

# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

NO. 3.

## PINCKNEY DISPATCH

JEROME WINCHELL, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertisements, 25 cents per inch for first insertion and ten cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Local notices, 5 cents per line for each insertion. Special rates for regular advertisements by the year or quarter.

## PINCKNEY VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

### CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Also each alternate Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services each Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Also services each alternate Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers especially are invited to attend our services.

CATHOLIC.—Regular services on the third Sunday of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M. Special services as announced.

### SOCIETIES.

W. C. T. U.—Meets on second Saturday of each month. Mrs. Dr. Sigler, Secretary.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, of the M. E. Church, meets first Saturday of each month. Mrs. Susan Nye, President.

MARY VAN FLEET, Cor. Sec.

K. O. T. M.—Livingston Tent, No. 285, meets at Masonic Hall the first Friday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

F. A. SIGLER, Com. L. D. BROWN, R. E.

MASONIC.—Livingston Lodge, No. 76, meets at Masonic Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or below the full of the moon in each month.

C. D. VANWINKLE, W. M. C. V. VANWINKLE, Rec. Sec.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

T. H. TURNER, M. D.,  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Main Block, PINCKNEY, MICH.

L. E. RICHARDS & CO.,  
NEWSDEALERS,  
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Musical and Optical Goods, Clocks, Jewelry, Toys, Novelties, Etc., Etc. Confectionery a specialty.  
Cor. Main and Mill Sts., PINCKNEY, MICH.

R. E. FINCH,  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,  
Kaleomining and Paper Hanging,  
GRAINING A SPECIALTY.

PINCKNEY, MICH.

E. A. MANN, Dealer in  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Clothing and General Merchandise,  
Next to Post Office, PINCKNEY, MICH.

L. V. BROWN,  
SHAVING PARLOR.

Also dealer in Cigars and Confectionery,  
Second door east of Postoffice, PINCKNEY.

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,  
DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Family Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.  
The Brick Store on the corner.

THEPLE & CADWELL,  
Dealers in  
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

JAMES T. EAMAN,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

and Justice of the Peace,  
Office in the Brick Block, PINCKNEY, MICH.

W. P. VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Office over Sigler's Drug Store, PINCKNEY, MICH.

THOMAS CLINTON,  
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,  
ALSO HAT MAKING.

Cash for Hides, Pelts and Furs.  
Next south of Globe Hotel, PINCKNEY.

CALL BY TELEPHONE  
AT SIGLER BROS DRUG STORE,  
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

W. E. RAINEY,  
DENTIST.

Office days: Monday, Friday and Saturday.  
Office over Sigler's Drug Store, PINCKNEY.

NEW DRUG STORE.  
WILL OPEN ABOUT JAN. 30th.

West Main Street, Opposite Globe Hotel.

L. HOYT  
CARPENTER & JOINER.

For information inquire at Temple & Cadwell's Hardware.

### B.O.R.N.

On Saturday, Jan. 27th, to Timothy Crowley, of Pinckney, a son.

### MARRIED.

At Chelsea, Tuesday, Jan. 30th 1883, by the Rev. F. D. Briggs, M. T. D. D. and Miss Alice Young, both of Pinckney.

### LOCAL JOTTINGS.

THE interior of the "Bee Hive" has received a new coat of paint, and will be ready for business next week.

THE P. C. B. held their first meeting for the season, Tuesday night, and will soon be ready for business.

DANL. BAKER, a builder of Williamston, has rented the Duer house, east of the public square, and will bring his family here soon.

Messrs. Fred. and Joseph Cottingham and families, of Memphis, Mich., are the guests of mine host Burgess and family, of the Globe Hotel, this week.

MESSRS. SYKES & SON are manufacturing a full line of buggies and carriages so as to be ready for the spring and summer trade.

CIRCUMSTANCES preventing, the P. C. B. return thanks to the managers of the Howell Opera House, for their generous invitation to attend the Arbuckle concert last evening.

Some of the Unadilla people visited Geo. Montague and wife for a little surprise party, on the 25th anniversary of their wedding, which occurred Monday last. An elegant set of china went along with them.

FOLLOWING is list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Pinckney post-office for the month of January, 1883: Alice Parr, Allie Bennett, Rosie Parsons, Rosa Simmons.

In referring to Geo. Stocken's visit to this place two weeks ago, we spelled the name Stocking—little thinking we were making hose of a man whose fancy never, no never, inclines that way. We beg your pardon, George.

A gentleman brought his grist from Howell to the Pinckney mills, to have it ground, the other day. It's the Pinckney flour that "makes the cake," you see, and they must have it.

MR. D. D. Bird will have a large auction sale of stock and farming implements, at his residence, two miles east of Stockbridge, Wednesday, Feb. 7th. Among other things offered are 250 sheep and 1,000 bushels of corn.

Any of our friends having legal notices, either from probate court or otherwise, to publish, will confer a favor on us by requesting that such notices be published in the DISPATCH.

A party was given at the residence of Alfred Lavey, on the plank road, in Dexter township, Friday evening last, many people being present from this village as well as Dexter and Ann Arbor. About 45 numbers were sold and the party was, altogether, a very pleasant one.

We thank our friends of the press for the encouraging editorial compliments showered upon us. While we are not vain enough to think them deserved, yet it is gratifying to know that the DISPATCH is cordially received by the fraternity.

C. K. BENNETT, of the Whitmore Lake Apary, brought a large quantity of honey to town, Tuesday, to sweeten up our village folks, who, of course, have felt a little cross grained on account of the "mizable, mizable" weather. The honey was nice, and found a ready market.

We have just received the first number of the Stockbridge Sentinel, a very neat and creditable 7 column folio, edited and published by H. H. Freeman, formerly of the Dexter Leader. Bro. Freeman has a live little town to do business in, and his enterprise deserves the liberal support it is sure to receive.

THERE will be quarterly meeting at M. E. church, Saturday and Sabbath Feb. 10th and 11th. The Rev. Geo. Stowe, preaches Sat. at 2 P. M. and Sab. morning at 10 A. M. Love Feast at 9 o'clock, A. M. Rev. W. W. Washburn, P. E., will preach Sab. evenings. All are invited to join in these services.

At Grimes & Johnson's mill the other day, the iron cover of the corn sheller, becoming loosened, slipped down into the sheller, and for a while made a pretty lively racket, causing some of employees to hunt for a hiding place where they would be safe from the flying fragments of the broken machinery. Fortunately, however, the gate was shut down before any very serious damage resulted. Although the cover was of cast-iron, about 6 x 8 inches and 1 inch thick, yet, not a tooth of the machine was broken, while the cover was crushed to atoms.

HON. GEO. COLEMAN has our thanks for copies of the Legislative Journal.

MR. YATES of the M. A. L. R. R., was in town, Friday last.

MR. HERNICK, of Webberville, was in town Wednesday.

DEXTER has a thirteen-year-old poet, and a very good machine poet at that.

Gussie Markey has a birthday party, at his home, this evening.

DANL. DENTON, of Unadilla, is quite ill with chills and fever.

When a Stockbridge man falls asleep in his chair he invariably dreams that the pay-car is coming. —Sentinel.

WEATHER permitting, the P. C. B. will give the first open air concert of the season, Saturday evening.

Found a pair of spectacles in leather case. Owner can have them by calling at the Dispatch office.

Dr. Frothingham has become owner of the Ann Arbor Register.

The Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad Co. will soon commence the erection of a depot at South Lyon.

"Pinckney has been overrun with tramps the past few days." —Geo., you were down there at the wrong season. —West Branch Times.

I. S. P. JOHNSON of this place, sojourneth briefly at Napoleon, Jackson County.

SEVERAL Howell firms will "take to the woods" next spring, we are told—that is, they are going up north.

C. E. HOLLISTER, our new grocery and drug man, has rented the LaRue house, formerly occupied by Dr. Thatcher.

Mrs. Julia Greenman, formerly a resident of Unadilla, died at her home in Bangor, last week, and was brought to Unadilla for burial, Friday.

THERE will be a dancing party at Mr. Butler's on the Richard Reason farm, west of Pinckney, to-morrow evening. Chamberlain's band will furnish the music.

W. P. VAN WINKLE has opened an office at Howell (with S. T. Hubbell, Esq., where he will be found every Saturday prepared to attend to any business that may come before him as Circuit Court Commissioner.

FOWLerville has a "Fascinating Society," composed, of course, principally of young ladies—but the chances are that many a young man will be "taken in" by it.

Hannibal Lee, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Green Oak, died Sunday night, Jan. 21st, aged 73 years. Mr. Lee was one of the first settlers of Livingston county, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends throughout the state.

THERE is talk of introducing a bill in the State Legislature soon for the purpose of having an appropriation made for the purchase of the Vanderlip farm, in Green Oak, thereby insuring the encampment of the M. S. T.

MR. J. HENRY HOLLS, of the Stockbridge Sentinel, made us a pleasant call on Monday last. Call again, Bro. H., that we may become better acquainted.

At the flouring mill in Brighton the other day, the plaster backing of one of the mill stones became detached, scattering the hopper, casing, etc., about, making it quite lively for the boys, however the mill was shut down before much damage was done.

MR. CARVER has been trying the experiment of building fires on ground where he is working on the grade, to take the frost out, and to keep it out during the night. The extremes cold weather, however, gets the advantage of him even with this precaution.

BRO. PLACKWAY, of the Brighton Argus, pays us a sort of left handed compliment, which seems just a little tinged with jealousy. If he will come over to little "Pincktown" some fine day, we will show him how the poor Washington hand press he so much despises, does such work as to lead him to think it must be done on a cylinder press. And we will also convince him by a glance at our subscription list (as he might have been from the appearance of our local advertising columns) that the citizens of Pinckney and vicinity, appreciate a good thing, and are as wide awake to the interests of their town as any people he will find in Michigan.

Because they didn't take a great deal of stock in a puny effort at amateur journalism once attempted, does not justify anybody in the insinuation that they are not liberal when they see anything worthy of liberality.

A newspaper which expects to win patronage on any other basis than that of a good square business enterprise, deserves to be a failure.

MISS CORA BROWN is very ill.

Ira Kellogg, of Durand, is about to go into business at Stockbridge.

MR. F. REASON goes to Lake City, Missaukee County, to-day, on business.

A few of our citizens went to Ann Arbor, Tuesday, to hear Henry Ward Beecher. They report being well paid.

Plainfield and Unadilla are both sighing for telephone connections. They ought to be gratified.

The Unadilla school was temporarily closed last week, on account of the illness of the teacher.

The town of Vanderbilt, Otsego Co. is having quite a boom. It is dependent mostly on the lumbering interest.

GEORGE D. CRANE, formerly with W. I. Keal, at Dexter, is in town, and will deal out pills and poultices at the new drug store.

MR. F. A. SIGLER, manager of the Pinckney Telephone Line, is the DISPATCH's right bower, and helps us to scoop in anything of importance right up to the hour of going to press.

THE "freaky" weather is very discouraging to railroads, but they propose to fight it out all along the line—and we hope it won't "take them all summer."

A goodly number of Pinckney people attended the Arbuckle concert, at Howell, last night, and they report that it was "just grand."

W. B. HOFF will open his new boot and shoe store at the "Bee Hive" the first of the week. He has a fresh stock of first class goods and deserves to start out with a nice business.

MR. C. N. PLIMPTON will remove his furniture salesroom and undertaking business to the upper rooms in the building heretofore occupied for that purpose.

PINCKNEY has two citizens, totally blind, each of whom shaves himself as quickly and smoothly as any man could do with two perfect "optics." One of these gentlemen takes a walk of seven or eight miles, out in the country frequently, without any guide except his cane.

If there are any horsemen in this locality, they may be interested to know that the Michigan meetings of the tri-state circuit will be held at the following places and dates:

Detroit, June 26th.  
Saginaw, July 3d.  
Kalamazoo, July 10.

THERE will be a donation at the Globe Hotel, Friday evening, Feb. 9th, for the Rev. F. E. Pearce. The proceeds do not apply on the salary, but will be given as a present to the pastor. Emerging from the usual order of donations, this will be a fancy dress party. Every one is invited to assume such character and costume as he desires.

HON. G. W. BAIN, of Kentucky, will lecture at the Presbyterian church, Howell, to-morrow (Friday) evening, subject—Country, Home and Duty. Mr. Bain is an orator, and handles his subject in a manner which will deeply interest any audience. It will pay our friends, who can do so, to go and hear him.

SAM'L DENTON, of Unadilla, who injured one of his eyes last December, by falling upon a crowbar, is now likely to become totally blind, having, in his boyhood, lost the other eye from the explosion of a toy cannon. Dr. Frothingham has been called, but gives little encouragement regarding the eye recently injured.

THE managers of the Howell Opera House have our thanks for complimentary package of advertisements which they probably expected us to distribute, little thinking we had anything else to do. Our invitation to attend the Arbuckle concert was a thing we only dreamed of. Thank you gentlemen, for the tempting advertisements.

A Chicago chap has recently been sued for \$50,000 damages. He was bow-legged, and he let a girl slip off his knee, injuring her spine so badly that she will be a cripple for life. We feel sure that no young man who reads this sad story will ever let a girl slip off his knee while he has two arms to hold her on with.

THE publisher of the Stockbridge Sentinel printed his first paper twenty miles from headquarters—and deplores the want of a "seaphone" to know what was transpiring locally. His pars wouldn't quite bridge the space, you see. We can beat you there, Bro. Freeman. Our ears are sufficient for most any occasion, but as our modesty exceeds that of a sweet sixteen-year-old mule, we never offer to lend them.

Third vote on senator this afternoon: Stout, 49; Ferry, 48; remainder scattering. No signs of a break yet.

Messrs. Cahill & O'Donnell, contractors for the Unadilla division, are driving business with a force of 25 or 30 men.

MR. W. E. THOMPSON, of Pinckney, has shown us the model of his patent car coupler, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most sensible and practical invention for the purpose that has ever been devised. The coupling of cars by the ordinary means costs the lives of hundreds of railroad employees every year, and many more are maimed for life. This invention makes it possible to do away with the business of car coupling entirely, as it is automatic and so simple that it can never get out of repair or fail to couple the cars securely. It provides for the different height of cars, which has rendered many of the inventions for the purpose worthless. Mr. Thompson should exhibit his invention before the State Legislature and try to secure recognition for it from that source, as the passage of a law to provide means for avoiding the many fatal accidents of car coupling would be a most humane enactment.

### SOUTH LYON.

From the Eccelesias.

The trustees offer for sale, and are ready to receive proposals for the Presbyterian church. Bids will be received until Saturday, Feb. 3d.

Pinckney thinks itself smart because it is connected with Detroit by telephone. We wouldn't have it if we could. So, there! you naughty Pinckney.

The organization of a Catholic church is contemplated.

Married—at the M. E. Parsonage, Ann Arbor, Jan. 13, by Rev. R. B. Pope, Miss Cora A. Huff, of Battle Creek, to Mr. Geo. H. Williams, of Webster.

The Southwestern Oakland County Horse Thief Association will convene at Wixom, Saturday.

If they have horse thieves coming down there to organize a society, let it about time they start looking after them? —Ed. Dispatch.

### DEXTER.

From the Dexter Leader.

