

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

NO. 5.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

JEROME WINCHELL, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

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PINCKNEY VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Also alternate Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. F. E. PEARCE, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services each Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Also alternate Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers especially are invited to attend our services. Rev. K. H. CRANE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC.—Regular services on the third Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M. Special services as announced. Rev. FR. DUGHE, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

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

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

MARY VAN FLEET, Cor. Sec.

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

L. D. BROKAW, R. E.

MASSONIC.—Livingston Lodge, No. 78, meets at Masonic Hall, Main's Block, Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month. C. D. VANWINKLE, W. M.

C. V. VANWINKLE, Rec. Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. H. TURNER, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Main's Block, PINCKNEY.

L. E. RICHARDS & CO.

NEWSDEALERS,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

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

R. E. FINCH

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Kaleosmiling and Paper-hanging, GRADING A SPECIALTY. PINCKNEY, MICH.

E. A. MANN,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

L. V. BROWN.

SHAVING PARLOR.

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

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS.

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

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.

W. P. VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

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

THOMAS CLINTON,

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

Also HARNES MAKING, Cash for Hides, Fats and Furs, Next south of Globe Hotel, PINCKNEY.

CALL BY TELEPHONE

At SIGLER-BRO'S DRUG STORE,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

W. R. RAINEY,

DENTIST,

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

WE HAVE OPENED

A REPAIR SHOP

In connection with our store, repairing neatly done. Give us a call. Cash for hides and furs. West of hotel. W. R. HOFF.

L. HOYT

CARPENTER & JOINER.

For information inquire at Teeples & Cadwells Hardware.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Edgar A. Halliday, Esq., in Napoleon, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1883, by Rev. K. H. Crane, of Pinckney, Mr. E. H. Halliday, of Clinton, and Miss Lilla A. Crane, sister of the officiating clergyman.

At Perry Centre, Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1883, Mr. W. H. Macaway, Pinckney, and Miss Savilla Spaulding, of Perry.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his home, two miles southeast of Pinckney, Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1883, Henry Myers, aged 18 years.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SIGLER, of Leslie, have been visiting friends in and about Pinckney, the past week.

REV. K. H. CRANE and wife have been at Napoleon, Jackson County, for a few days.

A firm in Tuscola county have taken the contract to furnish 30,000 ties and 21,000 cedar fence posts for the M. A. L. R. R.

WILL HOFF has rented Charlie LaRue's house on the Howell road, and will take possession as soon as Mr. Winegar moves out.

FRANK HECOX, a well known Pinckney boy, now residing in Jackson, paid the DISPATCH office a call the other day while visiting friends.

GEO. B. SWARTZ, of Laingsburg, was in town Tuesday, looking over the field with a view of locating at Pinckney. He proposes to put in a stock of groceries, if he comes.

QUITE a number of the Unadilla young folks were in town Saturday evening last, having come for a sleigh ride, and to visit Mr. Rainey's singing school.

From Canadian papers, kindly handed us by Mr. Biggar, we notice that the political contest now in progress there is quite as exciting and bitter as any we have in the States.

The date decided upon for the concert to be given by Mr. Rainey's singing school, is Friday evening, Feb. 23rd. An excellent programme is being arranged, and full particulars may be looked for in next week's paper.

The Engineer corps of the M. A. L. R. R. returned from South Lyon, Saturday. They have completed work in that direction so far as required for the present. A detachment left Monday morning for Stockbridge.

John Anderson, of Isoco, suddenly disappeared the other day. He went to Howell, put out his team at the home of a friend, and has not been seen since; he had \$190 with him. A wife and two children anxiously await his return.—Argus.

J. J. Teeples has a three-fourths blood Jersey cow (brought by Michael O'Connell from Jackson City) that gave 31 3/4 lbs. of milk in seven days. Mr. Teeples says she will beat this record now, as the product of the last day of the seven was over ten pounds greater than that of the first day.

THEODORE TILTON will lecture at the Howell Opera House, on Monday evening next, Feb. 19th, subject, "The World's To-morrow." The managers inform us that they will reserve seats for parties wishing them, on receipt of 50cts. for any part of the house; and parties so ordering will find their tickets at the box office the evening of the lecture.

The large band instrument manufactory of C. G. Conn, at Elkhart, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire, a few days since. The instruments used by the P. C. B. were from Mr. Conn's establishment, and our boys tender their sympathy for him in this misfortune. We are pleased to learn that the factory will be immediately rebuilt on a larger scale than ever.

WILLIE CROSBOT, of Remus, Mecosta County, has been visiting friends in this locality the past week, and paid the DISPATCH office a visit, Saturday, leaving an agreeable memento in shape of a subscription for Pinckney's paper. Mr. C. is in the clothing business at Remus and reports times prosperous with him.

FREEMAN B. DECKER, formerly of this place is now located near Lake City, Muskegon County, where he owns 300 acres of land, and is supervisor of the township and a big man generally among the residents of that wild region. He says he raised 150 bushels of oats from three bushels of seed and that other crops were correspondingly prolific. Lake City is about 150 miles north of Grand Rapids. Mr. F. Reason, who visited that locality last week says he found there nearly five feet of snow, but was favorably impressed with the thrift and go-ahead-attitude of the people who are settling up the country.

Mrs. W. B. Hoff arrived from Ypsilanti, Wednesday.

MISS MARY LILLIE, of Ypsilanti, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Sigler for a few days the past week.

CARL & O'CONNELL have completed about half a mile of grade in the swamp west of L. S. Davis in Unadilla.

Mrs. ROBERTS, of the eastern part of the village, was quite seriously injured by falling on the ice, Saturday last.

MESSRS. FONTAIN, BROOKS and YATES, of the Michigan Air Line road were in town yesterday, and went to South Lyon to-day.

VERNE RICHARDS has our thanks for sample copy of "Life of Oliver Cromwell," one of a series of standard publications in cheap form, for which he is agent.

The editor of the South Lyon Excelsior was away from home last week. Just where he went, the devil couldn't tell, but he howled for dry wood to give the old man a warm reception when he chanced to return.

A Georgia man has had nine wives, and is the father of fifty-three children. We can't doubt that, as the story comes to us from Canada, where they are just a wee bit jealous of the productiveness of Uncle Sam's domain.

JIMMIE ALLEN, of Wauseon, Ohio, has been visiting at his father's home in this village a few days past. Jimmie was a valuable member of the P. C. B., and his many friends here would be pleased to see him remain at Pinckney.

It was whispered by some that a Methodist minister is obliged by the discipline of his church to apply all presents on his salary. We want to say for the information of all who may be laboring under such a mistake that there is no such provision in the discipline, and never was.—F. E. Pearce.

MR. J. TOUMNEY is purchasing horses with which to stock a livery, and the prospect is that this long felt want will soon be supplied. The enterprise is one which deserves the encouraging patronage of our citizens, and we hope Mr. Toumney may find the business both pleasant and profitable.

In the list published last week, of pupils in the village school entitled to honors on account of high percentage at the examination, the name of Miss Katie Mercer was accidentally omitted by Prof. Reed, who desires us to correct the error for him—with which request we most cheerfully comply.

The donation party given by the M. E. Church, at the Globe Hotel, Friday evening last, was a complete success. The attendance was quite large, the supper inviting and substantial. The P. C. B. discoursed sweet music to enliven the occasion, and many of the costumes were well chosen and skillfully made up. The entertainment afforded net proceeds of about \$50, for the pastor's benefit.

MANY are the devices of newspaper men to piece out their scanty means of subsistence. The editor of one of our exchanges sells sewing machines, another dabbles in farm machinery, and now comes a Brighton pencil pusher with the announcement that he will act as auctioneer at one-third off regular rates. We always thought the Brighton man a little "off" and now he comes right out and acknowledges it. All right, Bro. P., "confession is good for the soul."

A FESTIVAL will be given by the Congregational society, at the residence of Mr. J. Swarthout, just southeast of the village, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21st. A cordial invitation is extended to the people of the village and vicinity generally, and arrangements will be made to pleasantly entertain all who come. The proceeds will be applied to the fund for painting the outside of the church, and as this is an improvement which interests all our citizens, there should be a very large attendance.

CHARLIE BARBER, the genial proprietor of the Howell and Pinckney stage line, tells a pretty good sized story regarding a cow owned by him, to wit: That he purchased her for \$50 and kept her for one year, during which time she not only supplied his extensive family with milk and butter, but also \$100 worth of milk was sold and a calf for \$10 more, and the cow is worth a good deal more now than he paid for her. (We don't doubt Charlie's word at all, even if he does live in Howell, but taking his story in connection with the Democrat's statement that they have cows there "that will demolish a whole woodpile during the night and still hanker for more" we begin to think that Howell cows are truly wonderful.

JIMMIE ALLEN will learn the jewelry trade with Henry Barton.

MR. BAKER has his family comfortably settled in the Duer house.

MR. A. WINEGAR is about to remove to Fentonville, where he owns a home.

The lecture of Rev. Joseph Cook will not be heard at Ann Arbor, to-night, that gentleman having cancelled his engagement there.

The roof of J. T. Eaman's sheep shed fell under the weight of snow, killing four of his fine fat lambs and injuring several others.

J. H. BARTON has just purchased and put up in his store a handsome new regulator, which will be run by Ann Arbor observatory time—a convenience our townspeople should appreciate.

An over-bashful young man of West Putnam pays a dollar to his more confident friend to engage him a girl for the next party.

BLESSED is he who has a large woodpile, nowadays, and peradventure his neighbors shall rise up betimes to bless him.

One of our sturdy old farmers wants to know "when in '11 Dick Reason is a goin' to get that building out of the highway, near the Eaman schoolhouse." How is it, Richard?

The old foundry building on east Main Street, collapsed last night, from the weight of snow on the roof. It has of late been used as a barn, by Richard Mitchell, who had two horses quartered there when it fell, but fortunately that part of the roof above them did not fall so low as to injure them.

A party was given last night at the residence of Will Jenkins, under the auspices of the K. O. T. M., of Pinckney. Forty-three couples were present, and a very jolly time is reported, in spite of the disagreeable weather which probably prevented quite number from attending who would otherwise have been there.

Mrs. Geo. STOCKEN, of West Branch, Ogemaw Co., is visiting friends in the village and vicinity. She met with quite a serious injury when changing cars at Wayne junction. The mail train of the M. C. R. R. only halts for a few moments at the crossing, and Mrs. Stocken having a child in her arms, was hustled along and pushed up the steps by the brakemen, who in doing so hurt her back so badly that she had to be carried from the cars at Dexter, and though able to be brought by stage to Pinckney, she still suffers considerably from the injury.

The business men of Frankfort, Benzie County, are very much interested in the project for securing a railroad to their town. They would like the Columbus, Toledo & Owosso road, but if failing in that they propose to encourage any company that will build a branch to their town. The Toledo & Columbus road would be very desirable for this place, and the united effort of Dexter, Pinckney and Fowlerville would undoubtedly secure it, if the road is to be built anywhere through this part of the country. If the projectors of this fine mean business, let them come around this way and see what inducements will be offered them.

Friday afternoon last, as Michael Roche was felling trees on his father's farm southwest of the village, a tree which he had chopped down lodged upon another, and while attempting to dislodge it, the other tree being a dead one broke, letting the top of the one in which he was at work fall. His companion noticing this called to him to get out of the way, and throwing his ax over his shoulder he stepped backward a few feet when a limb of the tree struck the ax, knocking the blade of it against the back of his head, cutting a gash several inches in length entirely through the skull. His back was also severely bruised by the limb in its descent. He was carried to the house and Dr. Sigler immediately sent for. The bleeding was very profuse, and the wound a dangerous one, but Dr. Sigler informed this morning that he considered the patient doing well, his rugged constitution being very favorable to speedy recovery, should no more dangerous symptoms arise.

MARION.

Marion School Dist. No. 2.—The examination of the higher arithmetic class results as follows: Chas. Burden, 96 per cent. Fobes Jewel, 97 " Emma Harwood, 94 "

Singing school in the Green District is closed.

The dance at Mr. Bailey's was well attended, about 40 numbers being sold. E. L. Markey.

HOWELL.

From the Democrat.

Rev. Geo. F. Waters, of this place, has been appointed agent in this county of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions.

Bishop Harris will administer the rite of confirmation in St. John's Church, Howell, on Sunday, Feb. 18th, at 10:30 a. m. The Bishop will be the preacher at the visitation.

The other day the stage driver from Hartland to Highland Station, an old man of 72, fell on the ice and was badly hurt. A physician was summoned and reports an artery severed in the back of his head.

A daughter of Henry Kirkland, of this place, aged about 8 years, who has been afflicted with a fever sore on the limb just below the knee for some time, had taken out of the leg last week several pieces of bones, one of which measured 4 1/2 inches in length, while another measured two inches and one an inch. The little sufferer stood the operation nicely.

FOWLerville.

From the Review.

Several friends and relatives agreeably surprised Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rambo on the evening of 21st, taking with them an abundance of eatables and presents.

"A Soldier of Fortune," will be presented at Greenaway's Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 15 and 16th, by home talent, under the management of Fowlerville Dramatic Club.

J. W. Loranger, of Williamston, will hold the first of a series of singing lessons at the Opera House, on Monday evening next, and designs continuing them three nights in the week for four weeks.

Mrs. Joseph Robins, of Genoa, died on Saturday night. Some time ago an operation was performed on her, and a large cancer was removed. She was sick with it for a long time, but before the first got well another came. She was unable to endure another operation and was obliged to suffer a good deal. She was 70 years of age and a large family.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

A telephone is a necessary luxury, and the people are agitating the question of connecting our village with the county seat—Howell, via Pinckney.

The vendue at D. D. Bird's Wednesday last, was a success generally. There were about 150 persons present. The sales amounted upwards of two thousand dollars.

Meetings continue at M. E. Church. A good interest is manifested.

Travel is again possible and business is booming.

Davis Bird and wife are on a business visit to Owosso.

Mrs. F. M. Douglass, of Bancroft, is visiting her parents in the village.

Many complaints of sick horses are heard. E. J. Howe had four quite bad off. The Doctor thought they were threatened with the pinkeye. The P. M.'s horse is also complaining.

W. F. Bird, of Ann Arbor, was out last week attending his father's auction.

F. E. Ives visited Howell last week, on business.

Mr. McCullum, of Port Huron, made a flying visit to friends here, Wednesday last.

For the kindly remembrance made on last Friday evening amounting to \$51.25 we wish to offer our many and sincere thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pearce.

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.

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

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

A fresh miffed cow for sale. Enquire at the Dispatch office.

Best Halibut 15 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

Star boneless codfish 9 cts. per lb. at L. E. Richards & Co's.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Brocton Baptist minister skated four miles to fill an engagement, Sunday.

Among the musicians in the Tenth Infantry band at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, is a young man named Eassey, a member of one of the best families of Lansing and a relative of some of the dwellers on one of Detroit's principal avenues. He was for a time an opera singer, and was a favorite at home before he donned the blue.

An aged woman at Grand Rapids made complaint to the authorities that she had been robbed of \$400. The police did not find the money, but she did—in the bottom of an old trunk where she had hidden it and forgotten all about it.

Pioneers gone: Ziah Benjamin, who settled in St. Joe county in 1835, died recently, aged nearly 70 years. David Thompson died at Jonesville, aged 77. Almond Stevens, an old and respected citizen of Plymouth, died a few days ago.

