

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1883

NO. 9.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

JEROME WINCHELL, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

PINCKNEY VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Also each alternate Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Class meeting following the Sunday School.

Rev. F. E. PRANCE, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services each Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 11:15. Also services each alternate Sabbath at 7:30 P. M. Strangers especially are invited to attend our services. Usuals will be in waiting to seat those not familiar with the people.

Rev. K. H. CRANE, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

W. C. T. U.—Meets on second Saturday of each month. Mrs. L. M. Cook, President. Mrs. Dr. Stiller, Secretary.

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

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

L. D. BROKAW, R. K.—Masonic—Livingston Lodge, No. 76, meets at Masonic Hall, Mann'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.

S. GILCHRIST,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESSES, COLLARS, SADDLES,
Whips, Robes, Brushes, etc.

Repairing done on short notice. Keeps a full stock of Diamond Black Leather Oil constantly on hand.
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

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

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,
Kaleomining and Paper-hanging,
GRAINING A SPECIALTY.
PINCKNEY, MICH.

E. A. MANN, Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Clothing and General Merchandise,
Next to Post Office,
PINCKNEY.

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

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

JAMES T. EAMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
and Justice of the Peace,
Office in the Brick Block,
PINCKNEY.

W. F. VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office over Sigler's Drug Store,
PINCKNEY.

THOMAS CLINTON,
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
ALSO HARNESSES MAKING,
Cash for Hides, Pelts and Furs.
Next south of Globe Hotel,
PINCKNEY.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN,
When you need anything in the line of
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Etc.
We will try to make it for your interest to patronize us. All Drugs fresh and pure.

WE HAVE OPENED— A REPAIR SHOP

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

A. L. HOYT CARPENTER & JOINER.

For information inquire at Teeples & Cadwell's Hardware.
PINCKNEY, MICH.

BORN.

On Sunday morning, Mar. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dunning, of Putnam, a son.

On Saturday morning last, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barker, of Marion, a son.

OBITUARY.

Died—At her home in Bennington Mich., Mar. 5th, 1883, Mrs. Susan Wetmore, sister of Mr. S. N. Whitcomb of this village.

Died—At the residence of his son, in this village on Wednesday morning, March 14, 1883, Francis Bates, aged 82.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Russian White Oats and nice clean Barley for seed.
J. Harris. 2t

Hominy, pearl barley, and oatmeal at the Brick store.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor at Winchell's Drug Store.

Buttons put on with the Heaton patent button fastener, free of charge, at the Bee Hive.

"Rough on Rats" at Winchell's Drug Store.

Cracked wheat and oatmeal, nice and fresh at Winchell's Drug Store.

Marshall's Catarrh Cure at Winchell's Drug Store.

Call and see our Easter Cards, plain or fringed, at Sigler Bros.

Vegetine at Winchell's Drug Store.

Shiloh's consumption cure at Winchell's Drug Store.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders at Winchell's Drug Store.

A CARD.

We wish to say—our many friends in and about Pinckney, that we have completed arrangements to open a first-class stock of hardware at Pinckney, and shall be ready for business about April 1st. Please bear this in mind and give us a call.

F. L. BROWN & Co.
Seed Barley for Sale by David Van Horn, Pettysville. 2t

Cure that cold with Syrup of Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry. Sold at Winchell's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

About April 1st, we will receive a full and complete stock of gentleman's furnishing goods of the latest spring styles, especially selected for the local trade and at very low prices.

Respectfully L. E. Richards & Co.

Pectoral Cough Balsam is the great healer for soreness of the chest and lungs caused by severe colds and coughs. Call for it at Winchell's Drug Store.

Magnetic Pile Ointment at Winchell's Drug Store.

Cubel's cigarettes for catarrh at Winchell's Drug Store.

UNHEALTHY FOOD.—It is no economy to use inferior food. It is a saving of money, time and health to give a higher price for what we eat, if it be fresh and perfect, than to obtain it for less on account of its being wilted, or old or partially decayed. Some people prefer to make their meat tender by keeping, which means that decomposition is taking place, in plain phrase, is rotting. Such meats require less chewing, and may appear very tender, but it is a physiological fact that they are not digested as easily or as quickly as solid fresh meat. When a vegetable begins to wilt, it is no longer that vegetable, because a change of particles has taken place and in due proportion it is unnatural—it is dead—and to eat it tends to death. *Halls Journal of Health.*

A young artist who lives in a boarding-house wants to know how he can learn to play the violin without disturbing all the other boarders. Soap your bow, young man, soap your bow, and bathe the strings twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures and nobody will mind it.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Who wants to be an alderman now? Maj. Anderson, of the M. A. L. Ry., was in town yesterday.

