

# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

NO. 4.

## 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 12 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 1/2 A. M. Special services as announced.

Rev. F. A. DeLoach, Pastor.

### SOCIETIES.

**W. C. T. U.**—Meets on second Saturday of each month. Miss L. M. Cox, President.  
**WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.** of the M. E. Church, meets first Saturday of each month. Mrs. S. S. Nye, President.  
**MARY VAN FLEET.** Co. 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. SUGLER, Com.  
**L. D. BROOKAW.** R. K.  
**MASONIC.**—Livingston Lodge, No. 76, meets at Masonic Hall, Main's Block, Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. C. V. VANWINKLE, W. M.  
**C. V. VANWINKLE.** R. K.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**T. H. TURNER, M. D.,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Office, Mann's Block, PINCKNEY, MICH.

**L. E. RICHARDS & CO.,**  
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,  
Kalsomining 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,**  
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,  
Family Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.  
The Brick Store on the corner.

**TEEPLE & CADWELL,**  
Dealers in  
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE  
East Main Street, 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 HARNES MAKING.  
Cash for Hides, Pelts and Furs.  
Next south of Globe Hotel, PINCKNEY.

**CALL BY TELEPHONE**  
At SIGLER BROS. DRUG STORE,  
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

**W. R. RAINY,**  
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.

**A. L. HOYT**  
CARPENTER & JOINER.  
For information inquire at Teeples & Cadwell's Hardware.

## OBITUARY.

Died at her home in the town of Dexter, five miles south of Pinckney, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, Mrs. James Ryan.

## LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Don't forget 'em, boys. Next Wednesday is St. Valentine's day.

A convention of Probate Judges of the State meets at Lansing, to-day.

Donation party at the Globe Hotel, to-morrow evening.

SIGLER BROS. are having the interior of their drug Store repainted.

The Pettyville mail carrier was laid up with the mumps, last week.

Mrs. SARAH LARRE has gone to her sister's, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, on account of poor health.

The Annual Convention of the Michigan Association of Agricultural Societies is in session at Lansing.

HOWELL Literary and Debating Society has a membership of 18, and is steadily climbing upwards on the ladder of fame.

"Ice will be cheap next summer," is the tantalizing remark of the Milford Review. "Ice is cheap now, boys, you don't have to wait till next summer."

Quite a number of young people came from White Oak for a sleigh-ride, Sunday—and it wasn't a very good time for sleigh-riding either.

A dancing party was given at the residence of Chas. Cordley, southeast of town, Tuesday evening. A splendid time is reported. Chamberlain's band furnished the music.

A pleasant party took place at the residence of James Markey in this village. Considering the bad roads, there was a large company out. Chamberlain's band furnished music.

The subject before the school Lyceum, Tuesday evening was: which is entitled to the highest honors, Washington or Lafayette? The speaking on both sides was very creditable.

MR. RAINY will close his singing school with a public concert about two weeks hence. A rare treat may be anticipated by our music loving people.

Dancing parties have been put in pretty thick for a few weeks past, but now that the Lenten season is at hand, the boys and girls will give their feet a rest and look to the repairing of their souls.

WHEN there is a dance on hand, the youthful Salemite goes around and wakes up his girl, reminds her that white clothes are out of season now; maiden dons her winter garb, and ye Salemites are seen at the party, happy as two clams after a summer shower.

We have cows that will demolish a whole wood pile in a night, and keep a signal out lurking for more. Howell Democrat.

That accounts for it. Some of the Howell cattle must have strayed over to Pinckney last week for many a woodpile departed to where the owner seeth it no more.

DAVE BENNETT boasts of having traded horses twice, and cutters once, with in fifteen minutes the other day. All right, David, we take it in so far as regards the time—but how about that load of wood you had to throw off the sled after trading the last time?

The Review is a new paper, just started at Milford, Oakland County, by Avers & Camp. It is same size as the Dispatch, neatly printed, well edited, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.25 per year. May there be legions of dollars and quarters of dollars rolling right into your pockets, boys, for you deserve it.

The small boy has enjoyed skating and coasting on the stiff crust for a few days, to the full extent of a boy's ambition. It is seldom that nature provides so large a skating rink as that which spread over all the broad acres of unoccupied land, after last Saturday's storm.

THAT open air concert, Saturday night, didn't pan out worth a cent. The band stand on the public square would have been water, and as the concert was to be a free one, the boys couldn't afford to hire anybody to hold umbrellas over their heads.

The White Oak Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at LeRoy, a few evenings since, and while the play was in progress a few youngsters in the audience thought it would be awful smart to interrupt the players by some unseemly noises. The play stopped—but it was only for just long enough to allow the members of the troupe to pitch those youngsters out into the street with an invitation to take the rest of their ticket's worth from the outside.

QUARTERLY meeting at the M. E. church—Saturday and Sunday.

Diphtheria prevails to some extent at Howell.

MR. HOLLISTER has brought his family to town and will open his store soon.

POSTMASTER Wiggins, of Pettyville, is very ill with heart disease.

ALFRED MOORE has sold his farm, northwest of the village, to Valentine Diukle.

Rev. Joseph Cook will lecture before Student's Lecture Association of Ann Arbor, Feb. 15th.

TEX DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will furnish evidence that will convict the thieves who have been stealing wood from the school-house.  
J. J. TEEPLE, Director.  
J. J. TEEPLE, Moderator.  
J. A. CADWELL, Assessor.

Sunday eve there will be "Emerson Memorial Services" at the Unitarian church, Ann Arbor. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Harriman, the Rev. J. T. Sunderland and B. C. Burt, and brief reading from Emerson's poems by Geo. B. Holmes.

YE editor sat down the other day—not that it is a very strange thing for an editor to sit down—but this time it was on the ice. His feet had been as large as those of the fellows who stood and laughed at him, the accident could never have happened—they would have kept him in stable equilibrium.

IF advertising would bring them back, we would advertise for the printer's nickel plated tweezers and the editor's pocket knife—a Hay City knife, with corkscrew attachment. If they happened to crawl into any small boy's pocket, will he please bring them back, and ease our conscience.

A subscription was taken up the other day, for the benefit of the "town pump." One of our worthy citizens thought the average drink of the Pinckneyite would bear a little diluting—and so sweet Charity maketh the town pump to move in behalf of temperance.

THE crust on the snow affords fine sport to the boys, but now and then they get more than they bargain for. Many a coat, mitten or overshoe is sacrificed by an unlucky collision with the rough icy crust, and one young man who laughed heartily at the mishap of one of his comrades was finally himself induced to take a slide, leaving the seat of his pantaloons on the icy hillside, and going home with the pair which has long since forgotten the maternal slipper feeling the worse for wind and weather.

WE learn that Plainfield and Candilla are desirous of being connected by telephone with Chelsea; and we presume Hamburg would like a similar advantage. If these points could be united with Pinckney, they would receive all the privileges desired, besides by a connection of Pinckney with Howell, all these points would be united with the county seat, the advantage of which can be readily seen. It only needs a prompt and decisive movement on the part of the citizens of these various places, and within the coming ninety days this scheme may be consummated.

A few days since, as a student of the Flint Institute was on the way to his home in this village, a railway news-agent, mistaking him for an unsophisticated youth, attempted to sell him a book, and upon refusal to buy, persisted in pressing the sale, holding out as an inducement the assertion that one book in the pile contained a \$5 bill, which would be the buyer's if he should select the lucky volume—at the same time baiting one of the books with the torn-off corner of a bill so inserted as to be plainly visible. The student finally becoming disgusted with the fellow's impudence, concluded to have some fun with him. So, handing over \$2.50 as price asked for the book, he selected the volume with the corner of the bill in it. "You didn't get it, you see!" exclaimed the very sharp news-agent. "No, but you'll get it!" responded the student, and planting one of his sledge-hammer fists square in the sharper's face he followed by a little exercise with the toe of his boot, backed up with something over 200 lbs. avoirdupoise, completing the peanut-slinger to seek refuge in the closet at other end of car, from which hiding place, however, he was soon brought out by the conductor, compelled to return the money he had received—and promptly reported at headquarters as a gambler. This should be a warning to other news-agents who are none too careful about observing the rules plainly posted in every car of most of the railroads. They, too, may some day catch a Tartar, as did their companion now in trouble.

WILLIAMS reports trade opening up finely at his boot and shoe store.

THERE was a dance at the residence of Will Jenkins, one mile west of the village, last night.

Mrs. J. WINCHELL and Raymond L. Winchell are now residents of Pinckney, and ye editor rejoiceth accordingly.

Our advertising patrons have crowded the local columns a little this week. Next issue, we will distribute them around and make room for our usual supply of home news.

BATTLE CREEK people who propose going to Dakota next spring, are having portable houses, will need to be well anchored in that country, where the wind blows 300 miles without anything to stop it.

Don't forget the donation at the hotel, Friday evening. A good time is expected and a profitable time for the pastor is hoped for. Tickets for sale in the sitting room, at 25 cts. each.

WM. DOLAN is having the interior of his store remodeled throughout. When these improvements are completed, it will be one of the finest stores in the village, and we are pleased to learn that he will fill it with a first-class stock of dry goods and general merchandise.

The "commercial tourist" has been numerous present with us this week, notwithstanding the difficulties of travel. When the drummer ceases to come, then will dawn the millennium when the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

The Detroit Evening News, after quoting our notice of the Methodist donation party, adds: "Pretty good; how will the character of village dancing master do for the senior deacon?" The Evening News man must have ridden the Masonic goat ere he wrote this comment, or he wouldn't have put a senior deacon in a church where they have no deacons at all.

SUGGEST for next debate by the School Lyceum, Friday evening, Feb. 16th will be: Resolved, that fire is more destructive than water. Chief disputants are Henry Harris and John Gillett; also for affirmative, Dell Bennett, Charles Teeples, Gusie Markey, Prof. M. J. Reed, Danl. Murta and Rev. F. Pearce, and for negatives, Glen Richards, Chas. Coste, Yates Burch, W. P. Van Winkle, Eugene Markey, and Rev. K. H. Crane.

MR. CARVER, the railroad contractor at this place, has been exceedingly unfortunate since coming here. Not only has the weather for a great portion of the time been so severe as to prevent working to advantage on the grade, but a few weeks since he lost a valuable horse—and last evening a noble mare the best he had, and worth over \$200, fell down in the harness, while bringing the men from their work, and although every possible effort was made to save the animal, she still lies in a critical condition, with but little chance for recovery. Mr. Carver has the sympathy of the community in his misfortunes.

The following pupils of our public school were above 94 in arithmetic examination for Jan.; the first three were perfect:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Sarah Pearson,  | John Gillett,    |
| Mary Monks,     | Frankie Burch,   |
| Jessie Green,   | Johanna Clinton, |
| Ella Clinton,   | Glen Richards,   |
| Chas. Coste,    | Mamie Sigler,    |
| Ella Sigler,    | Mabel Mann,      |
| Lillie Hoyt,    | Tillie Brown,    |
| Guss Markey,    | Bert Young,      |
| Chas. Teeples,  | Hervey Teeples,  |
| James Harris,   | Geo. Burch,      |
| Fred Davis,     | Mary Carroll,    |
| Jennie Pearson, | Myrtle Finch.    |

Mrs. FORD REED,  
KATE BROWN, Teachers.

TIES TO THE FRONT.—Messrs. Brooks & Co. have authorized me to advance the price of ties to 30 cents for soft wood and 40 cents for hard wood ties. Farmers, come forward with your ties, now improve the good sleighing, and by helping yourselves help along the railroad.

All drugs fresh and pure at Winchell's drug store, Pinckney.

A new-milch cow for sale. Enquire at Dist. Atty. office.

James Markey, of this town, general agent for the Hero Reaper is now traveling for the company, the Sandusky Machine and Agricultural Works, appointing agents and contracting with them for 1883. Mr. Markey represents one of the best reapers in the land.

Best 50 cent tea at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Lewis Sykes & Co's crackers at L. E. Richards & Co's.

## SOUTH LYON.

From The Excelsior.

The railroad interests through this place have been somewhat prevaricated by the officials of the road, and it must be remembered that the committee by whom the amount to be raised was pledged, have labored earnestly to meet their requirements, and at present they report but \$400 lacking. This includes a fair estimate on the right of way to be pledged through the village of South Lyon.

Only one train daily now between Ann Arbor and South Lyon. You can go to Ann Arbor, but you can't return the same day.

Miss. Hattie Waring left last Monday for a visit to her former home at Iowa.

J. Smith, station agent on the D. L. & N., received a dispatch, Monday evening, calling him to the sick bed of his wife, at Howell. His sudden absence from his position forced the stoppage of the western mail matter on Tuesday.

Sammy Hedger returned to Columbia, Dakota, Monday night after a stay of five weeks in town.

## SALEM.

The Salem dancing school is a grand success.

C. Merritt, of Plymouth, shipped a double deck car of sheep from here last Friday.

The property owned by Wm. Sutherland is leased by a young man of the place, and we are informed that it will hereafter be known as the "Peoples Mill."

## HOWELL.

From The Democrat.

Mr. Stafford, an old gentleman of White Oak, so badly hurt his spine by falling from a load of straw, recently, that his life is despaired of.

J. L. Youngs of Cohoctah, a man somewhat advanced in years, was instantly killed, last Tuesday, by a log which he was loading on a sleigh, rolling upon him.

Mamie, a four-year-old daughter of Chas. Arnold died Friday of diphtheria. Charley, a young son and the only remaining child, is very sick with the disease, while the mother has a slight attack.

The dwelling house and contents of Pierce Day, in Handy township, were burned Friday night. It is thought the fire originated from a defective chimney. The family barely escaped with their lives, a boy being pulled out of a burning room on a feather tick on which he was asleep. Loss not known; insured in the Livingston County Mutual.

Come Valentines at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Goods are coming every day for Winchell's new drug store.

Eisel Valentines at L. E. Richards & Co.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—I have 75 fine-grade ewes, bred to a pure Cotswold ram, which I will sell at a bargain.