Dr. H. Clark, of Hudson, has removed his practice to Detroit, and will be found at No. 115 Grand River avenue.

The first number of the Stockbridge Sentinel will be printed in Dexter, to-morrow (Sat. 27th). It will be dated Feb. 9th, to give time for canvass, mailing, etc., previous to the next issue, on the 16th.

There is a movement on foot among the business men of Dexter, to raise a bonus for the purpose of bringing the Columbus and Northern railroads through Dexter. One man has already expressed his willingness to give \$500 towards it, and two acres of land for depot purposes.

### FOWLerville.

From the Review.

W. E. Close, of this place, has bought and shipped \$8,000 worth of clover seed this season.

Jas. Russell is the father of a handsome baby boy.

The Livingston Mutual Benefit Association was organized at this place, last week, under a charter granted by the State. Officers elected are as follows: Pres., Jared L. Cook; Secretary, Geo. L. Fisher; Treasurer, Joseph L. Cook; Supt. of Agencies, O. N. Benjamin; Medical Director, Dr. A. S. Austin.

### BRIGHTON.

From the Citizen.

Jos. Dean will build a new stone residence, next spring.

Adam F. Andrews, of Tyrone, has been to Detroit with his little son, who was so badly burned two years ago, that his face was sadly disfigured, and upon whom the physicians have been operating with a view of restoring his features.

It takes five Brighton men to drive a black pig, and even then there is a question as to which does the driving, men or piggy.

Geo. Williams, of Tyrone is the happy father of a pair of twins.

James Markey, of this town, general agent for the Hero Reaper, is now traveling for the company, the Hancock Manufacturing and Agricultural Works, apportioning agents and contracting with them. Mr. Markey represents one of the best reapers in the land.



# MICHIGAN NEWS.

Louis Lachapelle of Quebec, Canada, was brought into Brownston having had a leg crushed by a log at Westport's camp, Houghton lake. He goes to the hospital at East Saginaw, and the leg must be amputated.

Isaac Frazier, a prominent citizen of Homer, and a resident of the county for 20 years, died a few days ago at the age of 76.

The county superintendents of the poor met at Lansing recently. An address was given by President Wm. Chamberlain, of Barrien, and Mrs. N. B. Jones, of Lansing, and State power of the reform school, read papers.

The Potter house, at Sheridan, Montcalm county, burned recently having caught from a defective fuse. Loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,000. It was owned by Frank Pottery, and occupied by Kendrick & Fuller.

Prof. T. G. Abbott, of the Michigan agricultural college, temporarily presided at the opening of the national agricultural convention at Washington.

The West Michigan medical society will be permanently organized at Muskegon February 2, and members will be admitted from Muskegon, Oceana and Ottawa counties.

The Allegan paper mill will shut down for 30 days on account of the low price of paper.

Among the subjects to be considered at the farmers' institute at Galesburg, Feb. 7 and 8, are: "Farm implements and their care," "Hogs and how to handle them," "The best method to handle clover," and "What shall we do with our straw?"

The ice at the straits of Mackinac is piled in massive blocks over the whole surface as far as one can see from either the St. Ignace or Mackinaw side, and being swept clear of snow by the wind, sparkles and glitters in the sunlight, making a grand picture.

Jay Sitter of Vicksburg, has received a premium of \$20 from the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad for keeping his section in the best repair the past year.

A family by the name of James, living in Clyde township, are in great distress. Last Thursday a son 8 years old died of diphtheria, on Friday a daughter of 15 died of the same disease, Tuesday the mother died in confinement, and the remaining five children are all sick with the diphtheria and will probably die.

A. R. Antisdel, of the Kalamazoo house, Grand Rapids, has posted "no cards" in all rooms, containing the following sensible but ungrammatical sentences: "It is expected of our guests that they will make themselves, in a measure at least, acquainted with the means of exit and measures of safety adopted by our house, as pertains to the portion of the house in which they are located."

Wm. Flint's blacksmith and paint shops at Whitehall burned a short time ago, including a large lot of wagons, cutters, etc.; loss \$2,500, insurance \$300. John Gregory, a saw mill man, also burned the same night, loss \$2,000, insurance \$300. The weather was bitter cold and many of the firemen had their hands frozen and their faces were covered with frost.

Ross and Trayer, two of the prisoners who escaped from jail at Big Rapids after knocking down jailer Shaw, have been recaptured near White County, and are now on their way to the former city. Mr. Shaw will probably recover.

Daniel Carrol, a well known bartender at the Bryant house, Flint, is supposed to have been fatally injured by falling on the icy sidewalk a few days ago. He is still insensible.

The new state military board organized at Lansing; Col. H. M. Godfrey at Detroit, being chosen president and Maj. James Atkinson of Detroit secretary.

K. E. Foss, harness maker at Fenton, dropped dead in the Lansing house, in that village, aged 30; he leaves a wife and three children.

Wm. Thill, who had his leg broken while loading lumber, died a week or so ago, and was taken to his home in Canada, 14 miles from Detroit, is dead.

Rev. F. A. Conrad, pastor of the Baptist church at Cheboygan, died after an illness of a week brought on by missionary labor in the lumber camps. He was a zealous worker, the church at Cheboygan being organized two or three years ago through his efforts.

Warren Miller, an old and respectable farmer of Lansing, Genesee county, was arrested and taken to Flint, charged with disposing of property bought under a contract; the arrest causes indignation in Mr. Miller's neighborhood.

The body of Wm. Lang, who was accidentally shot at Georgetown, New Mexico, a few days ago, is expected to arrive at Calumet, Houghton county, this week, where his family is now living. The unfortunate young man intended returning in the spring.

P. O. Williams is building 100 of his patent combined spring-tooth harrows, cultivators, etc., at the novelty works at Marshall, and the effort to introduce them in that vicinity is being successfully carried out. He will organize a stock company to manufacture them on a large scale.

A. J. Daniels, for 13 years superintendent of public schools at Grand Rapids, has resigned to accept a position with the Phoenix furniture company. When he became superintendent there were but 46 teachers on the rolls, while now there are 15 schools and 129 teachers under one management.

Samuel J. Dickinson, of East Saginaw, sues the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad company for \$10,000 damages for a broken leg.

The Northwestern Lumberman, published a list of the saw mills in the United States and Canada, the whole number being 15,677. Of these 633 are in Michigan.

The house of J. E. Gove, M. H. & O. railroad agent and operator at Eagle Mills, Marquette county, burned recently with the loss of 12 degrees below zero; loss \$200.

The citizens of Marshall have been notified that for \$40,000 bonus the Grand Trunk extension will be run through their city, and they have gone to work with a will to secure both money and road.

J. D. Pullman, of Whitehall, lost his way in the drifts one night, and being unwilling to leave his team rolled himself up in blankets and went to sleep. The morning light found him all right, but both horses were frozen to death.

Mrs. Richmond, an aged lady of Hamilton, Van Buren county, died from heart disease, hastened on by grief received from falling on the ice, and 20 men had to open a road through the snow drifts to Decatur before a coffin could be secured.

Thos. W. Palmer, of Detroit, has just received a letter from Sweden, relative to lands in Michigan for a colony of 1,500 or more families of Swedes who desire to settle in this state. They want land together with a good water front, where they can build a town of their own and occupy the surrounding country.

The college seniors of Hillsdale planned a trip and picnic to the country but the faculty objected, whereupon nearly the entire class made an alliance, both offensive and defensive, and went three days later. This stirred up the faculty, who, much to the surprise of the seniors, suspended the entire lot for willful combination, and 20 of them are now out of employment. Some have apologized.

## The Senatorial Election.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—The legislative re-assembly in joint convention at noon. Only one vote was taken, and that was for choice, 58; Ferry, 49; Stout, 49; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. An effort was made to have the convention adjourn, but without success, and after a half hour's filibuster a second ballot was taken and stood: Willis, 127; necessary to choose 127; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. There is no probability of a break in the dead-lock for several days. The matter appears to be more concentrated as evidenced by the first ballot. What the end of this protracted struggle will be even political sagas are unable to tell.

Friday, Jan. 25.—The only ballot taken for United States Senator resulted as follows: Willis, 127; necessary to choose 127; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. There is no probability of a break in the dead-lock for several days. The matter appears to be more concentrated as evidenced by the first ballot. What the end of this protracted struggle will be even political sagas are unable to tell.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—The concurrent resolution ordering investigation of the charges against the management of the fish commission, by committee of five, was adopted. The bill to confer authority on electors of municipalities to prohibit sale of liquors, was ordered printed and referred to the committee on liquor traffic.

Bills to amend act relating to mining companies and their incorporation; to provide a new charter for the city of Detroit were introduced. The joint resolution requesting Michigan congressmen to vote against removal of internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco, was amended by striking out "and tobacco" and tabled.

House.—Bills were introduced: To amend swamp drainage law and county and township drain laws; to provide for certain certain county drains; to prevent malicious annoyance by writing; to amend act 257, S. L. 1881, relating to sale of liquors to minors and drunks; also amendments presented: From citizens of Cass county, asking that the offices of commissioner of railroads, fish commissioner, and others be abolished; for amendment to drain laws; for submission of a prohibitory amendment and for instruction to schools as to effects of alcohol; for woman suffrage; on the liquor license question. A resolution was introduced to establish a new rule that every motion or measure involving the appropriation of public moneys shall require for its passage in the house a majority vote to be taken by yeas and nays. Lost less than two-thirds voting therefor. The joint resolution to submit to vote an amendment to the constitution providing for an increase of the governor's salary was tabled after debate.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whiskey and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts and justices of the peace; also amending section 6439, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grose Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

House.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced to incorporate the village of Escaville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House refused to adopt the proposed House rule No. 71 was recorded 127 yeas, without disposing of the rule. The House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fee policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Kelly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

House.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring the circuit courts to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Observer, which is to continue during the siege.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Much to the surprise of every one, the first ballot of the day was headed by the "Union" senatorial candidate. The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 127; necessary to choose 127; Stout, 49; Ferry, 49; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. An effort was made to have the convention adjourn, but without success, and after a half hour's filibuster a second ballot was taken and stood: Willis, 127; necessary to choose 127; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. There is no probability of a break in the dead-lock for several days. The matter appears to be more concentrated as evidenced by the first ballot. What the end of this protracted struggle will be even political sagas are unable to tell.

Friday, Jan. 25.—The only ballot taken for United States Senator resulted as follows: Willis, 127; necessary to choose 127; Hannan, 15; Hanchett, 9; Willis, 7. There is no probability of a break in the dead-lock for several days. The matter appears to be more concentrated as evidenced by the first ballot. What the end of this protracted struggle will be even political sagas are unable to tell.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—The concurrent resolution ordering investigation of the charges against the management of the fish commission, by committee of five, was adopted. The bill to confer authority on electors of municipalities to prohibit sale of liquors, was ordered printed and referred to the committee on liquor traffic.

Bills to amend act relating to mining companies and their incorporation; to provide a new charter for the city of Detroit were introduced. The joint resolution requesting Michigan congressmen to vote against removal of internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco, was amended by striking out "and tobacco" and tabled.

House.—Bills were introduced: To amend swamp drainage law and county and township drain laws; to provide for certain certain county drains; to prevent malicious annoyance by writing; to amend act 257, S. L. 1881, relating to sale of liquors to minors and drunks; also amendments presented: From citizens of Cass county, asking that the offices of commissioner of railroads, fish commissioner, and others be abolished; for amendment to drain laws; for submission of a prohibitory amendment and for instruction to schools as to effects of alcohol; for woman suffrage; on the liquor license question. A resolution was introduced to establish a new rule that every motion or measure involving the appropriation of public moneys shall require for its passage in the house a majority vote to be taken by yeas and nays. Lost less than two-thirds voting therefor. The joint resolution to submit to vote an amendment to the constitution providing for an increase of the governor's salary was tabled after debate.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whiskey and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts and justices of the peace; also amending section 6439, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grose Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

House.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced to incorporate the village of Escaville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House refused to adopt the proposed House rule No. 71 was recorded 127 yeas, without disposing of the rule. The House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fee policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Kelly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

House.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring the circuit courts to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

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# WASHINGTON.

The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had lost an arm or leg in the government service during the war of the rebellion. The majority, represented by Mr. Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope, so as to increase the pensions of those whose disability has been incurred by reason of service in either arm of the service. Mr. Platt is unable to agree with either the majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

JEANETTE VICTIMS.

The Secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg, to the effect that Ensign Hunt is at present with the bodies of the remainder of the Jeanette's victims. He is ready to proceed on the Japanese home as soon as caskets arrive.

AREY WILL PROTEST.

From the outlook at present a big fight is in prospect in congress over the tariff on salt and lumber. Mr. Hoge in the House will protest against putting them on the free list, and Mr. Cooper will do the same in the Senate.

ABOUT JOHN CRIMMANS.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed to the collector at San Francisco that Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the act of May 6, 1882, have the right to land without a statute certificate on proof satisfactory to him or the collector.

LORENE IN WASHINGTON.

The Marquis de Lorene attended the session of congress on Saturday, January 27th, and was present when McKinley addressed the House on the tariff bill. The evening the president gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis, which is said to be one of the most magnificent state dinners ever given.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, was submitted, but as the majority were not ready to report, no action could be taken. Petitions were presented against a reduction of the duties on iron. Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill, which was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at \$10 a day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a national passenger and freight transportation tariff for railroads and other modes of transportation. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—In the Senate the tariff bill was the principal business of the session, the discussion being mainly upon the question of fixing the duty upon iron ore and manufactured articles. Several amendments were offered and a general discussion ensued upon their merits.

House.—Mr. Dawes of Mass., presented the credentials of Mr. Hoar for re-election, which were duly read. Mr. Voorhes of Indiana, presented the memorial of Gen. Herman Sturm, of Indiana, setting forth his services for aiding in the expulsion of French forces from Mexico and re-establishment of public foreign relations. He asks remuneration therefor.

House.—Immediately after the regular opening of the House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, and upon this the entire time was spent. In the discussion, as on other days, the needs and requirements of the service were clearly set forth.



## THE FARM.

### Facts.

The Western feeder gives it as his opinion, after years of feeding food that is cooked, that the system saves one-fourth of the grain.

Vegetable and fruit gardening at the South is increasing every year. Strawberries are an important crop, yielding sometimes from \$500 to \$700 per acre.

A New York city commission man says that during a thirty years' business in his line he has never known apples of all sorts to be as scarce as this season.

Much may be saved in winter feeding by keeping grain straw bright and clean. Straw is not a good feed alone, but its use will enable the farmer to keep more stock with his grain and hay than he otherwise could.

Prof. J. L. Budd says the seeds of Russian Apples sent to the Iowa Agricultural College were judiciously selected from varieties grown in the latitude of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and he prophesies their future success in this country.

H. A. Chase, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, says the tendency of Kieffer's hybrid pear is to overbear, frequently setting twice as much fruit as it ought to be allowed to mature. The best remedy for this is thinning, but if plenty of plant food is furnished the tree, it will mature a larger quantity of fruit than any other variety.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman says that potatoes greened by exposure to sun and air while growing, if planted for seed are quick to grow, but the resulting crop consists largely of small sized tubers. Unripe potatoes used for seed do not give quite as good results as those which are fully matured.

