NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

ONLY AN ERRAND BOY.

Only an errand boy doing his duty,
Nimble of foot and of resolute will;
What will become of him?
What is the sum of him?
Where is the niche he's appointed to fill?

Only an errand boy; out in all weathers;
Heavily laden, and hungry and sad;
This way and t'other way.
Driven about all day,
No one considers the poor little lad.

Only an errand boy; yet there's a future
Lying before him, for which he must plan;
Small is the recompense
Now for the diligence
With which he waits on the prosperous man.

Yet before many years he will have risen
Up to a height he is fitted to fill;
Giving his orders out.
Sending his aids about
Men whom he served with obedient will.

Only an errand boy, through the crowd pushing,
Eager the goal and his wages to gain;
Watch him, and you will see
What is his destiny;
What the reward he is sure to obtain.

Only an errand boy, cheerful and willing;
Born amid poverty; held under ban;
Let your beneficence
Add to his recompense;
Greet him as kindly as ever you can.

FOOLING THE REDSKINS.

It was a hundred years ago, in the old pioneer days. Away up at the northern end of the great lakes a bold hunter and trapper made his camp. He hunted for sport in the summer, and trapped for fur in the fall and winter. He knew every river and creek, every hill and valley in the great woods, better than you know the streets of the town; and he had studied the cunning ways and bright tricks of the beaver, otter, mink and martin until he knew just where and how to set his traps for them. He bought a good many skins of the friendly Indians who lived near: and early every year he would take a big load of them to the nearest trading post to sell, bringing back powder and lead, with tea, sugar and other good things for his table. The hunter's life isn't half so fine as the story books make it; but old Thomas Judson—for that was his name—enjoyed it better than any other.

In winter he had to wear snowshoes in going through the woods to visit his traps; and one year he brought back a pair of skates, that he thought would be handy when the ice was clear. And very handy he found them at such times, for he could skate a dozen miles as easy as he could walk two, and the pack on his back never seemed so light as when he had steel shoes on and could skim along the glassy surface of the lake or river.

One very cold, clear day, when the ice was good, he went to visit some mink traps, almost twenty miles north of his cabin. He skated to near the spot, along the shore of the lake, and then took off his skates and put on his snowshoes to travel over the deep snow a mile or two into the woods. He knew that an Indian tribe from Canada had come down to make war on those who lived near him, but he never thought they would trouble him. All at once his dog Bruno, that had been running ahead on a deer path, stopped, sniffed the air, bristled up angrily and began to growl; and before Thomas could carry his rifle to his shoulder he was surrounded by a dozen howling Indians, who sprang from their hiding places in the thicket' brandishing their tomahawks and yelling like mad.

The old man was brave, but he wasn't a fool, and instead of showing fight against such odds he laid down his rifle and folded his arms. He could talk but little Indian and they could speak even less English, but by signs and motions he made out to let them know that he wasn't on the war-path, but after furs. The Indians threatened no harm when they found him peaceful, but were very much interested in his arms and dress, for they hadn't at that time seen many white men. The snow-shoes they knew all about, for you know the Indians invented them, but the skates puzzled them.

A funny thought seemed to occur to the hunter, as he saw their curiosity, for his grey eyes twinkled merrily.

"Ice moccasin," he said, putting a skate to his foot, and then he made with his hand the gliding motion that the feet take in skating.

"Ugh," grunted the Indian chief, pointing to the narrow blade of the skate and shaking his head. As plainly as he could do it he made the hunter understand that he wasn't so green as to believe that anybody could stand up on those things. As they were near the ice Thomas proposed to fasten them on a young brave for trial.

The Indians welcomed the plan with glee, for though savages, they were great lovers of sport. Selecting the bravest and swiftest young fellow, the chief bade him stick out his feet, which he did rather suspiciously. The skates were soon strapped on, and the young buck helped to his feet. The ice was like glass, and he started to move, you know what happened. His feet flew out from under him, and down he came with a crack. Such shouts of laughter as the rest sent up. The young fellow was gritty, and scrambled up to try it again, but with the same result.

The chief now signalled to the hunter to show them how it worked. Thomas fastened on the skates with great care, picked up his rifle and used it as a cane, pretending to support himself. He moved awkwardly, fell down, got up and stumbled around, the Indians all the time laughing and capering at the sport. Gradually Thomas stumbled a little farther away, whirling about and making believe it was very hard work to keep his balance, until he was near a point where the smooth lake ice stretched miles and miles away.