J. T. EAMAN.

Fringed Valentines at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Cameo Valentines at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Boys' Valentines at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Now is the time to insure your property. Call on Jas. Markey, agent for one of the best companies in the world, and have it done at once.

Lost.—A note for \$40, signed by Jno. Monks, and in favor of J. D. McCloskey. All persons are hereby notified that payment on the same has been stopped.  
J. D. McCloskey.

Starry brands smoking, fine cut and plug tobaccos at L. E. Richards & Co's.

They all do it. What? Buy their groceries at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Best dried beef at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Lawrence De Pew & Co's crackers at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Cap. Sheaf coffee 18 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Best cream cheese at 18 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Granulated sugar at 10 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

White sugar at 9 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Best brown sugar at 8 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Notions of all kinds at L. E. Richards & Co's.



# MICHIGAN NEWS.

A dispatch from Holland, Ottawa county, to the Chicago Times says the fruit crop in that neighborhood was not injured in the least during the recent blizzard.

Miss Jessie Long, of Hudson, gets her name into the papers because she drove from Hudson to Coldwater, over 40 miles, during the cold snap of a week ago.

A Chicago capitalist is in Battle Creek stirring up the people on the subject of water works. It is proposed to get the supply of water from Gouge lake, one and one-half miles southwest of the city.

Moses H. Eggleston, formerly of Coldwater, but later of Jonesville, and for a number of years president of the state association of commercial travelers, was buried at Coldwater a few days ago.

And injuring her so that for some time her life was despaired of. The old lady subsequently died, but not from any result of injuries sustained by the fall, and the facts in the case have caused belief on the part of many good people that Godley should have been pardoned long ago.

Miss Smith was arrested at Hudson recently, charged with appropriating \$175, the savings of years of Betsy Byers, a crippled woman, who was released on bail.

Rev. Jacob Trautman, the aged Lutheran clergyman of Adrian, who recently resigned his 30 years' pastorate in that city, has just received a legacy of \$2,500 from Germany.

Rufus B. Payne, a resident of Saranac about 20 years and justice of the peace 12 years, died at his home in that place of diphtheria. He was very highly respected.

While two men were carrying a ladle of molten iron from one building to another, at the Peninsular car works at Adrian, they slipped and the iron was spilled on the icy pavement. It instantly exploded with terrible force, throwing one of them, John Ray, a young unmarried man, through a window 10 feet from the ground, laying him on his back and badly burning him about the breast and abdomen. The other man, Adolph Smith, is horribly and perhaps fatally burned, while a third man was badly burned about the head. The building was set on fire, and the department was called out, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Nothing has been heard from Willie Fletcher, the nine-year-old Muskegon boy who so mysteriously disappeared from his home January 10.

Miss Lotta Mangum, a young lady teaching school in Coldwater, walked a mile and a half to school with the mercury 10 degrees below zero the other morning.

A young man named John Ryan was killed at Mr. Brennan's camp near Harrison, Clare county, by a rolling log. His remains will be sent to Toronto, where his people reside.

Louis Stinn, of Royalton township, Berrien county, died of small-pox a few days ago; his father died of the same disease, contracted in Chicago, Jan. 7th; the other two children who are sick are getting well.

A telephone line from Adrian to Toledo has been decided on, and work will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A way of life will be established at Blissfield on a guarantee of \$800 worth of business a year.

The county poor-house of Allegan Co. burned recently. Most of the furniture was saved. No one injured, and most of the burned out inmates can be provided for temporarily in the asylum and children's house, which escaped injury. Loss covered by insurance.

James Richards, of Florence, St. Joseph county, for 40 years a resident of that county and one of its most respected citizens died a few days ago.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of the Pontiac insane asylum, has examined Mrs. David Clark, who murdered her husband in Bath, Chilton county, and finds that "she has a definite delusion of a monomaniacal character, relating to injurious medicines and poisons introduced by her husband, and that she is not sane, and that she has a firm and unshakable belief in this delusion for a long time, and it seems fully arranged and systematized in her mind; and that these delusions are not inconsistent with the view that she has a form of nocturnal epilepsy." He believes her to be insane and irresponsible for her actions, and recommends that steps be taken to place her in the custody of some institution for the insane, as it is unsafe for her to be at large by reason of these delusions.

During January nine prisoners were received at the Jackson prison, 12 were discharged, one escaped, and three died. The total number of prisoners present number 690.

An attempt was made to crack the safe of C. Ferguson & Son at Almont. From appearances the burglars did not get into the safe, though they succeeded in forcing the doors of the vault.

G. W. Mirick of Adrian, over 70 years of age, fell on the ice and cut his head so badly that the services of a doctor with a needle and thread were necessary.

A young man named Garratt was taken 15 miles to Alpena for medical treatment, but died in the sleigh at the doctor's door while his attendant was gone in to see if the doctor was at home.

Three suspicious men were arrested at East Saginaw and gave their names as Chas. Smith, Thos. Wells and Andrew G. Wilson, but refused to tell where they belonged. A complete kit of burglar's tools was found in Wilson's possession.

Children played with matches and candles in the cupola of the fire station of Louis Sands, Manistee, and it will cost about \$3,000 to repair the fire damages.

The gypsies from all over the country, including those from Washington, are flocking to Marshall, to the trial of "Mary," the alleged syphilis of farmer Frost. An alibi is sought to be proved.

Notwithstanding the intense cold no ice is yet visible from Rogers City on Lake Huron, the constant winds preventing its formation.

A 12-year-old boy of Union Swamp of Cedar Springs, Kent county, amused himself with a pepper box filled with powder and a lighted cigarette—sifting the one on the other just to see it sizzle. Result: Several pieces of glass in his face, one in his eye and a small artery in his neck cut in two.

Charlevoix is a good place to live in—the lowest point touched by the mercury this winter is three degrees below zero, or 30 degrees warmer than many places farther south at the same time. It is James, as a summer resort, there is much less drunkenness and rowdiness there than can be found at almost any other lake port, while the aesthetic advantages of the place include a Shakespearean, a historical, a liberal and a social society and two brass bands.

## Legislative Record.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—The committee on judiciary reported favorably on the bill to pension aged judges of the state courts, Chairman Koon alone dissenting. A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. White, providing for an adjournment from Feb. 3 to Feb. 13, to permit the committee to visit state institutions, was tabled. Bills were passed to legalize the assessment of the villages of St. Charles, also the bill to increase the salaries of circuit judges to \$2,500, this latter bill passing with a yeas and nays vote. A bill legalizing marriages between a white and a black came up on final passage and was tabled. Among the bills introduced were the following: To repeal the obscenity and slander law of 1870; to prevent the sale of toy pistols; bills passed as follows: To change the

name of the reform school for girls to Industrial school; to repeal the act relative to judge of probate of Shiawassee county.

HOUSE, Jan. 30.—A large list of bills were introduced, and among them the following: To amend the school laws; to fix the tax law; to promote public health; DeWitt's bill to keep school children out of factory life. Bills were passed as follows: Senate bill to legalize the assessment of the village of St. Charles; senate bill to provide for the increase of circuit judges' salaries to \$2,500.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—A petition was presented, with over 400 signatures, praying for an investigation into the management of the school for the deaf and dumb at Flint. Consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of an additional prosecuting attorney for Wayne county was indefinitely postponed. The bill to authorize Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river, which the senate had refused to pass, was recommended and tabled. Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution asking an amendment to the constitution of the United States permitting women to hold office. Several bills were introduced, and among them the following: Authorizing boards of supervisors to ascertain and preserve original section corners; to organize normal departments in chartered colleges; to supply town officers with green's township laws; to amend the Detroit school law; asking for amendment of the constitution of United States so as to have postmasters elected.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—The bill to amend the charter of Muskegon territory, Detroit, was passed. The bill providing for a board of building inspectors for Detroit, was reported by committee of the whole. The usual number of bills were presented: To amend the prison laws; to incorporate the villages of McBride and Carson, Montcalm county; to regulate and extend the liability of employers in mining corporations for damages to employees by injury; to authorize the Leelanau county agricultural society to erect out of financial difficulty; to amend the charter of East Saginaw and to provide a street opening law for the same city; to amend the liquor laws.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—The bill to amend the cadaver law was reported without recommendation. Among the bills introduced were the following: To amend the laws relative to damages by reason of defective streets and sidewalks; to allow mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in Michigan; to establish a board of poor commissioners in Wayne county, four of whom are to be from Detroit; to amend the law relative to the railroad commissioners; the joint resolution, requesting the Michigan delegation in congress to oppose any duty on quinine or Peruvian bark.

HOUSE, Feb. 1.—The bills to establish a board of building inspectors at Detroit, and to legalize certain bonds of the city of Corunna, were passed. The following bills were reported favorably: To establish a Detroit park commission; to amend the laws relative to telegraph and telephone companies; to punish wrongful appropriations of money or property by commission dealers, etc.; to amend the charter of Wyandotte; to charter the villages of McBride, Leroy, Carson and Essexville; on motion of Mr. Devlin the bill establishing a board of building inspectors of Detroit was reconsidered, and the clause providing that they must be resident freeholders was stricken out, and the bill then passed again.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The senate received a few petitions concerning the temperance question, and listened to a bill to amend the charter of Allegan.

HOUSE, Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill to amend the Detroit school law as recommended by the school board. Other bills were introduced as follows: To amend the upper peninsula garnishment laws; to establish a poor commission of Detroit; for an appropriation of swamp lands for improving the Cheboygan and Emmet inland navigation route; to incorporate and subordinate temples of honor and temperance. The committee on northern asylum introduced a bill to expedite certain purchases of land needed for said asylum. A bill was passed to incorporate Essexville, Bay county.

## The Senatorial Election.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.—Immediately after the opening of the session, the first vote of the day for United States senator was taken, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Hannah, 11; Hancock, 9; Willis, 7; Palmer, Thos. W., 3; Ludlow, Samuel, 1; Lacey, 1.

As soon as the result of the ballot was announced an effort was made to adjourn, but the attempt was a failure, and a second ballot was taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Palmer, 9; Willis, 7; Hancock, 7; Hannah, 7; Lacey, 1; Dickinson, Don M., 1.

The more anxious ones were desirous of taking a third ballot, and succeeded in doing so in spite of the vigorous protests of their opponents. The result of the third ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Palmer, 9; Willis, 7; Hancock, 7; Hannah, 7; Lacey, 1; Dickinson, Don M., 1.

At present the situation in Lansing remains unchanged, and the prospects of a break very soon are not encouraging. Senator Ferry, who has been at the capital ever since the balloting commenced, has now gone to Washington to attend to duties there.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.—The joint convention met at noon and proceeded at once to ballot. The first ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

A motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 50 yeas to 40 nays. A second ballot was then taken, and announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—The joint convention assembled promptly on time, and went through the same dreary routine as on preceding days. The first ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

A motion to adjourn to noon, and another ballot was ordered, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—The joint convention opened with the usual order of business and proceeded at once to ballot for senator. The first ballot stood: Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. An eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A tenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. An eleventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twelfth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fourteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventeenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. An eighteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A nineteenth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twentieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A twenty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirtieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A thirty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fortieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A forty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fiftieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A fifty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixtieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A sixty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A seventy-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eightieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A eighty-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninetieth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-first ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-second ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-third ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-fourth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-fifth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-sixth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-seventh ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-eighth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A ninety-ninth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1. A hundredth ballot—Whole number of votes, 120; necessary to choose, 64. Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Burrows, 12; Palmer, 7; Willis, 5; Hancock, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—The first vote of the joint convention resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 125; Ferry, 47; Stout, 21; Chamberlain, 21; Willis, 9; Palmer, 8; Withers, 4; Burrows, 4; Cutchson, 2; Jerome, W. Turner, 2; C. S. Draper, 2; Hannah, Dickinson, Lacey, Woodman and Wm. Newton, 1 each. The motion to adjourn which was made at this juncture, was most vigorously opposed, and a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows: Ferry, 47; Stout, 17; Chamberlain, 17; Willis, 9; Cutchson, 1; Willis, 9; Hannah, 1; Burrows, 5; Woodman, 2; Chas. Draper, 3; Chas. S. Draper, 1; Joy, 1; Lacey, 1; C. S. Draper, 1; Newton, 1; Palmer, 1; E. F. Conley, 2; H. Hatch, 1; Chas. S. Richmond, 1; Elliott G. Stevenson, 1; Turner, 2; Frank L. Dodge, 1; Lothrop, 1; Crocker, 1. A third ballot was ordered, and taken amid the wildest excitement. The result was as follows: Ferry, 50; Stout, 16; Palmer, 7; Marble, 1; Chamberlain, 11; Willis, 7; Willis, 9; Joseph Greusel, 1; Tim Turney, 2; Dickinson, 1; Wm. P. Wells, 1; Cutchson, 1; Hatch, 1; Montgomery, 2; Wm. C. Maybury, 1; Crossman, 1; Hannah, 1; Hartman, 2; Burrows, 4; Spaulding, 1; Turner, 2; Woodman, 1. A motion was made and carried, for a fourth ballot. Upon the roll being called, few absentees were shown, and a fourth ballot was proceeded with: Ferry, 50; Stout, 20; Woodman, 2; Willis, 9; Hannah, 1; Chamberlain, 1; Palmer, 8; Maybury, 2; Burrows, 4; Hubbard, 1; Lacey, 1. A few scattering votes were cast, making a total of 122. After a fourth ballot, the convention



## THE FARM.

### The Cabbage Worm.

Among the various remedies that have been suggested for this pest, I have found the following the most successful. I procured half a pound of pure red pepper. With this I made an infusion in the proportion of about one ounce to an ordinary bucketful of rain water. This was freely applied to the cabbages with a tin cup, wetting the heads freely, so as to be sure that the infusion reached all the worms infesting the plant. A bucketful answered for over fifty heads. About two applications during the season, at intervals of two or three weeks, seemed to suffice. I have applied the pepper in the dry state, but with less success. A friend, at my suggestion, tried the same remedy with satisfactory results.

### Sunflowers.

Country Gentleman.