An American correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal, in comparing the sales of blooded cattle on both sides of the Atlantic this year, says the range of shorthorns has been higher in America. Herefords have been about equal on both sides of the ocean, and polled stock has ruled decidedly higher in Scotland. He compares the Jersey cows now with the shorthorn craze of some years ago, saying that this second one like the first one, is bound to react.

The editor of an Eastern agricultural journal says: "In the course of a ride of five miles, in a good farming country in Massachusetts lately, we saw three mowing machines standing out in the snow, just where their careless owners had left them when they got through using them last summer. If we were making or selling mowing machines, we should be tickled to death when we saw the farmers musing over their tools more in one winter than they could wear them out in three summers."

A peach orchard planted and left without attention, as is so frequently seen, will hardly last more than ten years. Of these, four are required for the tree to attain the age of fruitage, and as there are rather more than two years of total failure in every five, not more than three or four crops are realized. Now, if the same trees be cultivated, pruned and wormed, they are quite certain to be in a better state of preservation when twenty years old than the neglected ones at ten, and the number of years of profit are very nearly doubled.

What is called the "lazy-bed" method is used in England to considerable extent in the culture of potatoes, and is as follows: It consists in laying off the ground in four or five-foot beds, with intervening trenches from 18 to 24 inches in width. After the dung is laid on the beds, and the potatoes planted on the surface, the earth from the trenches is shovelled over the dung and the sets, which are covered to a depth of three or four inches. A second and further earthing may be applied as the plants advance in growth. No plan is better for wet bog land, low marshy places, and rough rocky grounds which obstruct the action of the blow.

### Do Not Waste Bones.

The bones of fish, bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones, which are purchased with beefsteak and mutton constitute the very best food for fruit trees and grape vines, if the fragments are only placed where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bones to be cast into the backyard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit every thing of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grape vine or fruit tree, dig a hole three or four feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excavation, and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around the better. But they should be buried so deep that a plow or spade will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit trees will soon find the valuable mine of rich fertility, and will feed on the elements that will greatly promote the growth of healthy wood, and the development of fair and luscious fruit.

Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone dust costing not less than two cents a pound, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground bone, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large

bones be buried three or four feet from a grapevine, the countless numbers of mouths at the end of roots will soon dissolve, take up, and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas, if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grapevine or fruit tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and bury them where such worthless material will be turned to some profit.

### Flat Culture for Potatoes.

Several years ago I became a convert to flat culture for potatoes, and every season convinces me that this mode is preferable to the forming of hills around the plants. This season, being a very moist one in this section, fully demonstrated with me that flat culture is the better of the two. Just across the fence from my potato patch was a field of my neighbor's, of about four acres, planted about ten days before mine. The ground is alike on both patches—clayed loam. My neighbor manured more liberally than I did. He adopted the hilling method of culture, and I the flat method. In the early part of the season his made a much more vigorous growth than mine; in fact the foliage in his field covered the ground before mine had begun to grow. As the season advanced mine gained in growth upon his, and maintained greener foliage longer. His ripened about a week ahead of mine, but while his crop averaged 180 bushels to the acre mine averaged 250 bushels to the acre. There was seventy bushels difference, upon soil similar, his having the advantage of more manure than mine. I consider that flat culture requires less labor than hilling, produces heavier crops, and the quality is just as good, with all other conditions the same. —Cor. Country Gentleman.

### Mr. Talmage on Evolution.

"Evolution as Anti-Bible, Anti-Science and Anti-Common Sense" was the Rev. Mr. Talmage's topic at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, recently.

Mr. Talmage said in part: "There is no contest between genuine science and revelation. The same God which by the hands of the prophets wrote on parchment, by the hand of the storm wrote on the rocks. The best scientific and philosophical apparatus are owned by Christian universities. Prof. Morse, a Christian, gave up telegraphy; Cyrus W. Field, a Christian, swung the lightning under the sea; James Simpson, a lecturer, and a preacher of the Gospel, discovered the anesthetic qualities of chloroform and drove back from surgery nine-tenths of its horror. Science and revelation are the base and soprano of the same tune. But between false science and revelation there is uncompromising war, and one of them must go under. The air now is full of social, platform and pulpit talk of evolution. In the first place, evolution is up-and-down, out-and-out infidelity; it is contrary to the facts of science and it is brutalizing in its tendencies. The leading scientific men who believe in evolution disbelieve the sacred Scriptures. I do not mean the literary men or theologians who look at one side of it, but those who make it a life study through all the realms of nature."

"Any one who says the Biblical and the evolutionist accounts of the creation are the same, makes an appalling misrepresentation. As to Herbert Spencer, he was not present at the creation and the Lord Almighty was, and I prefer to take the divine account as to what really occurred on that occasion. Evolution is only an attempt to eject God and put him clear out of reach."

"Who made the primal germ? The only evolutionist who comes near a direct answer is Herbert Spencer, who says it was made by the 'great unknowable mystery.' None will frankly say God made it. The statement that the hundreds and thousands of species of animal life started from four or five primal germs is flatly contradicted by the Bible and is contrary to the very A. B. C. of science. A species never generates anything but its own species; a shark never comes of a whale, nor a pigeon of a vulture. The species do not cross over; if there is a cross, the result is a hybrid, and hybrids are always sterile. Agassiz says he found in a Florida reef insects 30,000 years old, the same as now exist. The evolutionists thought they had discovered in the nebular the very stuff from which the worlds were made, and there was no God anywhere about the factory. But the spectroscopic was discovered, and showed that the gases were not simple, but composite, and had to be supplied from somewhere else. The evolution theory was shattered. Agassiz says that such a thing is not on record. There has been no natural progress in the animal kingdom for thousands of years, but there have been improvements from other sources. Give natural evolution full swing and it will evolve two hemispheres of crime, penitentiaries and brothels. The theory is an old idea, an old pagan corpse set up in a morgue. In the dinner to Herbert Spencer, the banqueters chewed beef, turkey, and roast pig. According to the doctrine of evolution the banqueters were eating their own relatives, slicing up their own cousins, carving their beloved uncles, and daubing mustard and Worcestershire sauce on their loved ones."

"The eagle in one house," says Gresset, "is the fool in another." Certainly. The man who talks the loudest in the railway car, and contradicts everybody at the hot table, sets the dinner table and washes the baby at home. —Burlington Hawkeye.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Family Scrap Book.

Cinders make a good fire for ironing days.

Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice.

Mirrors should not be hung where the sun shines directly upon them.

To relieve hiccough at once, take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt.

To relieve a severe headache, bind the temples tightly with a handkerchief or cloth.

Warm soap-suds will keep the bugs off house plants and make them grow very fast.

To remove finger marks, petty stains, &c., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.

To keep linen from turning yellow put it away rough dry after washing and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.

For burns sweet oil and cotton are standing remedies. If they are not at hand sprinkle the burned part with flour and wrap loosely with a soft cloth. Don't remove the dressing until the inflammation subsides, as it will break the new skin that is forming.

For nose bleeding bathe the face and neck with cold water.

If an artery is severed tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it.

For bilious colic, soda and ginger in hot water. It may be taken freely.

Broken limbs should be placed in natural positions and the patient kept quiet until the surgeon arrives.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

For pains in the chest or stomach, as much Dover's powder as will lie on a silver five-cent piece.

Chloride of potash dissolved in water is a standard remedy for sore throat, particularly when the throat feels raw.

You can make cloth waterproof by varnishing it with linseed oil, coating with solution of rubber in naphtha.

To make glue weatherproof, soak for twenty-four hours in water until reduced to a stiff jelly, pour on a dessert-spoonful of dry linseed oil, and mix well with the jelly before boiling. It will then be impervious to damp and woodwork, if previously mended with the above, will remain sound throughout the winter.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink-spot in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and the ink will come out with it. This is infallible.

Lemons can be kept in good condition for a long time by putting them in a tight cask and covering with water. They must be kept in a cool place, and the water should be changed every other day.

To remove cinders from stoves, place a few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the cinders will at once become loosened and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

To clean decanters take some soft brown or blotting paper, wet and soap it and roll it up in small pieces, and put it into the decanter with some warm water. Shake well and then rinse with clear cold water; wipe the outside with a dry cloth and let the decanter drain.

To clean pie plates that have long been used for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders, and let them boil for an hour.

Gum camphor scattered about mice haunts will drive them away.

The washwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly half. For laces, cambrics, and lawns an extra quantity of powder is used, and for crinolines requiring to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water.

### How Butter May be Spoiled.

Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Over-churning ruins the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a disagreeable, sickly greasiness. This is the more easily done in a churn with dashes, which will press the butter against the sides of the churn, and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter, and the premature formation of strong flavored acids in it, the full presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled at too high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily, and of greasy texture and flavor. No subsequent treatment can remedy this error. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping it in too long, or what is practically the same, by keeping it in too warm a place. 50 degrees is about the right temperature if the cream is kept a week; if it is kept at 62 degrees three days, is long enough. White specks are produced in butter by over-churning or by having the cream too

sour. Either of these faults produces curd in the milk, and the small flakes of this curd are washed out of the butter. Milk from a cow in ill-health and that is added when drawn will produce speckly butter. So will the use of salt containing specks of lime, which unite with the butter and form insoluble time soap. Whitespecks are covered up to a large extent by using good coloring, which is made of oil as the solvent. But this use of coloring being used to disguise a fault, and to add an undesired virtue, is worthy of denunciation. —American Dairyman.

### Indian Jugglery.

Indian Mirror.  
A man is now in Calcutta, hailing from Delhi, of the name of Burah Khan, who has attained a simply wonderful excellence in the magical art. We ourselves had the pleasure of witnessing some astonishing feats achieved by this man a short time ago at the hospitable residence of the Dutt family, of Wellington-square. We shall mention only one out of several feats performed by Burah Khan and his company, who consist of three females. One of these, a young woman, was tied most securely. Her hands, feet and body were so fastened that she could only stir, and no more. She was, in fact, deprived entirely of the power to turn her limbs to any use. She was then placed under a conical-shaped cover. People sat close round the skirts of the cloth which had been thrown over the cover. No means of escape was left to the young woman. But yet, after the lapse of five or ten minutes, the cover was removed and the woman was found to have disappeared altogether. When her name, however, was called out by Burah Khan, her voice was heard from the veranda above. This performance took place in the compound of the family residence of our friends, the Dutt, and the veranda is in the lofty second story, forming a part of the female apartments. She was there found responding to the call of Burah Khan, to the surprise of everybody present. The woman did not and could not know the topography of the house. But how she extricated herself and made her way high above to the veranda from within the cover, surprises us to such a degree that we cannot account for the feat on any natural grounds. Even if she was furnished with wings, it is inexplicable how she got out of the cover, unseen and unperceived, except on the supposition that some supernatural agency had been employed. But she herself asserted that she worked the feat by *them*. We are sure that if Burah Khan gives a few performances at the Town Hall in Calcutta, he will draw bumper houses, and astonish the whole Calcutta public, especially the European community. But these people do not, unfortunately, know how to make money, still less how to make themselves acceptable to the European community of the city. Burah Khan, holds very valuable certificates from the Prince of Wales, Earl de Grey, the editor of the *Pioneer*, and many European noblemen and gentlemen who have witnessed his feats in different parts of India.

### M. Renan on Death and Old Age.

And now I only ask of the good genius who has so often guided, counselled and comforted me, but an easy and sudden death at my appointed time, be it far or near. The Stoics contended that a happy life was possible within the stomach of Phalaris's bull. That is saying too much. The only acceptable death is a noble death, which is not a pathological accident but a valued and determined end before the Eternal. Death in action is the most desirable of all; but there are other ends not less illustrious. If ever I had occasionally desired to be a Senator, it is because I imagine that before very long that office will afford those holding it fine opportunities of being shot or beaten to death—modes of decease, after all, greatly to be preferred to a long illness, that destroys you by a slow and piecemeal process. God's will be done! I shall henceforth not have much to learn, and can pretty clearly discern what amount of the truth can be grasped by the human mind in the present stage of its development. But what would be a source of desolation to me would be to have to go through one of those periods of disintegration in which a man who has had strength and virtue is but the shadow and the wreck of his former self, and often, to the delight of fools, destroys the laborious structure of his life. Such an old age is the worst gift the gods can confer on man, and if such a fate be in store for me, I protest beforehand against the weaknesses which softening of the brain might induce me to commit or to subscribe. M. Renan, sound in brain and heart as I now am, not Renan half decomposed by death as I should be were I to moulder slowly out of existence, whom I wish people to hear and believe. I protest against and repudiate beforehand and blasphemously which the darkness of my last hour might wrest from me against the Eternal. The life given me without my request has been to me a blessing. Were it once more offered to me I would gratefully accept it. The age wherein I have lived will probably not rank as the greatest, but doubtless it will be held as the most amusing of ages. Unless my concluding years have cruel pains in store for me in bidding farewell to life I shall have nothing but thanks to offer to the Cause of All Good for the charming progression I have been permitted to make through Reality.

Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow—your last speech is the one remembered.

## THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS AGO.

### President Lincoln at an Informal Reception.

The Rev. C. Van Santwood describes in the February Century, "A Reception by President Lincoln," at which he was a spectator, and of which the following are characteristic paragraphs:—  
About two weeks after the official and other privileged visitors had taken their departure, the doors of the President's reception-room would be thrown open to whomsoever might be waiting without. "Happening" to be there on one of these occasions, I entered with about a score of these expectants; and curious to observe the character and process of this informal audience given to the people, I stationed myself in a corner near the President, where I could see and hear all that was going on. The notes referred to were jotted down soon after the interview.

President Lincoln's appearance is too well known to need particular descriptions. The tall, thin, wiry form, which no burdens seemed able to bend and no amount of labor to deprive of elasticity; the calm, rugged, honest face, grave and deeply melancholy when in repose, yet wont to be lighted up under the influence of some humorous sallies—these are familiar to the world. He was clad plainly but becomingly in a black broadcloth suit, nothing in his dress betokening disregard for conventionality. He gave, perhaps, his neat cloth slippers, which were doubtless worn for comfort. He was seated beside a plain, cloth-covered table, in a commodious arm-chair.

When the visitor had withdrawn, an immense specimen of a man presented himself. Broad shouldered, robust, with thumbs and sinews to match his great height, and withal an honest, good-natured countenance—all seemed to mark him as belonging to the hardy yeomanry of the West. He sidled up awkwardly to the President, seeming almost afraid to accost him, but after some hesitation contrived to say, that being on a visit to Washington he simply wanted before leaving to see the President, and have the honor of shaking hands with him. He found a kindly reception; and after some introductory civilities Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over his huge caller, surveying him from head to foot, and then saying with a humorous look and accent it would be hard to describe: "I rather think you have a little advantage of me in height; you are a taller man than I am."

"I guess not, Mr. President," replied the visitor with the self-abnegating air of one who seemed to regard any claim on his part, of possessing an advantage over the Chief Magistrate, as an offence little short of treason—"the advantage can not be on my side."

"Yes, it is," was the rejoinder: "I have a pretty good eye for distances, and I think I can't be mistaken in the fact of the advantage being slightly with you. I measure six feet three and a half inches in my stockings, and you go, I think, a little beyond that."

