded. The Americans lost three killed, including a lieutenant. Twenty were wounded. Thirty-five rifles were captured. Gen. Schwan's command, which is now at Binang, also had an engagement with the Filipinos, in which nine of the enemy were killed and twenty-six captured. The American losses in this fight were one killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Schwan has been working to the southeast, near Santa Rosa, along the Laguna de Bay.

Gillmore Safe at Manila.

Lieut. Gillmore of the cruiser Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents near Baler many months ago, arrived at Manila Saturday night by boat from Vigan. He was attired in a Spanish uniform when he landed. Naval officers are rejoiced at the escape of Lieut. Gillmore. During most of the time he was in the hands of the rebels he was treated very harshly, and he is thin and weak. He very modestly tells a thrilling story of his adventures. He says that he and his companions were half-starved when they were rescued on Dec. 18 on the Abulut river.

In the fight near Baler, where Lieut. Gillmore was captured, four of the landing party which he commanded were killed. These were Dillon, Marcy, McDonald and Nygtrd. Three of the men, Winders, Vanville and Woodbury, were wounded. The survivors of the party, who came to Manila with Lieut. Gillmore, are Walton, Voudoet, Ellsworth, Edwards, Petersen, Anderson and Brasolese.

After the men were captured they were all taken to San Isidro, where Lieut. Gillmore, who had been wounded in the knee, recovered from the effects of his injury. They were hurried from one place to another, frequently so weak as to be hardly able to move, yet always fearful of meeting the fate of one who fell by the wayside and was promptly bayoneted; subsisting on horseflesh part of the time and nearly starved all the time; confined in convents and filthy prisons between forced marches back and forth, necessitated by the uncertainty as to where the Americans would strike next; unsuitably and insufficiently clothed and cruelly treated; ordered shot and then left unarmed to the mercy of savages by a captain who had not the heart to carry out the death sentence, and finally rescued by a detachment of American soldiers as they were building rafts in the almost vain hope of floating down a river to the ocean—all this makes a story as thrilling as any ever told by prisoners of war. Yet there is one feature that lightens the gloom of it all. Mercy and kindness were occasionally encountered. Aguinaldo personally treated the men as well as circumstances would permit, and the Filipinos in some of the villages through which they passed actually jeopardized their lives to make the lot of the Americans a little easier. Indeed, Lieut. Gillmore is of the opinion that one of them—Senor Vera of Vigan—was executed for befriending them.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

A new armored train recently reached Gen. Buller from Durban.

Twenty cases of enteric fever are reported in Methuen's camp.

The situation at the Modder and Tugela rivers remains practically unchanged.

A Cape Town dispatch says that an exchange of prisoners is under consideration.

The transports Majestic and Mongolian have arrived at Durban with 3,000 troops.

Eight additional militia regiments have been called out. Seven of these will serve in Ireland.

All officers on leave from Central Asian garrisons have been commanded to rejoin their colors forthwith.

One important effect of the success of Gen. French is that it will probably have a deterrent influence on Dutch disaffection.

Dordrecht is menaced with an attack by a superior force of Boers and the resources of defense by the garrison is unknown.

Thornycroft's horse had a skirmish with the Boers near the Tugela. The British suffered no losses, but the Boers had several casualties.

The correspondent, Lynch, who was recently captured by the Boers outside Ladysmith, has arrived at Lorenzo Marquez. His captors apparently released him.

A British firm has secured the Government contract for the new seven-span bridge over the Tugela river at Colenso. The firm is working night and day to complete the order.

Cecil Rhodes supplied Boer prisoners at Kimberley with new clothing.

Lord Methuen has ordered a large marble headstone to be erected in the burial ground near headquarters. It will be inscribed with the words, "Erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell at Magersfontein."

Private subscriptions for volunteer equipment are increasing. Some of the counties have given sums as high as £30,000. It is computed that the provinces have already raised nearly £600,000, while London is raising £120,000 for the city corps.

GOLDEN SAND AND MUD

CAPE NOME MAY YET RIVAL JOHANNESBURG.

Millions Will Be Made Out of Tundra Sand—Large Investments that Will Boom the Settlement—Big Exodus Expected in the Spring.

Information received in Washington from Alaska through trustworthy channels is to the effect that Cape Nome alone will next year astonish the world with its gold output. If half the reports that have reached the Treasury Department in official form be true Cape Nome is to be the richest mining camp the world ever saw.

All along a beach thirty miles in extent gold can be washed out of the sands of the sea at the rate of from $5 to $8 a pan. Not only are the sands of the sea bright with gold, but the alluvial deposits of the great plateau, running back several miles to the foot hills, are rich in gold wherever they have been touched—rich from the roots of the grass down to the bed rock eight to fifteen feet below. Every gulch back in the foot hills is as yellow as a New York newspaper. Next year the Cape Nome fields will probably contain a population of 20,000 or 30,000 gold seekers, and the precious metal which they crave is not only there, but easy to get. It is "quick" gold sure enough.