When the Eagle hotel burned at Grand Rapids a drummer sailed forth clad only in a night shirt and a frightened expression of countenance. In the hallway he met, one of the servant girls similarly clothed, and asked her to be his wife. She said she did, and taking him by the hand she led him forth, and they sought refuge in another hotel. The drummer subsequently evinced his gratitude to the cool-headed girl by buying her an outfit of clothing.

Prof. Everett of Grand Rapids, has been teaching school 50 years.

A man skated from Tomsel to Jackson on the crust, and after taking dinner pushed on to Leslie.

A. L. Clark, a prominent business man of Battle Creek, who has been traveling around the world, is now at Buenos Ayers, and is expected home in the spring.

Dr. Davis of Jackson, will bring suit for \$5,000 against that city for damages caused by upsetting his carriage by striking upon a big stone in the street. Mrs. J. W. Hewitt will also bring suit for the same amount for upsetting by running upon a sand heap left in one of the streets.

A girl named Howe, living five miles north of Big Rapids, being sick with diphtheria, lay for three days as one dead. When she recovered from her trance she believed she had died in another country and reappeared in life as another person.

Walter Whipple, treasurer of Monroe township, Newaygo county, who is under arrest on a charge of embezzling township funds, is lying ill with paralysis and is at the point of death.

Upper peninsula folks have been suffering from long mail delays caused by the snow blockades.

A gas vein has been struck in the salt well now being bored at Jackson. There is supposed to be gas enough to furnish fuel for making salt when they begin pumping brine.

A gentleman visited the Battle Creek school library, and while there a nine-year-old boy of an inquisitive and mechanical turn of mind stole a model of a patent saw from his pocket. The lad has been suspended from school.

The Saginaw & Sand Beach division of the Port Huron & Northwestern railway has been blocked for a few days past, and no trains have arrived at Port Huron. It will probably be opened shortly.

John W. Hopkins, formerly a heavy lumberman and prominent character in New Haven, is very ill, and there are little hopes of his recovery.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Building into Michigan.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Rumor has it that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul people have given up all endeavor to obtain control of the Wisconsin & Michigan Road, owing to the price demanded by the owners of the latter road, and the St. Paul will make an effort to reach that section of country through the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. It is said that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul owns a large amount of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western stock, and will make an effort to push its construction north to the State line, and thence east along the Menominee Range. The latter road has lately purchased seventy miles of steel rail and has 2500 choppers at work clearing land, in order that the rails may be laid from Antigo in the spring. This will carry the road twenty-five miles into Michigan. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, on the other hand, is clearing as fast as the weather is favorable, and fifty miles of track will be laid. The other twenty-five miles of rail purchased will be used for relay. The timber that is being removed at Antigo is mostly pine, maple, birch, elm, basswood and hemlock, and in the swamps, cedar and spruce. Sawmills are erected along the line of proposed construction as fast as the timber is chopped. Mr. Thayer says that three years ago there were nothing but wigwags at Antigo, and at the next spring the Antigo post office will be made a Presidential office. Judging from this fact, he says, new towns will undoubtedly spring up and grow rapidly all along the new line as soon as it is in running order."

What Eastern People Think of "My Michigan."

The Brooklyn Eagle has these timely words of advice to give immigrants:

If one prefers a colder climate, in Michigan, north of Grand Rapids, there are several millions of acres subject to homestead entry. These Michigan lands are very fertile; the soil is a sandy loam. There is enough timber, but not knowing its capabilities, but it is really very fertile and produces twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

The winters in Northern Michigan are severe, but the timber shelters the settler from the wind, and the heavy fall of snow in the lake region keeps the crops of wheat protected from frost, and leaves the soil in the melting of the snow in April, free and mellow. The farmer can plow as soon as the snow melts.

A poor man who goes to Michigan to settle needs but little money beyond what is necessary to transport him thence and support his family for a short time. He can obtain employment, if he be at all expert with an ax, at all seasons of the year.

The lumber woods in the winter season employ thousands of men in various capacities, and these even are able to earn fair wages as cooks or in various things about the camps.

Suppose a man and wife with five children reach Northern Michigan, secure a piece of government land, and there begin the life of a new settler. If they have found a quarter section of land subject to homestead entry, the man needs about \$20 to defray the necessary expense of getting his papers for the entry, and can easily obtain a loan for the entry money. The few days he spends building a log cabin for Michigan people are very cordial to new comers, and will do all possible to aid them, be they poor or otherwise. The men will be sure to turn out and help raise the log house that is destined to be the subsequent abode of the new neighbors, and every kindness will be extended.

When the house is ready about the first of March he will find that one neighbor wants a few boards of standing timber, or a piece of a wood cut down to make way for cultivation. Or, if a railroad be near by, he can cut wood for the engines, an expert man with a cross-cut saw and an ax can earn good wages at this sort of work. Saw-logs in the winter furnish employment for a host of men in the best of great lumber camps, where as many as 800 men

are employed in sawing, every small mill owner will pay living wages for logs cut by the thousand feet; sometimes a great deal of money can thus be made during a winter by the new-comer. Should he be willing to leave his family and enter a lumber camp for the winter months, he can earn from \$18 to \$30 per month at the various duties required there by lumbermen.

Some saw down timber and cut it into saw logs; some drive teams, some cook, some clear away the underbrush standing amid the trees designed for lumber, and some cut out roads for the teams.

Thus it is that thousands of men enter the vast pine region of Northern Michigan every winter and earn sufficient to clothe and feed their families during the year.

If the settler prefer to remain at home during the winter season, he can always secure work of neighbors cutting saw logs, clearing new land or cutting stove wood; he may not earn quite as much as could be obtained in the lumber camps, but if he is willing to take his family, meat, etc., as pay he can earn a considerable amount during such odd times throughout the winter as could be spared from his own affairs.

There is not the slightest chance of a poor man's family ever coming to want in Northern Michigan, if he be industrious and they frugal; work in the woods can always be obtained, and if money cannot be earned, provisions can always be obtained. When spring comes the settler can always get a team long enough to do what little plowing he needs by exchanging work—doing odd jobs of work for neighbors, and taking the service of the team for pay. In this manner thousands of people, who have from time to time settled in Michigan, have acquired a comfortable position in life, and are now prosperous citizens of that commonwealth, not above selling strangers how they began. The winters of Michigan are long and pretty severe, but when people become accustomed to the climate they relish it exceedingly. The summer season is delightful; the soil produces abundant crops with very little exertion on the part of the farmer; for when once the timber and debris is removed, the soil is so loose that much cultivation is not needed.

Ferry's Fraud.

Great excitement prevails in Grand Haven over the further developments of the Ferry fraud. For the past few days creditors have been investigating the Ottawa Iron works of that city of which Senator Ferry owns a controlling interest. Some of the creditors have discovered that there have been fraudulent notes to an enormous amount issued in the name of the iron works and indorsed by the Ferry Bros. One creditor from Boston was in the city a few days ago with notes amounting to \$20,000 on the Ottawa Iron company, signed by F. White and indorsed by Ferry Bros. When he discovered that they were fraudulent, and were in the handwriting of Senator Ferry, he left on the first train for Washington to see the senator. He said that unless the senator settled at once he would institute criminal proceedings against him. This matter completely ruins the Ottawa Iron works, and their paper is now worthless. The creditors are not above a year's work, and if not closed by creditors, will pay their honest debts dollar for dollar. They are still open and running. The works are known as the Ottawa Iron Works and not company.

Explosion at Charlotte.

The boiler in Benjamin J. Grier's large saw mill at Charlotte, exploded with terrific force on the morning of the 9th inst., at seven o'clock, wrecking the mill and instantly killing Mr. Grier, the proprietor, and Wm. Gordon, the engineer. Grier had just laid his hand upon the whistle rope to blow the seven o'clock whistle, which is blown to summon the employees. Engineer Gordon's head was blown off. The only other man present beside Gordon and Grier was Thomas Sadler who escaped without injury, though standing within a few feet of the boiler when it exploded. Mr. Grier, the proprietor, is one of the best known lumbermen in this section, and one of the most popular and prominent men in the city. He has a wife and five children. Had it not been for the fact that the most of the employees were late in getting to the mill the loss of life would undoubtedly have been much heavier.

Agricultural Societies in Convention.

The Michigan state association of agricultural societies opened its 10th annual convention in Lansing on the 8th inst., with representatives from the following societies in attendance: Michigan State Agricultural, Central Michigan, Hubbardston Central, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Gratiot, Western Michigan, Ionia, Clinton, Jackson, Eastern Michigan, Calhoun, Union of Plainville and Van Buren. The agricultural college was re-elected by Secretary R. G. Best, and the secretary of state's office by R. L. Hewitt.

The topics of membership, exhibitors, admissions, tickets, etc., were fully discussed. R. L. Hewitt read a paper on Crop Reports. The next topic was Viewing Committees, Awards, Appeals, etc. Under this head was discussed the question of publishing names of committees on premium lists, and the liability of collusion between committees and exhibitors. The general sentiment was unfavorable to printing the names of the committees. A resolution favoring the plan of having but one person on a committee at fairs was adopted after much discussion. President Ball of Hamburg delivered an able address on "Agricultural Exhibitions—Their Character and Scope." An interesting paper on the subject of agriculture and its importance to the prime factors of existence and wealth, national and individual, and influences which tend to promote its progress was read by Secretary Hewitt of Kalamazoo. The convention very wisely adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the sense of the association, all better beverages, gaming devices, tent shows and side enterprises of an immoral and impure character ought to be excluded from the fair grounds of every society in this state. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of some other business the convention adjourned to meet in Lansing on the last Wednesday in January, 1884."

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white.....	70	@	1.83
Flour.....	4.65	@	4.75
Barley.....	5.00	@	5.50
Corn.....	53	@	53
Oats.....	38	@	43
Clover Seed, 9 bu.....	7.90	@	
Apples, 9 bbl.....	2.75	@	3.00
Dried Apples, 9 b.....	7.75	@	
Butter, 9 lb.....	22	@	24
Eggs.....	14	@	14
Dressed Chickens.....	14	@	14
Dressed Turkeys.....	15	@	15
Ducks.....	18	@	15
Cheese.....	13	@	15
Potatoes.....	65	@	70
Honey.....	19	@	20
Beans, picked.....	2.00	@	2.10
Beans, unpecked.....	1.75	@	1.80
Soy.....	3.50	@	4.00
Dressed Hogs.....	2.30	@	2.75
Pork, mess.....	18.50	@	18.75
Pork, family.....	19.00	@	19.50
Beef, extra mess.....	12.00	@	12.50
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	7.00	@	
Wood, Maple.....	9.00	@	
Wood, Hickory.....	8.50	@	
Coal, egg.....	6.25	@	6.50
Coal, St. Louis.....	6.50	@	
Coal, Chestnut.....	6.75	@	

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

A FAT OFFICE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bedford to promote commercial relations with Central and South America provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner at a salary of \$10,000 a year to visit the principal Central and South American independent countries and collect information as to the efforts those countries are making or are desirous to make to secure increased commercial facilities with the United States and appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided invalid the act of the New York Legislature imposing upon steamship companies a tax of \$1 for every alien passenger brought from a foreign port to New York.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending Feb. 3, was \$198,000. For the same time last year the amount was \$177,000.

HUBBELL'S WORK.

Representative Hubbell of Michigan has filed a petition of Brenley Bros. and fifty-five other Michigan ship owners for the appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing the improvement of the Harbor of Refuge at Grand Marais; also resolutions of the Board of Trade, of Detroit, for an appropriation of \$200,000 to continue the improvement of the Lime-Kiln crossing.

MORE PENSION CLAIMANTS.

A petition, very largely signed, has been presented in the House from ex-Union soldiers and sailors praying for the passage of a bill to pension soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons.

FOR THOSE WHO TOLL.

The Senate sub-committee on education and labor are investigating the relations between labor and capital, and the condition of the laboring classes, with a view to devising some measures for the relief of workmen.

SLOW, BUT SURE.

Congress is making but very little progress with the tariff bill now under consideration. Very little encouragement can be given of any legislation upon the subject at this season. One month of the present session has passed. The attention of both Houses is now given entirely to this matter, and it is hoped that something may be done in the matter.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gen. Pope has furnished Secretary Lincoln information describing the preparations made by the military to secure the Oklahoma lands from intrusion. Gen. Pope says he does not expect forcible resistance, but in any event is prepared to enforce the removal of raiders. Telegrams received at the Indian Bureau indicate that strenuous efforts are making on the part of the military to effect all alien half-breeds, and the military and Canadian Indians from the Fort Peck, M. T., Indian Reservation.

CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

Secretary Folger recommends the consolidation of customs districts in order to effect a saving in salaries where business does not increase from year to year. The changes suggested are for continuing the present number of collection districts but in some cases reduce the number of officers at the port which, after reorganization, would comprise all the consolidated ports, and reduce the aggregate cost for salaries \$494,295. The western ports which would be affected by the proposed consolidation are the following: Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Burlington, and St. Paul. It is proposed to consolidate with the Minnesota district at St. Paul the districts of Duluth, Montana and Idaho; to increase the number of officers and employees from seventy-six to ninety-one and the cost for salaries from \$24,418 to \$111,880. St. Paul, Minn.—It is proposed to consolidate with the Minnesota district at St. Paul the districts of Duluth, Montana and Idaho; to increase the number of officers and employees from seventy-six to ninety-one and the cost for salaries from \$24,418 to \$111,880. St. Paul, Minn.—It is proposed to consolidate with the Minnesota district at St. Paul the districts of Duluth, Montana and Idaho; to increase the number of officers and employees from seventy-six to ninety-one and the cost for salaries from \$24,418 to \$111,880.

NOT LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Interior decided that railroads are not limited to lands immediately adjoining the road in cutting the land and obtaining other construction material intended for the use of railroads.

RATHER EXPENSIVE.

Officials at the Indian Bureau assert that Capt. Perry's raids upon the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory have already cost the government about \$200,000 and this expenditure might have been saved if Congress had adopted the repeated recommendations of the Commissioner providing for punishment of intruders upon public lands.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Director of the Mint Richard was before the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures on the 6th inst. He thought it expedient to coin more silver unless there shall be an international agreement fixing the ratio between gold and silver. His theory is that without an international agreement as to the relative values of the two coins, a continuance of coinage and circulation by the United States would tend to make the country a dumping ground for the silver of all nations while gold would find its way out of the country as fast as imports come in.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A banquet was tendered Gen. William T. Sherman in Washington, on the 31st inst., the occasion being his 63d birthday. A number of distinguished guests were present, and speeches were made by the host and guests. Gen. Sherman's response to a toast to his health was a happy effort. He spoke in glowing terms of the law for the compulsory retirement of army officers at the age of 64, believing it to be wise and proper, and for the best interests of the army at large. He reviewed very briefly the valuable results accomplished by wars in our country, and said that wars could be accomplished in no other way. He alluded to the Mexican war, which extended over a system of government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, converting lands which had remained for centuries in the possession of wild beasts and wilder savages into prosperous states and territories in a short period of years. After pointing out the fact that the acquisition of California was also one of the results of this war, Gen. Sherman reviewed briefly the rise and development of that great state and the opening of communication across the plains. "In these mighty enterprises," he said, "the soldier went hand in hand with the civilian." In speaking of the civil war, the General said: "Its history is written, and all who now hear me remember its details. I will venture to say, however, in this connection, that friend and foe alike now share its glories and fruits. No part of the Union has experienced a larger measure of profit than the section over which we seemingly triumphed. I believe that nine out of ten soldiers of the south would to-day rather be members of our present glorious Union, at peace with all the world, than citizens of a southern confederacy with slavery, and with which I have no sympathy. I have no desire, here or elsewhere, to boast of my share in that war, but I do feel the sense of pride and satisfaction that I was a people met the issues of that day as brave men, and carried our ship through the breakers which for a time appeared to be a shipwreck; and peace and good order now reign supreme, and that may be said to be the result of the war which I have been clothed with honor to witness. Another war, I take up the task where I leave off, and our army will move on its glorious career to the ultimate destiny."