The man still demurred, insisting very respectfully that the precedence in the matter lay on the President's side.

"It is very easily tested," said the President, and rising very briskly from his chair, and taking a book from the table, he placed it edgewise against the wall, just higher than his head. Then, turning to his doubting competitor for the nonce, he bade him "come under." This the man did not do at once, pausing with a flushed face and irresolute look, as if not certain how far he might venture to trust the lion in his playful mood—his countenance the while wearing a bewildered, half-frightened, and yet half-smiling expression that was really comical to see.

"Come under, I say," repeated the President, in a more peremptory tone, and then the visitor slowly complied. "Now straighten yourself up, and move your head in this way,"—sitting the action to the word. This being done, Mr. Lincoln added: "Now you hold the book, and be sure not to let it slip down a hair's breadth, and I will try." Planting himself accordingly underneath the book, and moving his head from right to left, it was found that he told a trifle short of the other's measurement. "There," said he, "it is as I told you. I knew I couldn't be mistaken. I rarely fail in taking a man's altitude by the eye."

"Yes, but Mr. President," said the man, his courage, amid the merriment of the company, beginning to return, "you have slippers on and I boots, and that makes a big difference."

"Not enough to amount to anything in this reckoning," was the reply. "You ought at least to be satisfied, my honest friend, with the proof given that you actually stand higher to-day than your president."

An old Massachusetts woman, for many years a beggar, died the other day. Among the effects was found nothing of any value. This was looked upon as exceedingly strange, as most old beggar women who die nowadays leave fortunes all the way from \$100,000 to \$12,000,000.

Braided suits are still popular, but less so than they promised to be at the commencement of the season, when we were threatened with an actual deluge of them. They are, however, exceedingly stylish and very appropriate for young girls' wear.

One great unpleasantness attending a man's getting married is his utter insignificance on the occasion. The bride is the object of attention as the star performer of the show, and he is regarded merely as a necessary property.



## THE SUN.

### Its Power of Light and Heat.

Lecture by Prof. C. A. Young.

But after all perhaps the most remarkable thing about the sun is its immense power of light and heat. Expressed in a rough sort of way its light is equal to sixty-three hundred billions of standard candles. When we compare it with artificial light, there is nothing that is like it at all. Even our electric light, when compared with it, is like a black spot on the sun's surface. The sun light is one hundred and fifty times as bright as the calcium light—the light we use here in these experiments. Some years ago Prof. Langley made some curious experiments to prove the radiation of the sun as compared with the molten metal in the Bessemer converter, as it is called. Its temperature is very high, so that melted metal poured into it is the color of chocolate as it goes into the converter, and yet the light of the sun is 5,300 times as great as the light of the burning metal in the converter. It bears no comparison to sunlight; it is nothing like it.

As to the heat, it can be measured after a fashion. It was done in 1838 in his way, by John Herschel and Pouillet, independently of one another—one in Paris and the other in England. Herschel took a little vessel with an open top containing about a pint of water, and arranged so as to be protected as much as possible from outside influences, and let a sunlight beam fall on the water a certain length of time, and then cut it off and found it had raised the temperature of the water a certain number of degrees. Having found that, he wished to find how much ice it would melt in a minute, and found at the Cape of Good Hope, with the sun nearly overhead, it would melt an inch of ice in about two hours and fifteen minutes. Suppose then the whole circumference of the sun were covered with a shell of ice one inch in thickness, and assuming that radiation of the sun is equal in all directions (and there is no reason to suppose that the sun's heat radiates more in one direction than in another) assuming that to be so, this shell of ice 186,000,000 miles in circumference would be melted in just two hours and thirteen minutes. Suppose the shell of ice to be contracted down, making a diameter one-half as great and the shell four times as thick, and again the sun will melt his way through to the surface in the same time; and if the diameter of the shell be reduced so that the shell of ice is thirty-eight or forty feet thick, the sun will melt its way out in just a minute. Every square foot of the sun's surface gives out energy enough to run one of those immense engines used at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia—that is one square foot of the solar surface.

Herschel showed it in another way that is very striking. Suppose a column of ice is forty miles in diameter driven toward the sun at the velocity of light and bringing all the solar heat to bear upon the point of the column of ice projected toward it, the ice would be melted as it approached. Indeed it could not reach the sun before it would be melted, although driven at the velocity of light. That would not be large enough. Experiments seem to show that instead of forty feet in diameter, it could be increased to sixty or seventy feet, and still it would be melted off as it approached. Where does this heat come from? The sun has been shining for 2,000 years and sending out practically as much heat to the earth as it is to-day. We know that, from the fact that there has been no material change in the distribution of light on the earth's surface. If the sun should alter the amount of its radiation to any considerable extent, plants would not grow now where they grew 2,000 years ago, and although there have been slight local changes here and there, yet there has been no such great change on the surface of the earth as to show any great alteration in the degree of heat bestowed upon the earth. Somehow or other that enormous outpouring of heat has been kept up. How so? I cannot tell you to a certainty, but I think it is altogether probable that it is caused by the slow contraction of its mass. We know how it can not be kept up. It cannot be by combustion, for if the sun had been made of coal and burned to its best advantage, it would have used itself up in about 8,000 years by its radiation. It cannot be a hot body cooling down, for it would have changed its temperature even in a hundred years.

A few years ago the theory was advanced that the solar heat was kept up by bodies falling into the sun. If I drop a stone to the floor something happens—that is, it is partly noise and partly commotion of various kinds and partly heating of the stone. All the energy it acquires in falling comes out in one way or another, and meanwhile, it appears in heat. Those little shooting stars that flash through the firmament with a velocity fifty or sixty times that of a cannon ball, are greatly heated by the sudden decrease of their motion on coming into contact with our atmosphere. I have not now time to enter further into the details of this theory, but that is the fact—the checking of motion produces heat. If the earth from its present distance were to fall into the sun its stoppage at the sun would produce heat enough to keep it going for a hundred years; and if Jupiter should drop into it it would keep it going 360 times as long; and if all the bodies of the solar system were to fall into the sun, it would keep it going thousands of years. Meteors are all the time falling upon the surface of the sun, as they frequently do upon the surface of the earth and the heat is

maintained by them. This theory found a great deal of favor for many years. Professor Tyndall advocated it himself. But the difficulty in the theory is that the sun's heat is kept up in that way then the earth ought to be still warmer—as hot as boiling water, in fact. And then, again, if there were such a quantity of matter in the neighborhood of the sun continually falling upon it, the motions of the interior planets would be different from what they are. So that I think all or nearly all astronomers are prepared to say now that while part of the heat of the sun can be produced in that way, it is only a part—only a small percentage, in fact; and we are thus led back to our first position again.

### HEAT FROM CONTRACTION.

But Helmholtz suggested some time ago that the heat of the sun might be kept up by the slow contraction of its mass. When I drop a stone it makes no difference whether it drops in one second or in ten seconds, or on an inclined plane; in passing from here to the floor its stoppage will produce just so much heat and no more and no less. Suppose the sun's surface is contracted; then every portion of its mass goes in towards the centre a number of feet. A pound there passing ten feet towards the centre will produce a very considerable amount of energy. It is easy enough to show that a contraction of 125 feet in the sun's diameter in a year would amount, for all the heat that it gives off to the earth, to such a small fraction that we could not notice it. We have been observing the sun with accuracy for not a thousand years—not even 250 years—and if it had been shrinking at that rate for the past 1,500 years we could not have detected it. Of course, if that theory is true the sun is doomed. Professor Newcomb's calculation is that we can get along very well for 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 years, and that the condition of life in the solar system must begin ultimately—of course within that period—to change; and reckoning backwards, we find that if this is a tremendous "if"—we find, I say, that if the sun's heat has been produced in that way from the beginning of the system, or during the time of its reduction from the size of the orbit of Neptune down to its present bulk, then it has been giving off its present supply of heat not more than about 18,000,000 years, and the present material dispensation of things would be limited in that way to something between 20,000,000 and 50,000,000 years. The geologists don't like that. They want more time—some of them do—and I don't know but what they will have it. If they must, I suppose we shall have to modify the theory again. But this theory of contraction is at present the one most generally accepted, and susceptible of the strongest evidence. I think it is mainly true. I shall not be at all surprised if it turns out to be a half truth. If the sun is a gaseous mass, it must have been contracted if it has been losing heat. And now here is something to surprise you. If it has been contracting and losing heat it has been growing hotter all the time. That seems paradoxical at first, but it is true. If a mass as large as this room contracts by its own contraction and the loss of heat on the outside, its temperature will actually rise. When it gets to be half as large it will be hotter. It will have less heat, but it will be warmer than it was before. So that this process of cooling of the sun, in one sense, will be followed by an actual rise of temperature; and, although the sun is pouring off heat now at this rate, we are not able to say whether it is growing warmer or colder. All we can say is that it has been so slight in 2,000 years that we cannot detect the change.

It is possible now—indeed it is certain I think I can say—that the sun is not wholly gaseous. While mainly a mass of gas, it is almost certain that the luminous surface we see which gives us light is cloud like the clouds above us now; only these are made of particles of snow, and little drops of water, while the particles of the sun's clouds are cast iron and other molten metals heated to more than white heat and deposited there condensed in the gases that constitute the sun just as the drops of water are condensed into the minute crystal that make the clouds above us here. But the clouds of the sun are intensely hot and shine, while our clouds are cold and do not. Of course above those clouds we have the gases out of which these condensations take place, just as above our clouds we have air and not entirely devoid of water; so that the view that is now generally held of the sun is that the unknown centre is a mass of gas. This centre is covered by a shell of clouds formed by condensation from these vapors within, and those clouds themselves are exceedingly brilliant and are interspersed through an upper atmosphere, which is said to be hot and bright, though not at all so compared with the cloud surface, and it is only to be seen under exceptional circumstances and by peculiar arrangements.

The floods of Hungary are increasing rapidly and much consternation is being caused among the people. Raab, a town of 20,000 population, on the river Raab at its confluence with an arm of the Danube, is inundated and many of its inhabitants drowned.

A large school of whales was seen off Southampton, L. I., but escaped because of the New York Sunday law, the fishermen fearing prosecution if they went for them.

It is not true that Santa Claus will not put anything into a stocking in which there is a hole. Last Christmas a society bell and a darning needle and a ball of yarn in hers.

## THE DANGEROUS HULKS.

One of the Greatest Perils Encountered by the Sailors on the Sea.

From the New York Times.

Abandoned vessels or other floating obstacles are the cause of many disasters at sea. These obstacles are especially dangerous because they give no warnings of their presence until too late to avoid a collision. Besides the abandoned wrecks, which are apt to become water-logged and sink just below the surface, there are other floating obstacles which are liable to prove dangerous to the vessels which run into them. Ships have been crippled and even sunk owing to their having come into forcible contact with portions of wreckage, logs, pieces of timber, whales or other sea monsters, icebergs, and drifting ice fields. Doubtless some of the vessels which left port in an apparently sea worthy condition, but were never afterward heard from, went down with all on board, after coming into collision with water-logged wrecks which had not been observed by the men on look-out. Such obstacles are not apt to sink a large iron steamship, but with small craft it proves very different. The water-logged wreck is the most dangerous of these floating obstacles. Many a vessel has been lost owing to those abandoned hulks. And the worst of it seems to be that it is almost impossible to get rid of them. They are mostly the wrecks of timber laden vessels. Almost any other cargo would sink a ship when she became full of water. The longer such a wreck drifts about the more dangerous it becomes for it gradually sinks below the surface, but remains just high enough to knock a hole in the bottom of the first ship that comes along. A great many sailors are altogether too apt to give up a ship before there is any real reason for such a course. And then they leave a dangerous obstacle floating about which may sink half a dozen other vessels before it goes to the bottom itself. I remember the case of a three-masted lumber-laden schooner named Louisa Birdsall, which was abandoned about five years ago. Her crew were taken off the wreck by a passing vessel, and were landed at some port along the coast. The abandoned vessel drifted about off Hatteras, where I once passed close to her and where she was sighted by a number of vessels. You couldn't pick up a paper printed in any large American, British or continental port without reading that some ship which had just arrived had passed the wreck of the Louisa Birdsall. Quite a number of craft ran foul of her and were more or less crippled in consequence. For over a year that water-logged hulk drifted about in the track of shipping. Scarcely a dark night passed without some vessel running into her. It got so that whenever a ship would be towed into one of the ports along the coast with her bows well stove in the captains in that harbor would say, "Well, that Louisa Birdsall has been prowling about off Hatteras again." At last, after long watching and waiting, the insurance underwriters received a cable dispatch from Bermuda, by way of Halifax, which announced that the Louisa Birdsall had at last drifted into shallow water and had sunk, leaving her masts sticking out of water. The whole maritime world rejoiced at this intelligence. A good many captains made it a rule to set fire to every water-logged wreck which they came across, but even then the chances are that the hulk will merely burn to the water's edge. It is now almost as dangerous as an obstacle to run against as it was before, but as long as it is burning there is little danger that it will be run into. No one can say positively how the ill-fated "City of Boston," with her hundreds of lives, was lost some years ago. But the disaster was probably caused by some floating obstacle. It may have been that she ran into an iceberg, or that she ran over some hulk which was floating just beneath the surface of the water.

### Success Demands Work.

Golden Argosy.

What rosy visions we have of the world in our young days! Fame and fortune awaits us beyond a doubt. We get glimpses of the magnitude and splendor of commerce, of the wonders of our great manufactures, and of the excitement and triumphs of professional life; and we think "some of that I shall have in." Our young hearts glow with the prospect, and we are impatient for our school days to end so that we can fling ourselves upon the current of the world's work, and float on and away to wealth and happiness.

Yet how few take into account the effort, the struggle, the wearing and tearing, worry and work, that must be the price of success. How many when they have launched out into what they dreamed and hoped would be a sea of prosperity, are astounded and discouraged by the storms that beat upon them. How many cry out in despair:

"O wind! O wind! why dost thou blow And out to ocean roar, When I would steer my little bark Toward some pleasant shore?"

Those men upon whom favoring winds always blow are few. Not many are born with silver spoons in their mouths, as the old saying is. Ninety-nine out of one hundred win success by earnest and severe toil. When one looks upon the magnificent palaces which are built for the purposes of trade, when he sees the sleek, successful merchant rolling away in his luxurious carriage, he inclines to think that all must be plain and easy sailing there. How many boys enter the mercantile houses in our cities with such ideas—that all they have to do is to drift along in a sort of vacation frolic, and they will come swimmingly into the

snug harbor of wealth and ease in due time!

But ask these merchants, ask the successful men in any trade or profession. They will tell you of long days, of weeks and years of ceaseless anxiety and labor. They will tell you that even in their palatial stores, filled with the luxuries of the world, nothing but incessant watching and working keeps them afloat. They will tell you that one year of great prosperity is often followed by others in which all their efforts do not bring a penny of profit. And they will point out to you nine out of ten of their fellows in business who have failed and fallen by the way.