The sunflower plant deserves greater attention than it receives. We have been accustomed to seeing a few plants occasionally around some of our farm houses, but very seldom any more. For two years past I have grown a small patch of sunflowers expressly for the seed, to feed to my poultry, and would recommend the practice to all who keep hens. The seed is good, not only for poultry, but for cattle and horses as well, in moderate quantities. Their culture is easy, and they will grow well on moderately rich soil. An acre of good land, it is said, will yield fifty bushels of seed, and each bushel will give a gallon of oil. So it may be readily seen that it is a valuable plant to grow, and I think it would be for our interest to raise a small field of it yearly to feed to our calves, poultry and other animals.

### The Corn-Root Worm.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, sends the following description and life history of the corn-root worm, *Diabrotica longicornis* Say, which has in some cases reduced yields of cornfields in that State from 25 to 75 per cent., but the damage is rarely over 5 to 20 per cent.

The corn-root worm, is the form in which it affects the roots of corn. It is a slender white grub, not thicker than a pin, from one-fourth to three eighths of an inch in length, with a small, brown head, and six very short legs. It commences its attack in May or June, usually at some distance from the stalk, toward which it eats its way beneath the epidermis, killing the root as fast as it proceeds. Late in July or early in August it transforms in the ground near the base of the hill, changing into a white pupa, about fifteen hundredths of an inch long and two-thirds that width, looking somewhat like an adult beetle, but with the wings and wing-covers rudimentary, and with the legs closely drawn up against the body. A few days later it emerges as a perfect insect, about one-fifth of an inch in length, varying in color from pale greenish-brown to bright grass-green, and usually without spots or markings of any kind. The beetle climbs up the stalk, living on fallen pollen and upon the silk at the tip of the ear until the latter dies, when the beetles creep down between the husks, and feed upon the corn itself, while others resort for food to the pollen of such weeds in the field as are at that time in blossom. In September and October the eggs are laid in the ground upon or about the roots of the corn, and most of the beetles soon after disappear from the field. They may ordinarily be found upon the late-blooming plants, feeding as usual upon the pollen of the flowers, and also to some extent upon moulds and other fungi, and upon decaying vegetation. There can be no further doubt that the insect is single-brooded, that it hibernates in the egg as a rule, and that this does not hatch until after the ground has been plowed and planted to corn in the spring, probably in May and June.

Although the adult beetles, when numerous, do some harm by eating the silk before the kernels are fertilized by the pollen, and also destroy occasionally a few kernels in the tip of the ear, yet the principal injury is done by the larva in its attack upon the roots. Although the roots penetrated by the larvae die and decay, thrifty corn will throw out new ones to replace those lost. The hold of the stalk upon the ground is often so weakened that a slight wind is sufficient to prostrate the corn. Under these circumstances it will often throw out new roots from the joints above the ground, thus rallying to a certain extent against serious injury. As the results of numerous observations, it is seen that little or no mischief is done except in fields that have been in corn during the year or two preceding, and a frequent change of crops is therefore a complete preventive. Beyond this, the life history of the insect gives us little hope of fighting it effectually except at too great expense, as the eggs and worms are scattered and hidden in the ground, and the perfect beetle is widely dispersed throughout the field.

### Julian Hawthorne's Encounter.

G. G. Smith in a paper read before the Dairy-men's Association.

Everything in Germany is subordinate to the army, and this subordination makes the officers perhaps the most arrogant set of men on the face of the earth. They walk the sidewalks and never think to give way to anyone, man or woman; while the least infringement of their dignity calls forth the sword, which is used by them with the utmost freedom. Sometimes they find that with an American they go a little too far.

In Dresden, Julian Hawthorne, the

author, is credited with the following exploit: He had been driven from the sidewalk many and many a time by the German officers, till finally one day coming over the Elbe on one of the bridges with a friend, he vowed that the next German officer he met should at least give him half of the sidewalk. He soon met one and neither being willing to give way, they walked directly into one another. Hawthorne did not budge, neither would the German; they glared at one another for a few moments, when the German drew his sword and attempted to strike Hawthorne with the flat of the blade. In a twinkling Hawthorne knocked the officer down, took his sword away from him, broke it across his knee and threw it into the Elbe. The disgrace of having lost his sword was so great that the officer never dared mention the circumstance; so Hawthorne escaped without a line of punishment.

As a rule Germans have little gallantry for women; seldom giving way to them on the sidewalks. The sidewalks in the majority of streets are exceedingly narrow, with only room for one to walk on. Once in Düsseldorf the wife and I were walking along, the wife in front; a German meeting us crowded her off the sidewalk into the gutter, and not the impulse of the moment I pitched him off into the street with more vigor perhaps than was necessary. It took no end of explanations to soothe his wounded dignity, nor could the officials—I had to go before the Mayor—at all understand why it was that a man should ever give place to a lady on the sidewalk.

### Animals Acquiring Human Speech.

From the Manchester Guardian.

A writer in the *Journal of Science* deals with the interesting subject of the attempts of certain of the lower animals to acquire human speech. At the outset the observer is struck by the curious fact that the most successful attempts of this nature have been made not by the animals that are usually held to rank nearest to humanity, but by certain birds. M. A. Roujon tells of a dog that can pronounce the words *ma maman*. Considering the intelligence of dogs, it is perhaps a matter of surprise that such stories are not commoner. It has been suggested that the cause may be in the difference in structure of the vocal organs. At all events, the lower mammalia as a rule do not learn human speech. It is the parrot and not the monkey that learns to talk. This has struck the observant negro, who is said to have a theory that the monkey can speak, but will not do so, lest he should be made to work. If the monkeys had arrived at this generalization, they would soon find that even the mutes must do something in the complex organization of civilized life. It is clear, however, that in addition to the possession of certain physiological and mental characteristics an animal must be in close contact with man before he can be expected to become familiar with his speech. It is evident that the animals that would appear most promising for such an experiment are not available for the purpose. They do not increase in captivity, and hence the hereditary influences of selective development carried on for generations is entirely absent. It is grately doubted by some whether the birds that imitate the speech of man have any perception whatever of the meaning of the words they use. Do they employ their phrases with definite purpose or intention, or do they merely reproduce what they hear, as a boy may imitate the quack of a duck or the grunt of a pig? The writer of the article mentioned recites the case of a parrot which always preferred the petition, "Give Polly a bit, if you please," when she saw that food was being prepared, but did not offer that observation at any other time. He also mentioned a magpie at Stowmarket that knew and used with accuracy the names of several members of the family. The Abbe Gras has two parrots that use general phrases with strict appropriateness. When a supply of seeds is given to Coco she cries, "Here is something good." If her companion screams she says, "Come, Cocotte don't scream; sing." If her request is complied with she patronizingly observes, "You sing well; oh very well." M. Gras was giving some directions to his housekeeper when Coco interjected, "How don't you understand?" Intelligent parrots occasionally vary their phrases, and like children who are learning to talk, never speak of themselves in the first person. The child calls itself "Baby," as the parrot styles itself "Polly." The bird and the child alike puzzle and blunder in coming over a new phrase, and have, especially difficulty in mastering the final part of the sentence. Considering what an individual bird can accomplish, it would be rash to limit the possibilities of that which might be if generation after generation of clever parrots were matched. "Perhaps," says the writer, "in these days of cram and of the equal rights of animals we may in five centuries have magpies in the fifth and sixth standards, macaws preparing for the examination of the Science and Art Department, and cockatoos—sweet bird graduates—taking their degrees at the University of London."

The twinkling of the stars is generally admitted to be due to moisture in the upper air. M. Montigny, in a paper published in *Les Modes*, holds that a very pronounced twinkling of the stars indicates either commotion in the upper regions of the atmosphere or a sudden fall of temperature there, thus denoting the conditions of an early appearance of bad weather.

We are apt to be kinder to the brutes that love us than to the women that love us. It is because the brutes are dumb!—George Eliot.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### PORK CAKE.

BY THE INVALID.

First take one pound of good salt pork. From strips of lean quite free. And chop it with your chopping-knife. As fine as it can be.

Then add one cup of water warm. One of molasses too. And one of sugar, clean and brown. That will for sweetening do.

You may add spice to suit your taste. Cinnamon, allspice, clove, With raisins, and some citrus too. That it will rich may prove.

Oh, I'd quite forgot to say. You must add, too, in a trice, One teaspoonful of soda, that it may rise light and nice.

You need not measure out the flour. Or else you'll find 'twill be so short You'll not have your reward.

Now all is ready,—bake quite slow, And you my word may take, That when 'tis done, you will confess That you've a nice Pork Cake.

**DELICIOUS WAY TO COOK A RABBIT.**—Ingredients.—A nice fresh rabbit, pickled pork, onions, pepper, salt, flour, butter, forcemeat balls. Cut the rabbit into joints, and fry it brown, with some slices of pickled pork, and some onions shredded finely. When nice and brown take it out of the frying-pan and put it in a stew-pan, with water sufficient to cover it. Pepper and salt to taste; thicken with some flour and butter; add forcemeat balls, but be sure not to put the fat out of the frying-pan. Let the gravy be the thickness of cream.

**GRATED HAM SANDWICHES.**—Ingredients.—Cooked ham, cayenne pepper, butter, puff paste. Grate finely as much well-cooked ham as you are likely to require; flavor it with a little cayenne pepper and some nutmeg; roll out some good puff paste very thinly, cut it into two perfectly even portions, prick it in one or two places to prevent its rising too high, and bake in a quick oven till of a golden brown; then take out and let it stand till cool, then spread a little fresh butter lightly over the whole. This should not be done until the paste is perfectly cool. Now spread the grated ham evenly over the paste, lay the second piece of puff paste over it, and with a very sharp knife cut into small-sized sandwiches. This is a nice supper dish.

**STEAK AND OYSTERS.**—Ingredients.—One pound rump steak, one and a half dozen oysters, liquor off the oysters, two onions, pastry. Take one pound of rump steak, without any fat; put into an oval dish a dozen and a half of cooking oysters, taking care to remove the hard part and beard, with the liquor from the oysters to cover them; put the steak on top; cover the top of the steak with two onions cut in the thinnest possible manner; put another dish inverted over the steak, and then put a paste round the edge of both dishes; put this into a gentle oven for an hour; reverse the dishes for five minutes, then take off the dish which was originally at the top, and serve.

**CUSTARD CREAM.**—Ingredients.—Half a pint of new milk, a piece of lemon peel, a stick of cinnamon, eight lumps of white sugar, yolks of four eggs.—Boil half a pint of new milk with a piece of lemon peel, a stick of cinnamon, and eight lumps of white sugar. Beat the yolks of four eggs, strain the milk through coarse muslin or a hair sieve, then mix the eggs and milk very gradually together, and simmer it gently on the fire, stirring it until it thickens, but removing it the moment it begins to boil, or it will curdle.

**MANCHESTER PUDDING.**—Ingredients.—Half a pint of milk, a little lemon peel, three ounces grated bread, four eggs, two ounces butter, sugar to taste. Flavor half a pint of milk with a little lemon peel, by infusing it for half an hour; strain it on three ounces of grated bread, and boil it for two or three minutes; add four eggs, leaving the whites of two, two ounces of butter, and sugar to taste. Stir all these ingredients well together; line a pie dish with puff paste, and at the bottom put a thick layer of jam; pour the above mixture cold on the jam, and bake for an hour. Serve cold with sifted sugar sprinkled over.

**PRINCE EUGENE CAKE.**—Ingredients.—Six eggs, 2 tumblerfuls of powdered sugar, 2 tumblerfuls of flour, preserves. Mix the yolks of six eggs with two tumblerfuls of powdered sugar, then beat the whites of the eggs and add them to the yolks, beat them together, and add to this by degrees two tumblerfuls of flour and a little essence of lemon. Take a large cake tin, butter the inside, and powder this with flour; shake the tin, and turn it down, so that the flour is not too thick in it, pour in the mixture, and place it in the oven. When the cake is nearly baked, beat up the white of an egg with a spoonful of powdered sugar, and pour it over the cake so as to cover it, and replace it in the oven. When it gets a pale yellow color take it out, and with a long knife, cut it horizontally into three equal parts; place a layer of strawberry or raspberry preserve on the bottom slice or part of the cake, then a layer of apricot, or some other preserve, on the middle piece, and put the cake together again in the tin, finish baking, and when it comes out it ought to be well jointed together.

### Spelling Backward.

In Oakfield, Maine, there is a girl who possesses the faculty of spelling difficult words backward without hesitation. Her name is Harriet M. Drew, just passed her 15th birthday, and residing with her parents who are people of moderate education. While this little

girl is bright and smart as the average of her mates, she never attracted any particular attention until, a little more than a year ago, it was discovered that she possessed the singular gift of spelling any word with which she was acquainted backward and without hesitation. At a spelling match recently held in the school which she attends she stood before the audience for some 10 minutes, spelling words selected at random, some for their difficulty of combination, but without any previous knowledge of what they were to be, rapidly and correctly, except one or two which she could not spell in the proper way, and when prompted in the correct spelling would immediately reverse. All were spelled as rapidly as the eye could follow, without a single misplacement of a letter. The girl says that "she can see the words in her mind, and knows no reason why she should not read the letters backward as well as in the usual way."

### The Story of a Princess.

Boston Courier.

The several current press notices of the royal order of Kapiolani, recently presented to the author of "Kalanikou Oahu," by King Kalanui, failing to describe the religio-romantic incident which imparts intrinsic value to the name, I send a brief epitome of the story for publication. The literal meaning of Kapiolani is "prisoner of Heaven." Princess Kapiolani, of Hawaii, was daughter of the last king of Hilo, and among the first converts of the missionaries. When first seen by the white clergy Kapiolani was in a nude state, busily anointing herself with coconut oil, while undergoing some heathen rite of her tabu creed. From this state of pagan degradation the beautiful princess soon became one of the most devout Christian converts, glowing with pious zeal to accomplish something which might break through the superstitions of her people. Twenty-six thousand idols had been destroyed by fire, by order of King Liholiho and the High Priest, Hewahewa, and yet the degrading tabu remained unbroken. It was time for some other overt act to be thought of. In a state of drunken frenzy Liholiho had broken the tabu by eating with the women. A brave act for a young king, but not of sufficient importance to affect the tabu.