There will evidently be a big rush for the gold fields next spring. From Tacoma comes the report that every day's mail is bringing orders for reservations of berths from all points in the East to the larger transportation companies that will have steamers on the Cape Nome route. Some of the transcontinental railroads have likewise reserved blocks of tickets that they may be enabled to sell through tickets from the East to Nome. The first steamer will leave Tacoma May 10. A large amount of capital is being invested this winter in projects which are destined to provide business facilities for Capes Nome and York in the spring. San Francisco and Puget Sound men have organized the Bank of Cape Nome, which will open for business at Nome City in June with $200,000 capital. G. N. Wright, postmaster at Nome City, has raised capital to the amount of $150,000 for the purpose of providing a wharf for Nome in the spring. Ordinary docks cannot be built, because they would be destroyed when Behring Sea freezes solid in the fall.

Late last season the steamer Alpha, of San Francisco, shipped 350 tons of Cape Nome sand in ballast for the purpose of determining by special tests whether it could be made to pay. It was not selected material. The sand was loaded as it was scooped from the surf. Although the entire mass was treated in California, and that some time ago, the secret of the mill returns has been jealously guarded. The fact has reached Tacoma in a roundabout way that from 350 tons of sand the sum of nearly $9,000 was realized, or approximately $25 a ton. It is not known whether the treatment was fire or amalgamation, though presumed to have been the former. Still more conclusive proof of the value of the tundra top sand or mud, as it is described by Alaskans, has been obtained. Two men recently returned from Alaska brought with them a bottle of the top layer of muddy material found immediately beneath the mass of their tundra claims. Upon drying it showed a sandy consistency. Although it was known to carry colors, no one suspected that it was pay dirt. Within the few days past a series of laboratory experiments have demonstrated that this so-called tundra mud is very rich, but will require special treatment. The two latest crucible tests yielded $37 and $39 in gold to the ton. In eight assays the range of gold value returned has been from $32 to $130 per ton.

Jones of Nevada says nothing can stop the nomination of Bryan for the presidency.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club of Minneapolis has opened a new and commodious club house.

John L. Griffiths has announced his candidacy for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas says that the popular vote in the West for McKinley will be larger next year than in 1896.

W. G. Calderwood, secretary of the Minnesota State Prohibition committee, reports increasing financial support in the State.

Strenuous efforts are being made in New York to win Gov. Roosevelt's favor for the new State police bill championed by Platt.

Philadelphia claims a larger number of Congressmen of extended periods of consecutive service than any other locality in the country.

It is said that Minnesota Republicans have been given some pointed advice by the national committee, and have been told to "get together" if they expect a campaign "donation."

The Young Men's Republican Club of Kansas City will give a banquet, for which 1,000 plates will be set. Young Republicans from every county in the State will be invited.

Samuel W. Twombly, aged 77, is the oldest member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and Arthur Clarke, aged 22, is the youngest.

Under the existing system of representation in Democratic national conventions, based on the number of electors in each State, Massachusetts has thirty delegates in place of fifteen, which would be its quota based on the actual Democratic vote cast. Under proportionate representation Delaware would have two in place of six, Maine five instead of twelve, and Rhode Island two instead of six.

GAGE MAKES REPLY.

TREASURY'S HEAD ANSWERS INQUIRIES OF CONGRESS.

Gives His Reasons for Placing Public Moneys in National Banks—Says He Simply Followed Law and Custom Set by His Predecessors.

Secretary Gage on Wednesday sent to Congress his replies to resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, and in the House by Mr. Sulzer of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the treasury finances under his administration relating to national bank depositories, contains about 9,000 words, supplemented by special reports from department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration.

The reply seeks to exonerate the Secretary of the Treasury from every charge laid at his door, and endeavors to show that he has observed with rigorous fidelity the letter and spirit of the law in the handling of public moneys placed under his direction. The history which he gives of the treasury practice with regard to the depositing of public moneys when the vaults become glutted, his friends say, is information that Congress should have presented to it every two or three years.

The Secretary endeavors to be especially clear in his statement of every detail

SECRETARY GAGE.

connected with the sale of the New York custom house site to the National City Bank and to the disposition made of the proceeds. By the acts of his predecessors and the rulings of the Comptroller of the Treasury he would show that he had a perfect right to deposit the proceeds from this sale in qualified government depositories and that moneys so deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States are in the treasury, just as much as though they were actually on deposit in the vaults at Washington.

The legal prohibition against depositing public funds in bank depositories secured by government bonds, the Secretary declares, applies only to customs receipts. This statement Mr. Gage tries to strengthen by letters, opinions and memoranda showing that for thirty years the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised the right conferred upon him by the law of placing any such part of public receipts, except customs, as in his discretion he might deem best, with duly qualified government depositories.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that under his management the Treasury Department has received since June, 1898, $1,100,000,000 and distributed it without disturbance to the financial or commercial equilibrium of the country.

BEVERIDGE MAKES HIS SPEECH.

Senator from Indiana Voices Praise of McKinley's Philippine Policy.

Senator Beveridge in the Senate Tuesday made his long anticipated maiden speech, sustaining the administration in its Philippine policy. Senator Beveridge opened his speech by the statement that the times call for candor. He said the Philippines are "territory belonging to the United States" forever. The speaker argued that if it proves a mistake to hold the territory, "the error can be corrected when we will; every other nation stands ready to relieve us." He went on to argue that the Pacific is our ocean; that China is our national customer and the Philippines is the door of all the east.