If in the lower walks of business—in mechanical trades, in salaried positions and in farming—there are fewer risks and less stupendous efforts, required than in the grand enterprises, there is none the less need of constant exertion if one is to gain success. Fortune rarely comes to us. She must be pursued without rest and earnestly. Whether the winds blow fair or foul, it matters not to the one who has a correct idea of the work of the world:

"Keep by the wheel, steer steadily, Keep watch above, below; Such hearts will make the ports they seek, No matter what winds blow."

Well, what of it, you may ask. Nothing, if it is not your aim to gain a high and honorable place in whatever department of effort you intend to enter. Nothing, if you care only to drift, and mean to be content with the company of the good-for-nothings of the world. But if you desire to do your best, it is well to appreciate, while young, that one's best is only done by hard work, and that the habit of hard work is easiest acquired in youth.

A lazy boy will most likely make a lazy man. An idle girl will in all probability grow up to be a burden to somebody, when she might be a help. School days are worth little to young people if they do not teach them that hard effort is necessary in order to attain knowledge. And what is requisite in mastering geography and arithmetic is equally needed in making one's way in the world.

In entering upon a life occupation it is always well to remember that, although hard work is needed to get ahead, there is "always plenty of room at the top." The great majority of men and women are either content to stay at the bottom, or they will not so train themselves and so strive as to reach the top.

But it is well also to keep in mind one other thing. The success which comes from hard work is not always wealth or fame. One truly succeeds when he has done his very best, if he enjoys the esteem of his fellow men and has a conscience clear before God. Work for these ends by all means, whatever happens amid the changing fortunes of life.

### Russian Courage.

At the rear round.

I should rather incline to think that more courage is more general among Russians than among any other people nowadays. I mean the unreasoning, irresponsible readiness of a dog to risk life and liberty upon provocation. Not more volunteers rush out when a desperate enterprise is mooted, than from our own ranks; more than all is a mathematical absurdity. But the Englishman stakes his life in another, a grander spirit.

He feels, and reckons with, the peril. Before meeting it, so far as I have examples, he is quiet, thoughtful, contemplating the worst, and making his arrangements. A Russian scorns all that, does not even think of it. After assuring himself, rather roughly, that the needful dispositions have been made, he becomes the lightest hearted of the company to which he hastens. I do not say affects to become, for it may well be that deadly danger stirs him to mirth, as it stirs another man, equally brave, to self commiseration. I can not forget an instance on Radzova Hill the morning of the great attack.

An infantry regiment stood at ease in the rain, waiting the order to descend into that valley blind with smoke, echoing with thud of guns and angry crackle of musketry. The Colonel and a staff Captain approached and asked us to accept charge of letters for their wives, to be forwarded in case of accident. Then they stood, chatting of London and Paris, with the warmth of men whose hearts were these, though the battle raged closer, and a ball now and then musically spun above our heads. They asked the precise story of a scandal half forgotten now, and their shrewd comments told they were attending closely, when an aide came galloping through the mist. Three minutes afterward the doomed regiment filed away down toward the valley of death.

A Fossil Relic.—Mr. Samuel Sinclair, a Lake Winnipeg trader, stated that one day lately he diverged from the trail to visit Den Lake, a small sheet of water north of Lake Winnipeg. When coasting along the shore he came to a ledge of rock which jutted out into the water, a strange looking projection. The end of the ledge attracted his attention, and he ventured out to see what it was. To his surprise, he found it to be the skeleton of a large animal, somewhat resembling a buffalo, petrified. The form of the animal is almost as perfect, Mr. Sinclair says, as if it were alive. Mr. Sinclair has marked the spot, and intends to return next spring and remove the relic for the purpose of presenting it to the government for the geological institution. *Forontia*

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

We should look at the lives of all as at a mirror, and take from others an example for ourselves.—Terence.

Imitation causes us to leave natural ways to enter into artificial ones; it therefore makes slaves.—Dr. Vinet.

Flattery is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although both parties intend deception, neither are deceived.—Colton.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—Tillotson.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—Pope.

Feelings come and go like troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.—Richter.

Neither a borrower, nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend; And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.—Shakespeare.

Though a soldier, in time of peace, is like a chimney in summer, yet what wise man would pluck down his chimney because his almanac tells him 'tis the middle of June.—Tom Brown.

After all, territory is but the body of a nation. The people who inhabit its hills and valleys are its soul, its spirit, its life. In them dwell its hope of immortality. Among them, if anywhere, are to be found its chief elements of destruction.—Garfield.

Life, believe, is not a dream So dark as sagacity Oft a little morning rain Foretells a pleasant day.—Charlotte Bronte.

O, blessed health! thou art above all gold and treasures; 'tis thou who enlarges the soul, and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee.—Stereos.

Man's character is an element of his wealth, and you cannot make him rich in what he has, except as you teach him to be rich in what he is.

### Using Arsenic for the Complexion.

London Lancet.

It is necessary to raise a warning cry against a most mischievous statement which has recently been circulated, and has already done harm, to the effect that "arsenic in small doses is good for the complexion." It is not difficult to imagine the risks women will incur to preserve or improve their "good looks." No more ingenious device for recommending a drug can be hit upon than that which the authors of this most baneful prescription of "arsenic for the complexion" have adopted. Suffice it to recall the fact that for many years past chemists and sanitarians have been laboring to discover means of eliminating the arsenical salts from the coloring matter of wall papers and certain dyes once largely used for certain articles of clothing.

It is most unfortunate that this hopelessly antagonistic recommendation of arsenic to improve the complexion should have found its way into print. Those who employ the drug as advised—and there are many either using it or contemplating the rash act—will do so at their peril. So far as they are able, however, it will be the duty of medical men to warn the public against this pernicious practice, which is only too likely to be carried on secretly. It is not without reason that we speak thus pointedly and urge practitioners to be on the qui vive in anomalous or obscure cases.

### A Misguided Negro.

Unstamped letters are not forwarded to their destination, but are withheld by the postmaster, according to law. The darkey who thought he was sharper than the postmaster, made a ludicrous blunder.

One morning recently some gentlemen observed a negro mailing an unstamped letter at the post-office. They asked him what he meant by mailing unpaid letters.

"O," replied the negro, "I does dat reglar."

"Do you?"

"Kesser, w'en de postmaster ain't lookin' I draps my letter in; do dat often. I sabs de postage, you see. I jes write a letter, don't put no stamp on it, and slips here and lets her drap. Dat's de way I sends my letters and gits de bes' of de post-office—ha! ha! ha! takes dis nigger to be de sharp, it does."

He candidly thought that he was getting ahead of the United States Government.

MARRIED A NUN.—The sensation of the day in Yankton, Dak., is the wedding of Miss Nellie Kerns, who is a nun in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, under the name of Sister Mary Paul, and Dr. V. Sebakin Ross, well known physician. He is an ex-Russian nihilist who came to America six years ago after being exiled in Siberia. His acquaintance began during his professional visits at the Convent. Yesterday Sister Paul drove in the convent carriage to the house of a friend, passed through to another home, changed her clothes and was married by a clergyman who knew her well but failed to recognize her in ordinary lady's clothes. She then resumed her robes and returned to the Convent.



## A Day in a Coffin.

New York Sun.

"Here is a young woman who has had as curious an experience, I think, as any you ever heard of," said a Greenpoint lady to the reporter. "Clara, show him the plate."

Miss Clara Muncie, who was sewing upon a dress for the lady who spoke, laid aside her work, and, going to a drawer in the sideboard, took out a silver coffin plate, which she offered for inspection. It bore the inscription:

CLARA MUNCIE,  
Died June 3, 1864.  
Aged 18 years.

"Why to whom does this refer?" asked the reporter.

"It refers to me," replied Miss Muncie quietly. "It was on my coffin—at least I suppose I may call it my coffin, though I was not buried in it. I occupied it, however, for some hours, and had it been for the intelligence of a lady who came to attend my funeral I should have been in it now. My uncle took it to his home in Chicago, where he is fond of showing it to his friends and telling my story. I kept the plate, which I seldom allow any one to see, for the recollections it awakens are not pleasant."

"When I was a young girl I was in very delicate health. I used to fall into fits, in which I knew all that was going on around me and heard every word said in the room where I lay, but I could not speak or make the slightest sign of life. My body grew gradually colder, but ordinarily I aroused myself with a start within ten or fifteen minutes. The doctor said it was a form of epilepsy, and warned me that some day or another an attack might be prolonged and mistaken for death. It always affected me under the same conditions. After sleeping, as consciousness slowly returned, I found myself wide awake, but unable to speak or move."

"After the doctor's caution, I began to grow afraid of myself. It was a horrible sensation. I dreaded to go to sleep at night, and, though drowsiness overpowered me at last, I awoke unrefreshed. During the day I was languid and tired, but I dared not lie down, for I knew by experience that if I slept by daylight I was almost certain to fall into a trance on awaking. As a consequence of all this mental disturbance I became seriously ill, and I was ordered to the country; but before arrangements could be made for me to go I was stricken down with brain fever, and my life was despaired of."

"Now, before the fever attacked me, and while I was confined to my bed by the sickness brought on by anxiety about my condition, the trances seemed to disappear. When I slept I was refreshed, and awoke at once to full vigor, and not, as formerly, by slow degrees, to wretched helplessness and immobility. I think I should have escaped the brain fever had it not been for the doctor. He told me that the epilepsy was only mustering its forces for an attack more vigorous than any I had yet experienced—as a storm sometimes lulls before it sweeps everything before it. He frightened me terribly, and my brain gave way."

"The brain fever was conquered, but I was very weak—so weak that I did not rally. The doctor, always cheerful, said I never would. I lay for days neither asleep nor awake, but not in a trance, for I could move or speak feebly. 'She may go out like the stuff of a candle at any minute,' said the doctor in my hearing, and I nearly verified his prediction by going out at once."

"One day—it was June 2, 1864—I felt that I was really improving. Life seemed to be coming back to me. The doctor had not noticed it, but I knew by the unwonted distinctness with which the rumble of the Greenpoint wagons struck upon my ear that I was gathering new strength. At last I got tired, and for the first time in several weeks I slept soundly and healthily."

"I awoke slowly, and with the rigor of limbo that I knew so well. An unutterable horror took possession of me as I felt that I was in a trance and remembered the good doctor's capacity for blundering. My fears were well founded for half an hour later, when the nurse came to look at me, I heard her utter a quick exclamation of alarm, and hurrying away, she called my mother and sisters. The doctor was summoned, and arrived when all my relatives in the house were around my bed. He felt my pulse, put his hand upon my forehead, forced open one of my eyes, and examined the pupil, little thinking that I saw him as plainly as he saw me, and sorrowfully remarked: 'I feared it. She is going fast!'"

"Oh, the misery of that day and the night following! On the morning of June 3 my body was cold and stiff, and, while my mind was as active as ever, I knew that I looked like a corpse. My friends thought me dead, and when the doctor came they stood aside, silent and weeping, and made way for him to approach the bed. He looked at me steadily for a few seconds, and then said reverentially:

"Yes, poor creature, she is gone, and he covered my face with a sheet. And this was the man who had first told me that an epileptic fit might be so prolonged as to be mistaken for death. My indignation at that moment absolutely overpowered my fear. Otherwise I believe I should have died on the spot."

"For more than two days I lay motionless on the bed. Tubercles were strewn over me. Friends came to see me, and reminded each other of good qualities in me that neither by myself or others had ever before been suspected. I heard it all. Nobody spoke of

me except as a corpse; none noticed what I am sure must have been apparent, that my face had not lost the color of life, and on the night of June 4th I lay beside my open coffin! On the morning of the 5th I was put into it, for I was to be buried that day."

"I had heard the inscription of the plate read aloud, over and over again: 'Clara Muncie. Aged 18 years.' Poor girl! So young to be called away. But she was always delicate. Why, why could I not speak? I could not even try to speak or move. All volition seemed to have died in me, and I could only pray silently that I might die too before the last rites were performed, but I felt that there was little chance of that, because I was full of life."

"The undertaker's men were in the room, waiting to fasten down the coffin lid. Kisses innumerable had been pressed upon my face, and I had given up all hope of life, when an old lady, worth all the rest of the visitors put together, elbowed the others out of her way, and stood beside the coffin. She was my Aunt Jane, and she had come from Albany to see her favorite niece for the last time. Her presence seemed to calm me, for we loved each other so well that I could not think it possible that she would allow me to be buried alive. She was stooping to kiss me when she suddenly started back with the very simple and homely remark:

"Why, her nose is bleeding!"

"It was perfectly true, though up to that time nobody had noticed it. My mental agony had made my nose bleed."

"Now, the doctor knew quite enough about his business to be very much startled at seeing fresh blood flowing from a body that had been dead two days. He examined my face and said hastily, as he for the first time noticed the color, 'Take her back to bed!'"

"The suddenness and immensity of the relief restored all my faculties, and as the men took me up I said, with hardly an effort, and in perfectly natural tones:

"Thank you doctor. How are you Auntie?"

"I think I have told you nearly the whole story. I recovered very quickly, and have never had a trance since. The doctor still practices medicine in Greenpoint, and is considered one of its best authorities on diseases of children, and whenever he sees me he tells me confidentially that from the first he had a latent suspicion that the vital spark lingered somewhere, but I do him the justice to discredit the statement."

## Wanted Him to Take More Exercise.

N. Y. Sun.

Scene: Office of a pompous doctor who knows it all. Enter a tired man, who drops into a seat, and says that he wants treatment. The doctor puts on his eye-glasses, looks at his tongue, feels of his pulse, sounds his chest, and then draws up to his full height, and says: "Same old story, my friend. Men can't live without fresh air. No use trying it. I could make myself a corpse, like you are doing by degrees, if I sat down in my office and didn't stir. You must have fresh air; you must take long walks, and brace up by staying outdoors. Now, I could make a drug store of you, and you would think I was a smart man, but my advice to you is to walk, walk, walk."

Patient: But Doctor—  
Doctor: That's right. Argue the question. That's my reward. Of course you know all about my business. Now, will you take my advice? Take long walks every day, several times a day, and get your blood in circulation."

Patient: I do walk, Doctor.  
Doctor: Of course you do walk. I know that; but walk more. Walk ten times as much as you do now. That will cure you."

Patient: But my business—  
Doctor: Of course, your business prevents it. Change your business, so that you will have to walk more. What is your business?"

Patient: I am a letter-carrier.  
Doctor: (paralyzed)—My friend, permit me to once more examine your tongue."

## Revolution in Persian Agriculture.

Full Mail Gazette.

Although there are almost no statistics of the trade of Persia to be had, Mr. Dickinson has contrived to get together some very interesting information, which is published in the last number of the Legation reports on trade. A certain revolution appears to have been going on in the agriculture of Persia, which has resulted in a great reduction in the production of silk and an increase in that of rice and opium. Silk was once the staple produce of Persia, and in its flourishing days as much as 20,000 bales of a weight of 1,400,000 pounds, worth \$700,000, would have been exported; but not more than a fourth of that quantity is produced now.

The silk-worm disease played such havoc year by year that the peasants abandoned the cultivation. The place of silk in the export trade is therefore being rapidly assumed by opium, the cultivation of which has made enormous strides within the past ten years. Isfahan is the province where this drug is chiefly made, but Shiraz and Kerman also grow the poppy. Within the past ten years the cultivation of the poppy has also increased tenfold in the provinces of Khoreassan. Prices have in consequence fallen, and it is possible that losses reported to have been sustained by the exporters may check the trade. The entire crop of last year was estimated at 6,500 chests, of which 8,000 came from Isfahan. The local consumption is very small, so that, deducting 400 chests sent to London, the bulk of the crop goes to the China market."