Suddenly gathering himself up, he grasped his rifle firmly, gave a warhoop as wild as the Indian's own, and dashed up the lake like an arrow, skating as he had never skated before. If he had disappeared in the air the Indians could not have been more astonished. Of course they couldn't hope to catch him, over the glassy ice, and they stook gaping after him, wondering more and more at the magic "ice moccasins." Nothing pleased old Thomas more in after years than to tell how he had "fooled the redskins."—*Golden Rule.*

A Gentleman.

"I beg your pardon," and with a smile and a touch of his hat, Harry Edmon handed to an old man, against whom he had accidently stumbled, the cane which he had knocked from his hand. "I hope I didn't hurt you. We were playing too roughly."

"Not a bit," said the old man cheerily. "Boys will be boys, and it's best they should be. You didn't harm me."

"I'm glad to hear it," and lifting his hat again, Harry turned to join the playmates with whom he had been frolicking at the time of the accident.

"What did you raise your hat to that old fellow for?" asked his companion Charlie Gray. "He's only Giles, the huckster."

"That makes no difference," said Harry, "the question is not whether he is a gentleman, but whether I am."

Old Phineas Rice was one of the quaint types of itinerant Methodist preachers. He had a hard pach to cultivate once, and when he made his report to the conference following, he reported the church "looking up." The Bishop presiding expressed his preasure but asked for an explanation, because no one expected success in that parish. Dr. Rice was equal to the occasion, and added, "Well, Bishop, the church is on its back and can't look any other way." There was a roar of laughter all over the conference.

The following letter from a young man was lately addressed to a judge of probate: "Sir.—My father departed this life not long hence, leaving a wife and five scorpions. He died detested, and his estate is likely to prove dissolved. I was left executioner, and being that you were judge of reprobates, apply to you for letters of condemnation."

The sentence which 28 out of 30 contestants failed to write correctly last night at the spelling match was this, as originally written: A student, poring over his studies as the rain poured down, formed this sentence: "I once, sitting on a kiln, saw a knight errant, himself an arrant knave, throw a throwe at a foe, which, striking him, produced a throe of anguish and poignant pain like that of the stab of a poniard, which was healed only by the juice of the thyme."—*Paducah News.*

According to the investigations of a Russian professor, Dr. Monassien, singis an excellent means of preventing consumption, and for the development and strenghening of the chest it is more efficient than even gymnastic exercises. The professor has examined two hundred and twenty singers, varying in age from nine to fifty-three years, and found that the chest is greater and stronger among them than among persons of any other occupation.

Helping The Lovers.

A passenger train which left Lansing coming east, last Monday, had among the passengers a plain-faced, sensible looking girl about twenty years of age, and a thin-waisted, sickly looking young man a year or two older. No one would have mistrusted that they were eloping had not the young man asked the conductor if there was a clergyman on the train. There was none, and the young man explained to the passengers around him that he was in a bad fix. He had come down from Bath township in a buggy, and he was quite sure that the girl's father would take the other road to Chicago Junction, and there board the Lansing train and raise a row. He was not much on a row; but yet he loved the girl and they were bound to marry. If the old man came along he thought he could bluff him off; but if his two big sons came along the scale would be turned. He, therefore, wanted to know of a man wearing a red woolen shirt and coonskin cap if he would stand by him.

"You bet I will!" was the hearty response. "I got my old gal by running away with her, and I'll see you through this if I never do any more good! You wouldn't be worth a cent in a free fight, and now you go into the baggage car and let me run this affair alone. I want to be seated beside the gal when the old man comes in."

When the whistle blew for the junction, Coonskin changed places, and as the cars halted he put his arm around Mary, and took one of her hands in his. The old man and his two sons were on hand, and they piled into the car pell-mell.

"Here she is!" called the father, as he caught sight of the girl, and the three made a rush.

"Run away with my——!" began the old man, but when he saw the stranger beside her he checked himself.

"Want anything of us?" asked Coonskin, as he looked up.

"Who are you, sir?"

"I'm going to be your son-in-law in less than an hour—eh! darling?"

He gave Mary a squeeze, and Mary looked happy.

"Come along, Mary—come right home with me!" ordered the father.

"Let's mash the villain!" added one of the sons.