THE WATERS COVER THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

The water in the Allegheny river has been rising rapidly for several days, and a tremendous amount of wreckage has passed down the river with heavy masses of ice. Cities all along the river are inundated, and the damage to property is very great, reaching over \$10,000 in Allegheny City alone. No vessel has been reported lost as yet, though it is feared that when fuller reports are given much disaster to river people and residents in bottom lands will be shown. Trains from the west were delayed over 30 hours. At last accounts the river had ceased to rise, and was slowly falling.

TOLEDO STILL ALARMED.

Neither fear nor the water has abated at Toledo, and in fact, all along the Maumee. A dispatch from Toledo, dated Feb. 6, says: "The river at this point has risen a foot during the past 24 hours, and the ice still holds firm and fast. The water is rising, and the pressure from above depends the fate of the lower lands. The city and the levee is gored about half a mile above the city at a break in the river. As the

which no man may foresee. In conclusion, he urged upon his countrymen to cherish all that is mainly and noble in the military profession because peace is everlasting and no man is wise enough to tell when soldiers may be in demand again.

HAZEN HAS A WORD TO SAY.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army has published a letter emphatically denying the charges recently made against him, and says they originated in resentment of dismissed employees, and were made for the purpose of bringing about the removal of the weather service to the interior department. He believes the work can be done more cheaply by the signal service than by any other means.

THEY ARE GRATEFUL.

British Minister West has written a note to the Secretary of State conveying the thanks of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to the Secretary of the Treasury for his action in placing at the disposal of the authorities of British Columbia the Volcott for the purpose of proceeding to Fort Simpson to repel an anticipated attack in the domains of the English Government at that point.

WHAT SHERMAN THINKS.

The War Department has been informed of the capture of Capt. Payne and his party of Oklahoma colonists. Gen. Sherman stated that he supposed the captives would be taken to Fort Smith and turned over to the authorities, who will set them at liberty again, as already done on more than one occasion. Gen. Sherman thinks more stringent laws should be enacted for the punishment of this class of invaders.

THAT JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

The committee of conference on the Japanese indemnity bill recommend that the House of Representatives recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment excluding all accretions of interest and premiums from the amount to be returned to Japan, and that the bill shall provide simply: First, for returning to that nation the original amount received from it as indemnity in the year 1864, namely \$785,000; secondly, for paying \$140,000 to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming in compensation for their services in securing the indemnity; and thirdly, for canceling the United States bonds in which the fund is now invested. It now amounts to nearly \$1,800,000.

NEWS NOTES.

BIG BLAZES.

Oil leaking from one of the stills at the oil refinery of Thurmer & Teagle, on Kingsbury street, at the Wilson avenue crossing, Cleveland, Sunday, at midnight, the fire of the run was very high, came up to the boiler house, where it ignited, and exploded, firing the still, the contents of which went into the run and in a few minutes covered its surface with flames. Along the center of the stream the blazing oil ran from Wilson avenue to Broadway, directly toward the works of the Standard oil company, causing a slight blaze at the paraffine works of Standard, but no fragments were scattered in every direction. Ten minutes later a gasoline tank containing 3,000 barrels exploded with a report that was heard for miles. Instantly a number of wooden structures caught fire, and a moment later the newly built summer-house, costing \$8,000 was ablaze. From that time till nearly 11 p.m. in the light went on the firemen deluged the Standard property in the yards, while the Standard employees were fighting fire away from the river. At 9 p.m. one of the largest tanks exploded with terrific force. Instantly flames shot up and lighted the city in every quarter. Engines were playing upon the storage houses at the east of the yard, while workmen were rolling away barrels of oil to places of safety. Sunday morning the fire had been extinguished, leaving a scene that resembles Calvary. At Thurmer & Teagle's works and the Republic works the losses will reach \$6,000 in burned oil, while it is believed at least 50,000 barrels of oil were destroyed at the Standard works. The aggregate loss will reach \$300,000 at a modest estimate, though Col. Payne, treasurer, says the exact loss cannot be told until the water subsides and a careful estimate is made. It is thought, however, that two years will be needed to restore the works to the condition of Friday last. The fire was still burning in spots on Sunday, disclosing the wrecks of 100 receiving tanks, 20 to 30 stills and other smaller works.

HAVE RENDERED A VERDICT.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict in the investigation of the Newhall house disaster on the afternoon of the 6th inst. The jury find that the proprietors of the house were guilty of culpable negligence in not employing a sufficient number of watchmen to guard the house against fire, and in not making the inmates aware of the fire, and in not making the house easy of egress, and of neglecting the passages, with two outside escapes, ladders, etc. Nevertheless they found the owner of the Newhall guilty of negligence in not having provided more escapes in case of fire. They also found fault with the network of telegraph wires surrounding the hotel.

THE FIRST SENTENCE.

The first sentence for attempted suicide under the new code now in vogue in New York, is that of Lawrence Bullard, a boatman, who received one year for hanging himself to a door in the Tombs prison, where he was confined on a charge of drunkenness. Previous cases have resulted in jury acquittals out of sympathy and in face of the facts, or in a suspension of sentence.

A STEAMER BURNED.

A dispatch from Seattle, W. T., of Feb. 3, says: The steamer Gem left this port this morning loaded with hay and other freight for Port Gamble, Seaback and Union City, with four passengers. She called at Port Madison and in the afternoon started for Port Gamble. When five or six miles out smoke was observed coming from the bay. They headed the boat and reached the shore, and in three minutes the boat was on fire, but in three minutes it went adrift. All but the extreme forward part of the boat was a mass of flames. Five persons were drowned.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Marshall Jewell, ex-governor of Connecticut, died in Hartford, of pneumonia, on the 10th inst.

THE WATERS COVER THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

The water in the Allegheny river has been rising rapidly for several days, and a tremendous amount of wreckage has passed down the river with heavy masses of ice. Cities all along the river are inundated, and the damage to property is very great, reaching over \$10,000 in Allegheny City alone. No vessel has been reported lost as yet, though it is feared that when fuller reports are given much disaster to river people and residents in bottom lands will be shown. Trains from the west were delayed over 30 hours. At last accounts the river had ceased to rise, and was slowly falling.

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weather is cold and the ice firm and sixteen inches thick the more sanguine believe the back water will be permitted to flow out under the ice before the gorge breaks. Should the gorge break in the present state of things, and let loose the flood that is back, serious damage would ensue. There has been no damage thus far in this neighborhood, but owing to the floods at other points railway travel is much demoralized and few lines have been able to carry out full schedule arrangements. At points on the Maumee river, notably at Napoleon and Delaware, the overflow has been serious, and the loss heavy. Twenty passenger trains taken to avoid serious damage in case of flood by the removal of goods beyond the reach of accident. Railway companies decline to receive freight, hence business outside of local demand is at a standstill.

THE MONONGAHELA ON A TEAR.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 7th says: The Monongahela at this point has 10 feet of water in the channel and is rising fast. Heavy rains are making something like a freshet, and experienced river men expect 32 or 33 feet of water before it subsides. Advice from up the river, give the fact that the water is rising at the rate of 12 to 14 inches an hour. If the height of the water continues to rise, the city will be completely inundated and vast damage done. Every preparation is being made to meet the possible inundation. But little ice is coming down, and no damage is anticipated from it unless to the dismantled Smithfield street bridge, over which a new structure is being erected.

THE SITUATION NOW.

Toledo dispatches of the 7th inst. say that in that city and vicinity great distress prevails. At Napoleon the back of the canal is reported as giving way, flooding the entire country. At the town of Florida, forty miles above here, the water has risen thirty-three feet. Every family in town has been driven from home. Many have taken refuge in the school-houses and others in the brick church, and both buildings are crowded. The flour mill will be swept away. These provisions have been lost from houses and stores to a great amount. Many head of live stock have also perished. At Cincinnati the Ohio river is rising nine inches an hour, and much damage has been done to coal barges moored there and at Covington, Ky.

THEY END NOT YET.

There has been no marked change in the situation at Toledo. The water seems to be slowly falling, and the ice to be weakening. Along the Ohio, according to the Times-Star special, the river is rising about six inches in an hour, at most unprecedented rate. At Wheeling it is thirty-six feet six inches and rising. Boats can not pass under the bridge. Marietta is flooded more than ever. The railroad between Marietta and Beldair is six feet under water. Catlettsburg is already flooded, and more damage is expected on account of the great rise in Sandy River. At Portsmouth the river is five feet under water. A canal at Marietta, the city is under water. The Scioto River is also rising, being above the railroad track. North Portsmouth is under water. Here the river continues to rise, being fifty-five feet eight inches at 1 o'clock. Newport, Ky., suffers most at present. Very many houses are already invaded by water, and the people are moving out. At Marietta, Iron and Steel Works, Newport Iron and Pipe Foundry and the greater part of Swift's rolling mill have been compelled to suspend. Merchants along the river front of this city are busy removing goods from cellars and first floors. At Karkersburg, W. Va., the flood is the highest since 1859. Every mill and manufactory is under water, and the city is total darkness. At Pittsburgh all danger seems to be over. The water has been wholly from inundation. The mills and factories are all submerged. All the towns along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are submerged. At Wheeling, W. Va., everything is under water, and the city is in darkness. Factories are all shut down. Trains cannot get within several miles of the city, and freight and passengers are transferred by steamboats. At last accounts the flood was subsiding.

THE LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

On the 9th inst the river was steadily rising at the rate of two inches an hour, and had already reached 40 feet above low water mark. The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago and Dayton short route line are unable to touch the depot. At Newport, Ky., fully 200 families were compelled to remove from their dwellings. Many more are driven to the upper stories. The weather is still clear and cold. At Marietta, Ohio, the water has fallen eight inches.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A LITTLE UNEASY.

Public uneasiness is increasing in France. The impression prevails that the army does not like the expulsion bill. An intimation to this effect was conveyed to President Grevy.

NO MORE NILIUMS.

Russian police claim to have destroyed nihilism. The czar talks the words of St. Petersburg without an armed escort.

GRANT TO BE RETIRED.

The terms of a bill have been arranged placing Grant upon the retired list of the army with the rank of general.

INTERFERENCE UNNECESSARY.

Secretary Chandler has informed the Committee on Naval Affairs that in his judgment nothing at the Naval Academy demands the attention of Congress. He has had no official information of trouble. The resolution of inquiry has been tabled for the present.

UNDER THE OCEAN.

An Entrance Like Mount Washington Submerged Off Our Coast.

From the New York Sun.

Eight subjects were discussed in the national academy of sciences yesterday in a Columbia college recitation room. Prof. A. E. Verrill of Yale college described the physical and geological character of the sea bottom off our coast, especially that which lies beneath the gulf stream. He has made 1,600 observations this summer for the United States fish commissioners. He has cruised from Labrador to Chesapeake bay and about 200 miles out to sea. About 60 miles outside of Nantucket is a stream of very cold water, and animals dredged up are like those caught in the waters of Greenland, Spitzbergen, or Siberia. The water is fifty fathoms deep, and the bed of the ocean is of clay. Boulders weighing 800 or 1,000 pounds are dredged up. Prof. Verrill believes that they are brought down by icebergs from the arctic regions and dropped when the ice melts. The boulders are found as far south as Long Island. Further out to sea, 70 to 120 miles south from the southeastern coast of New England, the bottom of the sea, which has inclined very gradually eastward, forming a table land, takes a sudden dip downward so that whereas the water on the edge of the bluff is 100 fathoms deep, at the bottom of the basin it is 1,000 fathoms deep. The slope is as high and as steep as Mount Washington, and on its summit, which is level, a diver, could he go to so low a depth, could not put out his hand without touching a living creature. The bottom of the sea is covered just there with a fauna which has never before been found outside of the Mediterranean sea, the gulf of Mexico, the Indies and other tropical regions. The number of species of fish dredged up is 800, and over half of them have never before been seen by naturalists. Seventy kinds of fish, 90 of crustacea and 270 mollusks have been added to our fauna. The age of many of the specimens shows that they must be permanent in that region. The trowel let down from ships by a mile of rope brings up a ton of living and dead crabs, shrimp, star fish, and as the trowel simply scrapes over a small surface, the ocean bed is plainly carpeted with creatures.

Sharks are seen by thousands in this region, and countless dolphins, but it seems strange that not a fish bone is ever dredged up. A piece of wood may be dredged up once a year, but it is honeycombed by the boring shell fish, and falls to pieces at the touch of the hand. This shows what destruction is constantly going on in these depths. If a ship sinks at sea with all on board it would be eaten up by fish with the exception of the metal, and that would corrode and disappear. Not a bone of a human body would remain after a few days. It is a constant display of the law of the survival of the fittest. Nothing made by the hand of man was dredged up after cruising for months in the track of ocean vessels excepting coal cinders shoved overboard from steamships. Here Prof. Verrill corrected himself. Twenty-five miles from land he dredged up an India rubber doll. That, he said, was one thing the fish could not eat.

Here the gulf stream is 40 miles further west than any map shows. Prof. Verrill continued, and this stream of warm water from the south nourishes the tropical life near Massachusetts. The temperature further in shore is 35° in August, on the edge of the submarine Mount Washington 52°, and toward the bottom of the basin 39°, while further out to sea the temperature of the water grows colder. On the surface the jelly fish, nautilus and the Portuguese man-of-war, with other tropical fish, are found. In this belt the fish, about which so much was said a year ago, were found in immense quantities, but this summer, although expeditions have been made for the express purpose of catching some, not one could be taken. Undoubtedly they had been killed, to a fish, by a storm which carried the cold water into the gulf stream; indeed, it is known that a cold current of water resting on the ocean's bed may contain arctic fish, and a current of warm water floating over it on the surface may be alive with tropical fish.

As to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea there has been much dispute. Animals dredged from below 700 fathoms either have no eyes, or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding. Crabs' eyes are four or five times as large as those of a crab from surface water, which shows that that light is feeble, and that eyes to be of any use must be very large and sensitive. Another strange thing is that where the creatures in those lower depths have any color, it is of orange or red, or reddish orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimp and crabs have this brilliant color. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines toward purple. Not a green or blue fish is found. The orange red is the fish's protection, for the bluish-green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or red fish appear of a neutral tint and hides it from enemies. Many animals are black, others neutral in color. Some fish are provided with boring tails so that they can burrow in the mud. Finally, the surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells, like an ordinary sea beach, showing that it is the eating house of vast schools of carnivorous animals. A codfish takes a whole oyster into its mouth, cracks the shells, digests

the meat and spits out the rest. Crabs crack the shells and suck out the meat. In this way come whole mounds of shells that are dredged up.

A Fortunate Adventurer.