Mr. Peter Hansen and Sophie Nelson were married in jail at Grand Rapids a few days ago.

## President Lincoln and Mrs. Gurney.

London Times.

An interesting episode, scarcely if at all, known to the public hitherto, which occurred in the latter years of President Lincoln's life, is described in the forthcoming yearly obituary volume of the Society of Friends entitled *The Annual Monitor*, for 1883. It is related in connection with a memoir of the late Mrs. E. P. Gurney, widow of the well-known Quaker, Mr. Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich. On her husband's decease, Mrs. Gurney returned to America, the land of her birth, and chiefly resided for the remainder of her life at Burlington, in New Jersey. She was one of the recognized lady preachers of the Society of Friends, and, as such, undertook several missionary journeys. During the terrible Civil War she felt great sympathy for the very difficult and responsible position in which President Lincoln had been placed by the course of events, and she believed it to be her duty to seek an interview with him for the purpose of endeavoring to animate him by religious exhortation and prayer. In company with three of her friends as companions, she proceeded to Washington. What followed is thus described in the memoir in *The Annual Monitor*, which is written by an English barrister, a friend, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. J. J. Gurney and herself:

It was a critical period, in the autumn of 1862. The armies of Lee and McClellan were confronting each other in the neighborhood of Washington, and the President, finding the capital in danger, had issued a call for several hundred thousand additional troops. Every available moment of his time was precious, and two days were spent by Mrs. Gurney and the friends who accompanied her in fruitless efforts to see him. They had given up all hope, when, to use her own words, "the great iron door seemed to open of itself, and a most interesting interview we had."

It was on a Sunday morning, in a beating rain, that the little party repaired to the White House, where they were at once introduced into the private apartment of President Lincoln. They quickly recognized his tall, commanding figure, as he rose to receive them, and the cordial grasp of his hand, as they were separately named to him, at once placed them at ease. Deep thoughtfulness and intense anxiety marked his countenance and created involuntary sympathy for him in this great National crisis. He at first supposed Mrs. Gurney to be from England, but was soon undeceived. She gave him to understand that it was no motive of idle curiosity which had induced her to seek such an interview, but that she had come in the love of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that blessed Gospel which breathes, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men." She then proceeded to assure him of the deep sympathy which, in common with the other members of the Society of Friends, and indeed, with every true-hearted citizen of the United States, she had felt for the President in his arduous duties. He listened with respectful attention, while she calmly unfolded in an address, the delivery of which occupied about fifteen minutes, her religious wishes on his behalf. She then knelt in fervent supplication for him and for her country. It was an affecting scene. The little party stood in reverent awe, the President appearing bowed in heart under the weight of his responsibilities. The bright waters of the Potomac were glistening in the distance, upon the banks of which stood, even then, the two opposing armies, arrayed against each other, awaiting the awful moment when they should meet in mortal conflict.

As Mrs. Gurney was leaving, the President took her hand, and, holding it for a few moments in silence, said in a very deliberate manner: "I am glad of this interview. In the very responsible situation in which I am placed as an humble instrument in the hands of my Heavenly Father, I have desired that all my words and actions may be in accordance with His will; but if, endeavoring to do my best, with the light which He affords me, I find my efforts fail, then I must believe that, for some purpose unknown to me, He wills it otherwise. If I had had my way, this war would never have been, but nevertheless it came. If I had had my way the war would have ended before this; but nevertheless it still continues. We must conclude that He permits it for some wise purpose, though we may not be able to comprehend it. For we cannot but believe that He who made the world still governs it. I repeat that I am glad of this interview."

Some time afterward Mrs. Gurney addressed a letter to President Lincoln to which, after a considerable interval, he replied as follows: *Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 4, '64.* **EMMA P. GURNEY.**

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have not forgotten, probably shall never forget, the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me, on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago. Nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of this country for their constant prayers and consolations, and to no one more than yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we, erring mortals, may fail to accurately perceive them in advance."

We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this, but God knows best and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our error therein. Meanwhile, we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great end he ordains."

Surely he intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make and no mortal could stay. Your people, the friends, have had and are having a very great trial. On the principle of faith, opposed to both war and oppression, they can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can in my own conscience and under my oath to the law. That you believe this I doubt not, and, believing it, I shall still receive, for my country and myself, your earnest prayers to our Father of Heaven."

## A LINCOLN.

The memoir continues: "The course of public events is well known. It is unnecessary here to do more than allude to the fact that soon after the foregoing letter was penned its noble-minded writer was for the second time elected President of the United States. His inauguration took place in March, 1865, and within a few weeks from that time he had the joy of seeing the war brought to a close. He lived but a few days after this great result had been achieved. A pang of astonished grief startled the people of America and of the whole civilized world on hearing the tidings of his assassination. Mrs. Gurney had the mournful satisfaction of learning that her letter to the President, written nearly two years previously, had been carefully treasured up by him, and was in his breast pocket when the fatal shot struck him."

GUARDING GARFIELD'S GRAVE.—No one, says the Cleveland Penny Press, is allowed to approach within 100 yards of Garfield's tomb after nightfall until they have been identified by the guard, who still paces back and forth every hour, day and night, except in stormy weather, when he sits at an open window in a little guard-house that stands just across the road and two or three rods from the vault, in front of which a light must be kept burning at night. For this guard duty the government details 12 men and an officer from the regular army, all of whom are within call, and three besides the one on sentry duty are constantly within the little guard-house. These, armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifles, and 1,800 rounds of ammunition, are impressed with the belief that it would take a whole regiment of ghosts and ghouls to steal from their affectionate care Garfield's sacred remains. That there are dastardly wretches who would steal the bones of a martyr for a paltry ransom is proven by the attempt to secure the body while it was yet in the city vault, and before it had been removed to the Schofield private vault, and shows the precaution a wise one. These guards will not be removed till the body safely rests beneath the monument. The guards are almost as essential to protect the tomb from the relic-hounds as from the ghouls. The guards assert that were it not for their presence, and the wire screen or fence which completely surrounds the tomb, that the crowds that visit it would chip off, break up and carry away vault, casket and all its relics. As it is, they break twigs from adjacent trees, reach through the wires and pluck blades of grass, pick up pebbles or anything else they can seize upon, but in their pocket books, or wrapping them up carefully to bear away as mementoes of their visit. No one is allowed to enter except the officer in charge, and Mrs. Garfield and family. She comes from her home on Prospect street every week or two, often bringing some beautiful floral tribute, the boys or Mollie with her, always sad, but calm and undemonstrative. Every Sabbath a bouquet of rare flowers is sent to the cemetery, and the officer in charge enters the tomb and places them on the coffin, as it stands in full view with the sides toward the door. During the day the doors stand open, but at night they are closed and securely locked.

## The Train for the Capitol.

A little less than a month ago a woman about 50 years of age walked into headquarters of a Georgian railroad, announced her name and said she had come to make a settlement.

"Settlement of what?" asked the superintendent.

"For killing my old man."

"When?"

"Nine years ago yesterday."

"Where?"

"About four miles from Macon."

And when the circumstances were hunted out it was found that she was the wife of a deaf man who had been killed while walking on the track, and no one had been able to identify him.

"Why didn't you come there sooner was asked."

"I had heard of it the other day," she replied. "I supposed the old man was parading around somewhere and would come home when his knees wanted new patches."

"And what damages do you ask?"

"Well, it was a long time ago, and my grief has been softened up a good deal, and I reckon that \$25 and a pass to Atlanta will be all right."

Settlement was made on the spot, and she took the train for the Capitol.

A curious instance of the formidable power of molecular forces is related by the *Gazette Maritime et Commerciale*. The Italian ship *Francesca*, loaded with rice, had put in at East London leaking badly. A squad of workmen was put on board to pump the vessel out, and unload it; but in spite of all their diligence the rice absorbed the water faster than they could discharge it, and swelled until it burst the vessel to pieces.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table, Nov. 12, 1882.

STATIONS.	SOME WAY.											
	Mail.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	8 35	8 55	9 05	8 00	9 50	4 00					
G. T. Junc.....	7 15	8 45	9 05	9 15	8 15	10 10	4 15					
Wayne Junc.....	7 25	8 55	9 15	9 25	8 25	10 20	4 25					
Ypsilanti.....	7 35	9 05	9 25	9 35	8 35	10 30	4 35					
Ann Arbor.....	7 45	9 15	9 35	9 45	8 45	10 40	4 45					
Dexter.....	7 55	9 25	9 45	9 55	8 55	10 50	4 55					
Chelsea.....	8 05	9 35	9 55	10 05	9 05	11 00	5 05					
Grass Lake.....	8 15	9 45	10 05	10 15	9 15	11 10	5 15					
Jackson June.....	10 10		8 55				6 30					
Jackson.....	10 20	12 15			8 55	11 05	13 45	7 02				
Albion.....	11 05	12 50			9 40	11 50	14 30	7 42				
Marshall.....	11 50	1 30			10 25	12 35	15 15	8 06				
Battle Creek.....	12 10	1 55			11 45	1 15	16 00	8 32				
Galesburg.....	12 35				12 10			9 00				
Kalamazoo.....	1 15	2 30			12 50			9 15				
Lawton.....	1 30				1 15			9 30				
Dowagiac.....	2 00				1 45			9 45				
Dowagiac.....	2 20				2 05			10 05				
Wills.....	2 35	4 04	6 07		2 20			10 20				
Buchanan.....	2 55				2 40			10 40				
Three Oaks.....	3 05				2 50			11 00				
New Buffalo.....	3 20	4 52	7 40		3 05			11 15				
Mich. City.....	3 35	5 10	8 00		3 20			11 30				
Lake.....	3 50	5 25	8 15		3 35			11 45				
Kalamazoo.....	4 00	5 35	8 25		3 45			12 00				
Chicago, Ar.....	4 50	7 40	10 35		4 35			12 50				

## GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	SOME WAY.											
	Mail.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.	Local.	Day.	Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	6 45	9 00	8 40		5 15	9 10	3 30					
Kalamazoo.....	7 35	9 50	9 30		6 00	10 00	4 20					
Lawton.....	8 15	10 30	10 10		6 40	10 40	5 00					
Mich. City.....	9 05	11 20	11 00		7 30	11 30	5 30					
New Buffalo.....	9 25	11 40	11 20		7 50							
Three Oaks.....	9 45				8 10							
Buchanan.....	10 30											
Ries.....	10 45	12 15	12 30		9 00	12 45	6 27					
Dowagiac.....	11 35				9 50			11 32				
Dexter.....	11 45				10 00			11 42				
Lawton.....	11 55				10 10			11 52				
Kalamazoo.....	12 15	1 35	9 30		10 30	12 00	7 17					
Galesburg.....	12 35				10 50			7 30				
Battle Creek.....	1 05	2 15			11 20			7 45				
Marshall.....	1 50	3 00			12 05			8 30				
Albion.....	2 15	3 25			12 30			8 55				
Jackson.....Lv.	3 05	4 15	7 05		1 20	12 40	9 30					
Grass Lake.....	3 20				1 35			9 45				
Chelsea.....	3 35				1 50			10 00				
Dexter.....	3 45				2 00			10 10				
Ann Arbor.....	3 55	5 07	8 25	10 40	2 10			10 20				
Ypsilanti.....	4 05	5 15	8 35	10 50	2 20			10 30				
Wayne Junc.....	4 15	5 25	8 45	11 00	2 30			10 40				
G. T. Junc.....	4 25	5 35	8 55	11 10	2 40			10 50				
Detroit.....	4 35	5 45	9 05	11 20	2 50			11 00				



# Pinckney Dispatch.

JEROME WINCHELL, Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice, Pinckney, as 2d class matter.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

THE dispatches have found a little girl in Arkansas whom Heaven has blessed with three tongues. If she ever gets married—but why torture humanity with such anticipations?

In old days of steamboat travel the cautious passenger retired to his bunk with a cork life preserver buckled about his body. If these hotel fires are to become epidemic, the prudent guests will sleep with one eye open and one hand on a rope ladder.

Nor long ago in England an instrument known as the deaconmeter was devised, by which to measure the daily flow of water from reservoirs which supply cities. In Cincinnati, a similar instrument has now been introduced, which is called a waterphone. The name is an unfortunate one; but the instrument is said to register the flow of water with great accuracy.

The recent anniversary of Daniel Webster's birthday brought out some new stories of that statesman. To a Boston lady, it is said, he once declared that of one thing he was proud, namely, his success in carving and serving a roasted goose to ten persons. He had ten hungry Marshfield farmers to dine with him. At one end of the table was a roasted turkey, and at the other the goose. When asked which he would have, each guest said "Goose." And I carved that goose," said the great Senator, exultingly, "so as to make it go around; and that was something to be proud of."

GOVERNOR STEPHENS has flustered the legislators of Georgia by his action regarding the resolution providing for a life-sized oil painting of the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill. The preamble to the resolution was full of hyperbole and exaggeration, which many of the legislators felt to be in bad taste when they adopted it. Gov. Stephens returns the bill to the Legislature with this indorsement: "Without reference to the preamble the resolution is approved by me." The members of the Legislature are not disposed to question the stern justice of this quasi veto of the preamble, but they are in doubt as to whether it would not have been better taste on the Governor's part to let the matter pass in silence, rather than to object to praise, however fulsome and unwarranted, of a man now in his grave.

THE sergeant in charge of the army recruiting office in Washington mentions, as an indication of business prosperity in that neighborhood, the fact that the number of recruits has fallen off during the last six months, although it is harder to live in idleness in winter than in summer. The sergeant thus summarizes the inducements which the service offers: "You see, a man who enlists gets his clothes and food and house rent and fuel and all that sort of thing, and has nothing to do with his money but to save it if he chooses to do so; and if he deposits it with the paymaster he gets four per cent. interest on it, and a man who really wants to save money can, in a five-year term of service, save pretty well toward a thousand dollars. And now what laborer can do that well on a dollar or even a dollar and a half a day?"

RHODE ISLAND'S fund for a statue of Gen. Burnside now amounts to more than \$30,000.

THE Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon is falling health again, and is only able to preach one sermon each Sunday.

THE London Times reports that Mr. Henry M. Stanley has reached his scene of activity on the Congo, with 3,000 tons of goods. The stories circulated some time ago of his serious illness in Paris and his sojourn of Nice and in Spain were apparently a ruse to conceal his actual movements.

THE more the fatal Milwaukee fire is inquired into, the less is learned to the credit of any one connected with the Newhall House. It now appears that the night clerk, Delaney, had plenty of time, after the fire was discovered, to warn the guests of their danger. He says he thinks he had twenty-five minutes in which to do it. But he left the poor wretches to be burned to death, while he devoted himself to saving papers and other articles of value. On the whole it is a good thing for humanity that stupidity is not considered

criminal, but it is a pity that an exemption cannot be made occasionally.