"Put a head a on him, let me get at him!" shouted the other.

The father seized Mary and the sons seized Coonskin. Then a red rhirt towered aloft, a pair of big fists began working with a "pop!" "pop!" and as fast as the trio got up they made for the door. Coonskin followed, arms and feet working like a trim-hammer, and when the train moved off the father sat on a box with a big woolen mitten held to his nose, one of the sons was pulling loose teeth from his jaw, and the other boy was groping his way to a snow bank.

"Now, then," said Coonskin, as the exultant lover returned, "resume yer seat, take her little hand in yours, and don't calkerlate you owe me anything."

"Say Tom," said the girl, "I'm going to kiss him for that!"

"All right, sis."

"Wall, just as you feel," said Coonskin, as he returned the smack, "but I want it distinctly understood around these parts, that when I see true love on its way from Lansing to Howell to get spliced I kin lick all the pursuing dads in the state of Michigan!"

A Devoted Wife.

In my father's poultry-yard was a game-cock, the most beautiful bird of the kind I ever saw. He has several wives, and it was a curious thing to see the different airs and graces of the ladies in his train. He was an inveterate fighter if he could escape from the yard, which was surrounded by a high wall. By some means an accident had happened to his foot and he became lame. My brother, who was a medical student, advised us to poultice it. Mamma undertook this, Ralph came every morning to have his foot dressed, and though evidently suffering very much allowed her to attend to it. But no improvement came, and the poor bird began to droop.

One day we heard a loud noise; a famous game-cock had come into the yard when the gate was left open, attacked Ralph and had beaten him severely. He was sorely injured, though he had defended himself well. Mamma picked him up and carried him away, but next morning he was out in the yard, warming himself in the sun. I was very glad I was there to see what I then saw, or I could not have believed it. Ralph had been beaten! He was no longer to be honored by his faithless wives. They came first one by one, and then altogether, looking with all the contempt they could display. One and another pecked at him, and at last the prettiest and his favorite, went strait up to him and gave him a severe dab near his eye.

But there was one faithful friend among them, an awkward, hustling brown hen, with no pretentions to beauty, who flew to his rescue, stood resolutely before the prostrate bird—for he had sunk to the ground, as if broken-hearted—and sheltered him with her wings. It was useless to leave him in the poultry-yard, so he and his faithful brown hen were placed in the garden, the toolhouse being left open for them through the night. Some weeks passed, and Ralph grew weaker, till one morning we found him dead. A grave was dug and his faithful wife saw him placed in it. She was taken back to the yard; but she never rallied; and a few days after we saw her lying cold and lifeless on the spot where the friend of her generous heart lay buried.—*Chamber's Journa*

CHESS.

All communications for this department must be addressed to the Chess Editor, box 92, Cheboygan, Mich.

PROBLEM 6, BY T. M. BROWN.

White—K at K Kt 3; Q at K R sq; B at K Kt 6; Pawns at Q 2 and Q Kt 3.
Black—K at Q Kt 7; B at Q R 7; P at Q Kt 5.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 5.

White.	Black.
1. P Kt 3.	K K 6.
2. R Q 4.	Any move.
3. Q or R mates.	

A

1. ——	K Kt 6.
2. R K R 4.	Any move.
3. Q or R mates.	

CHESS OPENINGS—GINOCO PIANO.

White.	Black.
1. P K 4.	P K 4.
2. K Kt B 3.	Q Kt B 3.
3. K B Q B 4.	K B Q B 4.
4. P Q B 3.	K Kt B 3.
5. P Q 4.	P x P.
6. P x P.	B Q Kt 5 ch.
7. B Q 2.	B x B ch.
8. Q Kt x B.	P Q 4.
9. P x P.	Kt x P.
10. Q to her Kt 3.	Q Kt K 2.

Even game.

GAME NO. 8.