Kapiolani now came to the rescue, and, with a moral heroism equal to any of her sex, she determined to brave Pele in her own fiery stronghold of Kilauea, testing the divine power of her newfound God by defying the goddess and breaking her tabu in the presence of a multitude. News of her intended sacrifice was proclaimed all over the island, creating a feeling of consternation; not only for the welfare of the princess, but lest the very island should be destroyed. Many came to plead, that she would abandon the rash act; and none were more terrified for her safety than Nahi, her warrior husband.

Followed by eighty of her terror-stricken friends, Kapiolani walked a hundred miles to the mountain wilderness on her pilgrimage of terror. Approaching the seething crater, Kapiolani was met by a shriveled old priestess of Pele, bearing a fiery malediction from Pele—hot from the dread Hallman-man, (house of everlasting fire)—in which Pele threatened not only death to all comers but destruction of the island.

The multitude stood appalled, and begged the princess to desist from her rash act. But quoting some new learned passages from Scripture to the Kihuna wharfe—a woman priest—Kapiolani talked calmly and resolutely to the crater's verge, where the sea of molten lava raged like a storm-lashed ocean demonstrating the wrath of Pele. Gathering a handful of sacred orchid berries, ever consecrated to Pele, she ate them in token of the tabu rite, instead of casting them into the crater as a peace offering to the goddess. Gathering up stones, she threw them into the fiery flood, instead of the accustomed berries. Standing there in the presence of the most awful natural phenomena on earth, confronting the most terrible conception of a pagan deity, Kapiolani calmly addressed the multitude as they stood appalled at their own fears:

"Behold! my people, the gods of Hawaii are vain gods. Great is Jehovah, my God. He kindles these fires. Fear not Pele; she is powerless. Should I perish, then fear her power. Should God preserve me, then break your tabu, knowing there is but one God, Jehovah." In commemoration of this brave act of Kapiolani Ke Nui (the great) the king's present wife, was named, and his royal order of Kapiolani was proclaimed, for the recompense of distinguished merit to the state, for humanity, genius, science and art, services rendered to ourselves or our successors.

To the objection that the canal is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we have only to say that France will be obliged to protect her subjects in the Panama Canal as far as she is able, and if occasion offers, she may use this necessity to further other ends, as in the case of England and the Suez Canal. Thus the Panama Canal is as much a violation of the spirit of that treaty and of the Monroe doctrine, as the Nicaragua Canal would be, and if there is to be any violation of these obligations, by all means let it be in our favor. No European nation can be injured by our owning the canal, yet we might be seriously endangered by any of them having control of this great key to the commerce of the world.—San Francisco Merchant.

## SERPENT STATISTICS.

### Terrible Loss of Life From Snake Bites in India.

New York Times.

Dr. Fayer, whose work on the snakes of India is a model of painstaking research, has just contributed an interesting paper on the number of human beings killed by snakes in 1880 and 1881, and proposes some remedies for the terrible loss of life. Since the subject came under Dr. Fayer's consideration, beginning in 1870, he estimates that between 150,000 and 200,000 people, besides many domestic animals, have been destroyed by snake-bites in India. From 1869 to 1870, 11,416 persons died from snake-bites in not over more than one-half the area of British India. In 1880, from this cause, general statistics showed that the mortality was 19,000. In 1881, it was 18,610, with 2,032 cattle. This slight diminution, Dr. Fayer thinks, is due to the rewards offered for the destruction of venomous snakes, and believes that in this way alone can the evil be mitigated.

The inhabitants of the Indian provinces still have a belief in the potency of charms and spells, but many of them are now convinced of the futility of such methods. There seems to be a peculiar difficulty in India as to who can kill a snake, but Dr. Fayer proposes that among certain castes there would be no difficulty in carrying out the business of snake destruction. As the killing of snakes increases so is there a diminution in the loss of life. In 1880 the Indian Government paid for the killing of 212,786 snakes, and in 1881 for 254,968 snakes. So with 48,192 more snakes killed, the mortality had diminished by some 450 lives. This leading authority believes that the total destruction of venomous snakes in India is mainly a question of perseverance and expenditure of money. Examining the curious problem of snakes and loss of life, it seems as if in India for every 109 1-6 snakes destroyed one human being's life is saved.

### Slurs on Women.

At a recent dinner in New York at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast "woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in their surroundings.

At the conclusion of his speech a gentleman present rose to his feet and said:

"I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, refers to his own mother and sisters, not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming; the maligner of women was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words on this subject. Of all the evils prevalent among men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who they forget are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep-rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or bad women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon the lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.

### China and Japan.

The latest news shows that the attitude of China towards Japan is becoming unpleasant if not actually hostile, the cause of ill-feeling being the still unsettled Loo Choo question. Affairs on the Tonquin, "Tong King," are still in an uncertain state. The commercial treaty of China and Corea published is probably of a temporary nature, being imperfect in scope and supplying few essential details.

The Nanking viceroy, Izo, shows signs of recovery from the illness that was expected to prove fatal.

Official trade returns for 1882 show that the total trade exports from Yokohama were \$26,000,000, total imports \$20,300,000. Exports increased \$550,000, imports decreased upward of \$1,000,000. The principal exports were silk and tea; the principal imports were cotton, yarn, shirtings, monsoines, sugar and kerosene.

Admiral Ito, president of the new shipping company, Capt. A. R. Brown, adviser, and R. W. Irwin, business manager, start at once for America and Europe to make purchase of a steamship and other material. Active steps are being taken to increase naval armaments.



### In Cloud Land.

Mount Hood stands about sixty miles from the great Pacific, as the crow flies, and about two hundred miles up the Columbia River, as it is navigated. Mount Hood stands utterly alone. And yet he is only a brother, a bigger and taller brother, of a well-raised family of seven snow-peaks.

At any season of the year, you can stand on almost any little eminence within two hundred miles of Mount Hood and count seven snow-cones, clad in eternal winter, piercing the clouds. There is no scene so sublime as this in all the world.

The mountains of Europe are only hills in comparison. Although some of them are quite as high as those of Oregon and Washington Territory, yet they lie far inland, and are so set on the top of other hills that they lose much of their majesty. Those of Oregon start up sudden and solitary, and almost out of the sea, as it were. So that while they are really not much higher than the mountain peaks of the Alps, they seem to be about twice as high. And being all in the form of pyramids or cones, they are much more imposing and beautiful than those of either Asia or Europe.

But that which adds most of all to the beauty and sublimity of the mountain scenery of Mount Hood and his environs is the marvelous cloud effects that encompass him.

In the first place, you must understand that all this region here is one dense black mass of matchless and magnificent forests. From the water's edge up to the snow-line, clamber and cling the dark green fir, pine, cedar, tamarack, yew, and juniper. Some of the pines are heavy with great cones as long as your arms; some of the yew trees are scarier with berries; and now and then you see a burly juniper bonding under a load of blue and bitter fruit. And nearly all of these trees are mantled in garments of moss. This moss trails and swings lazily in the wind, and sometimes droops to the length of a hundred feet.

In these great dark forests is a dense undergrowth of vine-maple, hazel, mountain ash, marsh ask, willow, and briar bushes. Tangled in with all this is the rank and ever-present and imperishable fern.

Up and through and over all this darkness of forests, drift, drag and lazily creep the most weird and wonderful clouds in all this world. They move in great caravans. They seem literally to be alive. They rise with the morning sun, like the countless millions of snow-white geese, swans, and other water-fowl that frequent the rivers of Oregon, and slowly ascend the mountain sides, dragging themselves through and over the tops of the trees, heading straight for the sea, or hovering about the mountain peaks, like mighty white-winged birds, weary of flight and wanting to rest.

They are white as snow, these clouds of Oregon, fleecy, and rarely, if ever, still; constantly moving in contrast with the black forests, these clouds are strangely sympathetic to one who worships nature.

Of course, in the rainy season, which is nearly half the year here, these cloud effects are absent. At such times the whole land is one vast rain-cloud, dark and dreary and full of thunder.

To see a snow peak in all its sublimity, you must see it above the clouds. It is necessary that you should climb the peak to do this, but ascend some neighboring hill and have the white clouds creep up or down the valley, through and over the black forest, between you and the snowy summit that pricks the blue home stars. What color? Movement! Miracles life!

### Electric Fairies.

The St. James's Gazette, London, corrects some misstatements respecting the "fairies" at the Savoy Theatre, who are nightly illuminated by electricity. Each of the fairies is supplied with electricity (generated as required, and not stored) by means of three specially constructed Plante batteries inclosed in a gutta-percha case. The whole apparatus, which weighs less than three pounds, is worn after the manner of a soldier's knapsack, and is connected with the lamp on the fairy's head by a flexible double wire. This arrangement is the joint production of the Swan and Electric Companies, but is capable of much improvement in the matters of weight and the number of cells employed. A switch is placed on the top of the battery by means of which the current may be turned off at pleasure, and the light produced is equal to that of six candles. From this it will be seen that the wear of the lamp runs no risk. There is no current capable of giving a severe shock, and practically there is no more danger from contact with the conducting wires than there is in walking under an ordinary telegraph wire. It seems there was a notion that these "fairies" were lighted by a wire from the main dynamo machine which illuminates the entire building.

### A Modern Sampson.

Better to The Troy Times.  
In The Troy Times recently appeared an article giving a short history of the life and doings of Abner McIlraith, of Euclid, Ohio, and in that article he was represented as the strongest man in America while living, with the exception of that famous strong man of northern New York, Joseph Cull. The

greatest feat of strength claimed for McIlraith was the lifting of an iron shaft which weighed 1,700 pounds, and it is also stated that he lifted it by grasping it with his hands, which, it is claimed, would be equal to lifting twice that weight in harness. It would be useless to deny the fact that Abner McIlraith was a mighty man. But I propose to give a short sketch of the life of a man who was but little known outside of the village of Granville Corners in Washington County, where he was born and spent the most of a long life. It is known of him, and can be proved, that he has performed feats of strength unsurpassed by any man that has lived in ancient or modern times, excepting, of course, the Biblical Sampson. His name is or was Stearns' Carpenter; his occupation was that of a farmer. Being naturally of a very quiet, peaceable disposition and a member of the society of Friends, he never did anything for display to attract attention, but the feats of strength that he performed were done more to satisfy himself and to see how much he could lift than for anything else. All of his lifting was done by main strength, without harness of any kind. One of his greatest feats was lifting a box filled with iron which weighed 1,900 pounds, which is equal to lifting 3,800 pounds in a harness. He lifted it with ease with his hands by grasping a rope or chain which was bound around the box to secure it. He did not know the weight of the box of iron at the time, and was afterward heard to say that had he known it weighed so near a ton he would have put on the other hundred pounds and lifted the whole. At another time he lifted a cannon that weighed 1,400 pounds and shouldered it. At Comstock's Landing, on the Champlain Canal, near Whitehall, one day while waiting for a load of merchandise, he lifted a barrel of white lead with ease. The writer of this article was an eye-witness to this feat, besides a number of others. His neighbors when killing hogs if Stearns happened to be around, would ask him to guess the weight of a hog just killed. If it happened to be a big one weighing 400 or 500 pounds he would stoop down and twist his fingers into the bristles, and in that way would lift the carcass clear from the ground and guess on its weight. He performed one of the greatest feats of strength on record after he had reached the age of seventy-five years. He lifted two twenty-four foot iron rails by grasping one in each hand, and walked off with them. The rails were resting on wooden horses, so he did not stoop down to lift them. One day in haying time, he was going from the field with his men to the house for dinner. They were walking along the road together, when one of his men, for mischief, came up behind him and by a skillful trip threw Carpenter down. He gathered himself up and said nothing about it. He walked to the house, and after dinner, when returning to the field with his men, they came along to the place where the man gave him the fall. He suddenly turned upon the man and grasping him by the shoulder and the seat of his trousers, lifted him up and hurled him high in the air above him and over a seven-rail fence, by the side of which they happened to be walking. The man came down in the meadow a rod or more from the fence, considerably shaken up but not badly hurt. Mr. Carpenter was not a giant in size. He was about six feet tall, and appeared much less than that owing to his massive build. There was no superfluous flesh upon him, but the muscles of his arms, shoulders and neck seemed to be piled upon him, so great was their size. This gave him a stooping appearance. In a crowd a casual observer would not be likely to pick him out for one of the strongest men that ever lived. His strength would equal if not surpass that of the great Roman gladiator Milo. Mr. Carpenter is living at the present time at Granville Corners, Washington county, N. Y., his old home, or was living the last I heard of him. He must be over eighty years of age.

### In the Carolina Sea-Islands.

One gentleman told me that, several years ago he engaged in the enterprise of raising Irish potatoes for the Northern markets. He employed a gang of twenty negro women to dig and gather the potatoes. He was called from the field to the gin-house to attend to some business. He was absent from the field for a couple of hours. On his return he passed through a patch of weeds and stumbled over an apron filled with a bushel of selected potatoes. He emptied the apron, and calling to the line of women who were digging potatoes, he waved the garment aloft and asked who had lost her apron. All the women but one turned and shook their aprons at him. They jeered and taunted the thief for the rest of the day. That evening when they quit work the apostress woman stood under a tree until all the other women had left the field, every one of them taunting her as they passed. When they were all out of sight she walked up to the white man, humbly asked for her apron, and got it. Then she made the white man promise not to tell, not to betray her to the other negroes, and on his passing his word to her, she showed him where the apostress honest woman had buried twenty bushels of potatoes, while he was absent.

That apostress clever of the Georgian army, gets a year's leave of absence for the purpose of instructing the Chinese navy.

### LEISURE MOMENTS.

A notary public says a test that tries a man's financial standing is a protest. Why is a shoemaker like a faithful lover? Because he is faithful to the last.

What renders the vanity of others unbearable to us is the wound it inflicts on ours.

What is that which is put on the table and cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

Why does a man permit himself to be hempecked? Because he's chicken-hearted.