The recent dispatch announcing the discovery of gold on the Yukon River in Alaska recalls one of the romantic experiences of western mining life. The Alaska discoverer, whose name should have been given as Scheiffelin, instead of Schuffelin—as was telegraphed—is the man who located the rich mines at Tombstone, Ariz., and founded and named the town. The story of the "find" is a remarkable one. "Ed" Scheiffelin, with his brothers and one or two companions, was prospecting in Southern Arizona some four or five years ago, when the country contained comparatively few white men and was overrun by hostile Apaches. The party, in western parlance, were "down on their luck." They had made no strikes, and their supplies were running low. It was a condition of affairs which Scheiffelin was inured to, for he had been so reduced as to live on meal and beans given him in camp as an act of charity. Finally they resolved, in desperation, to start across into what is now known as the Tombstone District. Other prospectors had kept away, from fear of the Indians. The country was dry and desolate, and contained but little game. The few intruders had never returned.

When Scheiffelin's little army announced their determination it was generally predicted that they would meet death by Apache bullets or by starvation. "All you will find will be your tombstone," was the sarcastic farewell of a miner as the adventurous band started into the barren hills. They journeyed through cacti and mesquite, crossed arroyos and climbed hills, examining ledges and croppings and scrutinizing every rock for signs of pay ore that might lead to the discovery of a vein. All the time they kept a keen outlook for Apaches. They slept with a faithful watch in hand while a faithful watch was kept throughout the night. But they found nothing. Footsore, weary and discouraged they camped on the site of the present town of Tombstone. Their provisions were nearly exhausted. It was imperative for them to have food at once or give up their attempt and turn backward. One of the party, taking his rifle, went out to hunt for a deer. In his absence the others almost hopelessly began examining the rocky ground near their camp, and at last fortune proved kind. When the hunter returned he learned that he and his comrades were millionaires. They had found a rich out-cropping of ore that hinted at the wealth beneath their feet. They "located" their claims, and after a period of waiting partially developed them.

In May, 1880, "Ed" Scheiffelin and his brothers sold their share in these mines for a round million to a Philadelphia syndicate. Now a town of some 5,000 inhabitants stands on the ground where the penniless adventurers camped. When the news of the strike went out and prospectors rushed in, Scheiffelin, as the "oldest inhabitant" and founder, was asked to name the town. He recalled the parting words of the miner when he started out, and said, "Call it Tombstone." The out-crop first discovered was supposed to be from a vein, but on exploration has proved to indicate a rich deposit, in place of which there is now an immense yawning gulf. Several claims were laid out which have since been developed into mines and some probably worked out, but they still bear the tuncful names of "Owl's Last Hoot," "Lucky Cuss," "Tough Nut" and "Good Enough," while one is named the "Tribune." But Scheiffelin was too thoroughly infected with the mining fever to be content with his suddenly acquired riches. Within the last year he fitted out a small steamer at San Francisco, gathered about him a party of adventurers and started to seek the golden fleece in the frozen wilds of Alaska. Now if the report be true it appears that Fortune has again proved his friend.

What an Ohio Man Saw While in a Trance.

There is a man named William Salisbury living in East Rockport, a suburb of Cleveland, who insists that during a trance he paid a visit to Heaven. He describes it as an improved earth, divided into planes, of which he visited seven. He describes the people and face of the land in all details. He insists that he saw John Quincy Adams on the fourth plane, George Washington, Voltaire and Lord Bacon in the fifth, Chalmers, Marie Stuart and Queen Elizabeth in the sixth, and other great men in the various places. He denies his affinity to spiritualism, and says he passes six days and seven nights in the journey. He was in a trance of some kind during the time, and his case baffled the physicians. He has lived in East Rockport for the last seventeen years, was formerly a resident of St. Louis, and servant to Henry West, the traveler, of that city. He is 65 years of age and of good repute.

Dark red velvet dresses are very fashionable this season. Pink satin facings and black lace flounces trim the waist, and skirt handsomely. Red silk muslin in folds and gathered puffs forms the neck and sleeves of some of these dresses, and others have a wired collar of garnet beads.

Catastrophes.

N. Y. Tribune.

The year has opened with a series of terrible warnings of the fragility of human life. The old year is uniformly dismissed without regret as wearisome and disappointing, if not downright unlucky. The new year is hailed with eager haste as one that may be destined to stand out in human memory as a brighter and happier period, in which the depressing influences of unforeseen calamities and economic disasters may be avoided. Eighteen hundred and eighty-three, however, has dawned with leaden skies and portents of evil. In France the greatest Republican has been stricken down, and his death has been followed by many signs of political incapacity, social agitation and national despondency. On the Continent the floods have borne devastation and misery in their train. From every quarter there are tidings of disaster. The hotel fire in Milwaukee, the circus catastrophe in Russia, the railway accident near Tehichipa Pass, the loss of two stanch ocean steamships, and numerous other disasters on sea and land, are not only appalling horrors, but omens of depression and gloom. The year is barely a month old, yet the cup of misfortune seems brimming already. Men are already saying in their hearts: "It will be a disagreeable year, if nothing worse!"

Before the agencies of steam, electricity and the public press were multiplied, the effect of sudden catastrophes was confined to the localities in which they occurred. When the tower of Siloam fell, there was no lack of talk in the neighboring villages, and the rumor of the disaster was carried beyond Jerusalem into the hill-country, but the world outside did not know what had happened. The collapse of the great chimney-stack in Bradford a few weeks ago was telegraphed instantly to the ends of the earth, so that it was known simultaneously in Calcutta, the European capitals, San Francisco and New York, that sixty men, women and children had suddenly ceased to exist in the workaday world. But outside Bradford there was scarcely a single point of human interest in the calamity. Architects may have been warned against sacrificing the principles of security to shapely proportions, and life insurance canvassers may have obtained a new fact to lay before working people, but the human suffering which had been caused left no impression upon the minds of readers at a distance. Three hundred people are trampled under foot or burned to death in Calcutta in Poland; but the fact excites no more emotion in the heart of an American reader than the footings of a table of mortality statistics. Four hundred emigrants and sailors are suddenly swallowed up by the sea. There is a short controversy respecting compartments in a ship's hull, and a momentary curiosity to learn what excuse the commander of the other steamship can offer for not attempting a rescue; but the agony which was caused in a single awful instant, when hundreds of these quiet and simple peasants and working people were brought face to face with their doom, is only a vague generalization. In a week it is forgotten by the general public.

It is only an exceptional instance that these tragic occurrences leave any permanent impression upon the public mind outside the immediate localities where they occur. The facts are known, but the suffering is not brought close to the emotions and sympathies. A day passes, and men are thinking of something newer and less sinister. A month goes by, and 1883 is not considered especially unlucky, but only an average year, with startling occurrences now and then; but with the usual out-come of peace, prosperity and security. A year rolls by, and there is a vague feeling of disappointment, and depression and an eager hope that another year will be cheerier and brighter. There is invariably a speedy reaction from the discouragement and sense of insecurity caused by the vicissitudes of human destiny.

It may be that the world as it grows older is becoming more and more accustomed to the conditions of its being. Certainly the impressions of helplessness caused by catastrophes like those which have been recently recorded are only vague and transitory. The thrill of horror excited by such recitals is felt only momentarily; the sense of insecurity and the feeling of unrest soon pass away. Men learn to expect catastrophes and to make allowance for them in the Providential scheme of the universe. Yet they cannot explain them. That seventy weary travelers and hotel servants should suddenly be exposed to the horrors of an agonizing death, that three hundred men, women and children should be wrenched out of life with tortures unspeakable while enjoying a town show in Poland, or that four hundred emigrants seeking their fortunes in a new land should be drowned before they have fairly lost sight of the old country is an inexplicable to-day as the death of the thirty victims of the Tower of Siloam was to the Jews of old. The question is no longer asked, as it was then: "Have these men sinned, or their fathers, that they should perish so miserably?" But it is no easier now than it was then to reconcile the vicissitudes and mysteries of human fate with an orderly scheme of government for the universe.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUICIDE.—To ascertain the cause of death in a recent case of suicide in the Calton Jail, Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Hanyside, lecturer on anatomy in the Edinburgh School of

Medicine, found a carefully made wedge of flannel impacted firmly in the pharynx, completely occluding the glottis, and inducing speedy suffocation. In an attempted suicide by a young man laboring under mania, with active suicidal impulses, in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, a piece of blanket rolled into the form of a cone, was found to have been pushed back into the gullet, and he was dying rapidly from suffocation. Had he succeeded, the true cause of death might quite possibly have been overlooked, even had an examination of the body been made.

Married Women in England.

On the first day of this year the relations of husband and wife in England underwent a complete change. The married woman's property act of 1882 is the last in a series of legislation entirely superseding the old common law rule that the rights of a wife are merged in her husband. The result is that there are four classes of married women in England having distinct rights and liabilities. First, those married before August 9, 1870 are entitled to their wages, and earnings and to any property the little to which accrues as from to-day. But their husbands are liable for their debts before and after marriage. Those married between 1870 and 1884 are entitled in addition to the above, to all sums coming to them as next of kin under intestacy, to sums coming by will or deed up to \$1,000, and to rents of freeholds descending to them as heiresses. Husbands of these women are not liable for debts contracted before marriage. Women married between 1874 and 1883 can make their husbands liable for debts only to the extent of the assets which the latter have received from their wives. Women married after January 1, of this year, may acquire, hold and dispose of real estate and personal property in the same manner as if unmarried, without the intervention of trustees. A wife may now sue her husband, prosecute him criminally and even make him a bankrupt. It remains to be seen whether or not this change in the law will increase the business of the divorce courts.

The Puritan Religious Idea.

Harper's Magazine.

There is no better way of finding out what Winthrop and his friends had in mind when they came to Massachusetts than to consult their own written words. And when we do this we see at once that their aim was the construction of a theocratic state which should be to Christians, under the New Testament dispensation, all that the theocracy of Moses and Joshua and Samuel has been to the Jews in Old Testament days. They should be to all intents and purposes freed from the jurisdiction of the Stuart king, and so far as possible the text of the Holy Scriptures should be their guide both in weighty matters of general legislation and in the shaping of the smallest details of daily life. In such a scheme there was no room for religious liberty as we understand it. No doubt the text of the Scriptures may be interpreted in many ways, but among all these men there was a substantial agreement as to all important points, and nothing could have been further from their thoughts than to found a colony which should afford a field for new experiments in the art of right living. The state they were to found was to consist of a united body of believers; citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership; and in such a state as there was in Rome or Madrid. This was the idea which drew Winthrop and his followers from England at a time when they might have staid there and defied persecution with less trouble than it cost them to cross the ocean and found a new state.

Ned, the Children's Dog.

Midway Clipper.

Everybody in Midway, Ky., knows old "Ned," the children's dog. He formerly belonged to the late Mrs. Margaret Buford, but as there were no children at her house, he came to town and took up his abode at Mr. S. N. Roger's. He goes to school with the children every morning and remains there all day. When they go out to play he goes too, and is quite expert at catching a ball; indeed, in a game he takes the place of a child. When the bell rings he is the first to run into the school house, and when the classes are called up to recite he takes his place in line at the foot. After the child next above him has recited, he answers the next question by an intelligent bark and bow of the head. Should a question be missed by the child at the foot of the class, and passed to the next by the teacher, "Ned" will answer it in his peculiar way. Spelling seems to be his favorite branch of study, his answers in that being exceedingly quick and vigorous. Although he turns the children down after his fashion, he never goes above them. He will fight for any of the pupils, as well as teachers, and could not be reduced to stay where there are no children.

"I am sorry to hear of your uncle having drowned himself at sea," said Gilboly to an influential citizen of Austin, who wore a sad look and craped on his hat. "Yes, it was very sad." "Did he have any grounds for it?" "How the mischief could he have any grounds for it, at sea, where the water is a mile and a half deep?" Texas Siftings.

THE SNOW-FALL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming, And busily at the night, Had been heaping fold and highway With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock Wore a crinoid dress for an earl, And the poorest twig on the elm tree Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara Came Chaunticleer's muffled grow, The stiff rails were softened to swan's down, And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window The noiseless work of the sky, And the sudden furrice of sparrow-birds, Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn, Where a little headstone stood; How the flakes were folding it gently, As drift-sheets the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel, Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?" And I told her of the good All-father Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall, And thought of the laden sky That arched o'er our first great sorrow When the mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience That fell from that cloud like snow, Flake by flake, healing and hiding The scar of our deep-plunged woe.

And again to the child I whispered: "The snow that hushes all, Darling, the merciful Father Alone can make it fall."

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her: And she kissing back, could not know That my kiss was given to her sister, Folded close under deepening snow.

—Anne Russell Lowell.

FASHION NOTES.

A princess back with waist and train in one continuous piece is preferred for velvet dresses.

Velvet disks embroidered with chenille trim dresses of dark camel's hair, cashmere and Amazon cloth.

Shell-shaped frills of lace in two narrow straps across the shoulders takes the place of sleeves in low corsages.

Two leather straps of ecor color fastened by steel buckles trim large Cavalier hats of brown, green or gray felt.

Balls and fassel fringes with diamond-shaped meshes are made of satin cords for trimming camel's hair and silk dresses.

An umbrella, a shopping bag, and a traveling satchel made of suite of terracotta, gray, or dark blue kid are used by French women when traveling.

Square-cornered aprons without wrinkled folds are popular for overshirts. There are flounces laid in plaits up the sides of the skirt and long flowing drapery on the back.

White camel's hair dresses for the house have applique embroidery of garnet velvet around the overskirt. The skirt of garnet velvet is without flounces. A cupid collar and cuffs of velvet, with looped cords across the breast, are the trimmings of the pointed bodice.

Aaron Burr as a Cross-Examiner.

A writer thus describes the conclusion of a case in which Burr was one of the lawyers: The evening session opened Burr resumed his cross-examination of the witness. It was a test of the profound skill and subtlety of the lawyer, the self-possession, courage and tact of the witness standing on the very brink of a horrible gulf firmly and intrepidly resisting the effort of the terrible man to topple him over. At last, after dexterously leading the witness to an appropriate point, Burr suddenly seized a lamp in each hand, and holding them in such a manner that their light fell instantaneously upon the face of the witness and exclaimed in a manner, like the avenger of blood: "Gentlemen of the jury, behold the murdered!"

With a wild, convulsive start, a face of ashy pallor, eyes starting from their sockets, lips apart, his whole attitude evincing terror, the man sprang from his chair. For a moment he stood motionless, struggling to recover his self-possession. But it was only a momentary struggle, shaking every nerve with paralyzing fear. Conscious that the eyes of all in the court room were fixed upon him, reading the hidden deeds of his life, he left the witness stand, and walked shivering to the door of the court room. But he was prevented from making his escape by the sheriff. The effect can be better imagined than described. It struck the spectators with silent awe, changing the whole aspect of the trial in an instant, overthrowing the hypothesis of the attorney general which he was convinced would send the prisoner to the gallows, saving an innocent man from the deathful hands of a bold and skillful perjurer. The false witness was arrested, two indictments were found against him, one for murder, another for perjury. He was acquitted for murder but subsequently convicted for perjury and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

He stood on the postoffice stoop, says an exchange, and everybody knew him as a newly-married man. He had a far-away look in his eyes and a bit of yarn on each of the last two fingers of his hand, and kept muttering to himself, "Chopping bowl, eggs, clothes-line, that's the thumb and first two fingers. Now what did she want on the other two fingers?"