A beautiful "Evan's Gambit" that was played Nov. 11, 1866, at New Orleans.
(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

(Morphy.) White.	(Maurian.) Black.
1. P K 4.	P K 4.
2. K Kt B 3.	Q Kt B 3.
3. B B 4.	B B 3.
4. P Q Kt 4.	B x P.
5. P Q B 3.	B B 4. (*a*)
6. Castles.	P Q 3. (*b*)
7. P Q 4.	P x P
8. P x P	B Q Kt 3.
9. P Q 5.	Kt Q R 4.
10. P K 5.	Kt x B.
11. Q R. 4 ch.	B Q 2.
12. Q x Kt.	Kt K 2. (*c*)
13. R K sq.	Castles. (*d*)
14. B K Kt 5.	R K sq. (*e*)
15. P K 6.	B Q B sq.
16. P x P ch.	K x P.
17. Q B 4 ch.	K Kt sq.
18. Q K R 4.	K B sq.
19. Q x R P	Q Q 2.
20. B x Kt ch.	R x B.
21. Kt Kt 5 (*f*)	B x P ch.
22. K R sq.	R x R ch.
23. R x R.	B x R.
24. Q R 8 ch.	K to his 2.
25. Q x P ch.	K Q sq.
26. Kt K 6 ch.	Q x Kt. (*g*)
27. P x Q.	Q B x P. (*h*)
28. Q B 8 ch.	K Q 2.
29. Q x R and wins.	

(*a*) The leading authorities say it makes no difference whether the B be played to this square or R 4; but when the Q Kt is given, the latter move is unquestionably preferable.

(*b*) K Kt 3 is better here.

(*c*) This certainly cannot be Black's best move. P K R 3 was the safest and best play.

(*d*) Again P K R 3 would have been better.

(*e*) Another inferior move. P K B 3 would have given Black a safe position.

(*f*) An old time Morphy attack, sacrificing both Rooks but winning the game.

(*g*) Nothing else is left for him to do.

(*h*) If, instead of this, Black play 27, P Q B 3, the following variation would have occurred:

27. ——	P Q B 3.
28. Q B 8 ch.	K B 2.
29. Q to her 7 ch.	K Kt 3.
30. Q to her 8 ch.	K B 4.
31. P Q 7 and wins.	

For Sale.

The schooner "Star of Mackinac" with complete outfit, rigging anchor &c. Burden of 10 79-100 tons, known as the "Wescott fish boat." Apply to CAPT. BENNETT, Mackinaw Island.