What did Jack Frost say when he kissed the violet? Will thou and it be white?

When a boy falls into the water what is the first thing he does? He gets wet.

How was Ruth very bad to Boaz? Because she pulled his ears and trod on his corn.

Bashfulness has as little in common with modesty as impudence has with courage.

When we are in good health, troubles are pleasures; in illness, pleasures are troubles.

The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? Because they have both occasioned the fall of man.

Why are cowardly soldiers like tallow candles? Because when exposed to the fire they run.

The Irishman's definition of prophecy—the memory of events that have not yet transpired.

Knowledge will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals.

Man cannot dream himself into a noble character; he must achieve by diligent effort.

One thing obtained with difficulty is far better than a hundred things procured with ease.

Those days are lost in which we do no good. Those worse than lost in which we do evil.

In adversity it is easy to despise life; he is truly brave who can endure a wretched life.

Never let your zeal outrun your charity; the former is but human, the latter is divine.

No life can be utterly miserable that is heightened by the laughter and love of our little child.

He who obeys with modesty, appears worthy of some day or other being allowed to command.

To the generous mind the heaviest debt is that of gratitude, when it is not in our power to repay it.

Bashfulness may sometimes exclude pleasure but seldom ever opens any avenue to sorrow or remorse.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

Attrition is to the stone what good influence is to the man; both polish while they reveal hidden beauties.

Honorable industry travels the same road with duty, and Providence has closely linked both with happiness.

As steady application to work is the healthiest training for every individual, so it is the best discipline of a State.

Love is the great instrument and engine of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spring and spirit of the universe.

God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of the week, month, or year; but remember he pays in the end.

We should do nothing for revenge; but everything for security; nothing for the past; everything for the present and future.

Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all traveling to our destination—happiness. But few go the same road.

### Horatio Seymour on Repentance.

In an address before the inmates of Auburn Prison, ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, said:

All human experience accords with the higher teachings of religion, that holds out hope to men who feel regret for every evil act. I wish to call your minds to that amazing truth that there is a being who rules the world with such benevolence that he enables weak and erring mortals, if they will, to turn their very sorrows and errors into sources of happiness.

We have many theories in these days in which men try to tell us how the world, acting upon certain fixed laws, has made itself; that it goes on by a progress that regards nothing but certain rules of advancement, regardless of all other considerations, save their own irresistible self-compelling principles.

But here we have a truth not only given as in Holy Writ, but proved by our experience, that mental regret will convert a material wrong into a blessing, or, if the offender will, it will make the same a hundred-fold more hurtful if he rejoices in his wrong doing, or hard on his heart against regret. Materialism, extinction, pantheism, or any of the theories which deny the government of an intelligent God, are all phases of fatalism, and are confuted by this truth, that we can, by conforming to his laws, which demand repentance, convert evil into good, and by making them make ten-fold more deadly and destructive. We can, by our minds and sentiments, change the influence of material

agents, and vary the action of laws which govern the world. If men, with all his weakness, can do this, it can only be by the aid of a higher power which shapes, directs and regulates.

### Scottish Lake Dwellings.

Scotland, it appears, can boast of its ancient lake dwellers, though these seem to have lived ~~not~~ later date than their brethren in Switzerland. In Wigtonshire the lake dwellers or crannoges were especially numerous, the lakes being literally studded with these curious habitations. Of the tools, etc., found near these crannoges, stone objects are comparatively few, while those of bone, horn and wood are numerous. Military remains are only feebly represented by a few iron daggers and spearheads, one or two doubtful arrow-points and a quantity of so-called pebbles and sling-stones. On the other hand, a very large percentage of the articles consists of querns, hammer-stones, polishers, flint-flakes and scrapers, stone and clay spindle whorls, pins, needles and bodkins, knife-handles of red-deer horn, together with many other implements of the same material; bowls, ladles and other vessels of wood, some of which were turned on the lathe; knives, axes, saws, hammers, chisels and gages of iron; several crucibles, jumps of iron slag and other remains of metals, etc. From all these, not to mention the great variety of ornaments, there can be no ambiguity as to the testimony they afford of the peaceful prosecution of various arts and industries by the lake-dwellers.

Of the food used by these ancient lake-dwellers an examination of the osseous remains taken from the lake-dwellers of Dowalton, Lochiel, and Biston, shows that the Celtic short-horn (Bos longifrons), the so-called goat-horned sheep (Ovis aries, var. brachyura), and a domestic breed of pigs were largely consumed. The horse was only scantily used. The number of bones and horns of the red deer means a rare addition to the list of their dietary. Among birds only the goose has been identified, but this is no criterion of the extent of their encroachment on the feathered tribe, as only the larger bones were collected and reported upon. To this bill of fare the occupants of Lochspout Crannog, being comparatively near the sea, added several kinds of shell-fish. In all the lake dwellings the broken shells of hazel nuts were in profuse abundance.

### An Indiana Meteor.

Professor Daniel Kirkwood of Bloomington, Ind., gives some interesting particulars of a brilliant meteor which was observed in Indiana and Northern Illinois on the evening of the 2d inst. The meteor, before entering the atmosphere, was moving in an hyperbola about the sun its motion being retrograde or in the opposite direction to that of the earth in its orbit. The point of its first appearance was visible over Grant County, Ind., not far from Marion, at an elevation of eighty-four miles above the earth's surface. The direction of its motion was nearly west, or more accurately, S. 77° W. When directly north of Bloomington its height was fifty-two miles. Its path, which passed almost exactly over Kokomo, Ind., and Danville, Ill., terminated over the southern part of Champaign County, in the latter State, at an altitude of thirty-two miles. No sound followed the explosion, and if any meteoric stones reached the earth's surface they have not yet been found. E. Hunter, of Bloomington, describes the meteor when first seen as not larger than a star of the second magnitude. It rapidly increased in brilliancy, and when immediately below the pole star its size was about one-third that of the full moon. Its light was such that persons could be readily recognized across the street.

### A Fire-Eater Dies on Lead.

Terrestrial Enterprise.  
Two weeks ago a cowboy made a wager on the streets of Missoula, Montana, that he could ride his horse into every room in Sam Arthur's hotel, and, upon being taken up, proceeded to perform the feat. After he had ridden into the house some one informed Mr. Arthur of his intention, and he proceeded to investigate the matter, pistol in hand, entering the house he found the cowboy in the act of riding upstairs, and ordered him out of the house. The cowboy informed Sam of his bet, and said he proposed to win it. One word brought on another, and pistols were drawn, and the cowboy emptied his revolver at Mr. Arthur, but fortunately missed him every shot. Sam being full of grit and pretty handy with the shooting-iron, emptied two six-shooters and discharged two leads from a third one, making fourteen shots in all, each of which struck the cowboy, the fourth shot striking him in the back, the fifth shot bringing him to the ground. Coroner's jury exonerated Mr. Arthur upon the ground of justifiable homicide.

The estimated cost of the monitor Paris is \$1,668,726, including hull, machinery and outfit. For the completion of the other three monitors: Amphitrite, \$1,294,220; total cost, \$1,801,438; Terror, \$1,294,220; total cost, \$1,823,792; Monitor, \$1,494,430; total cost, \$2,043,776. Man cannot live exclusively by intelligence and self-love.

### What is Aphasia?

One of the most curious and baffling of nervous diseases is aphasia, which consists in the loss of power in the subject of it to recall certain words, and which in serious cases destroys all power of expression. An eminent French judge who suffered from it would say to his wife: "Give me my dear maid's name, you know," and he would point to his head. "Your hat?" "Oh, yes, my hat." Sometimes again he would ring the bell before going out and say to his servant, "Give me my um um umbrrel." "Your umbrella?" "Yes, my umbrella."

At this time he exhibited no other symptom of diminished intelligence, but was in the habit of discussing the most intricate points of law. Another invalid would substitute the word he desired to use with a paraphrase, as, for instance, when he wanted to mention his "aunt," he would say, the nearest relative by the mother's side. While in the simpler forms of the disease only a few words are lost by the sufferer, in more complicated cases his vocabulary is limited to perhaps not more than half a dozen words. In one instance the total vocabulary of an aphasiapatient consisted of five words, "yes," "no," "always," "three" and "hello." He answered all inquiries with one of these words, and though when questioned concerning a number he would invariably say three, he would give the accurate number by exhibiting his fingers. The greatest sufferers are unable to express themselves by writing as by speech. They take up a pen eagerly in their hands and either scrawl a few unintelligible hieroglyphics or write some word wholly different from the one they intend. No positive cure for this strange aberration is known, though the patients sometimes recover, and the most curious feature of it is no general weakness of the intellect accompanies it.

### The Crow-Tribe's Lost Dogs.

Helena Independent.  
A few weeks ago, while N. Beidler was at Junction, which is on the Northern Pacific Road, about a mile and a half west of the Big Horn Tunnel, a lot of N. S. people, the Crow Indians, took it into their heads that they would like to have a railroad excursion to visit some of their relatives down near Mandan. So N. and two or three other near friends of the Crows went to work, and by a liberal use of the telegraph, soon effected arrangements for railroad transportation of the Indians, and two box cars were put at their disposal. Into these cars about thirty families were crowded, and the excursion moved off. Each family had an average of ten dogs, and as no means were provided for the transportation of the canines these faithful servants of the Crow tribe (about 400 of them) were compelled to walk. They managed to keep up with the procession until the Big Horn Tunnel was reached, and when the "Big Wagon" started into the tunnel the canines struck over the hill, with the purpose of heading the train off on the other side. When they reached the opposite end of the tunnel, however, the Indian excursion had already passed and gone out of sight like an orderlies dream. But the dogs, supposing their masters were still in the big hole, remained there for several days, patiently peering into the tunnel opening. A week or so after the Crows came back, but found that their dogs had disappeared. Some had died from too much lead in the blood; some had passed, broken-hearted, down the ringing grooves of change, and others had keeled on general principles. The Indians had stayed away until the last dog died—or nearly so.

Isn't So He Can Sit Up.—John Mahoney of Somerville has the right to be the maddest man in the state. He took from the stove at his house Sunday a fine pot of soup as a hungry man could yearn to get at. But there is where the provocation comes in. He didn't get at the soup; rather, the soup got at him. It happened thus, but as quick as lightning a Mr. Mahoney, in haste, his mouth watering, was hastening from the stove with the kettle, when his foot slipped, he sprang to recover himself when the scalding contents of the vessel flew upon his hand. He dropped the kettle, which, as ill luck would have it went bottom upward. The soup in a body flew towards the unhappy young man's feet; the feet were quickly transferred to another spot, but, most lamentably, there was soup there also, and the feet, with a rapidity that is still a marvel to the owner, vanished from the spot and Mr. Mahoney was sitting where the soup was deepest. Mr. Mahoney is now being kindly cared for, and although in no danger is not sitting up. Boston Journal.

A dispatch, dated Portaferry, County Down, Ireland, says the British ship Wild Deer, bound from Glasgow to New Zealand with 200 passengers, is ashore at North Rock, Cloughbeg, and will become a total wreck. Her mainmast is gone. The passengers have been safely landed. The prospects for salvage are unfavorable.

A little 3-year old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a corker, when she sagely observed: "Mamma, I think that he ought to be killed."



## THE FARM.

### Notes.

It has been ascertained at the Grange (Conn.) creamery that it takes ten quarts of milk to make an inch of cream, and an inch of cream makes a pound of butter.

To cure warts on cow's bags Mr. H. G. Abbott, of Maine, recommends to saturate them three times a week with kerosene oil, and in a short time they will all be gone, leaving the skin smooth and free from soreness.

If a cow's hind feet are tied together she cannot kick. It will make the cow some trouble for a time, but the mind of the milker will be secure and undisturbed. After a few weeks a slight cord on each leg will be enough.

Dear as corn has been it well pays to feed it moderately to cows giving milk. Butter is proportionally as dear as corn, and a feed of the latter affects the butter product, both in quantity and quality, even more than it does the flow of milk.

The advantages of breeding from polled rams, says a Missouri shepherd, are that the animals fight less, are never blown around the horns, are more conveniently sheared, and, what is of greater importance, keep easier and grow larger.

A writer in the Fruit Recorder makes the statement that one of the neighbors planted some cabbage plants among his corn where the corn missed, and the butterflies did not find them. He has therefore come to the conclusion that if the cabbage patch were in the middle of the corn-field the butterflies would not find them, as they fly low and like plain sailing.

When pigs do not thrive and try to eat gravel or earth, it is a symptom of indigestion. They are probably overfed. Reduce their food one-half. Give two pigs half a pint of sweet oil or linseed oil in the food daily for two or three days, and as they recover gradually give them a little dry corn in addition to their other food. Some charcoal would be of service, and may be given frequently.

Experiments recently made in Europe, with a view to ascertaining the best method of preserving manure, show that manure allowed to accumulate under cattle three months or more, in specially constructed deep stalls, was found in every case, as compared with that of ordinary manure heaps, in a more workable condition, the ammoniac salts were better preserved, and the useful ingredients were present in greater proportions.

In doing up wool fleeces should be done up so as to be comparatively loose, light and easy to inspect and handle. Lay the fleece on the table, turn in the head, tail and flanks, and roll it up, commencing at the tail end. Tie two strings to keep the roll in place, and then one about the ends. The strings can be laid in grooves sawed into the folding platform, so that the fleeces can be tied quickly.

The greater part of the soil of England has been under cultivation for a thousand years, and yet the land is richer and the crops more prolific than they were a thousand years ago. Why, then, should so many thousands of acres in many sections of this country have become so greatly deteriorated in productivity in a comparatively few years? Careless and unskilled culture must necessarily be the answer.