With a long prelude as to the resources of the islands, the climate, character of the people and Aguinaldo, in which he said they were "a barbaric race modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race," the speaker began his arguments on "true military policy." He referred to the proposed cessation of hostilities as "a false peace which will betray us; a sham truce that will curse us." Then he argued that in the efforts to secure peace the mistake has been kindness on the part of this nation. "No," he said, "friendly methods have been thoroughly tried only to make peace more difficult. There is not now, nor never was, any possible course but ceaseless operations in the field and loyal support of the war at home."

In the beginning of his address he had referred to the unlimited resources of the islands and cited the fact that "Spain's export and import with the islands undeveloped was $12,175,549 annually." He continued with the statement that the people were indolent and offered no competition with the labor of the United States. Mr. Beveridge next branched off into suggestions as to the "plan of government needed in the Philippines; it should be simple and strong, for in dealing with the Filipinos we deal with children." He recommended a "Philippine civil service, with promotion for efficiency." In flowing language he concluded his address with an appeal to uphold the flag, and an appeal for continued hostilities.

No case of contagion has been traced to the use of the telephone, a scientific commission in Paris having thoroughly investigated the matter. Parisians were so alarmed over the reports that the exhaustive inquiry was made.

The Government has finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form.

There is no duty of any kind upon sugar or its products in the United Kingdom.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The Nizam of Hyderabad, who has offered his sword and his purse to Queen Victoria if she needs them in carrying on the war in South Africa, is an ally not to be despised. As an indication of his financial condition it may be instanced that some time ago he paid $2,000,000 in cash for a single diamond and that his annual income is in the neighborhood of $16,000,000 a year. His capital is a walled city of 500,000 population, while the entire population of his state is estimated at 12,000,000. The people are of mixed origin and are said to be more warlike in aspect than those of any other part of India. The State of Hyderabad includes nearly 83,000 square miles of country in the southern tableland, and agriculture is carried on to a large extent.

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

The bloody and long drawn out revolution in Venezuela having at last come to a close and peace being restored, the new government, presided over by Gen. Castro, the victorious warrior and now president of the republic, has selected as its representative at Washington Gen. Vicente Peraza. Gen. Nicanor Bolet-Peraza was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1889, and at its close was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States. He has been consul general in New York of the Republic of Salvador and later of the greater Republic of Central America. He was a delegate to the Universal Postal Congress in Washington in 1897. He took an active part in the revolution which resulted in the establishment of Gen. Castro's government.

GENERAL PERAZA.

Elbridge Hanecy, who is being prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, is one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Judge Hanecy was born on a farm in Dodge County, Wis., forty-nine years ago. He comes of New England stock and was named after Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, who died when the son was 1 year old, served through the Mexican war. In 1876 Judge Hanecy married Miss Sarah Barton, daughter of William H. Barton. His family consists of six girls.

JUDGE HANECY.

A. C. Anson, the idol of Chicago baseball fans, is again weeding his way into National League baseball, and is expected to play a prominent part in four different matters pertaining to the game. It was recently announced that he was to take charge of the National League umpires. This is one section of the League that needs the careful attention of the magnates. He is also making a bold fight to have the League adopt the "Anson ball," and drop the one now used. Word comes from Philadelphia that Anson's recent visit to the Quaker City may result in his breaking into the game there. It is said that he has been offered the management of the Phillies. The latest report comes from Baltimore, and says that Anson is there, trying to induce McGraw and Robinson to join the new league.

A. C. ANSON.

Minnie Sturm, the "wild rose of Wilton," is in jail at Norwalk, Conn., on a charge of horse stealing. Although not yet out of her teens, she has deserted three husbands. A year ago she married Valentine Sturm, then she fell in love with Jim Collins, a wooden-legged pauper. Later she deserted him for Howard Dauchy, horse thief. Her last marriage ended in her being arrested with her husband.

MINNIE STURM.

Maitre Fernand Labori, who stands out to-day as one of the most famous counsellors in the world, has won his position by his own talents and through industry. He was born in Rheims, where his father was a railway official, and at an early age was sent to Mainz, in Germany, to qualify himself for business. From Mainz he went to England, and it was during his stay there that he decided to become a lawyer. On his return home he enrolled himself as a student at the Faculty of Law in Paris, and in 1884 he was duly called to the bar. It was in 1894 that he achieved fame as a lawyer by his defense of the notorious anarchist, Vaillant. It is interesting to note that, just as in the Zola trial, Labori has refused to accept any payment for his services in the Dreyfus case.

Money of the Transvaal Republic—Specimen coins made in Kruger's domain.

Patronize those who advertise.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Wisloe, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. K. MERZ, W. M.
J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 164, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. J. M. JONES, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 182.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 192.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall.
H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BRIGGS, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLIN Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. A. GROULETT, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 236.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday on or before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MERZ, T. I. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County
Exchange Bank
N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Money to loan. Deposits of $100 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.
We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.
HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
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