Tax Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, THE 3d day of MAY, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day I shall sell at the rooms of the Village Council, in Cheboygan village, county of Cheboygan, and state of Michigan, so much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in said village of Cheboygan, delinquent for unpaid corporation taxes for the year 1878, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, according to the act of incorporation of said village, and the statute in such case made and provided, to-wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Road tax	Village tax.	Interest.	Expense of sale.	Total.
Cheboygan Village.					
Lots 11, 12 and 13.....	$3 75	$2 25	$1 01	$1 00	$ 8 01
Lots 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21.....	9 00	5 40	2 43	1 00	17 83
A piece of land com'g at the n w corner of land formerly owned by A McQuarrie, on the south side of Little Black River road, thence w'ly on said road 4 rods, thence s'ly at right angles 5 rods, thence e'ly to McQuarrie's land 4 rods, thence n'ly 5 rods to place of beginning.....	1 50	90	40	1 00	3 80
A piece of land com'g at the n w corner of lot 1, bl'k 33, in West Duncan thence e'ly 4 chains, and 10 links, thence n'ly 50 feet, thence w'ly 4 chains and 10 links, thence south 50 feet to place of beginning.....	1 25	75	34	1 00	3 34
A piece of land commencing on the north side of 3d St., 15 rods and 15 feet e'ly from the intersection of Third St., and section line between sections 30 and 31, town 38, n r, 1 w, thence e'ly along said street 4 rods, thence n'y at right angles to the Little Black River road, thence w'ly along said road 4 rods, thence s'ly to place of beginning, except a piece 33 feet wide and 80 ft. deep, sold to Julia Sheely.....	1 75	1 05	47	1 00	4 27
A piece of land com'g at the n w corner of lot 5, bl'k 1, in M. Smith's addition, thence s'ly on the w line of said lot 5, 6 rods, thence w'ly 4 rods, thence n'ly 6 rods, thence e'ly 4 rods to place of beginning	63	37	17	1 00	2 17
A Piece of land com'g at the n e corner of Feeny Roy's land on little Black river road, thence e'ly along south line of said road 5 rods, thence s'ly at right angles to 33 street 16 rods, thence w'ly along Third street 5 rods, thence n e'ly 16 rods to place of beginning.....	2 00	1 20	54	1 00	4 74
A piece of land com'g on e'ly boundary line on Little Black river road at a point 4 rods n w'ly from the n w corner of lot 5, block 1 in Smith's addition, and at the n w corner of Chas. H Littlefield's land, thence s'ly on the w line of said Chas. H. Littlefield's land 6 rods, thence w'ly and parallel with said road 4 rods, thence n'ly and parallel to first mentioned line 6 rods to said road, thence e'ly on said road to place of beginning.....	62	38	17	1 00	2 17
Island, being in and a part of section 29, and 30, town 38, n r 1 west, containing 1 87-1 0 acres.....	1 50	90	40	1 00	3 80
The undivided two thirds interest of a part of lot 2, section 3, town 38 n, r 1 w, (being the whole of said lot 2, except that part sold to Jno. McDonald containing 27 acres.....	1 23	89	33	1 00	3 36
A piece of land com'g at the n e corner of S. Farrel's land, thence running north 32 deg., east 12 rods, thence north 43 deg. west 8 rods, thence south 32 deg. w 12 rods, thence south 32 deg. east 8 rods, to place of beginning, being a part of the n ½ of s w ¼ of section 30, town 38, n r, 1 w.....	25	15	07	1 00	1 47
A piece of land com'g at a stake 36 rods west, 16 rods and 18 links from the n w corner of a log house occupied by J. Hamell, thence south 47 deg. west 16 rods, thence north 47 deg. east 16 rods, thence south 47 deg. east along Little Black river road 8 rods to place of beginning, being a part of the north ½ of s w ¼ section 30, town 38 n r, 1 w.	40	24	12	1 00	1 76
A piece of land com'g 32 rods n e'ly from the n e corner of a piece of land sold by R. Patterson to John McGinn, in section 32, town 38, n r 1 w, thence s'ly at right angles to the Cheboygan and Duncan Bay road 16 rods to section line between sections 28 and 29, thence n'ly on section line to said road, thence w'ly along said road to place of beginning	59	30	13	1 00	1 93
A piece of land com'g 20 rods n e'ly from the n e corner of a piece of land sold by R. Patterson to John McGinn, lying on the Cheboygan and Duncan Bay road, thence s'ly at right angles with said road 16 rods, thence e'ly 12 rods, thence n'ly 16 rods, thence w'ly 12 rods to place of beginning, being a part of the n e ¼ of n e ¼ section 32, town 38, n r 1 w.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
A piece of land com'g 36 rods n w'ly from the n w corner of a piece of land sold by R. Patterson to John W. McGinn, being on the Cheboygan and Duncan Bay road, thence s'ly at right angles with said road 8 rods for the place of begining, thence s'ly 8 rods, thence w'ly 4 rods, thence n'ly 8 rods, thence e'ly to place of beginning, being a part of the n e ¼ of n e ¼ section 32, town 38, n r 1 w.....	25	15	07	1 00	1 47
A piece of land com'g at the n e corner of land owned by S. Neipoth, thence s'ly along the east line of said Neipoth's land 95 feet, thence east 55 ft., thence north 95 ft, thence west 55 ft. to beginning, being a part of the s w ¼ of n e ¼, section 32, town 38, n r 1 w.....	15	09	04	1 00	1 28
A piece of land com'g on the east side of the state road at a post, thence following course and distance from the n w corner of the s w ¼ of s w 1-4, section 32, town 38, n r 1 w, thence south along center of road 3 chains and 79 links to divergence of state road, then south 35 deg. east along state road 6 chains and 90 links to a post on south side of state road and place of begining, thence east 29 chains and 82 links, thence south 1 chain, thence west 2 chains and 18 l'ks to east side of state road, thence north 32 deg. w along east side state road to place of beginning, being a part of the s w 1-4 of s w 1-4 section 32, town 38, n r 1 west.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
R. Patterson's First Addition.					
Lot 6, block 1.....	63	38	17	1 00	2 18
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, bl'k 2...	3 00	1 80	81	1 00	6 61
Lot 5, bl'k 2.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
R. Patterson's Second Addition.					
Lot 1, bl'k 1.....	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
Lot 5, bl'k 2.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
F. M. Sammon's Addition.					
Lots 1, 2, and 3.....	2 75	1 65	74	1 00	6 14
" 25, 26. and 32,....	1 75	1 05	47	1 00	4 27
" 56, ...	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
" 62, 63, and 71.....	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
" 67, 68, and 69.....	1 25	75	34	1 00	3 34
S. LeGault's Addition.					
Lot 7, bl'k 4.	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
McArthur, Smith & Co.'s First Addition.					
Lots 5, 6 7, bl'k 1,....	2 00	1 20	54	1 00	4 74
" 3 bl'k 5,.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
" 1, bl'k 6,.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
" 5, bl'k 6,.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
" 6, bl'k 6,.....	1 25	75	34	1 00	3 34
M. W. Horne's Addition.					
Lots 32, 33 and 34,....	6 00	3 60	1 62	1 00	12 22
A. D. J. Peret's Addition.					
Bl'k 1 cont'g 11 lots,	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
" 2 " 16 "	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 3 " 16 "	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 4 " 16 "	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
" 5 " 15 "	1 00	60	27	1 00	2 87
" 6 " 20 "	2 50	1 50	67	1 00	5 67
" 7 " 4 "	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
West Duncan.					
Lots 12, 13, 14, bl'k 4,	2 00	1 20	54	1 00	4 74
" 13, bl'k 17.....	50	30	13	1 00	1 93
" 14, bl'k 17	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 9, bl'k 17.....	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 3 and 4 bl'k 23...	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 16, bl'k 27.....	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 9, bl'k 28	75	45	20	1 00	2 40
" 3 and 4 bl'k 31..	1 50	90	40	1 00	3 60
" 15, bl'k 31,.....	1 50	90	40	1 00	3 80