We are willing to take a certain amount of stock in newspaper accounts of Western cyclones, but when an Arkansas paper tells us about a zephyr carrying a bed quilt thirty-one miles, and then went back for the sheet, we ain't there. —Boston Globe.

Heaving the Lead.
An old sailor who has spent his life since boyhood in the United States navy and merchant marine service, was discussing the many disasters which have happened of late to both steam and sailing vessels.

"Mark ye, lad," he said, as he puffed his pipe and proceeded to blow a cloud, "they mostly happen because the hand lead or deep sea lead and line ain't hove properly. There ain't one in ten as can heave the lead properly, or that knows the marks and deeps, and can sing the song as it is always sung by sailors who can heave the lead properly."

"What's the song?"

"Well, I've see, you've heard sailors at the capstan bars getting the anchor speak or awaying up the yards. Well, it ain't that kind of singing, but a sort of peculiar musical drone. The pilots know it well. It is prolonged, and if they waited for the end to come they would often go ashore before it was finished. But they know what's coming, and it's 'Stand by for stays, ready about, hard a lee,' before the leadman in the fore-chains has got to the warning. 'By the mark three.'

"Heaving the lead is hard work, and requires great skill and long practice. In the navy it is true that men can be found who are far better at this important part of sea-men's duty than in the merchant service. The reason is that by an order of the navy department every man-of-war, when on short soundings, where the hand-lead is necessary, is obliged to keep a man in the chains on both sides of the ship night and day, and no questions of the necessity of such service is entered into. In a merchant vessel, on the contrary, the hand-lead is seldom if ever, hove, except when, in foggy weather, the pilot requires it. This applies to steamers also."

"How do you heave the lead, and how can you tell how much bottom you have under you?"

The old sailor's pipe had gone out, but, after firing up and freshening the nip he continued:

"There are certain designations on a hand-lead line termed by seamen marks and deeps. The line is usually twenty fathoms, and the lead weighs five to nine pounds. A deep-sea lead weighs from twenty-five to forty pounds. The first two fathoms are called deeps, and are not usually marked, except when vessels habitually come into shallow water. The third fathom is marked generally by three leather tags. The fourth fathom is a deep, and not marked. At the fifth fathom is a white flannel or linen rag. The sixth fathom is a deep, and the seventh has a red mark of bunting, flannel or calico. The eighth and ninth fathoms are deeps, and the tenth is marked by a piece of leather with a round hole in it. The eleventh is marked with one tag of leather or knot, the twelfth with two tags of leather, and the thirteenth with three tags of leather, but the fourteenth is a deep, and always was. The fifteenth fathom is a mark with a white rag of any material a piece of your shirt, perhaps. The next four fathoms are all deeps. The twentieth fathom is a mark with a piece of leather with two holes dug out, or a rope wove in with two knots. Beyond this nothing but a deep sea lead, with a ship hove to, can give a captain or a pilot any correct idea of the water he has under him. In olden times, before the days of steamers, vessels had to be far better posted as to their distance from shore than the modern steamer. She can get off shore under almost any circumstances, but the sailing vessel dared not venture often to come within less than twenty miles of a lee shore. To know all those marks, tell by the lead, which has a little tallow at its end to catch the sand or mud over which you may be passing, what kind of bottom you have under you, and to heave the lead properly, above all things, is indeed the task of a skillful seaman."

"Every one almost has heard of the skipper who plied between Boston and Nantucket. Nob. Well, he had in his cabin a flower-pot filled with earth from Nantucket. He boasted he could tell where he was always by tasting the bottom of the lead. Well, one night he bowed up his jib pretty well, and a passenger put the bottom of the lead into the flower-pot, and after pretending to heave it, handed it to the captain. The captain tasted it as usual, and then ran wildly up the companion way on deck, exclaiming, 'Let go the anchor! Nantucket's sunk, and here we are right over my old woman's garden.' As a matter of fact steamers run along this coast commanded by men whose almost only guide is the lead. They heave it continually day and night, as is done on men-of-war, whether there appears to be any necessity for it or not. Take a steamer regularly plying between here and Savannah or Charleston, for instance. Her captain has to run that vessel, leaving New York at a certain hour of the day, and the Southern port similarly, and he is expected to arrive at a certain hour of another day. If the weather be fine he has no difficulty. The coast along he runs closely is well lit with light-houses, and he knows every one of them. But if the weather be foggy, with no chance to see a light or make an observation, then it becomes necessary for that captain to know what bottom he has beneath him, and what it tells him, and he can't tell that unless he heaves his lead in fine weather, too."

After chewing a piece of lemon and lighting his pipe again, the sailor resumed:

"I once sailed with an old chap, who

heaved the lead every two hours, and tough work it was in cold weather. He knew every inch of the coast. It is a peculiar coast, shoaling gradually, with a very marked bottom, and not a pebble from Montank Point to Sandy Hook. If you are inside the mud-holes on the Jersey coast, you get pebbles, then if, uncertain of your position in the fog, you tack to the eastward, you go suddenly into twenty-five to forty fathoms. If in doubt, you still keep to the eastward, and you shoot your water again, and you know where you are, and go back to the mud-holes and steer N. N. W., and come into port yannuck."

"But the hardest and most difficult work is heaving a lead on a steamer in March in the British Channel. One chap stands on the fore-castle with the lead. Then every fifteen or twenty feet apart men are stationed along the side of the steamer to the mate, who stands at the fore-castle. These chaps hold bits of the line, so as to be ready to clear it in case of its fouling. When all's ready, the mate he yells, 'Heave!' The chap on the fore-castle chucks the lead over, and sings out, 'W-a-t-e-r-h!' Each man, as the lead comes under him and the line taut repeats the cry, and finally it gets plumb up and down under the mate."

"What does he do?"

"Do!" cried the old sailor, indignantly, evidently exasperated by his recollections and taking a regular second mate's nip to soothe himself; "why, he goes into the pilot house and warns himself, and tells us poor devils to haul in the wet line, tugging like an elephant, and then he tells us to go and heave again, and not so much in the whole watch as a snifter to keep us warm. It's all very fine ashore, that song, 'To heave the lead the seaman sprung, and to the pilot cheerily sung, by the deep sea line, but when I sing I think of dark nights, wet clothes and half frozen fingers."

The Sayings of Great People.
Spectator.

George III.'s sayings are, like his own image, stamped on copper, poor in expression, but very strongly stamped. It was the same with Madame de Pompadour's celebrated expression of recklessness: "Après nous, le déluge," a saying which has become part of history, partly from its truth, partly from its vivid expression of the selfishness and recklessness which made it historical. And it is this quality of personal expressiveness which, when the character so stamped is not poor, but has anything magnificent or noble in it, that makes a great saying take rank with a great deed. Louis XIV.'s declaration on his death bed to Madame de Maintenon, "I imagined it more difficult to die," as though his departure at least must have involved a convulsion of nature, and Pitt's grand farewell to power, when he returned, dying, from Bath, "Fold up the map of Europe," are excellent specimens of the sort of sayings which, though containing no thought at all, nothing but a great consciousness of power, yet impress us more than the most vivid wisdom or the most poignant wit. This is why dignity tells for so much more, indeed, than even truth. Burke's grand sentence on the hustings, when referring to the death of another candidate: "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" makes, as even greater impression on the imagination than the days of the sentence: "I do not know how to draw up an indictment against a whole people," not because it embodies half the political wisdom of the second sentence, but because it recalls Burke and his soaring imagination more impressively to the mind. Even Lord Chesterfield, with all his thinness and superficiality, makes his mark upon us directly he begins to delineate himself. "There is a certain dignity to be kept up in pleasures, as well as in business," and "Knowledge may give weight but accomplishments give lustre, and many more people see than weigh," paint so exactly a man thoughtfully and consistently anxious about appearances, that they impress us almost as much as one of Dr. Johnson's vivid self-portraits of a much nobler kind. Indeed, they impress us not only almost as much, but for nearly the same reason, that by imaging the man who lived in appearances, they throw up in strong relief on our minds the recollection of men to whom mere appearances were naught.

Sayings, however excellent, which do not convey in them any self-portraits are seldom vividly associated with their true authors. How many of our readers will remember who it was that said, "Nothing is certain but death and taxes," or, "We must all hang together, else we shall all hang separately," or even, "It is better to wear out than to rust out," which last does represent the energy of a certain kind of temperament, but energy so common that it marks rather a class than an individual. Benjamin Franklin said the two first sayings, and Bishop Cumberland the last, but we should be surprised to find anyone in a company of literary men who could have pronounced on the spot to whom any one of the three was to be attributed. On the other hand, we seldom misappropriate sayings containing much less that it is worth while to remember, if only they vividly portray a memorable figure, like Frederick the Great's indignant, "Wollt ihr immer leben?" ("Do you fellows want to live forever?") when his soldiers showed some disinclination to being shot down, or Gambetta's peremptory, "Il faudra ou se soumettre, ou se démettre," of Marshal MacMahon's "Government of Combat." Thus, the most impressive

of all sayings are probably those of great rulers who contrived to embody the profound confidence they felt that a life of command was before them, in a few weighty words. Julius Caesar's "Veni, vidi, vici," and his question to the skipper who feared for the loss of his boat, "What dost thou fear, when Caesar is on board?" or his disdainful apology for an unjust divorce, "Caesar's wife ought to be free even from suspicion," are likely to be in everyone's mouth as long as the world lasts. And so, perhaps, is Napoleon's, "I succeeded not Louis XIV., but Charlemagne," and the same great man's remark, "Imagination rules the world," and, "I ought to have died at Waterloo."

But the most influential of all great sayings are those which combine great force and weight of character with a precept, express or implied. Thus, Cavour's remarkable prophecy, written seven-and-twenty years before its fulfillment, "In my dreams, I see myself already Minister of the Kingdom of Italy,"—the most impressive of all precepts to have faith in great national cravings, or, again, his expressive saying, "In politics, nothing is so absurd as rancor," or, "I will have no state of siege; anyone can govern with a state of siege," will do more to keep Italy united, to keep her governments statesmanlike, and to keep her people free, than realms of argument from men less memorable and less potent.

Burdensome Millions.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The marble palace on Fifth avenue, New York, which was erected by the late A. T. Stewart at a cost of \$1,000,000, and which contains paintings and statuary valued at an equal sum, not to mention the elaborate furniture, the golden chandeliers, and other items that are worth fortunes, is but a mausoleum now. The widow occupies it alone, for she has no one whose society she enjoys. Her niece, who lived with her for a time, is married, and remains in Europe, for she is said to dread the long house, where the window-curtains have not been raised for years, and which, to all outward appearances, is unoccupied. But Mrs. Stewart, a weak and withered old woman, lives there attended by an army of servants. She never goes out but to visit the house of Judge Hilton, her husband's partner and executor, and lives in deadly fear lest some ruffians may steal her and hold her for ransom, as they did her husband's bones. She receives so many begging and threatening letters that she no longer opens her own mail, but it is all sent to Judge Hilton to read and assort, who sends her such letters as he thinks she would like to see. She very often takes her meals at his house, which is only a few doors away, but never goes even that far without being attended by two trusty servants. Her millions are burdens to her, and her life could not be more unhappy than it is. Her old friends attempted at one time to persuade her to re-enter society and she tried it but found no enjoyment and relapsed into seclusion.

Lives Lost at Niagara.
A much larger number of persons than is generally supposed have lost their lives at Niagara Falls, though law intentionally throw themselves into the river as did Thomas Hilson of Philadelphia, recently. During the past quarter of a century more than sixty persons have gone over the falls. Of those who go over the American falls the bodies are seldom recovered, while those who go over the Canadian falls usually are. The reason assigned for the everlasting disappearance of persons who go over the American falls is that the jagged rocks which lie hidden in the whirl and foam at their feet hold them in a perpetual embrace, or grind them to pieces. It is said that the larger proportion of those who fall a prey to the falls are boatmen, who, crossing and recrossing the river thousands of times, acquire over-confidence in their knowledge of the current, and finally become so indifferent to the danger that sometime, when least anticipating it, they find themselves helplessly in the current and rapidly drifting down to certain death.

Quite Probable.
Soon after one of the great railroad kings had taken a trip Westward last fall, a gentleman who knew the porter of the parlor car in which part of the journey was made met him and said: "Well, James, you had distinguished company the other day."

"Yes, sah."

"Presume he gave you a \$10 note?"

"Not quite, sah."

"I didn't see no five, sah."

"What! Didn't he give you over \$1?"

"Do Jack am, sah, dat he didn't give me nuffin 't all."

"Not a cent, eh? Well, that was the meanest thing I ever heard of."

"Well, maybe so, but you see you can't allus tell about sich big men. I reckon he was watchin' me till de time from de corner of his eye, an' I shan't feel broke up to get da news dat I has him promot-ed to divishun superintendent."

Women ought to take more exercise in the open air," says a medical authority. Evidently talking over the back fence to the woman next door is not considered open air exercise.

Parliamentary Manners.
From the London Times.

There was a time when manners were very bad in the English Parliament, but this was when Parliament had not yet established its supremacy, and it is worth remarking that manners improved from the time when Parliament grew supreme, and when it came to be recognized that this supremacy could only be maintained on many great questions both parties acted in concert. Peypys, writing on the 19th of December, 1666, describes a queer scene which he witnessed in the House of Lords: "My Lord Buckingham leaning rudely over my Lord Marquis Dorchester, my Lord Dorchester removed his elbow. The Duke asked whether he was uneasy. Dorchester replied yes, and that the Duke durst not do this if he were anywhere else. Buckingham replied yes he would; and that he were a better man than himself. Dorchester said that he lied. With this Buckingham struck off his hat, took him by his periwig, and pulled it aside and held him. There is nothing so bad as this in the Parliamentary annals of the Georgian era. Chatham is said to have been more feared than any orator of his time, but his invective was carefully measured. Speaking of Newcastle, then Prime Minister, he once asked whether Parliament sat only to register the edicts of one too powerful subject? Hereupon Newcastle is reported to have been frightened almost out of his wits. But this was fair fighting. There was no imputation on Chatham's part of ignoble motives; he simply accused his adversary of the splendid sin of ambition.

Our Parliamentary history abounds with encounters of this sort, in which the thrusts delivered, whether in earnest or in jest, were often hard, but always bestowed according to fair rules, and with an absence of that implacable animus which leaves combatants enemies when the fight is over. Every body knows the story of Sir Robert Walpole having a dispute with Pulteney, about a quotation from Horace. The Minister bet a guinea that his own version was right; a "Horace" was sent for, and Sir Robert, proving to be in the wrong, threw down a guinea, which Pulteney pocketed with the remark that it was the only money ever paid by the Minister which was a member could accept without shame. The words were not in the best taste, perhaps, but how English the whole scene was and how suggestive of good-humored sparring with the gloves on! Mingling with the chronicles of Parliamentary jousts, however, are many stories of downright kindness and chivalry in debate, upon which students of Parliamentary history must always dwell with a sincere pleasure. Coming to recent times, nothing could have been better than Mr. Disraeli's panegyric on Cobden after the latter's death, than Mr. Gladstone's references in Parliament to the death of Lady Beaconsfield. On this occasion the Liberal leader quoted the words, "sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt," which Fox had also quoted in 1806 during Pitt's last illness, refusing at the same time (though unaware that his great rival was actually dying) to support an amendment to the address which was going to be moved by Lord Henry Petty. Mr. Disraeli was not long in repaying Mr. Gladstone's generous tribute of respect, for he alluded to him as "the eminent member of the House," and the same compliment was paid on another occasion to the present Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, who said that, "on whatever points they might differ, everyone would acknowledge the right honorable gentleman to be one of the greatest orators England had produced."