It is a common remark that most anything is good enough for a hog, and to this senseless proposition is traced the disease among swine owned by breeders who indorse it. Since time immemorial the hog has been called the farm scavenger, but nevertheless the successful breeder is he who relies the least upon this over-estimated characteristic of the animal. Bad water, worse treatment in handling, and a superabundance of filth are the foundation of all diseases to which hogs are subject, and it is consequently easy to believe that the health of the animal and the quality of the meat must increase in proportion to the cleanliness of the food and surroundings.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman claims that he gets the greatest number of eggs when he feeds his hens on wheat screenings. He feeds in this way: "I have fed sorghum seed, corn meal, oats, corn middlings, and have concluded that feeding wheat in the morning and shelled corn at night, with a feed of shipstuffs wet up, having a good dose of ground pepper put in, and then baked and fed twice a week, and once in a while substituting powdered sulphur in place of pepper, is the best plan. I have good shelter and good clean nests; feed regularly and allow them a good range; with plenty of gravel to scratch in. I sell the fowls when they are two years old, and always keep the hens for hatching."

**Talk to Your Horse.**  
Breeder's Gazette.

Some man, unknown to the writer hereof has given to the world a saying that sticks: "Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." There is a world of common sense in it. There is more there is good sound religion in it.

What else is it but the language of the Bible applied to animals:—"A soft answer turneth away wrath." A pleasant word to a horse in time of trouble has prevented many a disaster where the horse has learned that pleasant words mean a guaranty that danger from punishment is not imminent. One morning a big, muscular groom said to his employer:—"I can't exercise that horse any more; he will bolt and run at anything he sees." The owner, a small man, and ill at the time, asked that the horse be hooked up. Stepping into the skeleton, he drove a couple of miles, and then asked the groom to station along the road such objects as the horse was afraid of. This was done, and the horse was driven by them quietly back and forth, with loose lines slapping on his back. The whole secret was in a voice that inspired confidence. The man had been frightened at everything he saw that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull on the lines with jerking and the whip. Talk to your horse as you would to your sweetheart. Do not fear but what he understands and appreciates, loving words; while it is by no means certain that the sensitive intelligence of many a horse does not comprehend the latter.

**Norwegian Snow-shoe, or Skee-racing.**  
St. Nicholas for February.

One of the most popular sports in Norway is skee-racing. A steep hill is selected by the committee which is to have charge of the race, and all the best skee-runners in the district enter their names, eager to engage in the contest. The track is cleared of all accidental obstructions, but if there happens to be a stone or wooden fence crossing it, the snow is dug away on the lower side of it and piled up above it. The object is to obtain what is called a "jump." The skee-runner, of course, coming at full speed down the slope, will slide out over this "jump," shooting right into the air and coming down either on his feet or some other convenient portion of his anatomy, as the case may be. To keep one's footing, and particularly to prevent the skee from becoming crossed while in the air, are the most difficult feats connected with skee-racing; and it is no unusual thing to see even an excellent skee-runner plunging headlong into the snow, while his skee pursue an independent race down the track and tell the spectators of his failure. Properly speaking, a skee-race is not a race—not a test of speed, but a test of skill; for two runners rarely start simultaneously, as in case one of them should fall, the other could not possibly stop, and might not even have time to change his course. He would thus be in danger of running into his competitor, and could hardly avoid mauling him seriously. If there were several parallel tracks at a distance of twenty to thirty feet from each other, there would, of course, be less risk in having the runners start together. Usually, a number fall in the first run, and those who have not fallen then continue the contest until one gains the palm. If, as occasionally happens, the competition is narrowed down to two, who are about evenly matched, a proposal to run, without stakes is apt to result in a decisive victory for one or the other.

It can hardly be conceived how exciting these contests are, not only to the skee-runners themselves, but also to the spectators, male and female, who gather in groups along the track and cheer their friends as they pass waving their handkerchiefs, and greeting with derisive cries the mishaps which are inseparable from the sport.

**The Boundless Capabilities of a Boy.**  
Burlington Hawkeye.

An exchange says a boy with tramp 247 miles in one day on a rabbit hunt and he limber in the evening when, if you ask him to go across the street and borrow Jones two inch auger, he will be as stiff as a meat block. Of course he will. And he will go swimming all day, and stay in the water three hours at a time, and splash and dive and paddle and puff, and next morning he will feel that an unmeasured insult has been offered him when he is told by his mother to wash his face carefully, so as not to leave the scum of the oob and flow so plain as to be seen under the gills. And he'll wander around a dry creek bed all the afternoon piling up a pebble fort, and nearly die off when his big sister wants him to please pick up a basket of chips for the "parlor stove," and he'll spend the biggest part of the day trying to corner a stray mule or a bald-back horse for a ride, and feel that all life's charms have fled when it comes time to drive the cows home; and he'll turn a ten-acre lot upside-down for ten inches of angle-worms, and wish for the voiceless tomb when the garden demands his attention. But all the same, when you want a friend that will stand by you and sympathize with you, and be true to you in all kinds of weather, enlist one of the small boys.

When two gentlemen call on the same lady the same evening, one arriving earlier than the other, whose place is it to leave first? asks a correspondent. The enquirer should have figured this out while going home. Instead of trying to console himself with the reflection that the other fellow would probably miss the last car.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### MAKING UP.

Defly the powder she applies To neck and chin, forehead and brow. (Alack, if the Public's peering eyes Could gaze on the leading lady now.) First the powder, white as snow, 'Till the skin takes on the lily's hue, And not a line is left to show Where Time had drawn his pencil through.

Next from its quaint, metallic case She takes the rouge—but none too much— And straightway on the lily face The roses bloom beneath her touch. No vulgar dab of common red Is that which beautifies her lips, But just the warm rich tint instead, Which Nature's self could scarce eclipse.

And now with dextrous hand she draws The eyebrows, arched and delicate, In strict accord with Beauty's laws, Nor curved too much, nor yet too straight. The lashes, then, are pencilled dark, And just beneath is traced a line— You scarce detect it now, but mark How large her eyes and how they shine!

This mass of wavy, golden hair— She dons it as she dons a dress; 'Tis false, but what of that? 'Tis fair— Is she who wears it more or less? Now comes the lacing and the hose! The buttoning of dainty shoes, And things whereon no poet knows— Who cultivates gunodest muse?

So ends the "making up" at last— There stands your Juliet complete; You know her robed days are past. That when you meet her on the street She looks her nearly two score years— You know all this, and yet, just now, You'd swear she is what she appears— That Time's the cheat and not her brow!

Ah, well! 'Tis not alone the stage Where "making up" becomes an art; Throughout Life's drama millions wage A war on Time, and play the part Of Romeo while their locks are grey— How fortunate for these, forsooth, If they should find a rouge, some day, So red that they could hide the Truth!

### Fashion Notes.

Ottoman silk dolmans are very fashionable. White Ottoman satin is the newest fabric for bridal dresses. Satin-train and satin duchesse retain their hold on fashionable favor.

Angel sleeves are revived. Terra-cotta shades are very fashionable. Mother Hubbard and the Greenaway styles for little girls are all the rage.

Roses remain the favorite flower for the corsage-bouquet of full dress. Raspberry red is a dark, yet bright, wine color, almost universally becoming.

Birds are used to a ridiculous extent in the ornamentation of bonnets and hats. The crinoline basques now so much in vogue are a revival from the Middle Ages.

Collars made of the new chenille marabout trimmings are stylishly worn with street suits. Myrtle, white roses, lilies, and lilacs divide favor with orange blossoms as bridal flowers.

Plush is exceedingly popular, yet the prices have been reduced at many of the large stores. Scrap baskets are now in the shape of vases with one or two handles, and the favorite decoration is by means of a handsome bowl, a bunch of flowers, or a group of tiny birds.

The ruffs which are so generally worn at present were in fashion in the time of Henry III. They were then an adjunct to masculine dress; they now hold their place in a lady's wardrobe. The latest quilt for a baby's bed is made of triangular pieces of colored silks joined together by feather stitch embroidery in gold-colored floss. It is lined throughout with white satin.

Ribbon embroidery is now used for working monograms or initials upon pocket-handkerchiefs. It is executed so finely that at a little distance it appears like raised embroidery in colored silks.

Hand-ornaments are made by stitching ermine figures of bright tints upon dark-colored plush with gold thread or narrow gold braid. Cord of mixed color is sewn around the edge and a heavy tassel depends from each corner.

Tidies in some houses take the form of draped scarfs. Scarfs of India muslin embroidered in million or serbro thread are drawn up in the middle and fastened to the back of upholstered chairs in such a way that the ends hang as draperies half way to the seat. The advantage about these tidies is that they are securely fastened they do not annoy visitors by clinging to their mantles.

### Some Household Hints.

To be a successful housekeeper, a woman requires as much system and tact as she would to carry on any other business. It is in this particular that so many of our foreign "help" prove unsatisfactory.

"Learn to save yourself work" is the best maxim to be observed in house-keeping. Ladies like to compare notes upon this subject, and to receive suggestions from each other. For this reason I think many will be pleased to learn some of the results of my experience in this direction.

Zinc that is used under stoves should never be dampened. If it becomes soiled or dim with soft flannel and a little fresh lard. Cleaned in this way a zinc may always be kept as bright as when first purchased.

To sprinkle damp rain upon a carpet before sweeping is a good way of laying the dust without injury to the carpet. Oilcloths should be cleaned in warm, not hot, water, and rubbed dry with a cloth wrung out of milk and water.

To remove smoke and dust from wall paper, carefully rub it with a soft cloth, and plenty dry bran or Indian meal. Gilt frames should have a coat of demar varnish, which will keep them from becoming soiled with dust or fly specks, and permit their being cleaned with a damp cloth.

### Are Women Inferior to Men?

A gentleman says:—Having read in a paper that women are disqualified mentally and physically to perform men's duties, he asks the writer of the ungallant opinion to take the key of history and unlock the records of the past, and he will find that women, even on the battlefield, have displayed courage and military ability which entitles them to rank with brother warriors. Go with me back through the cycles of time to the year A. D. 626, which marks the fall of Damascus—the oldest city in the world, still standing—and witness the heroism shown by the wife of the Moslem chieftain Aban, as she avenges his death, and from that early epoch down through successive ages, history abounds with precedents of illustrious women. The great wall of prejudice which has heretofore bound women to a prescribed round of occupations, and debarred them from entering upon a broader, wider field of action, is gradually having its chief support withdrawn, and ere long will be swept away with the debris of the past. Women are preparing themselves for positions which have previously been monopolized by the men; they are now creditably following the learned professions; their financial capabilities are being recognized, and they are associating themselves with banking houses—officiating as cashiers, directors, and partners—they are being elected school commissioners, and in some States are successfully cultivating the soil. In many other ways are women competing with men. But the fact that they are capable of performing men's duties is sufficiently demonstrated.

### Dust in the Closet.

Dust will accumulate in closets, will sit in through and under the doors, after one has done all she knows how to prevent it. If a woman can afford to have a regular chest-of-drawers of the exact length of her dress skirts, she should be counted as one of the happy; if not, she can shield her black silk and velvet dresses in this way: Take two breadths of wide cambric, sew them together, hem all around both ends, and run in strings to draw them together, or pieces of elastic cord. In this slip the dress skirt. Have two loops on the band of the skirt, and let them come through the top of the bag to hang it by. The object in having both ends open is so that the dress may be slipped out at either end, and also may be arranged so that it will not wrinkle. There should be a loop on the bag also, by which it may be left hanging in the closet after the skirt is taken out.

### Arsenic for the Complexion.

The Lancet raises its warning voice against the new craze of taking small doses of arsenic for the purpose of beautifying the complexion. It certainly is, as our contemporary remarks, a strange thing, after all the trouble sanitarians and chemists have taken to discover means of eliminating the arsenical salts from the coloring matter of wall papers and cloth dyes, that we should now find the direct use of the drug advocated from a Madame Rachel point of view. Ladies who are not satisfied with the face nature has given them will do well to remember that a clear skin may be purchased at too great a tax upon the general health of themselves and those dependent upon them.

**LARGE BELL.**—The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, the Tzar Kolokol, which is between 19 and 20 feet high, and weighs 448,000 pounds. This world famous bell, cast in 1733, may or may not have been raised into position; authorities differ. One account is that it was actually hung, and that after three or four years of use it fell, during a fire in 1737, and was broken as it lay; is a piece weighing 11 tons having been broken out. Other and perhaps better authorities say it never was raised, but gradually sank into the ground, until, after 200 years, it was lifted by the Emperor Nicholas in 1830 to its present position, on a platform in a public square. It is used as the dome to a chapel—the room below having been excavated for that purpose. There is a second bell at Moscow which is the biggest bell in the world in actual use; it weighs 128 tons. At Pekin, in China, there is a bell that weighs 25 tons. The Kaiser's clock of Cologne cathedral, recast in 1870, weighs 25 tons. The great bells in Obnatz, Vienna, Paris and England, are none of them as big.

At Charleston, S. C., to meet Lorne and Louise. The after cabins have been fitted up into five rooms for use of the princess. The Dido carries 12 guns (64 pounders) and 220 men. The vice-regal party arrived at Richmond, Va., last night.

The Jeanette men now in Siberia are expected to return in March, and the investigation will not be completed till they are heard, though the board will prepare a report up to the present time.

How common to see wealthy people who have to resort to arrogance of manner to prevent their innate vulgarity from being detected.

## Herbert Spencer's Theory of Education.

February Atlantic.

Probably nine-tenths of the popular sophistries on the subject of education would be cleared away by clarifying the conception of this word Nature. We hear the "natural method" eulogized, and the "natural man" is appealed to from morbid and unnatural conditions of living. But what is the natural method? It is of little value as an arbiter, unless it means that method which the sanest sense and the finest experience of man has approved. And who is the natural man? Plainly not the savage, not the undeveloped brute, but the man as he was meant by Nature to be completely equipped in mind as well as in body; equipped, moreover, with the highest social and political arrangements, including a wise system of education. That is in the truest sense, the only rational sense for the purpose of such a discussion, the natural method, the natural order of studies, the natural course of exercises, which the foremost Englishman—not which the lowest Fijian—would approve and adopt.