Dated Cheboygan, March 9, A. D. 1880.

S. HARRIS EMBURY,
Treasurer of Cheboygan Village.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eleventh day of January in the year 1879, executed by Maggie M. Huckins of the village and county of Cheboygan, Michigan to George A. Norton of the same named place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Cheboygan in Liber "U" of mortgages on page 263 on the twenty second day of January in the year 1879 at four o'clock p. m. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifteen 55-100 (115 55-100) dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifty (50) dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Cheboygan in said County of Cheboygan on MONDAY THE 21st DAY OF JUNE next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit;

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Cheboygan, County of Cheboygan and State of Michigan known and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north east corner of lot twenty-five (25) in Jacob Sammons' addition to Cheboygan Village, thence westerly along the north side of said lot twenty-five (25) the whole length of said lot, thence northerly at right angles two (2) rods, thence easterly parallel to said lot line to Main street, thence southerly along Main street to place of beginning.

Dated, Cheboygan, March 19th, 1880

GEORGE A. NORTON,
Mortgagee.

GEO. W. BELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 20mar-13t

ORGANS New 7 stop Organ $46. New 13 stop Organ only $68. 15 days trial, Catalogue FREE U. S. PIANO CO., 163 Bleecker St., N. Y.

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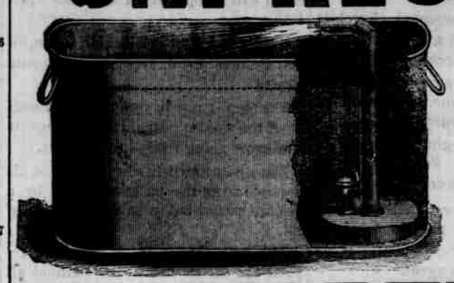

The MODEL WASHER

The invention of some method by which the ordinary washing for families, hotels, and public institutions could be successfully performed without the exhausting labor and the ruinous wear and tear of garments involved in the old method of the washboard, and the later process of pounding, squeezing and dashing the life out of the fabrics, has long been a public desideratum; and impressed with the great necessity that existed for a simple machine that would cleanse soiled linnen without the destructive agency of friction, and with the least possible physical exertion, we were led to invent the Model Washer.

It was of vital importance that the method invoked should be of the simplest nature, in order that it might be successfully employed by the most unskilled persons, because otherwise its usefulness must be necessarily limited.

And it was at the same time essential to the popularity of such an invention that it should be sold at a price that would place it within the reach of every family in the land.

It affords us sincere gratification to be able to announce that we have succeeded in placing in the market a washing machine so simple in its mechanism that a child may use it, so durable that it cannot wear out, so cheap that the poorest may purchase it, so economical that no family can afford to be without it, and so effective that it is a pleasure to use it.