A wealthy but very parsimonious Maine man two or three days before his death, awoke in the evening, and turning to the watcher at the bedside, asked: "How much do they give you a night?" "Two dollars and a half," was the reply. "Well, you needn't come any more; I can't stand such a sum as that," and he didn't.

Coaches were introduced into England in 1564.

The naval advisory board recommended building the following vessels: One steel cruiser to cost \$1,041,000, one iron dispatch boat to cost \$460,000, and one cruising to cost \$338,000.

We all dread a bodily paralysis, and would make use of every contrivance to avoid it, but few of us are troubled about a paralysis of the soul.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Time Table, Nov. 12, 1882.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sund.
Detroit.....Lv	7 00	9 30	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50	4 10
G. T. Junc.	7 15	9 45	6 10	4 20	8 15	10 10	4 25
Wayne Junc.	7 30	10 00	6 25	4 35	8 30	10 25	4 40
Ypsilanti.....	7 45	10 15	6 40	4 50	8 45	10 40	4 55
Ann Arbor.....	8 00	10 30	6 55	5 05	9 00	11 00	5 10
Dexter.....	8 15	10 45	7 10	5 20	9 15	11 15	5 25
Chelsea.....	8 30	11 00	7 25	5 35	9 30	11 30	5 40
Grass Lake.....	8 45	11 15	7 40	5 50	9 45	11 45	5 55
Jackson Junc.	10 10		9 05				6 30
Jackson.....	10 20	12 15		6 55	11 05	12 45	7 00
Albion.....	11 04	12 50		7 42	11 55	1 27	7 43
Marshall.....	11 50	1 30		8 28	12 40	2 13	8 29
Battle Creek.....	12 19	1 55		8 41	12 47	2 30	8 33
Galesburg.....	12 55		A. M.	9 15	1 12		9 00
Lebanon.....	1 22		A. M.	9 35	1 35		9 18
Lawton.....	1 42		A. M.	9 55	1 55		9 38
Decatur.....	2 07		A. M.	10 15	2 22		10 05
Dowagiac.....	2 30		A. M.	10 37	2 57		10 27
Niles.....	2 53	4 44	A. M.	10 50	3 29	4 15	10 50
Buchanan.....	3 06		A. M.	11 03	3 42		11 03
Three Oaks.....	3 25		A. M.	11 27	4 12		11 23
New Buffalo.....	3 53	4 52	A. M.	11 40	4 36		11 45
Mich. City.....	4 23	5 18	A. M.	12 08	5 03	5 28	12 08
Lake.....	5 13	6 02	A. M.	12 54	5 51	6 18	1 06
Washington.....	5 50	6 38	A. M.	1 30	6 28	6 55	1 34
Chicago.....Ar	6 50	7 40	A. M.		7 30	8 10	2 30

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sund.
Chicago.....Lv	6 45	9 00	3 40		5 15	9 10	3 30
Kennington.....	7 35	9 50	4 30		6 00	10 00	4 20
Marshall.....	8 17	10 32	5 15		6 50	10 40	5 00
Albion.....	9 03	11 18	6 00		7 35	11 30	5 40
New Buffalo.....	9 27	11 33	6 25				5 50
Three Oaks.....	9 42		6 40				
Buchanan.....	10 00	P. M.	7 05		A. M.		
Niles.....	10 15	12 15	7 20		9 00	12 45	6 27
Dowagiac.....	11 50		8 00				1 12
Decatur.....	11 58		8 30				1 20
Lawton.....	11 58		8 53				1 20
Kalamazoo.....	12 12	1 35	9 00	5 55	10 25	2 37	
Galesburg.....	12 35						
Battle Creek.....	1 00	2 15					8 17
Marshall.....	1 15	2 30					8 36
Albion.....	2 10	3 25					8 42
Jackson.....Lv					12 40		8 25
Grass Lake.....							8 50
Chelsea.....							9 05
Dexter.....							9 20
Ann Arbor.....							10 20
Ypsilanti.....							10 41
Wayne Junc.							10 51
G. T. Junc.							11 12
Detroit.....Ar							11 14

*Sunday excepted. *Tues. & Thurs. excepted.
O. W. ROGERS, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.

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

NOTICE.—Without a particle of opium, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having 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.

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DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Fine Confectionery, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco Stationery, &c.
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.

JEROME WINCHELL, Editor.

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

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

AN extraordinary security was offered by a man who recently advertised in a Berlin newspaper for a loan. The advertisement ran as follows: "A moderate student whose means are exhausted would like to meet with some one who would advance him the necessary sum to complete his studies, at a moderate rate of interest. If necessary he would guarantee at once to marry his creditor's daughter, or, if he prefers it, would give an undertaking to do so on passing his final examination."

THE mule, though it leads a life of toil and privation, has so many opportunities to illustrate its treacherous and malignant spirit and is so admirably fitted by nature to improve them that, on the whole, it probably is not an unhappy beast. But this providential compensation does not apply to mules employed in coal mines. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company employs no fewer than 1,700 of these blighted creatures under ground, and many of them do not see the light of day from one year to another. On being at last drawn up from their subterranean prisons they are totally blinded by the transition from darkness to light, and this affliction is often permanent. Moreover the men and boys who have charge of them become so expert and wily that only at long intervals does a mule succeed in kicking a victim into the great hereafter.

MR. JOHN GAGE, a rich citizen of Vineland, N. J., is desirous of seeing a crematory erected in that town, and offers to contribute \$500 toward its construction and two acres of land adjoining the Oak Hill Cemetery for a site. Mr. Gage is eighty years old, and must therefore expect, in the course of nature, to be in need of a grave or an urn himself before long, and he evidently prefers the latter. To the observation that the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Penn., finds little to do he replied: "That is not the question. The more crematories there are erected the more widespread will the desire for cremation become. The erection of crematories is the best way to combat popular prejudice against their use. Nothing would prove a greater blessing to future generations than the passage of a law compelling all bodies to be burned instead of allowing them to be interred in the ground."

IN Castle District, at a point about five miles north of Virginia, Nev., is a deserted tunnel which makes a constant and most singular protest against its own existence. The excavation was made four years ago in the side of a steep hill. When they had penetrated the hill about fifteen feet the workmen cut into a mass of soft clay through which they struggled twenty-five feet further with the aid of timbers, and then gave up the job. Being left to its own devices, the tunnel proceeded to repair damages. It very plainly showed that it resented the whole business, as its first move was to push out all the timbers and dump them down the hill. It did not stop at that, but projected from its mouth a pith or stopper of clay the full size of the excavation. This came out horizontally some eight feet, as though to look about and see what had become of the miners, when it broke it off and rolled down the slope. In this way it has been going on until there are hundreds of tons of clay at the foot of the hill. At first it required only about a week for a plug to come out and break off, then a month, and so on, till now the masses are ejected only three or four times a year, yet the motion continues, and to-day the tunnel has the better of the fight by about four feet.

THE famous spectre of the Broken which frequently appears in the Hartz mountains seldom visits this country, but it was seen not long ago from the Toubabe range in Nevada by Mr. R. A. Marr, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who gives this account of the atmospheric phenomenon: "Suddenly, as I stood looking over the vast expanse beneath me, I saw myself confronted by a monstrous figure of a man standing in mid air before me, upon the top of a clearly defined mountain peak, which had but the thin air of the valley below for a resting place. The figure was

only a short distance from me. Around it were two circles of rainbow light and color, the outer one faintly defined as compared with the inner one, which was bright and clear and distinctly iridescent. Around the head of the figure was a beautiful halo of light, and from the figure itself shot rays of colors normal to the body. The sight startled me more than I can now tell. I threw up my hands in astonishment, and, perhaps, some little fear, and at this moment the spectre seemed to move toward me. In a few minutes I got over my fright, and then, after the figure had faded away, I recognized the fact that I had enjoyed one of the most wonderful phenomena of nature. Since then we have seen it once or twice from Jeff Davis Peak, but it has never created such an impression upon me as it did that evening when I was doing service as a helicopter, all alone, on the top of Arc Dome."

Storms and Prophets.

THE New York Tribune of the 5th inst. thus expresses itself concerning the late severe storms: It would have been a great thing for Wiggins or Vennor if either of them had predicted a tremendous upheaval of the elements during the first five or six days in February. Both of those shrinking prophets will realize as much if their eyes chance to fall upon the accounts of the storms and floods which have made such havoc throughout the west during the past few days. Indeed, if Wiggins had put his champion racket on the 3d and 4th of February instead of on the 14th of March, his laurels as a prophet would be already won. He may be all right as it is; he may get his preliminary blow on Friday next and his planet-shaker on March 11; he is evidently very sure of it in the serene confidence of his own mind; but we, who are not able to understand his system so clearly, confess to some misgivings. To us the disturbances of the past few days look very much like the ones he is after in March. We earnestly trust this may be the case; for while it would be a personal disappointment to Wiggins, it would be a great relief to the rest of the world. If there is no worse storm coming, the result will simply be the wiping out of Wiggins; if, on the other hand, he secures his storms on Friday and in March, the result is very likely to be the wiping out of the larger part of the whole human race. Highly as we value Wiggins, we must admit that his loss would be the loss of the two.

The points of resemblance between the recent storms and the one he is predicting in March are very striking. All the incoming steamers report very heavy weather at sea. There is a great deal of wind upon the surface of the mighty deep. Many ocean disasters are also recorded, and a considerable number of ships have been lost. That was Wiggins' first point. He wanted all ships kept in port on the dates of his March storm. Then he said, in language which was itself a hurricane, that the "planet would be shaken from sea to sea and from pole to pole." Something very like this happened yesterday. Earthquake shocks were reported from New Hampshire, from Hungary and from Spain. That is evidence of a pretty general shaking of the planet, and in the hands of an able claimer like Wiggins might be turned to great use. If anything of the kind happens in March, we venture to dip into prophecy ourselves far enough to predict that he will make the most of it.

But whatever the result may be in March, the fact is pretty clear now that neither of the celebrated Canadian prophets foretold the severest storm we have had thus far. All through the west it snowed very heavily on Friday, and fierce winds prevailed. Railways were blocked from Ogden to Chicago. On Saturday came a thaw with pouring rains which swelled the rivers and sent disaster through the towns of a half dozen states. Nothing of all this was foretold by these prophets, at least so far as we have seen. What the indefatigable Wiggins has done in private letters we have no means of knowing.

Wiggins is a hard man to corner. He has a lot of handy predictions in reserve which he can draw upon at any time. If he does not get a storm in one place he picks it up in another. On his storm for next Friday, for example, he is well protected. He said in the original prediction that a "very severe storm will strike the Atlantic coast on the 9th of February." Later he predicted that a heavy storm would pass over the North American continent on the 9th inst., and said he would "stand or fall by it." But the North American continent is a different thing from the Atlantic coast, and if Wiggins were not the illustrious astronomer we know him to be we might suspect him of an attempt to "hedge." It will be a very remarkable day on Friday if there is not a storm somewhere on the surface of the North American continent. Of course if there is one anywhere between the Arctic ocean and the Isthmus of Panama, it will be Wiggins's.

A man at a hotel fell the whole length of a flight of stairs. Servants rushed to pick him up. They asked him if he was hurt. "No," he replied; "not at all. I'm used to coming down that way. I'm a life insurance agent." Boston Post.

Balls and tassel trappings with diamond-shaped meshes are made of satin cords for trimming capel's hair and silk dresses.

The Nation's Shame.

Concerning the Mormon problem and its cure, the New York Tribune offers the well-timed words: Our statesmen differ little, we must confess, from the statesmen of other nations and other periods. They are not endowed with supreme wisdom; they are not infallible. None of our political problems—and we should not be the uncasily active, the mentally alert and propulsive people that we are, did we not have such problems coming before us in constant succession—none of these problems have ever been solved by a master stroke of genius or the glow of a sudden great inspiration. They have been laboriously and painfully worked out through much misrepresentation of methods and misconception of motives by processes that seemed slow and tedious. The impatience with which they sometimes have been watched was well illustrated in the dispatch from Governor Yates, of Illinois, to President Lincoln urging the immediate issuance of a proclamation of emancipation during the dark days when the President's mind was more full of that question than of any other. And the sublime patience to which more than to anything else we are indebted for the final solution of the great problem then in hand was equally illustrated in the wise, deep playfulness of Mr. Lincoln's answer: "Stand still, Dick, and see the salvation of the Lord." The greatest problem we ever had to wrestle with since we became a nation was that of slavery. All sorts of attempts to solve it by sudden inspirations were made without result. There were compromises of every variety. Our Washingtons, Jeffersons and Adamses puzzled over it in the first period of our history; our Clays, Websters and Calhouns attacked it more earnestly but unsuccessfully in the next; and at the beginning of the third, Mr. Seward labored under the delusion that he had discovered the short and easy process of working it out in ninety days. The nation reached it finally by no inspiration whatever, but only through the travail of its soul.

The problems of reconstruction and finance—of rehabilitating the rebellious states and of raising an irredeemable currency to a par with gold and establishing the credit of a government seriously impaired by the burden of a tremendous national debt—were less laboriously and patiently solved. But the solution of these came by tedious processes and, not by sudden inspiration. Concerning reconstruction, President Johnson and his advisers had what they believed the sure and only solution: Senator Sumner and those who acted with him stood at the other extreme with another in which they had equal confidence. Each was the short and easy way. Through neither of them was the problem solved, if indeed we may venture even now to call it solved. It was only through tentative processes, through blundering and the slow discovery of blunders, with the still slower recognition of them, that we worked our way out of all that maze and tangle. In matters of finance how many inspirations did our statesmen have! How many short and easy processes there were to get ourselves out of debt, resume specie payments and establish upon a sound and permanent basis the National credit! One of the earliest was Mr. Readleton's scheme to pay the debt in greenbacks; one of the latest the proposition of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, to issue unlimited silver currency; with an infinite variety of plans—all inspired—intervening. But we came to solventy and to established credit at last through no statesman's inspiration; only through the painful experience of the financial collapse of 1873 and the subsequent liquidation. Our experience in the solution of these problems might reasonably teach us that the inspiration of statesmanship is a very poor dependence for the sudden settlement of great public questions.

We do not look for any immediate satisfactory solution of the Mormon problem. Some of us believed that with the opening of the Pacific Railroad, in 1869, the consequent irruption of "Gentiles" into Utah, and what it anticipated would be an irradiation of the Territory with the light of the nineteenth century's civilization, the shame and disgrace of polygamy would disappear, if indeed the whole system of Mormonism did not fade away and disappear. But the Territory has been open to Gentile immigration now for nearly fourteen years, and so far as can be learned the Mormon Church is stronger with the institution of polygamy more firmly rooted than ever before. Laws against polygamy have been enacted by Congress at various times, but with no visible result. We are apparently as far as ever from establishing the fact that for that Territory polygamy is a crime. Nor can any intelligent person look upon a Sunday's congregation in the Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City and observe the preponderance in that great assembly of young persons whose only claim to legitimacy rests upon the legality of polygamous practices without being convinced of the impossibility of procuring the assent of that people to any law which denounces them as illegitimate while pronouncing polygamy a crime. It is this aspect of the question which we fear has been too little considered. It seems to us to be its most troublesome feature. Still the problem presses for solution, and statesmen who, though uninspired, are sincere upon it. One thing at least is certain; that Mr. Jere S. Black's theory recently promulgated to the Judiciary Committee of the House, before whom he appeared as counsel, that Congress has no right to interfere in the territories in matters relating to marriage, divorce, legitimacy of children and suc-

cession to property will never be admitted by the American people.