There is space to notice but one or two instances in which the false conception of Nature leads to error in this treatise; and first in the objection to abstract studies. Mr. Spencer asserts that since the natural activities of the mind in early youth are concrete, therefore the whole education of this period should be concrete. Certainly, that is the method of wild nature, and wild nature never gets beyond that point. The uneducated man remains always, in this respect, incapable of abstract thought. What we wish to do is to develop out of this crude, unnatural Nature the truly natural man—the man as Nature meant him to be, with the power and the habit of abstract conception and reasoning. Though we follow the order, we need not follow the pace, of wild nature. The sooner the boy can be brought to read intellectual books, and to grasp complex subjects, easily and quietly, without strain or precocity or hindrance to the physical development, the more of a man will he make.

So, again, Mr. Spencer's words are often quoted in support of the attractive doctrine that education shall give boys to do only that which they choose to do. Their diet, according to this theory, would be plum-cake and jam, and their reading would likewise be whatever was spiciest to the mental palate and easiest of mastication. Every parent and teacher knows something of what evils would follow this system; from his observation of the effects of the time novel and of our juvenile literature in general. A young person had much better read Shakespeare and Mr. Spencer. Every teacher, at least, knows also this theory has run into an absurd extreme in "oral teaching" and the "subject-lesson." A boy does not need to be fed forever with a spoon. The time comes when he must learn to get his knowledge in the way that every educated man must always get it—from the written page, and from self-controlled, persistent, laborious thought.

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

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table, Nov. 12, 1882.

### GOING WEST.

| STATIONS.    | Mail. | Day.  | Express. | Truck. | Car. | Bus.  | Freight. | Local. | Passenger. |
|--------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|------|-------|----------|--------|------------|
| Petroit, Lv. | 7:00  | 9:35  | 8:55     | 4:05   | 8:00 | 8:50  | 4:00     |        |            |
| G. T. Junc.  | 7:15  | 9:50  | 9:10     | 4:20   | 8:15 | 9:05  | 4:15     |        |            |
| Wayne Junc.  | 7:30  | 10:05 | 9:25     | 4:35   | 8:30 | 9:20  | 4:30     |        |            |
| Ypsilanti    | 7:45  | 10:20 | 9:40     | 4:50   | 8:45 | 9:35  | 4:45     |        |            |
| Ann Arbor    | 8:00  | 10:35 | 9:55     | 5:05   | 9:00 | 9:50  | 4:55     |        |            |
| Dexter       | 8:15  | 10:50 | 10:10    | 5:20   | 9:15 | 10:05 | 5:10     |        |            |
| Chelsea      | 8:30  | 11:05 | 10:25    | 5:35   | 9:30 | 10:20 | 5:25     |        |            |
| Grass Lake   | 8:45  | 11:20 | 10:40    | 5:50   | 9:45 | 10:35 | 5:40     |        |            |
| Jackson June | 10:10 | 12:15 | 8:55     |        |      |       | 6:15     |        |            |

|              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Albion       | 11:04 | 12:15 | 9:55  | 6:55  | 11:05 | 12:45 | 7:02  |  |  |
| Marshall     | 11:50 | 1:30  | 10:40 | 7:45  | 11:55 | 1:35  | 7:42  |  |  |
| Battle Creek | 12:19 | 1:55  |       | 8:41  | 12:47 | 2:02  | 8:32  |  |  |
| Galesburg    | 12:53 |       |       | 9:15  | 1:17  |       | 9:00  |  |  |
| Kalamazoo    | 1:18  | 2:36  |       | 9:40  | 1:42  |       | 9:25  |  |  |
| Lawton       | 1:42  | 3:00  |       | 10:05 | 2:07  |       | 9:50  |  |  |
| Decatur      | 2:07  |       |       | 10:30 |       |       | 10:05 |  |  |
| Dowagiac     | 2:32  |       |       | 10:55 |       |       | 10:30 |  |  |
| Niles        | 2:57  | 4:04  |       | 11:20 | 3:27  | 4:15  | 10:55 |  |  |
| Three Oaks   | 3:22  |       |       | 11:45 | 3:52  |       | 11:10 |  |  |
| New Buffalo  | 3:47  |       |       | 12:10 | 4:17  |       | 11:35 |  |  |
| Mich. City   | 4:12  | 5:19  |       | 12:35 | 4:42  | 5:30  | 11:55 |  |  |
| Lake         | 4:37  | 5:44  |       | 13:00 | 5:07  | 5:55  | 12:20 |  |  |
| Kalamazoo    | 4:52  | 6:00  |       | 13:25 | 5:32  | 6:20  | 12:45 |  |  |
| Chicago, Ar. | 5:50  | 7:40  | 10:55 |       | 7:30  | 8:10  | 2:50  |  |  |

### GOING EAST.

| STATIONS.    | Mail. | Day.  | Express. | Truck. | Car.  | Bus.  | Freight. | Local. | Passenger. |
|--------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|------------|
| Chicago, Lv. | 8:45  | 9:30  | 7:40     | 5:15   | 9:10  | 8:50  |          |        |            |
| Kalamazoo    | 7:55  | 9:50  | 8:00     | 4:25   | 8:20  | 8:00  |          |        |            |
| Lawton       | 8:10  | 10:05 | 8:15     | 4:40   | 8:35  | 8:15  |          |        |            |
| Mich. City   | 8:25  | 10:20 | 8:30     | 4:55   | 8:50  | 8:30  |          |        |            |
| New Buffalo  | 8:40  | 10:35 | 8:45     | 5:10   | 9:05  | 8:45  |          |        |            |
| Three Oaks   | 8:55  | 10:50 | 8:55     | 5:25   | 9:20  | 9:00  |          |        |            |
| Buchanan     | 10:30 | P. M. | 7:00     |        |       |       |          |        |            |
| Niles        | 10:55 | 12:19 | 7:25     | 6:00   | 10:45 | 10:25 |          |        |            |
| Dowagiac     | 11:30 |       | 8:00     |        | 11:20 |       |          |        |            |
| Decatur      | 11:55 |       | 8:25     |        | 11:45 |       |          |        |            |
| Lawton       | 12:20 |       | 8:50     |        | 12:10 |       |          |        |            |
| Kalamazoo    | 12:12 | 1:38  | 9:30     | 6:40   | 10:55 | 10:35 |          |        |            |
| Galesburg    | 12:53 |       | 10:10    |        |       |       |          |        |            |
| Battle Creek | 1:18  | 2:15  |          | 7:38   | 11:08 | 8:20  | 8:15     |        |            |
| Marshall     | 1:50  | 2:45  |          | 8:10   | 11:40 | 8:50  | 8:35     |        |            |
| Albion       | 2:15  | 3:10  |          | 8:35   | 12:15 | 9:15  |          |        |            |

|              |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |  |  |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|--|
| Jackson, Lv. | 5:00 | 4:05 | 7:00 | 9:30  | 12:40 | 5:50 | 9:20  |  |  |
| Grass Lake   | 5:15 | 4:20 | 7:15 | 9:45  | 1:00  | 6:05 | 9:35  |  |  |
| Chelsea      | 5:30 | 4:35 | 7:30 | 10:00 | 1:15  | 6:20 | 9:50  |  |  |
| Dexter       | 5:45 | 4:50 | 7:45 | 10:15 | 1:30  | 6:35 | 10:05 |  |  |
| Ann Arbor    | 6:00 | 5:05 | 8:00 | 10:30 | 1:45  | 6:50 | 10:20 |  |  |
| Ypsilanti    | 6:15 | 5:20 | 8:15 | 10:45 | 2:00  | 7:05 | 10:35 |  |  |
| Wayne Junc.  | 6:30 | 5:35 | 8:30 | 11:00 | 2:15  | 7:20 | 10:50 |  |  |
| G. T. Junc.  | 6:45 | 5:50 | 8:45 | 11:15 | 2:30  | 7:35 | 11:05 |  |  |
| Petroit      | 6:55 | 6:00 | 8:55 | 11:25 | 2:40  | 7:45 | 11:15 |  |  |

Sunday excepted. Daily. O. W. Spencer. S. R. Ledyard. G. P. & T. L. Chicago. Gen. Agent, Detroit.



# Pinckney Dispatch.

JEROME WINCHELL, Editor.

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

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"I ADMIRE America and Americans," said Mr. Wilde on reaching London, "just as I would any other curiosity." An entirely mutual feeling, Oscar, with the last word emphasized. Shake!

ONE of the most appalling chapters in the annals of ocean disasters is the story of the lost Cimbric. It is remarkable that in this age of scientific progress, of invention and discovery, there has been no apparent improvement in the means for the preservation of human life at sea.

DR. SCHIELMAN has received permission of the Greek government to make excavations at the northwest of Athens, near the ancient Academy, where he hopes to find the grave of Pericles. When he has finished his work there he will begin fresh excavations in the Island of Crete.

PROBABLY the most ghastly riot ever recorded was one with which Montreal inaugurated her winter carnival Jan. 23. The participants were policemen and medical students, and the latter wielded the weapons with which they were most familiar—the arms and thigh bones of human skeletons.

It is a rather extraordinary law which punishes a man for attempting an act, but which does not punish him if he accomplishes it. A poor wretch in New York was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for attempting suicide, and the severity of his sentence will probably make him regret that he did not succeed.

ONE of the surviving "forty-niners," Levi Farnsworth, of Jonesboro, Me., returned to his old home a few days ago, after an absence of thirty-three years. He sailed for the Pacific coast in November, 1849, leaving behind him a wife and six children, all of whom were living to greet him on his return except one daughter, who died twenty years ago.

WHETHER or not church members can safely or properly patronize amusements of any kind is not an open question in Arizona. It is a settled article of belief that even amusements usually considered worldly, are made religious when undertaken for the benefit of the church. The Tombstone Epitaph of recent date has this cheerful local item showing how the church and the stage may meet hand in hand: "On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., a grand dramatic and musical entertainment will be given at Schieffelin hall for the benefit of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The third act of 'Caste' will be given; also the mad scene from 'Artiste 47'; the whole to conclude with refreshments and dancing."

ILLUSTRATED papers misrepresent the personal appearance of Prince Bismarck by drawing him with simply a military mustache. For some time past he has worn a full beard, not because it pleases either him or his wife, but because it is a useful defence against the neuralgia to which he has so often been a martyr. Still, the hirsute barrier does not always keep back the foe. "I suffer dreadfully in the mornings," the Chancellor recently said, "and if the Reichstag would only meet in the afternoon instead of so early, I should have taken part in the debates of December. It is only after a full meal that my pains stop. Sometimes they are so severe that in speaking I am obliged to stop short in the middle of a sentence."

## Earthquakes.

New York Sun.  
The Province of Murcia, in Spain, had a pretty lively shaking up recently. Twenty-two successive earthquake shocks were felt there, several houses were destroyed, and consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. The day before there was a heavy earthquake shock in Bohemia. Last week Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky were shaken. Since the beginning of the year there have also been shocks in New England and Canada.

These disturbances of the earth's crust, occurring in rapid succession, attract attention to the theory that earthquakes are sometimes, at least, the result of causes affecting a large portion of the earth or perhaps the whole globe. Various so-called earthquake cycles have been pointed out, but it cannot be said that any one of them has been satisfactorily established. It is impossible to predict earthquakes, and the utmost that careful observation has so far proved is

that there are certain periods when earthquakes are unusually numerous. All sorts of theories have been invented to account for these periodic disturbances of the earth. Some have ascribed earthquakes to the influence of comets, although the idea is about as well founded as that of the astrologers that comets foretell wars and famines. Others have thought that earthquakes may result from the varying force of the attraction of the sun, the moon, and the other planets upon the earth. There is, at least, some appearance of plausibility in this theory, but the whole question is yet open, and a great deal more information is needed before it can be in any degree settled.

There is, perhaps, no other display of natural forces, not even excepting volcanic eruptions, so frightful as a great earthquake. Earthquakes have destroyed many thousands of human beings and laid waste whole cities and provinces. They are entirely beyond human control, and experience has shown that they are just as likely to occur now as they were centuries ago. The questions what cause them, and is there any means of foreseeing their visitations, are therefore of great interest, and we have reason to be thankful that in this part of the world the solid ground is not often shaken, and that when the earthquake shock is felt it does little damage.

## "Take Off Your Hats."

The following sensible remarks upon the bill now pending in the legislature of Connecticut requiring every elector to remove his hat when he deposits his vote in the ballot box, are from the N. Y. Tribune:

Precisely what motive actuated the mover of this bill does not appear. He not having explained it, it is open to conjecture. Possibly the purpose of the Connecticut law-giver may be to clothe the serious business done at the ballot box with a solemnity suited to its high responsibilities. It may be that he takes the proper view that the act of voting, being an exercise of the highest privilege known to civilized man, to wit, that of selecting his own rulers and making his own laws, should be entered upon with dignity and discharged with a degree of formality and ceremony commensurate with its importance. It is fair to presume that the author of the bill had this in mind in introducing the measure, and it is easy to see that the proposition is based upon the highest ideal of a pure democracy and the most elevated conception of the worth of citizenship. He has discerned the fact that the citizen at the ballot box stands in the presence of his sovereign, that His Majesty, the People, is represented there before him in the most concrete form attainable, and that it is only decorous and proper to stand uncovered in so august a presence.

Perhaps, too, he imagines that the average voter will recognize the fact that when he uncovers to the Majesty of the People he somehow, in a faint, vague way, does fractional homage to himself. And it is safe to say in a general sense that no one revolts from contributing to his own self-worship. Our Connecticut legislator has accordingly—if our presumption is safe—the assurance that the ordinary voter is not unwilling to take his hat off to himself; that he will not kick if ordered to uncover in an act of adoration of which he is in part saint and altogether worshipper. There remains, however, the question whether the voter in a pure democracy, whose greatest joy is not so much in the abstract idea of the sovereignty of the people as in the concrete notion that he can go as he pleases without dictation, will calmly submit to the direction of anybody of law-makers which contravenes his right under the Constitution to cast his vote covered or uncovered, clad or unclad, so he comes to the polls without offending decency or violating law. It will not be disputed that it would greatly add to the dignity of the elective franchise if every voter should, without any requirement of law, but simply from his own sense of propriety, come uncovered to the exercise of his highest and most sacred right as a citizen in a republic. It is not improbable that such a practice would, to a degree, tend to purify politics by attaching to the functions of citizenship a certain ceremonial and formality that would actually induce thoughtfulness and reflection on the part of the voter and compel him to think seriously about it.