WHAT IT IS

The Model Washer is a small portable machine, weighing about six pounds, and can be used in any ordinary family wash boiler. It is composed wholly of galvanized iron, zinc and brass, and hence one of its prominent qualities is durableness; and from the nature of the material entering into its construction, and the simplicity of its mechanism, it is impossible to get it out of order by use. In form it is a circular base, with a diameter of 7 inches, and a depth of 1¾ inches. In the center of this base is inserted a horizontal tube, called the discharge pipe, which is fourteen inches high, 1¼ inches in diameter, and capable when in full operation of throwing out fifteen gallons of water per minute. Within the base, which is hollow, is located a succession of tortuous passages, so arranged that, by a well known principles of hydraulics, the hot water in the boiler is rapidly sucked up and continuously forced from the bottom to the surface of the boiler through the discharge pipe. The above cut shows how the washer should set in the boiler.

In simple language, by the operation of the machine all the water within the boiler is drawn by the irresistable force of suction through the soiled linen, until all the dirt is removed from it, leaving the articles after rinsing, thoroughly cleansed and purified.

The air chamber, an entirely new and original device, inventep, patented and exclusively used by us is a special feature of the Model Washer, and an invaluable adjunct to suction washers, by reason of the powerful additional force with which it drives the water through the fabrics of the goods, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt that lurks within them.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is not as well understood as it should be, that the energetic action of boiling water containing a small per centage of alkali (in the form of common soap) affords the only effective means of removing dirt from cotton and linen goods. It has long been erroneously assumed that nothing short of violent friction propuced by hard rubbing in a strong solution of alkali was capable of cleansing cotton cloth. The fact is that the cleansing process consists not in rubbing the goods but in forcing the water repeatedly through them after the alkali has loosened the dirt in them. The washer woman of the past toiled hard to do just what the Moder Washer does without effort, viz: force the soapsuds through the articles in the washtub, but with this difference, that she forced the water roughly through them by laborious effort, with the aid of the washboard, while Moder Washer gently enfuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

The Model Washer is especially valuable, if not indeed indispensible, for washing all kinds of tragile fabrics, such as laces, lace curtains, fine lawns, cambrics, etc., which are of too fine a texture to be successfully subjected to the harsh treatment of the washboard. As all housekeepers are aware, it has hitherto been an expensive luxury to cleanse lace curtains, as it could only be done without injury by adepts, whose secret skill enabled them to charge exhorbitant prices for their work. Happily, however, the Model Washer has entirely revolutionized this state of things, and made it practicle for every family to perform the most delicate laundry work with the same facility with the same facility with which they accomplish the ordinary washing of the household.

The Model Washer leaves no longer any excuse for yellow or discolored clothes, which are so often a serious annoyance to families, and which usually proceeds from careless washing and the use of water of too low a temperature. In washing with the washboard, of course the hands must be plunged in the water, and to render this possible, the water must be reduced to a temperature which the hands can bear; whereas these machines, being composed of metal, retain the heat, and do their work best in boiling suds, and only boiling suds forced through soiled linen will thoroughly cleanse and impart to it the pure whiteness which delights the heart of the good housewife.

Then there is the important labor-saving feature of our machine to be considered. The family washing washing has ever been regarded the most irksome and slavish of domestic duties, and from time immemorial has insp red the whole household with dread. This terror, however, is fast becoming a thing of the past, for by the beneficient aid of our model washer a young child or a feeble invalid can do the washing for a large family, in a short time, without fatigue. No rubbing whatever is required. The clothes are placed in the boiler of hot water and softly pressed down at frequent intervals, to keep them entirely submerged, and subjects to the action of the water that continually passes through them. This the only exertion required; one remember, the clothes are thoroughly cleansed without being rubbed threadware on the washboard.

No chemicals whatever are required to be used with these machines. Clean, soft water, or water softened by borax, and a little soap only are necessary.

By the use of the Model Washer at least one half of the soap required by the old process of washing is saved. This is an important item where a large quantity of washing is to be done.

WHAT IT COSTS. ONLY ONLY $3.

We are axious to introduce it once, and so have reduced the price to $3. We prepay all express charges on samples. If you want a business that will pay you well, send for our terms to agents.

Full Directions how to Use Sent with each Machine.

P. S.—As to our reliability, we refer you to any Express Co. or Newspaper in this City. Address all orders to

DENTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1 and 3 Murray Street and 251 Broadway, New York.

WHAT AGENTS SAY.