The problem is a complicated one and not easy of solution. We are certain, however, that it never will be solved by the admission of Utah as a state without some very definite provision against polygamy. For the rest, we believe the nation will be patient, and as in other complications, work its way out perhaps slowly, but in the end certainly. And the Democratic doctrine of non-interference will not be permitted to work the same mischief in this case that it did in reference to the slavery question.

A Story of a Quarter.

"I gave you a quarter, sir," said an elderly woman with an acid smile recently, as she glanced through her glasses at an old sea captain who had just deposited her fare in the cash box of a Madison avenue stage. He started up and rushed to the box just in time to see the quarter disappear through the trap. He turned around in confusion and said that he didn't notice the money and that he thought it was all right. Then he hammered at the glass opening for the driver, and asked for twenty cents in change, but the driver wanted to know how he was going to get down into the box and get out the quarter. He was sure he wasn't going to pay it out of his own pocket, and trust (to get it back from the company. If the passenger wanted it she could go to the office and get it.

The old mariner said, "Blast your eyes, if you be so mean, I'll pay for my mistake," and he began to fish in his pockets for the money, while the woman looked like a picture of injured innocence, and asked another passenger in a bitter tone of voice if the one who had taken her quarter was not connected with the company.

"Me?" exclaimed the honest old blunderer, whose confusion was increasing because he could not find his change. "Bless you! I don't belong on land. I'll pay you back this money, though, but I don't believe I've got a cent."

He completed his vain search, and picked up an old memorandum book, asked her for her name and address, saying that he would call there that night and leave the money.

"Oh, never mind, said she in a mincing way; 'it only teaches me a lesson. Hereafter I'll pay my own fare."

"Oh, I'll bring you the money, mama. I just happen to be out of it now," and he placed the memorandum book upon his knee and said politely, "What's the name? I'll get the money to you."

"Oh, well," she said, "let it go. It's all right. I've learned a lesson. I'll pay my own fare hereafter."

She repeated this several times with an air of one who knew she had been swindled, and wanted others to know it.

The old Captain, with flushed cheeks, asked again for her name, and she at length gave it, but as a parting shot, repeated that she had learned a lesson.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "I am ready to make all amends, but I get a lesson too; and while I'm not a saying what it is so much, I've got it all the same."

A pretty young woman, with eyes that began to snap beneath the shade of a big fur hat, could not repress her delight at this, and she said, in the softest tone of voice, to the old Captain, "I'll tell you, sir, what to do. We'll collect all the fares that come into the stage now until we make up this sum, and that will save you further trouble."

The old Captain took off his hat and looked volumes of thanks. He was too happy to speak, and he kept an eager lookout. Here's one coming," he said. The stage stopped, and a well-dressed woman got in and opened a seal-skin purse. The young girl explained what had happened, and the new passenger said, "why, certainly." Five cents went into the purse of the woman with an acid smile. "Fifteen cents more now," said the old Captain, shaking his head, "and we're safe." He sighted two more passengers, and his glees increased. They both laughed heartily in sympathy with the joy of the old Captain, as he saw his debt decreased to five cents. The remainder was soon collected from another passenger, and finally the injured woman alighted without a softened glance or a parting courtesy. The old Captain looked after her and said, "That wotress of weather. I didn't go to do it but I'd got her money to her this night, I didn't tell her the lesson I learned but I hope she'll remember that one she learned me."

There was a laugh, and as the young woman who first suggested the way out of the difficulty was about to leave, she smiled a good-bye at the hearty old mariner and he took off his hat and said, "Thank you, miss. Then he leaned over and said in a hoarse voice to a man sitting opposite: "What a difference there is 'awixt women; wonderful ain't it."

Why the Building Did Not Suit Him

"Why are you moving your stock of goods to such an uncommercial part of the city?" was asked of a merchant.

"Don't like this house; think it a failure."

"This is a good house, large and well-situated; in fact, one of the best stands in the city."

"The stand may be all right, but the house, as I say, don't suit me."

"Are you, sir?"

"Yes, and that's the trouble. I got a big insurance and tried a dozen times to burn down the building, but failed. No, sir; (saw too non-combustible for my trade."

The impressions of religion are so natural to mankind, that most men are necessitated, first or last, to entertain serious thoughts about it.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Employment, which Galen calls "man's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered as the mother of misery.

To think properly one must think independently, candidly, and consecutively; only in this way can a train of reasoning be conducted successfully.

Character is not cut in marble—it is not something solid and unalterable. It is something living and changing, and may become diseased as our bodies do.

There never did, and never will, exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which is a stranger to the exercises of resolute self-denial.

He that waits for an opportunity to do much at once may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and regret, in the last hour, his useless intentions and barren zeal.

Talk to women as much as you can. This is the best school. It is the way to gain fluency, because you need not care what you say, and had better not be sensible.

Time is short, your obligations infinite. Are your houses regulated, your children instructed, the afflicted relieved, the poor visited, the work of piety accomplished?

Nothing so increases reverence for others as a great sorrow to one's self. It teaches one the depths of human nature. In happiness we are shallow and deem others so.

The Christian should be careful how he mingles with the world, or his Christian profession, like a sword exposed to moisture, if it does not lose its edge, will certainly lose its polish.

That age of the church which was most fertile in nice questions, was most barren in religion, for it makes people think religion to be only a matter of wit in tying and untying knots.

Timidity creates cowards and never wins success. It is a strong and abiding faith in one's own ability to perform, that overcomes difficulties that others thought could not be surmounted.

Religion is a necessary and indispensable element in any human character. There is no living without it. It is the tie that connects man to his Creator, and holds him to His throne.

Man with all his boasted strength of mind, needs womanly love and sympathy. It is not as a worker as all that he wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired-help can do it cheaper than a wife.

Under the laws of Providence, life is probation; probation is a succession of temptations; temptations are emergencies, and for emergencies we need the preparation and the safeguard of prayer.

Money has a closer relation to morals than is generally admitted. In all history, whether of communities or individuals, we find that laxity in money matters is followed by looseness in morals.

It is manifest that the life of charity toward the neighbor, which consists in doing what is just and right in all our dealings and occupations, leads to heaven; but not a life of piety without charity.

Carlyle says that one cannot move a step without meeting a duty, and that the fact of mutual helplessness is proved by the very fact of one's existence. No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.

We often wonder that our men of wealth do not give more subjects of native interest to our artists, and try to fill their walls with more of the riches of our own rivers, lakes, vales and mountains.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament.

The Christian faith is a grand cathedral, with divinely pictured windows. Standing without, you see no glory, nor can possibly imagine any; standing within, every ray reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendor.

Socially, we may all easily be divided into two classes in this world, at least in the civilized part of it. If we are not the people with whom other folks talk about then we are sure to be the people who talk about others.

Surely, surely, the only true knowledge of our fellowmen is that which enables us to feel with him—which gives us a line ear for the heart-pulses that are beating under the mere clothes of circumstance and opinion.

The wise man has his follies no less than the fool; but it has been said that herein lies the difference—the follies of the fool are known to the world, but the follies of the wise man are known to himself, but are hidden from the world.

A man who passes through life without marrying is like a fair mansion left by the builder unfinished. The half that is completed runs to decay by neglect or becomes at best but a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes both useful and comfortable and ornamental.

The use of proverbs is characteristic of an unlettered people. The common sense of the lower classes is condensed into these terse and convenient phrases, and they pass from hand to hand as the pence and farthings of conversation. They are invaluable treasures of wisdom with great memories. They give a semblance of wit to the speech of the dull.

FASHION NOTES.

Long egg-shaped buttons with circles of black passementerie cord are the trimmings for cloth redingotes.

The most fashionable velvet bonnets are capotes with puffed brim, lined with a cream-tinted tulle, and trimmed with rosettes of ribbon ends cut out in sharp notches.

Sleeves have almost disappeared from the waists of evening dresses, but the arms are covered by kid gloves that are more than a yard long and are worn in many wrinkles from shoulders to wrists. The gloves match the dress in color.

Indoor dresses for morning have the neck cut out in a low, sharp point and finished with a standing collar. A military standing collar of white linen with a chemise fastened by tiny buttons is worn inside the V-shaped neck of the dress.

A large rosette or bow of velvet ribbon, with a square or horse-shoe buckle of Strauss pebbles, is worn on the left side of the dress just below the waist. Crushed strawberry, verise scarlet and garnet shades are worn with black satin dresses.

Full-dress robes for ladies in mourning are of black satin with a vest and plaited skirt of purple satin. Wide bands of black English erape are put double down the skirt between the plaits. Folds of white crape are placed inside the neck, and amethysts with pearls and diamonds are the jewels.

Pretty dress-suits for boys have a green velvet blouse and knickerbockers. A band of black velvet ribbon is passed around the short knee-breeches and tied in a bow on the outside seam. The long stockings are black silk, and the low patent-leather buskins have a large velvet bow. The wide collar and cuffs are of white lace.

Young ladies' evening dresses of pale blue, pink or green surah have Jersey waists of silk that are cut half low and round in the neck and laced behind. Puffs of white mousseline de soie edge the neck, tulle is folded inside it, and a bouquet of roses is worn around the puffs on the left side. The puffed paniers are gathered to the Jersey around the hips, and the skirt is covered with ruffles of surah and of lace.

A Question of "Intentions."

A Clinton street young man has been for some months a regular caller at a certain East Broadway house, the attraction being a very pretty young lady of some twenty years. On Wednesday evening last he sent up his card, was ushered into the parlor, and a few minutes later heard a step on the stairs, very unlike the light foot-fall of the object of his affections. The door opened; there was no rustle of silken draperies, no extended hand, no smile of welcome. Instead, entered the father of the family, with mild, yet determined visage. Without seating himself or inviting his visitor to do so, he said: "Mr. Tompkins, you have been a regular visitor at my house for five months; to-night you have sent up your card. I wish to ask you one question. If it is satisfactorily answered Ethel will come down, and I may ultimately do the same, handsomely. What are your intentions?"

Tompkins shuffled uneasily as he stood, flushed and stammered. He was a nervous young man. But at the bottom of his organism was a stammer of that invaluable earthly substance known as sand. Hence he finally answered: "Mr. Robinson, I am not—and am not aware that I—I have any."

Then answered Robinson: "You may not have any intentions, young man, but I have. I give you one second in which to get your hat, and if that front door doesn't click behind you in less than five seconds, it is my intention to kick you so high that the telegraph poles will look like hitching posts. Git!"

Tompkins got.

A REMARKABLE CRYSTAL.—Augustus R. Richer, of La Grande, Oregon, who was in the city, has a most beautiful and interesting specimen of crystallized quartz. It is a fragment, five or six ounces in weight, of a large crystal, and is as transparent as the clearest water. Within the crystal, like flies in amber, are to be seen a dozen or more mosquitoes and small gnats. Several of these are seen with outstretched legs and wings, just as if floating in water. The crystal, of which the specimen is a fragment, seems to have formed in a crevice in hard rock, of which it bears the impress on two sides. The piece of crystal came from the Etna Mine, El Dorado County, Cal., and was found at a depth of 160 feet below the surface. —Virginia (New) Enterprise.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUICIDE.—To ascertain the cause of death in a recent case of suicide in the Calton Jail, Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Hayside, lecturer on anatomy in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, found a carefully made wedge of flannel impacted firmly in the pharynx, completely sealing the glottis, and inducing speedy suffocation. In an attempted suicide by a young man laboring under mania, with active suicidal impulses, in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, a piece of blanketed rolled into the form of a cone, was found to have been pushed back into the gullet, and he was dying rapidly from suffocation. Had he succeeded, the true cause of death might quite possibly have been overlooked, even had an examination of the body been made.

Velvet disks embroidered with chenille trim dresses of dark camel's hair, cashmere and Amazon cloth.

The Queen of England sent a sizeable bust of herself by Mr. Boehm as a silver-wedding present to her daughter, the Crown Princess of Germany.

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

Expose the Fraud.

Patent medicine venders are now putting up condition powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of Sheridan's Condition Powders is worth a day's loaf of them.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

"The Old Life Preserver" is what they call Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve group and asthma instantly. —Western Paper.

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

MAGNETON.

One of the most remarkable instances of rapid development ever presented in any branch of business is exemplified in the extraordinary success attained by the Magneton Appliance company of Chicago. Although for many years men have been more or less familiar with the application of magnetism and electricity in various forms to the ailing human organism, the peculiar and convenient method adopted by the Magneton company in applying magnetism as a treatment of organic diseases, etc., appealing at once to reason and intelligence, has created a demand for the Magneton appliances which seems at first glance incredible. Since the date of commencing in business September, 1881, the company, according to the business manager, has sold these appliances to over 100,000 persons in the west and northwest. According to the same authority the aggregate sales during the first few months amounted to upward of \$100,000. A significant feature in the use of the Magneton appliances is that the trade is entirely among the more intelligent classes. This fact alone should be sufficient to convince doubters of the idea that the use of magnetism in curing diseases is founded on ignorance and credulity. Competent authority has a thousand ways long since decided that magnetism, properly applied, is a potent agent in effecting the cure of organic disease. —Chicago Tribune.

When slander and falsehood are hitched to a person's tongue, the devil acts as coachman.

Economy.

A fortune may be spent in using ineffectual medicines, when by applying THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, a speedy and economical cure can be effected. In cases of rheumatism, lame back, bodily ailments, or pains of every description, it affords instant relief.

Wait for others to advance your interests, and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

GET LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

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

Every druggist will tell you that Allen's Brain Food never fails to cure Nervousness, Nervous Debility, and restore strength to the weakened organs. —At druggists and at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave., N. Y.

Liquid Gold.

Dan'l Plank, of Brooklyn, Tioga Co., Pa., describes it thus: "I have thirty miles for a boat, the 'L. L. Plank' (one) which effected the wonderful cure of a crooked limb, in six applications; it proved worth more than gold to me."

Who would venture on the journey of life if compelled to begin it at the end?

There was a young man so well bred; That the hair would not stay on his head.

Put his hair on the soil; And now with an address he's woe.

Character gives splendor to youth, and awe to wrinkled skin and gray hairs.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

To Union soldiers reported on rolls as deserters. Act of August 7th, 1882. Increase of Pension. Thousands entitled under new laws which are more liberal. Send stamps for blanks to Stoddard & Co., 418 G street, Washington, D. C. Pension and Bounty Claims a specialty.

The rose is the sweeter because of the thorn.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.

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

Action is the main-spring of life.

THE COLLEGE OF DETROIT, DETROIT, MICH. Detroit is the oldest, largest, most thorough and practical, has the most able and experienced teachers, finest rooms, and better facilities than any other business college in Michigan. Ask our graduates and the business men of Detroit about our School. Call or send for Circulars. Short-hand by a Practical Recorder.

Dyspepsia!

And the severer forms of indigestion. A small pamphlet on the above most distressing malady and its complete cure, post free, 5 cents in stamps. See R. KING, Esq., 87 Ave. C, New York, N. Y., ENGLAND.

Apply to RICHARD KING, Box 88, Detroit, Mich.