It is a letter from London, published in the New York Tribune, Mr. Smailley furnishes full details of the postponement of Mr. Gladstone's intended trip to Midlothian—for the visit is only postponed and not abandoned. Mr. Gladstone is not suffering from any specific illness, but from overwork, which induced sleeplessness. His enemies have tried hard to make out that the Premier's trouble was more alarming; but he will live to give them a good deal of worry in Parliament yet. The reports from Canada are that he is much better. The postponement of the trip to Scotland was a great disappointment to more people than the Midlothian elections; but as Mr. Gladstone had to give up that for the present or relinquish his intended work in the next session of Parliament, no one has cause to murmur at his decision, except, perhaps, the Conservative party.

### A Pearl Diver's Experience.

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl diver—and hard business it was," recently observed the captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter of the California Times. "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. Sometimes we worked alone, but generally on shares, and sometimes for pay. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels; then we took to small boats and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight and a knife. For sharks? Yes; but it is a poor defence, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has a rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom. Then your business is to knock off as many oysters as you can, and pile them into the basket before you lose your wind. It is a terrible strain, but I could stand it in those days for six minutes, and I have known some men who could stay down ten; but it is sure death in the long run. If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after you come up for your wind down you go again, the sink being hauled up with a small cord for that purpose. It was on one of these that I ran afoul of the animal that gave me a lasting fright. You will smile when I say it was only a starfish, but that is really what it was. I went down sixty feet with a rush, and landing on the edge of a big branch of coral, swung off into a kind of basin. The basket went ahead of me, and as I swung off to reach the bottom, something seemed to spring up all around me, and I was in the arms of some kind of a monster that coiled about my body, arms and legs. I tried to scream, forgetting that I was in the water, and lost my wind. It was just as if the plant had sprouted under me and then thrown its vines and tendrils about me. There were thousands of them, coiling and writhing, and I thought I had landed in a nest of sea snakes. I gave the signal as soon as I could, and made a break upward, part of the creature clinging to me, while the rest, I could see, was dropping to pieces. They hauled me into the boat when I reached the surface, and pulled the main part of the animal from me. It was oval, about three feet across, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. I probably landed on top of that one, which at that time was the largest I had ever seen. I afterward saw the body of one that was washed ashore on the isthmus that must have had a spread of thirty-five feet. Their power of grasping is considerable, but touch them in a certain way and they throw off their arms in a regular shower, and are soon reduced to an oval body."

### How Vennor Grieved.

H. J. Burdette.

The other morning Vennor got out of bed, looked out of the window, and fell on his back with a gasp of amazement. The hotel people heard him fall, and rushed into his room. "What is the matter?" they shouted. "Look!" the prophet gasped, pointing to the window. "Yes," they said, "we see, but what of it?" "What is it doing?" he asked. "Snowing," they cried; "twenty-two inches of snow on the ground in one night, and still a coming; drifts eighteen feet high and all trains on all roads abandoned. 'Snowing,' that's what it's doing." "I thought so," the prophet said, "but then again I feared it was a delusion. I thought it couldn't be true." "What is it?" they demanded once more. "Why," said the weather trainer, "you see this is the day I said it was going to snow here all over America, and so yesterday I sold my articles and ulster and traded off my sleigh for a road wagon. Oh! don't you dear! how was I to know it would snow this week?" And he buried his face in the bosom of his ulster and gave way to his emotion. So they came away and left him alone with his sorrow.

"The first air pump was made in 1654."

## For and About Women.

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill-nature.

Queen Victoria's favorite dish is said to be roast mutton.

Woman is an idol that man worships until he throws it down.

A Georgia man is named Potipha, and no woman will marry him.

Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven.

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty.

Pointed dresses of plain velvet are worn with elaborately trimmed skirts in fall or satin.

Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.

Round and oval shaped brooches are reported, now that every lady is supplied with long, slender lace pins.

Miss Anna Dickinson denies the report that she has permanently retired from the stage and the rostrum.

We censure the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the objects.

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.

We meet in society many beautiful and attractive women whom we think would make excellent wives—for our friends.

Mrs. Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is said to be regarded in some English circles as a colored woman.

It is not easy to be a widow; one must reassume all the modesty of girlhood, without being allowed to retain its ignorance.

Men are so fearful of wounding woman's vanity that they rarely remember that she may by some possibility possess a grain of common sense.

The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship; and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.

At twenty, man is less a lover of woman than of women; he is more in love with the sex than with the individual, however charming she may be.

If the fire of love should consume a maiden's heart, we presume the average insurance agent would account for it on the ground of a "defective due."

The leg of mutton sleeves have not proved successful, but the close, coat-sleeves are now slightly cushioned at the top to lift them above the arm-hole.

An actress was offered a sealskin cloak if she would speak for an hour. At the end of seven minutes she exclaimed: "Mind, it's got to be a \$250 one."

The enterprising individual who is organizing a brass band of twenty women says that if they learn half as many "airs" as they put on, the experiment cannot fail to be a success.

Ladies should beware how they indulge in horse racing. A young lady barely escaped with her life while on the Brighton road last week, the trouble being that she couldn't hold her roan.

Women of the world never use harsh expressions when condemning their rivals. Like the savage, they hurl elegant arrows, ornamented with feathers of purple and azure, with poisoned points.

Long, straight redingotes are stylish for slender figures; stout ladies require draped overskirts, and thus drapery must be made with reference to each wearer, though low draperies are generally becoming.

Cashmere jerseys are worn with cashmere skirts. They are buttoned down the front with gilt and silver buttons. Speaking of the high square shoulders that are now so fashionable, it is of course not natural to women to have them, and therefore the art of the dress-maker is called in, and lo! pads—shoulder pads make their appearance, and the happy result is attained.

Louise Montague, the \$10,000 beauty of Forepaugh's circus, is now tending bar in a saloon of her own in Philadelphia. The fact may not redound greatly to her credit, but it is possible that her present calling is quite as respectable as riding on an elephant throughout the country and stepping "right this way," Miss Montague, "at the beck of ringmaster and clown."

The rule prevails this season of a plain fabric for the basque and train, with figured stuff for the petticoat front, yet this is sometimes reversed, when very grand broadcated satins are used for the greater part of the dress, and the petticoat front of plain satin is nearly concealed by a Greek drapery of the broadcade. The new trains with two points are illustrated in these dresses of brocade gold and pink on white satin ground, while the petticoat is of white satin, with two puns of red velvet at the foot. These double-pointed trains are to be carried on the arm in the dance, and the satin skirt beneath extends all round and is fully trimmed.

### Oat Fishing.

Some years ago, says a writer I had a cat whose feline proclivities and fondness for the water was to say the least of it, extraordinary. Her eccentricities, so far as I knew them, dated from the first moment I saw her. A friend and myself were fishing in a forty-acre lake, in a large park, on a bitter November day, with the wind a dead nor'easter. Just as we were thinking of desisting, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, my friend called my attention to a half-grown kitten which stood mewing

bitterly on the bank some 30 yards from us. We called it once or twice, and, to our surprise, it took to the water without the slightest hesitation and swam to the boat. After drying it as well as we could, we wrapped it up in an old rug, and gave it some of the bait from the boat's well, which it devoured greedily. I took it home after its very Arthurian advent, but it never became a domestic animal. Tabby's chief delight, on the contrary, was to wander in and out the sedges of the stream, by which my house stands, catching rats, moor hens, or sedge warblers, and in summer to poach in the shallows for small fish. I have frequently found her doing this, and my bait can was never safe unless actually fastened, for even if the lid were down, somehow my lady Tabby would get it up and be at the contents in a trice. I kept her some four years, and at last was forced to shoot her, for she took to game poaching in right good earnest, and ended by living in a rabbit's burrow, from which, after trying to coax without success, she was incontinently drawn and shot. I have often thought she was a forest-born cat, of parents getting their sustenance in the covert, and living there as cats will often do, after the first departure from virtue in the direction of game poaching.

### Longfellow and Emerson.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe recently read a paper before the Nineteenth Century club at New York. It was in part as follows:

Longfellow moved among the great minds in literature with the ability of an equal. He wrote with ease, but did not write easily. He had a true appreciation of the past, but was keenly alive to the needs of the present. At the time when it was the custom both North and South to turn sick at the idea of the emancipation of the negroes, he joined the little army in defense of the slave, to which, Channing, Bryant, Phillips, Garrison and Emerson already belonged. Mr. Longfellow was a lover of Europe, but he loved and wrote about his native land. His writings are pure, and white should be the marble which is used to commemorate him.

At his funeral was a friend who was much moved as he looked for the last time on the face of his brother poet. In speaking of Mr. Emerson, we must go back to the period preceding his celebrity, for I remember when he was much laughed at. I made his acquaintance forty or more years ago, when we were travellers together in a cold New-England railway station, as we crowded around a hard-wood fire. We were introduced by a mutual friend and Mr. Emerson talked with me of Margaret Fuller and the work which she was doing among the women of Boston. I was at that time a zealous Calvinist, and had much to say about the power of Satan on the earth. Mr. Emerson smiled and said that an angel would have much more influence on earth than a demon. But my young man of twenty summers could not be so easily turned from my early teaching. There was a novelty in Mr. Emerson's early lectures that first attracted public attention—the novelty of the careful use of language. He did not coin new words, but it seemed to me as if he took out old New-England sixpences and shillings of language and restamped them by his vigorous thought. A feature of his life was his high esteem of truth. He was so truth-loving that he could not tell an untruth, and none knew the second-hand devices of the world better than he. It is not probable that so great a genius will repeat itself in our day. One of the qualities in his life, which is imitable, is that of genuineness. "Know thyself," said the Greeks. "Be thyself," said Emerson.

Mr. Emerson was a believer in absolute perfection, and no readiness of reform satisfied him. He touched fastidiously in his weak spot, and falsity, instead of tumbling over in an unsightly mass, made a deferential bow and departed. He uttered his divine music, and those who heard could listen if they chose, but he forced his song on no one. Still his was not the isolation of indifference. After President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation, there was a public meeting held in Boston at which Emerson spoke. I was there also and recall his manner and much that he said. His anger at those who held human beings in bondage was the anger of an angel. He was fond of the poorer classes, and was loved by the rustics of his neighborhood. Longfellow and Emerson each lost a child and each made his sorrow the subject of a poem.

I recall a pleasant evening spent in a parlor in Beacon-st., where I was invited to hear Mr. Emerson read from his own poems. He would prefer some of them by saying: "My daughter Ellen likes this," or "My wife is fond of this," or "once in a while." This is one of my favorites. "It was a great pleasure to listen to him. It seemed like a prayer without the amen. My ear would sometimes rebel at his reading. I wanted the other world first in some of the lines, but I thought then of the desire I had when I first beheld the Venetian palaces to attack them with a scrubbing brush. I could by changing the order of some of Mr. Emerson's words have made the poetry more conservative, perhaps, but less impressive. Unlike many literary men, Mr. Emerson took greater enjoyment in his reading the literature of the past ages than in his writing. I would not lose a single sentence that he ever wrote. What a gem is his remark that 'To-day is a king in disguise.' The two great men have gone, but with the words of one of them we may conclude our paper:

Lives of great men all remind us. We may make our lives sublime.

## Skating Costumes.

Here is a skating costume which will serve as a model from which to fashion others. The material is dark blue velvet, with trimming of deep red velvet. The skirt is made rather short and quite full. Six inches from the bottom is a wide band of bias velvet, and this is the only ornament on the skirt. The basque, or rather waist, is made plain and tight-fitting, and a wide belt of velvet is worn. The sleeves are very long and tight, and the buttons are medium size of cut steel. The outside garment is made in the form of a half-fitting long jacket, warmly lined with quilted satin of the shade corresponding to the velvet, and velvet forms the deep collar and cuffs, and the lapels, of the side pockets, and the small breast-pocket high on the left side. A double row of large steel buttons, ornamented the front of the jacket, and the cuffs and pockets are trimmed in the same way. A scarf of red silk is worn close around the throat with the ends tucked in the jacket in front, forming a full puff. The cap is of Tam O'Shanter of red velvet, with a silk tassel hanging from the top, and is worn forward and just tipped a moment to one side, giving a jaunty and pretty appearance. Long mittens of silk the same shade as the velvet, with fancy backs, are worn, the wrists drawn high under the sleeves of the jacket and over the sleeves of the dress. The whole costume is exceedingly neat and pretty, with no long ends flying to impede the progress and get in other people's way. In these days of roller-skates the older and pleasanter pastime of skating on ice is almost lost sight of, in the large cities at least, and only those who are fortunate enough to live in smaller places can indulge in the sport in the old and most enjoyable manner.

### Odum's Fault.

A Georgia correspondent says: My neighbor Odum was in the habit of leaving his large cotton baskets in the field at night. One night he left seven of these baskets in the field. Next morning two or three of them were missing. It had rained the night before, and it was not difficult to follow the track of a one-horse wagon that had evidently carried away the baskets. Mr. Odum, with a trusty negro, who was also interested in the cotton, pursued, following the track without difficulty till it brought them to the humble residence of George Washington, a colored citizen, where they found cotton spread out upon the floor, and wet—evidently but recently placed there. The man and his wife denied that it had been stolen; said it was their own cotton, and so far it seemed not possible to identify the cotton. However, they secured George and then continued to follow the wagon track to beyond the house about half a mile, in the woods, where they found the wagon and empty baskets. This was too much for the namesake of the immortal patriot. He owned up, and said: "Gentlemen, I cannot tell a lie. I stole that cotton. I couldn't help it. It wasn't my fault. It was Mr. Odum's fault. He had no business to put that cotton so far to be took. I can't tell no lie 'bout it. I took that cotton, and the only thing that troubled me at the time was that my waggin wasn't big enough to take all dem baskets. I'd a tuck all seven if I had been had room in dat one-horse waggin. It was Mr. Odum's fault."

### How Cheaply You Can Live.

Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live when he gets "down to mush," figuratively and literally speaking. Col. Fitzgibbon was, many years ago, colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittance from Canada for his support. On one occasion this remittance failed to arrive, and as there was no cable in those days, he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon a sixpence per day, about twelve cents and a half of our money—four penniesworth of bread, one pennyworth of milk and one pennyworth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar, which served for breakfast and supper, the milk being served for the last meal. When his remittances arrived, about a month afterward, he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years. Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, but three years ago, worried through a whole year on ten dollars. He lived on Johnny cake. We know of a theological student in an Ohio college, who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived thirteen weeks on seven dollars; but there were several good apple orchards near the college, and the farmers kept no dogs. It is not the necessities of life which cost so much, but the luxuries; and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman, who said if he had the luxuries of life he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap but, as the hygienologist says, "It is not all life to live."

The editor of the Omaha Herald now goes barefooted. He hung up his stockings Christmas Eve, and hasn't seen them since. It is thought that perhaps Santa Claus needed some new horse-blankets—Omaha Republic.

No joy is ever given forth that does not have quick echo in the giver's own heart.



## BEAUTY AND TALENT.

### For the Best Weapon in the Battle of Life.

Women, even the ugliest, feel that beauty is a weapon on their side in the battle of life, like to see it exert a force, when it is great, and, so to speak, beyond criticism, admire it with genuine heartiness—heartiness as real as that which men show in their admiration for strength manifested in any conspicuous way. Let any one of the thousands of young women in London ask herself whether an English prince who made a fortune for money or for beauty would be sooner forgiven, or whether the government of Napoleon III, was not one main cause of that popularity with English women which outlasted everything but his surrender. They thought he should have performed the impossibility of "cutting his way through."