We have received over eight hundred applications for agencies in three months. Some of our agents are having unprecedented success. As yet we have not received a complaint—"more than satisfied," is the answer they give our agents. We want an agent in every county; if there is none in yours, write at once; don't delay.

Our agent in Hunterdon county, N. J., ordered a sample washer in December, in less than one week he sent us an order for forty washers; our other agents are doing just as well. Our experience has been, with scarce an exception, that whenever we have sent a sample washer we have secured an agent. We can show several hundred unsolicited testimonials.

The following are only a few of the many letters we have received:

One Agent Writes.

"Ship me at once two dozen washers. I enclose money order for amount. It is the best thing I ever sold. I have called on those teat I so did to a week ago, and they say they would not part with it for $10."

An Agent Writes.

"I have made a practice of canvassing every fall and winter. I never had an article that seemed to give so much satisfaction.

"Please send me, at once, 25 Model Washers. The dozen I bought last month I sold to my neighbors, and I am gow goidg to commence canvassing the town.

The following letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania speaks for itself.

"Now that I have got my summer work all done, I am prepared to give your business a thorough trial. The Washer I ordered for myself gives perfect satisfaction; three of my neighbors have ordered from me already, and I think I can sell at least one hundred in this vicinity."

Another Writes.

"I have canvassed for books during the past three years, but I have made more money selling your Washers than I ever made in the book business."

Farmers and others who have plenty of time on their hands during the winter months, can earn at least $20 per week selling these machines. It is no humbug, but something everybody wants, and will buy.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

From the Methodist, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co., Nos. 1 and 3 Murray St., have just introduced a washing machine which they have named the Model Washer, and truly it is a model in every sense of the word. We would advise every man of family who reads this to invest in one."

From the Baptist Weekly, N. Y.

"The Model Washer, sold by the Denton Manufacturing Co., of this city is the most complete washer ever introduced: it should be in the hands of every housekeeper"

From the Agents' Journal, N. Y.

"Every one of the readers of the Journal who are in the agency business, are particularly requested to read carefully the advertisement of Denton Manufacturing in this issue.

"The article they want agents for is the Model Washer—the most complete and yet the most simple washer we ever saw. No longer is wash day to be dreaded, for, with the Model Washer, the wife can do her other work at the same time; it requires no "elbow grease," no hard labor, in fact it is an article that, after seeing it work, everybody will buy. Agents should write at once to secure the agency for this"

From School Journal, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co. is a reliable manufacturing concern, and persons who patronize them can depend on what they represent.

CAUTION—We warn all persons against using or selling any washer like the Model Washer. We shall prosecute all infringements on our patent to the full extent of the law. Our patent was granted Dec 9, 1879, and does not infringe on any other patent.

WANTED a General Agent for this County. also Local Agent in each Town,

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 22nev1

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 22nev1y

Chancery Notice.

STATE of Michigan—Thirteenth judicial circuit, in chancery suit pending in circuit court for the county of Cheboygan.—In chancery.

Orlando Lee, complainant, vs. Maria Lee, defendant.

Before E. Z. Perkins, Circuit Court Commissioner for said county, at the village of Cheboygan, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1880. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit on file that the defendant, Maria Lee, does not reside in the state of Michigan, and that she resides in the state of New York. On motion of Shepherd & Fife, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant appear in this cause within three months from the date of this order, or in default thereof that the bill of complainant in this cause be taken as confessed by said defendant. It is further ordered that within twenty days from the date hereof, said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Northern Tribune, a newspaper published in the said county of Cheboygan, for six successive weeks, once in each week, or that a copy of this order be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time herein fixed for her appearance.

(A true copy.)

E. Z. PERKINS,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

SHEPHERD & FIFE, Complainant's Solicitors. 21feb7t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Saginaw, state of Michigan, in chancery to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Charles P. Hess. I did, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1879, levy upon and seize, all the right, title and interest of the said Charles P. Hess, in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit; One undivided half of the south half of south east quarter and north east quarter of south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23) the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-four (24), the north half of the north east quarter and the north half north west quarter of section twenty-six (26), the south half of the south west quarter of section four (4), the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section seventeen (17), and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen (15), all in town thirty-six (36) north of range one (1) west, also of the north half of the south west quarter of section thirty-four (34) in town thirty-seven (37) north of range one (1) east. All in the township of Grant, county of Cheboygan, state of