This N. Y. Singer, \$20 With 86 set of Attachments Free. The most perfect, reliable, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on trial—place when desired. See R. KING, Esq., 87 Ave. C, New York, N. Y., ENGLAND. See R. KING, Esq., 87 Ave. C, New York, N. Y., ENGLAND. Also sent on test trial—place when desired. See R. KING, Esq., 87 Ave. C, New York, N. Y., ENGLAND. Also sent on test trial—place when desired. See R. KING, Esq., 87 Ave. C, New York, N. Y., ENGLAND.

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

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland Co., Va., writes: "I have many good medicines in my parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequalled for rheumatism and all bodily pains. —Tappanhook (Va.) Field Water Index."

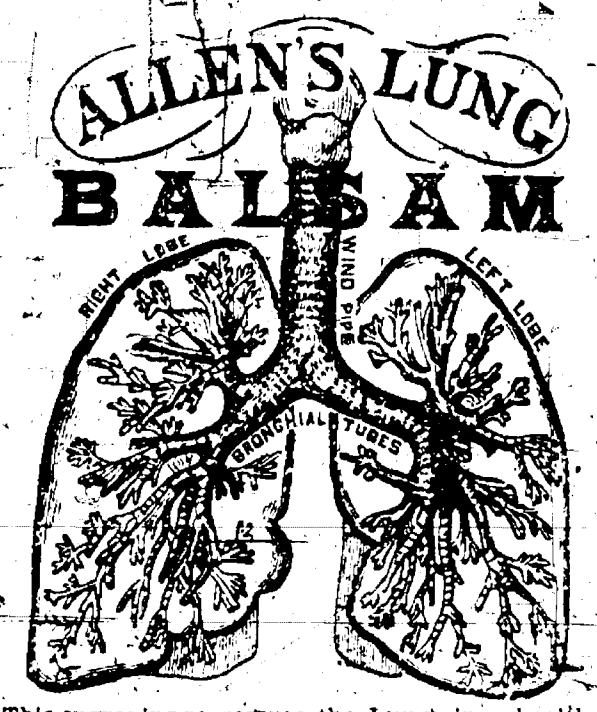
A wise and good man doeth nothing for appearance, but everything for the sake of having acted well.

It is no joke.

To suffer constant headache, depression of spirits, longing for food and not being able to eat when put before you, gnawing pains in the stomach, lassitude and a general feeling of gloom; but a capital joke to find that BUNDOCK BLOOD BITTERS remove all these symptoms and only \$1.00.

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

STRICTLY PURE, HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE.



This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, AND Other Throat and Lung Affections.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses in fact by everybody who has given it a trial. It never fails to bring relief.

Caution: Call for Allen's Lung Balm, and shun the use of all remedies without merit. As an Expectorant It Has No Equal. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY.

—TO HAVE IS—

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

It brings SPEEDY RELIEF in all cases of

SPRAINS and BRUISES.

YOUNG MEN, if you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation, address: Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

PATENTS F. A. LEMMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

PATENTS PROCURED or NO PAY. Also, trademarks, etc. Send model and sketch; will examine and report if patentable. Many years practice. Pamphlet free. N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take a Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Disordered Stomach and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in the north, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Loss 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint full. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ARE YOU Nervous AND LACK Vital Energy? ARE YOU Nervous AND LACK Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a Nervous or Muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our MAGNETIC BELT or REGENERATOR is made expressly for the cure of degeneration of the procreative organs. When ever any debility of the generative organs occurs from whatever cause, the continuous strain of Magnetism permeating through the parts gives rest to the system, and restores the vitality. It is no mistake about this medicine. Years of the most careful and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indigestion, nervousness, loss of vigor, etc., in fact, any troubles of these organs are cured. Do not continue this with Electric Belts, Advancers, etc., as they are all the same. This is for one specific purpose. Properly used, it will cure all the troubles mentioned. Send for circular, or receipt of price, and if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of feet usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. We promptly accept cash for our Magnetic Belt and make no claim, and we do not want money where they fail to do all we claim after a fair trial. By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Belts a uniform, soothing and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and the result is in no cold feet completely avoided. ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk. Send for the "NEW DEPARTURE" IN HEALING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, containing testimonials.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T FORGET—Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State St. corner Quincy, Chicago, Ill.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Nerve Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, and all other bodily pains and aches. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 Cents. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

\$725 a week. \$2 a day at home easily made. (Cord) out for a 60 days trial. Dr. J. C. Allen, 124 Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

A SURE CURE for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kuss, 244 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 80 cents free. Address: E. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED—Agents to handle the Bell Patent Weather Strip. —G. W. Bell & Co., Joseph, Mo.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth as free as the air. Address: Henson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SAMARITAN CURES AND NERVEINE

NEVER FAILS. The Medical Properties of SAMARITAN NERVEINE are Service (Aperient), Diaphoretic, and Carminative. It is a Powerful Sedative, Counterirritant, Sudorific, Alterative and Antispasmodic. The aperient and mild laxative properties of SAMARITAN NERVEINE are the best secured in all cases of Eruptions and Malignant Fevers. Their balsamic, healing and soothing properties protect the humors of the system. Their sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels. Their antispasmodic influence extends throughout the system. Their diuretic properties act on the kidneys, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body.

Samaritan Nerveine is the great blood-purifier and the greatest purgative in the system. It is a perfect principle—a perfect purgative and invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities manifesting themselves in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it sluggish and obstructed in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul—your feelings will tell you when. Keep the Blood pure, and the health of the system follows. SAMARITAN NERVEINE purifies the Blood and removes away the effects of the impurities and the tubercular deposits. It is a perfect purgative and invigorator of the system.

To be Dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, depressed, confused in mind, forgetful, irritable, nervous, weak, languid and useless. Dyspepsia invariably yields to the vegetable properties in SAMARITAN NERVEINE.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, etc., in the commonest cases, can be cured by the use of a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Samaritan Nerveine produces refreshing Sleep, and is exceedingly valuable in Nervousness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headache, etc., and will relieve when opiates fail. Unlike opiates, it does not lock up the secretions.

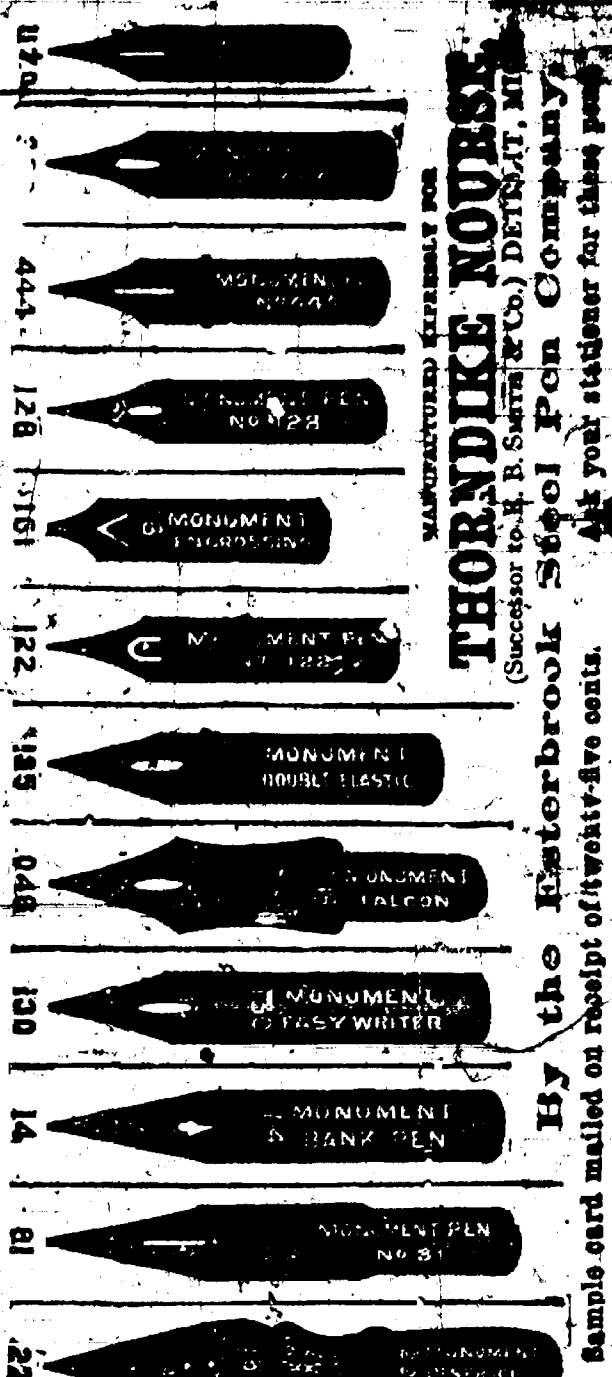
In the Restlessness and Delirium of Fever it is absolutely invariable.

Torpidity of the Stomach has also much to do with the vitiation of the blood, and upon this organ the NERVEINE acts directly as a stimulant and invigorant.

Inclose stamp for our large Illustrated Journal, giving testimonials of hundreds of the most wonderful cures ever performed. Address

The Br. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Samaritan Nerveine is For Sale by all Druggists, or may be had direct from us. Price 25 Cents per Bottle.



THORNDIKE NOURISH

By the Thorndike School Pen Company, Ask your stationer for these pens. Sample card mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. THE GREAT TRADE MARK. ALICE H. H. H. H. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases of the system, that follow as a consequence of self-abuse, or loss of the Sperm, Diminished Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Headache, etc. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. Send for full particulars in our pamphlet, which we will send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package or by package for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GREAT MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the low wrapper; the only genuine. Guaranties of issued by Farnham & Co., Detroit, Mich.

BEFORE TAKING, read of Vision. PRE-AND-POST TAKING, may be Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

For full particulars in our pamphlet, which we will send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package or by package for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GREAT MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the low wrapper; the only genuine. Guaranties of issued by Farnham & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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ELASTIC TRUSS. Has been found to be the best of all trusses in the treatment of all cases of Hernia, Strangulated Hernia, and all other diseases of the groin, with the exception of the Hernia, which is cured by the use of the Elastic Truss. With light pressure the Hernia is held in its place, and the patient is enabled to walk, stand, sit, and lie down, as usual. Best by mail. Circular free. REGISTERS TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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PINCKNEY DISPATCH.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888
ANN ARBOR.

From the Courier.
The Ann Arbor Agricultural company paid a six per cent. dividend the first of the month.

John W. Johnson of the Fifth ward fell on the ice Wednesday, and broke his knee.

In Northfield last Thursday, Charles Alber, a well-to-do German farmer, committed suicide by hanging. It was done in a fit of despondency.

By the derailment of the T. & A. A. R. R. train, last Friday, it was overturned and Mr. Hamilton, who happened to be in it, was slightly injured.

From the Register.
The many friends of Professor Stowell will be pleased to learn that he is now slowly recovering from his long and dangerous illness.

Mrs. S. Westcott, mother of Mrs. W. G. Doty, of this city, died suddenly at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Snow, of Winona, Minnesota, on the 30th of January last.

Sophie Lyon was sentenced by Judge Joslyn to three years imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction. She appeared to be much overcome and had to be removed from the court-room in a chair.

SOUTH LYON.

From the Excelsior.
Physicians report a putrid sore throat epidemic bothering the people of this village. Mrs. M. B. Webster and Miss Dora Havershaw are the latest victims.

W. L. Stewart, father of George Stewart, residing on the Base line, who has been here but a few weeks, died at the residence of his son, Saturday, from pleurisy. The funeral occurred Tuesday.

Will Goodspeed was in town last week. He is thinking of making his home in Minnesota.

Dr. Waite is ill with diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Wray, of Portland, Oregon, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cholett Calkins the past two weeks. They think Oregon the bonanza of states.

Pure Drugs and reasonable prices at Winchell's Drug Store, Pinckney.

Sixty 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.

Good butter wanted at L. E. Richards & Co's.

A new line of tobacco this week at L. E. Richards & Co's.

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 500 bushels of dry, sound red and white wheat from which they make their best grade of flour, warranted. They grind no-grown or rusty wheat except for customers—and then it is ground on parrot stone and bolted through separate bolts. Those buying flour of them will get no grown or rusty flour. Those bringing grists of good dry, sound wheat get good flour, and those bringing grown or rusty wheat must expect flour from that same wheat. They have separate bolts for buckwheat. Corn shelled with one of Hutchinson's new improved Dustless Iron Corn Shellers, without extra charge. They pay cash for all kinds of grain. All persons having unsettled accounts with them at the mill, are requested to call and pay the same.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following property: House and small shop, office building and other property in Pinckney. Also farm of 138 acres (125 improved), adjoining the village, and 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, a good basement barn, good orchard, eighty rods from schoolhouse, 4 1/2 miles northwest of Pinckney and 2 miles north of Grand Trunk extension. It is all well fenced and under good cultivation.
JOHN LARIN, PINCKNEY.

FARM FOR SALE.
A farm containing 80 acres, 55 acres plough ground, balance meadow and timber, good buildings and orchard, well fenced etc. Situated 8 1/2 miles north of Pinckney, and 1 1/2 miles S. W. of Chubb's Corners.
M. C. HINCHAY, Chubb's Corners, Mich.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.
The Globe Hotel at Pinckney, partly furnished, with accommodations for 75 guests, and now doing a splendid business. Has ball room, also, billiard hall and wine cellar. Will be sold on any reasonable terms. Or for rent from April 15th. Parties wishing to purchase or rent will apply to F. H. ROSE, PINCKNEY, MICH.

"THE BEE HIVE"

IS NOW OPEN WITH

A FULL STOCK

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,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

West of the Globe Hotel, Main Street,

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

"GENTLE SPRING"

Is soon to be here, and

SIGLER BROS.

Are prepared to meet the demand for

WALL PAPERS,

Having received upwards of 3000 rolls, in all the latest designs for 1888. We have Brown, Buff and White blanks, French Flats, Satins, Bronzes in plain, with color, embossed and gold blotch.

ENGLISH KALSOMINE AND ALABASTINE,
ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

We have the best line of Window Shades ever brought to Pinckney, ranging in price from 8 cents to \$2 each. These goods were bought for cash, and we can and will give you lowest prices. Come and see us.

SIGLER BROS.

Cor. Main and Howell Streets,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

WE STILL LIVE.

Notwithstanding the many attractions advertised by other dealers,

L. E. RICHARDS & CO'S STORE

-IS-

STILL IN THE SAME PLACE

AND AS BUSY AS EVER.

BEAR IN MIND, it is the only place where you can get

THE VERY BEST GOODS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

And the only place in town where you can get the best Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries of all kinds, always alike and at Rock bottom prices.

Cor. Main & Mill Streets

PINCKNEY, MICH.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

BRICK STORE

WE KEEP IN STOCK

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS.

The Robinson & Burtenshaw and S. P. Wilcox hand made Boots and Shoe. 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 REPAIRS

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. Call 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,

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All kinds of custom work, and general repairing, including

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Shop back of Mann's Block, Pinckney.

WM. DOLAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

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Prices always reasonable.

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SYKES & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE

CARRIAGES

AND

SLEIGHS.

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

SYKES & SON, Pinckney

JAMES MARKEY

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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FARM MACHINERY

ALSO INSURANCE AGENT.

PINCKNEY,

MICHIGAN.

C. N. PLIMPTON,

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Picture Framing, Repairing, Upholstering, Etc.

WEST MAIN STREET, PINCKNEY

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