To this very hour the deep feeling of English women for the French Emperor, who founded, of course, on pity, is easily assisted by the recollection of the middle aged of a triumph so conspicuous and so visibly owing to personal charm. This kind of female interest is universal, and extends in a more languid degree to the men, who find in any national appreciation of beauty not only the charms which spring from any kindness in taste, but an excuse for a secret imbecility, a powerlessness in presence of the attraction, which they all resent and feel. We wonder if, besides all this, there is any residuum of the old Greek feeling that beauty was a clear good in itself, a harmonious something which indicated that the Gods of Nature were essentially and at heart hostile to man.

The next Prince who ascends a throne anywhere will have his praises and qualities hymned on the European wires, but if he were an Apollo or a Jove the bulletin-makers would feel instinctively that to say so would be regarded not as adulation, but as ridicule. It is for women to be beautiful—for men to be dignified—the latter credit arising from a different order of ideas, the idea of harmony between place and appearance in the world. We should doubt if beauty were admired in the abstract very consciously, but that the interest excited by beautiful women rivals the interest excited by beautiful scenery, and this among those who never see either except in pictures, we have no doubt whatever.

### Great Men Traveling.

Philadelphia Press.  
Roscoe Conkling generally gets one sent in a drawing-room and he gets all the newspapers he can buy, reads them and throws them all over the drawing-room in a mass; besides he always has a portmanteau full of law papers, which he strews all over every seat in the drawing-room. Conkling is a very vain traveler and wants everybody in the car to look at him. Now there's Blaine, he's just the opposite. He always buys the whole drawing-room and shuts himself up, and is a very modest, retiring traveler. But Grant is a queer old fellow. When he was President of the United States, he nearly always traveled in a special car, but now, since he has become a private citizen, he travels just about the same as ordinary folks. You can always find Grant in the rear end of the car in the smoking apartment with a cigar in his mouth, and there he sits with a hand on either arm of his chair, and smokes and smokes, thoroughly oblivious of everybody in the car. He never looks at anyone; sometimes he will look out of the window for hours.

But Oscar Wilde took the cake. Oscar Wilde was more bother than all the women who ever rode on a railroad car. He had an idea that he was the greatest man that America had ever seen, and he put on more airs than if he had been the Czar of Russia, the Prince of Spain and the Emperor of Germany all in one. Would you believe it, he paid the porter of the sleeping car to tell people at the stations, along the line wherever the train stopped, that "Oscar Wilde was in the car. He was the vainest, most conceited mule I ever saw. He wouldn't drink water out of the car at the cooler, but sipped it out of a silver and gold mug he carried with him, and he'd sit with the tips of his fingers pressed together and look up at the roof of the car as if he was about to offer up a prayer.

Herbert Spencer was the most restless traveler I ever saw, and Bob Ingersoll is the best. When Ingersoll enters a car to go on a journey, the first thing he does is to hang up his big slouch hat, then he commences to make himself comfortable, and by the time the train starts he just acts as if he were at home in his study.

Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., of Boston, Mass., proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, will send free to all who will write for it reliable information how to prevent diphtheria, the most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Write your name, post-office address, county and state plainly.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and, for man, it is more brilliant than the day.

An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country, says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure. He denounces the large packages found and warns people not to buy them.

The trouble and worry and wear and tear that comes from having people makes, hating unprofitable.

(New Haven Conn.) Union.

**How a Lawyer Treated the Case.**  
I, David Strouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, was attacked with a severe rheumatism in my right arm, hand and foot, so that I walked with difficulty and could hardly use my hand to eat with. I used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rubbing well three times a day, and obtained instant relief and a perfect cure.

**DAVID STROUSE, Attorney-at-Law.**  
There were never in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains. The most universal quality is diversity.

The more methods there are in a state for acquiring riches without industry or merit, the less there will be of either in that state.

### Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Barnhart, 707 Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was entirely cured by Thomas' Electric Oil.

A man of letters is often a man with two natures—one a book nature, the other a human nature. These often clash sadly.

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers in drugs.

If we cultivate home friendships with the assiduity that we give to those outside, they will yield us even richer and fairer returns.

### Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

One trade is respectable above another only in consequence of the superior respectability of the class of men engaging in it.

### A Fatal Mistake.

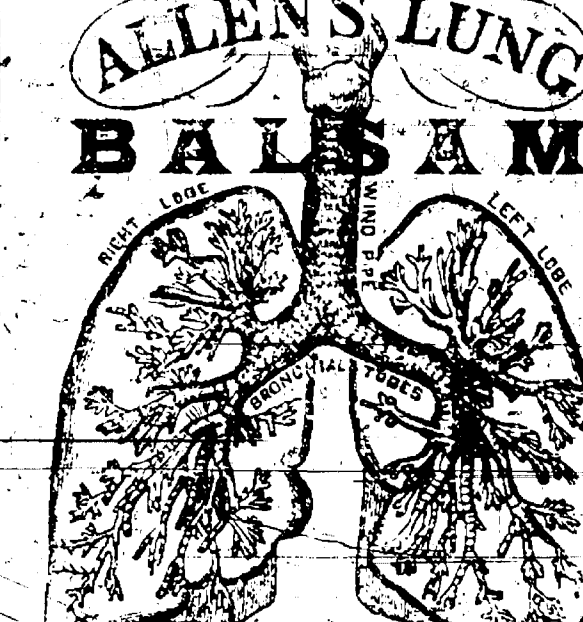
would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or feeling uncomfortable (asthmatic disease of the lungs.) Sold by all druggists.

Pleasure may be aptly compared to many very great books, which increase in real value in the proportion they are awarded.

### Arraignment of Pay and Bounty.

To Union soldiers reported on rolls as deserters, by Act of August 7th, 1882. Increase of Pension. Thousands entitled under new laws, which are more liberal. Send stamps for blanks to Stoddard & Co., 413 G Street, Washington, D. C. Pension and Bounty Claims a Specialty.

The Suez canal will be improved 23,000,000 francs worth.



**ALLEN'S LUNG BALM**  
This balm represents the lungs in a healthy state.

### A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

**STRICTLY PURE.**  
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE!  
By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been CURED when other remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

WILLIAM C. DODGE, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 4, 1881, that he wants to know the LUNG BALM has cured his mother of Consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balm and been cured; he thinks all who are afflicted should give it a trial.

WILLIAM A. GRAM & Co., wholesale druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio, write us of the cure of MATTHEW J. KEE MAN, a well known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The LUNG BALM cured him, as it has many others of Bronchitis.

**VOLUNTARY EDITORIAL FROM THE DUBUQUE HERALD.**

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM is a popular remedy in Dubuque and the surrounding country. The druggists whom we have interviewed in regard to the value of different remedies for Lung Diseases, all speak in high terms of Allen's Lung Balm, not only as being the largest sale, but of giving entire satisfaction wherever it is used. In relation to its excellent curative properties, we speak from experience, having used it in our family for a long time.

**As an Expectorant it has No Equal.**  
For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

**PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS**  
**MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,**  
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 18 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these PILLS have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**DIPHTHERIA**  
**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT** will instantly relieve the most terrible cases, and will positively cure them—out of the information that will save many a life. It is the only remedy that will save. Preparation is better than cure.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT** (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Infarction, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Chronic Catarrh of the Uterus, Chronic Catarrh of the Vagina, Chronic Catarrh of the Rectum, Chronic Catarrh of the Prostate, Chronic Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicle, Chronic Catarrh of the Epididymis, Chronic Catarrh of the Testis, Chronic Catarrh of the Scrotum, Chronic Catarrh of the Penis, Chronic Catarrh of the Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of the Vagina, Chronic Catarrh of the Cervix, Chronic Catarrh of the Endometrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Myometrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Perimetrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube, Chronic Catarrh of the Ovary, Chronic Catarrh of the Uterus, Chronic Catarrh of the Vagina, Chronic Catarrh of the Cervix, Chronic Catarrh of the Endometrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Myometrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Perimetrium, Chronic Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube, 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# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

Philadelphia had a \$100,000 fire, Tuesday.

The name of the Michigan Reform School for Girls will probably be changed to the Industrial School for Girls.

Pensioner soldiers, in order to hold land under the homestead law, must settle upon it and cultivate it; so says Secretary Teller.

In suppressing vice last year Anthony Comstock seized six tons of gambling furniture.

Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, elected W. H. Vanderbilt president yesterday; in election of directors the Vanderbilt interest voted 260,000 shares.

Switzerland rejects the naturalization treaty proposed by this country, because the clause regarding forfeiture of nationality is contrary to Swiss law.

Production of Bessemer steel ingots in this country last year 1,696,459 tons, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1881.

A Bay County man put a kettle of coals in his cellar to keep out the frost. It served that purpose very well, but upon going down cellar next morning, he was killed by the deadly charcoal gas which had accumulated during the night.

A preparation of cotton-seed oil, under the name of "Olive Butter," is being extensively sold by the grocery trade as a substitute for lard, in cooking. It is cheaper, and the manufacturers claim that it is also better.

The notion that trichinae in pork affects only the lean or muscular parts of the animal, has been proven a mistake. You must eschew, rather than chew even fat pork, therefore, if you don't want to "have worms."

Gen. Chas. F. Manderson, of Omaha, is the newly elected senator from Nebraska.

They have a senatorial deadlock in Minnesota also.

The State Treasurer of Alabama has absconded, leaving a shortage of about \$200,000 in his accounts.

Famine prevails in Kherson, a province of Russia.

Mr. Vice President Colfax will lecture at Howell, March 16th. Subject: Martyred Presidents.

A son of the wife of Pere Hyacinthe is a clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington.

## TIME.

We sold you goods on time to accommodate

YOU.

It is now time for you to pay up and accommodate

US.

L. E. RICHARDS & CO.

PINCKNEY  
FLOURING & CUSTOM MILLS  
GRIMES & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

Which make known to their old and new customers that they are now prepared to do better work of their kind in their line of business than ever before. Their mills having been thoroughly refitted inside, repaired and improved outside, making it convenient for their customers. Good sheds for teams in connection with the mills. They have now on hand over 5,000 bushels of dry, sound red and white wheat from which they make their best grade of flour, warranted. They grind no grown or musty wheat except for customers—and then it is ground on separate stone and bolted through separate bolts. Those buying flour of them will get no grown or musty flour. Those bringing grists of good dry, sound wheat get good flour, and those bringing grown or musty wheat must expect flour from the same. They also have separate bolts for buckwheat. Corn shelled with one of Hutchinson's new improved Dustless Iron Corn Shellers, without extra charge. They pay cash for all kinds of grain. All persons having unsettled accounts with them at the mill, are requested to call and pay the same.

## DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following property:—House and lot, small shop, office building and other property in Pinckney. Also farm of 180 acres, 125 improved, adjoining the village, and 4 interest in improved water power formerly used for the Reeves mill. For prices, terms, etc., apply to or address

F. G. ROSE, PINCKNEY.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm of about eighty acres lying partly within the village of Plainwell, Michigan, offered for sale on easy terms. Apply to or address

J. N. HILL, PLAINWELL.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 104 acres, 30 acres of good timber, a good large house, two good basement barns, good orchard, eighty rods from schoolhouse, 4 1/2 miles northwest of Plainwell and 7 miles north of Grand Trunk extension. It is all well fenced and under good cultivation.

JOHN LAKIN, PINCKNEY.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A farm containing 80 acres, 65 acres ploughed, balance meadow and timber; good building and other improvements. Situated 3 1/2 miles south of Pinckney, and 1 1/2 miles S. W. of Chubb's Corners.

Mr. L. HINCHAY, Chubb's Corners, Mich.

## HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Globe Hotel at Pinckney, partly furnished, is now offered for sale or rent, and now doing a good business. Has ball room, also billiard and wine cellar in basement. Earns to accommodate 200 persons. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Or rent from April 1st. Parties desiring to purchase or rent will apply to F. G. ROSE, PINCKNEY, MICH.

# "THE BEE HIVE"

WILL OPEN WITH

A FULL STOCK

OF

## BOOTS & SHOES,

EARLY NEXT WEEK.

Goods are all new, and have been carefully selected for the local trade.

Don't fail to call and see them.

W. B. HOFF,

West of the Globe Hotel, Main Street,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

## NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

## NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

## BRICK STORE.

WE KEEP IN STOCK

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,  
GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS.

The Robinson & Burdettshaw and S. P. Wilcox hand made Boots and Shoes. Also have just received a new stock of Rubber Boots, Overshoes and Rubbers. Gloves and Mittens made by the Henry Price Manufacturing Co. Warranted not to rip. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE.

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE.

H. F. SIGLER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Toilet and Fancy Goods, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

Cor. Main and Howell Streets,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

## A BIG STOCK

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED

AND WILL BE SOLD AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE

SPECIALITIES IN

## TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR & TOBACCO

Bargains in Books, Clocks, Jewelry, Wallets, etc.

We have the largest stock of Confectionery in Town at the Lowest Price.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

GIVE US A CALL

L. E. RICHARDS & CO.,

COR. MAIN & MILL STREETS

PINCKNEY, MICH.

# E. A. MANN,

—DEALER IN—

## DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

And everything usually found in a first-class stock of General Merchandise. Prices as low as you will find in Livingston County. Customers, old and new, are cordially invited to call and see me.

At the old stand, East Main Street,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

## HARDWARE.

J. H. BARTON,

## JEWELER

—AND—

## GUNSMITH,

First door West of Sigler's Drug Store,

PINCKNEY,

MICHIGAN

Jewelry of all kinds cleaned and repaired on short notice. Prices as low as good work can be done. Call and see goods.  
A fine stock of breach and muzzle loading Guns, also first class repeating rifles always on hand. Revolvers of all the leading kinds. Powder, shot and cartridges. Special attention given to repairing.

GO TO WHEELER,

AT THE POSTOFFICE,

—to get your—

## GROCERIES,

BEST FIFTY CENT TEA,

BEST FORTY CENT TEA,

BEST EIGHTEEN CENT COFFEE.

All kinds of Groceries, Tobacco, and Cigars.

Zephyr, Germantown Yarn, Notions,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

C. A. WHEELER

SYKES & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE

## CARRIAGES

AND

## SLEIGHS.

We keep on hand a first class assortment of carriages, including the leading styles of the day. Call us a call.

SYKES & SON, Pinckney.

JAMES MARKEY

NOTARY PUBLIC,

And Dealer in

FARM MACHINERY,

ALSO INSURANCE AGENT.

PINCKNEY,

MICHIGAN.

C. N. PLIMPTON,

## UNDERTAKER,

AND DEALER IN

## FURNITURE.

Picture Framing, Repairing, Upholstering, etc.

West Main Street,

PINCKNEY

MICHIGAN

TEEPLE & CADWELL,

## HARDWARE.

WM. DOLAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS, ETC.

Prices always reasonable.

West Main St.,

PINCKNEY.

CHRISTIAN BROWN,

## BLACKSMITH

All kinds of custom work, and general repairing, including

## HORSE SHOEING.

Shop back of Mann's Block, Pinckney.

PINCKNEY

MICHIGAN