We are very much disposed to a favorable consideration of the motives of the Connecticut legislator. But after all, the fact still remains that our National and State constitutions have erected an insuperable bar to such legislation. The citizen can no more be required to uncover at the ballot box than he can be to come in a dress-coat to deposit his vote. The Hebrew performs his highest acts of worship covered, and the Quaker is bound by his creed to do no deference to sovereign or mortal man by uncovering. The spirit of the proposed law, if not its letter, would practically disfranchise both these classes. There is no statute that we know of requiring court witnesses or spectators to be uncovered. But in court, as in legislative bodies, it is the unwritten law of custom and precedent. "Hats off" would be a good rule at the polls; but it can only be established by the wholesome effect of good example and persistent practice, and not by positive law.

A Philadelphia man says it was easy enough for Tom Thumb and his wife to escape from that burning hotel. She slid down the gas pipe and he went to meet her.

## The Yellowstone Park.

New York Tribune.

The Great Northern Wonderland is just now exciting a lively public interest. Hemmed in by mountain ranges whose crests glitter with perpetual snow, the marvels of this volcanic basin were unknown until within a few years, and although Congress wisely set it apart and dedicated it to the people as a park forever, it has been so remote and inaccessible that comparatively few visitors have yet explored it. Last autumn, however, General Sheridan reported that too many tourists and hunters had been there already, and that the work of defacing the park and murdering the game had been most industriously prosecuted. It was recommended that an added area of forest land should be embraced within the park boundary as a game preserve, and that the whole be policed by the army to prevent further depredations. General Sheridan's report occasioned some discussion and people began to think how their priceless possession might be preserved.

The resolution of enquiry now before the Senate in regard to leasing certain hotel and other privileges in the park has again brought the matter before the people. A company of gentlemen including Mr. Rufus Hatch and Roscoe Conkling has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with its principal office at the city of Elizabeth, under the style and title of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company. By the terms of its charter this company is organized for the purpose of keeping hotels and running stages in the park—as well as of raising cattle and hogs and making itself active in a good many directions. This company claims already to have a lease from the Secretary of the Interior, Messrs. Hatch, Conkling & Co. agree with General Sheridan that tourists, have wantonly disfigured and mutilated some of the most beautiful features of the park, and that the butchery of elk and other game in this region has been frightful. The company covenants in its proposed lease to protect the Park from marauders and murderers, and its friends assert that General Sheridan's troops were themselves flagrant offenders in this regard. It is alleged that thousands of acres of forest were then burned over, and that the General's camp-fires kindled the conflagration. The soldiers, too, it is stated, cut down trees and used them as battering rams to break down the geyser cones, so that the crystals could be carried off as mementoes.

General Brislin is another citizen who is deeply interested in the park in general, and the navigation of Yellowstone Lake in particular, which privilege for ten years he estimates as worth \$1,000,000,000. He naturally objects to have anybody else "hog the whole park."

Now it is certain that within a short time a branch road will run southward from the Northern Pacific, while another will extend northward from the Union Pacific to the park. As soon as visitors can reach the confines of this basin, with its gloomy canons, and rivers plunging into their depths, its boiling springs and mud volcanoes and spouting geysers, without leaving their parlor cars, the region will be thronged. Some provision for their comfort and entertainment will be needed. Preparation for this purpose must be made too, within the park, for its present boundaries contain some 2,500 square miles. But of course great caution should be exercised in granting exclusive privileges. The first thing to be cared for is the park itself. The elemental forces which made the world here display themselves as they are not manifested in any other part of the earth's surface. The scenery, too, has a unique impressiveness, as if some distinct preparation had been made for this heart of the Continent, from which water flows to the Gulf of California, the Pacific and the Atlantic through the Gulf of Mexico. The preservation of this wonderland as it is, in all its original grandeur, should be the prime condition exacted from any or all who are granted privileges from the Government. And this protection should mean more than simply guarding the forests from fire and the geyser cones from being battered down. The danger from "improvements" is quite as serious as any threatened by the wantonness or thoughtlessness of visitors. The most sublime scenery, when sacrificed by a brutal engineer, may lose all its impressiveness, and the obtrusive ugliness of some misplaced hotel can disfigure the noblest landscape. Not a road should be graded nor a single structure erected in Yellowstone Park until plans have been submitted to some artist of recognized taste. Provision against the vulgar intrusion of distracting and incongruous objects should be another condition in any lease of park privileges.

A Boy's Tongue Cut Out by His Older Brother.

St. Joe Herald.

From a passenger who came in on the St. Joseph and Western train meagre details were obtained concerning a shocking outrage perpetrated in Richardson County, Nebraska. A farmer named Saunders, living in that county,

has two sons, the oldest of whom is eighteen years of age. It is said that the father is a very exacting man, and often administers such severe punishment to his children that they regard with terror any indication of displeasure on his part. A few days ago the eldest son committed some act of which the younger boy threatened to inform his father; when the other knocked him down with a club and proceeded deliberately to cut out his tongue with a dull pocket knife. The victim, a lad only twelve years of age being thus deprived of speech, and not having learned to write, was unable to tell how he received the injury, which for some time remained a mystery. The neighbors were aroused, some believing that the lad had been made the victim of a revengeful tramp, and much excitement prevailed. Finally the perpetrator confessed and related the facts as given above. What was done with him the Herald's informant had not ascertained.

## Aged Chestnut Trees.

London Daily News.

Signor Schira, Inspector General of Forests, in an interesting report, says among other things that the famous chestnut tree on Mount Etna, which still lives, measures 64 metres in circumference at its base. Its age is estimated differently—some attribute to it 4,000, some 2,000 years, and recent studies give at least 860 years. There are some other famous chestnut trees in Italy, notably one in Montamiata, in Tuscany. The deplorable custom of late years to destroy the forests has deprived Italy of many noble chestnuts, but it is to be hoped they will be protected by the new scheme of the Minister of Agriculture for rewooding the denuded mountains. In the north of Italy the chestnut grows at an altitude of from 400 to 500 metres above the level of the sea, in sunny situations even at 1,200.

In the south the zone of growth is between 500 and 1,200 metres above the level of the sea. Almost all the Italian provinces cultivate the chestnut, these trees occupying a total superficies in Italy of about 496,114 acres. The most are found in the Provinces of Lucca, Sondrio and Genoa. In Lucca, for example, 182.52 per 1,000 acres of the territory are occupied by the chestnut. The total annual production of chestnuts (fruit) is about 5,768,436 quintals. Those of Cuneo are best both for quality and quantity. The exportation is about 70,000 quintals, at a profit of about 2,000,000. There are several methods of preserving the fruit—from sugaring the chestnuts to slightly boiling them and then drying them, laying them when newly gathered in November, among perfectly dry sand in vases, and burying the vases in dry earth, where they will remain fresh and good till the next June.

## First Use of Anthracite Coal.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming valley, but its first practical use was by Obadiah Grose, in his blacksmith's shop, in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris of Philadelphia formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The company was called the Lehigh Coal Mine. This company opened the mine and found the vein to be 50 feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal-field to Messrs. White & Hazard of Philadelphia for 20 years, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnace chilled. In 1832 Neilson converted the idea of hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had previous to this formed a

company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the 20 ears of corn were transferred into \$20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day. At a banquet given by Harrison and Nicholas Biddle, at Mount Carbon, in 1840, William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, was paid \$5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day.

A curious observation regarding hail storms has lately been brought before the Swiss geographical society at Geneva by Herr Riniker, the chief forester of Canton Aargau. He maintains that hailstorms do not occur where there are forests, and instances the case of a small chain of mountains in the south of Aargau known as the Lindenberg which are normally completely covered with trees. About twenty years ago, the forest was divided into two places by wide gaps, and immediately afterwards the valleys were visited by frequent hailstorms. Fourteen years ago the larger of these two open spaces were planted with firs, since which time the hailstorms have entirely ceased. Herr Riniker is inclined to attribute the phenomenon to electric action, suggesting that the hail and trees being charged with opposite kinds of electricity, their union gives rise to sufficient heat to prevent congelation of watery particles.

Incombustible writing and printing paper may be made, according to the *Chemiker Zeitung*, by treating the best asbestos with a preparation of permanganate and potash and then with sulphuric acid, and then mixing it with wood-pulp in water containing borax and glue, in the proportion of 95 per cent. of asbestos to 5 per cent. of pulp. A fire-proof writing-ink is made by mixing India ink and gum with chloride of platinum and oil of lavender; for printing-ink lampblack and varnish are to be substituted.

Dr. Carl Himly and Herr L. von Fruttschler-Falkenstein have invented a new explosive compound suitable for mining purposes, and for firearms. It is a mixture of saltpetre, chlorate of potash, and a solid hydrocarbon. If ignited in the open air it burns slowly, but under pressure it manifests remarkable burning powers. This new explosive has been patented in this country by Dr. C. W. Siemens.

The naval advisory board recommend building the following vessels: One steel cruiser to cost \$1,500,000, three steel cruisers to cost \$1,045,000, one iron dispatch boat to cost \$160,000, and one crubing to cost \$38,000.

## DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S



## MANDRAKE PILLS,

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. They have been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

Kermott's Mandrake Pills always in stock at Winchell's Drug Store.

## WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE

West Main St. Opposite Globe Hotel, PINCKNEY, MICH.

A full line of

## DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Fine Confectionery, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Stationery, Etc.

Goods are all fresh and new. Prices are always reasonable. We hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Call and see us.







# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

A testimonial is being raised to pay off a mortgage on Parnell's estate.

Excitement at Toledo over the anticipated flood still continues, and the damage in northwestern Ohio, from floods, is very great.

Because of failure to keep the proper depth of channel in the south pass of the Mississippi river, Capt. Eads has not received the quarterly payment due him December 9th.

Col. John T. Coppinger and Miss Alice Blaine, daughter of Hon. James G. Blaine, were married, at Washington, Tuesday.

The new five cent nickels are rolling out of the mint into the public wallets at the rate of 100,000 a day.

When he went to school, at nine years old, the teacher wrote down "Leon Gambetta, a dirty little pig of a violent character, but intelligent and witty."

Someone has been making railroad rails of paper, which are better than steel rails, because they are lighter, not subject to action from heat or cold, furnish a better track for driving wheels, and are less expensive.

Sixty lines of correspondence between two Cairo, Ill. lawyers, betrayed thirty-one blunders in orthography, and thirty-eight in grammar.

A New York divorce lawyer's advertisement reads: "Hymenial incompatibilities, as a specialty, carefully adjusted. 'Tis slavery to detain the hand after the heart hath fled."

On one of the bitter cold nights of two weeks ago, a fine pointer dog, belonging to a hunter at East Penn, Pa., was frozen to death, and was found in the morning standing on the ground with one foot raised as if to take another step.

The cold weather in Texas continues and is reported the severest experienced there for many years. The mercury in some places in the northern part of the state, dropped to zero, and as low down as Austin and San Antonio fell to 10 above. Stock, particularly sheep, are said to be suffering greatly through the range country, and many thousand head are said to have already died. There is also much suffering among poor people, they being totally unprepared for such severe weather.

## 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,

Wish to make known to their old and new customers that they are now prepared to do better work of all kinds in their line of business than ever before. Their mill 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 pure, sound red and white wheat from which they make their best grade of flour, warranted pure. They grind no green or musty wheat except for customers, and then it is ground on separate stone and bottled through separate bolts. These buyers of flour will get no green or musty flour. Those having orders of good dry, sound wheat get good flour, and those from the same. They also have separate bolts for buckwheat. Corn, rolled with one of Hutchinson's new improved rollers. 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 100 acres (125 improved) adjoining the village, and is 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, is offered for sale on easy terms. Apply to or address

J. N. HILL, PLAINWELL.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 140 acres, 20 acres of good timber, a good large house, two good basement barns, good orchard, etc., 3 miles from schoolhouse, 4 1/2 miles northwest of Pinckney and 2 miles north of Grand Trunk extension. It is well fenced and under good cultivation.

JOHN LARIN, PINCKNEY.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A farm containing 80 acres, 60 acres plough ground, balance meadow and timber, good buildings and orchard, well fenced etc. Situated 3 1/2 miles north of Pinckney, and 1 1/2 miles S. W. of Chubb's Corner.

M. L. HINCHEY, Chubb's Corner, Mich.

## HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Globe Hotel at Pinckney, partly furnished, with accommodations for 25 guests, and now doing a splendid business. Has ball room, also billiard hall and wine cellar in basement. Barn to accommodate 50 horses. Will be sold on any reasonable terms. Or for rent from April 15th. Parties wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to F. ROSE.

PINCKNEY, MICH.

# "THE BEE HIVE"

IS NOW OPEN WITH

A FULL STOCK

OF

## BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBERS ETC.

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.

Ready pay customers will consult their own interest by giving me a call.

E. A. MANN.

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

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE

TEEPLE & CADWELL,

At the old store one door east of Mann's Brick, with a good stock of general

## HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS,

OILS AND VARNISHES A SPECIALTY

Also exclusive agents for the sale of

GALE PLOUGH AND REPAIR

ALFRED WISE'S LANSING DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS AT FACTORY PRICES.

PERKINS WIND MILLS, AND DRIVE WELLS

Put up cheap for cash.

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.

Zephyrs, Germantown Yarn, Notions,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

C. A. WHEELER

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. Cash and see goods.

A fine stock of breech 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.

CHRISTIAN BROWN,

BLACKSMITH

All kinds of custom work, and general repairing, including

HORSE SHOEING.

Shop back of Mann's Block, Pinckney.

WM. DOLAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISION,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS, E.

Prices always reasonable.

West Main St.,

PINCKNEY

SYKES & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE

CARRIAGE

AND

SLEIGHS.

We keep on hand a first class assortment of vehicles, including the leading styles of to-day. Call on 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, E.

WEST MAIN STREET,

PINCKNEY

MICHIGAN

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

SPECIALTIES 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