L. H. Beebe, of Fowlerville, is in town visiting friends.

DEACON LEONARD NOBLE, formerly of this place is expected to visit friends in town soon.

Mr. Topping, of Plainfield, was in Pinckney the other day, looking the town over a little.

JOHN DECKER, having been teaching school in the northern part of the State, the past winter, is now with us again.

The school in the Dan Wright District of Unadilla, taught by Miss Martin of Putnam, closes to-morrow.

MR. S. N. WHITCOMB, of this place, attended the funeral services of his sister, Mrs. Susan Wetmore, at Bennington, last week.

Time to begin talking about who shall be your village officers. Let the best interests of the village be considered, regardless of persons or politics.

MR. HENDER has purchased the west 50 acres of the Chubb farm at Chubb's Corners. Mr. Hendee has now 230 acres of fine farming land.

W. P. VANWINKLE, having closed his engagement at the Eaman school, will settle down to the practice of law at Pinckney.

Pinckney has a ninety-one year old citizen who is quite spry for a lad of his age. He frequently strolls down town when the weather is fine, and enjoys a social chat as well as anybody.

The South Lyon and Chelsea papers are still calling for fire-wood and potatoes on subscription. When newspaper publishers learn to "sell for cash and buy for money" there will be less complaint of delinquents.

The winter term of our public school will close Friday, March the 23rd. The pupils are preparing a literary entertainment to be given on Friday P. M. of next week at the school house. Programme will appear in the next issue.

A Brighton butcher advertises for fat dogs, and the South Lyon Excelsior is alarmed with the idea that a lot of canine sausage is to be turned loose upon the market. The S. L. E. is not well posted. Dog fat is a new but popular remedy for consumption.

Geo. W. SYKES has purchased from Geo. W. Teeples, the brown store building occupied by Mrs. Hicks' millinery establishment. The lot includes 24 1/2 feet front on Main Street, 16 rods deep, and also 8 rods front on Mill Street, extending westward to the Main Street lot.

Do not forget the social at G. W. Brown's, Friday evening, Mar. 26. Good music has been secured and a jolly time is anticipated. Teams will be in waiting at Sigler Bros. drug store, at 6 P. M., prepared to take all who wish to go. Com.

FRANK L. BROWN and Chas. Collyer, of Howell, will open, about the first of April, a new hardware store in the Reason building on West Main Street. The boys are former residents of this place, and have many friends here who will welcome them to Pinckney.

A young man named Howe, of Athens, Calhoun county, got behind a stone wall with an old musket, and when little May Lewis came along he snapped it off, just for fun, supposing it to be unloaded. The child was shot but may recover.

We believe we have a right to ask Miles W. Bullock, of Howell, if there is any reason why the people of this community should not regard him as a grasping, selfish person, who through misrepresentation has attempted for the sake of a few paltry dollars to obtain the title to property which he knew from all moral considerations belonged to the village of Pinckney. Mr. Bullock was once a resident of this township, and owes to the people of Putnam some explanation of his conduct in relation to the public square. Our columns are open for his use if he chooses to place himself in a better light before his old friends and neighbors. If Mr. Bullock wishes to know upon what information we base the above, we refer him to his own letters written to Mr. Kirkland, to the insignificant consideration for which he claims to have purchased the title to thousands of dollars worth of property, and the fact that after having procured the quitclaim deed from the Kirkland heirs, instead of offering the village an opportunity to perfect its title, he sells to another party without lifting the title from his possession.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND, Esq., and Judge Bangs, of Chicago, are in town.

CHARLES Plimpton was at the State Capital this week.

Tableau Social at J. Cadwell's, Wed. March 21st, under the auspices of the Congregational Society.

Miss Belle Kennedy returned last Monday to her home in this place, she has been teaching at Mt. Pleasant.

WM. DOLAN & Co. will open up a new stock of general merchandise the first of the coming week.

An old gentleman of this place has read the bible through 37 times since April 1st, 1881, less than two years.

Miss Ida Fuller has been visiting her home in this place, for a few weeks past. She returned Tuesday, to resume the care of her sister's family.

MR. AND MRS. E. A. MANN and L. A. Mann were in Detroit, Mich., and Tuesday.

Johnny Toumey returned from Detroit, to-day. He has been at the city purchasing goods for his firm, Wm. Dolan & Co.

"Hazel Kirk" is to be presented at the Howell Opera House before long; it is one of the best plays we ever witnessed and is sure to give good satisfaction.

A. T. and Nornan Mann were at the metropolis, the first of the week, purchasing goods for the brick store.

About twenty teams are employed on the deep cuts between the Gregory and Backus farms in Unadilla.

The Unadilla Glee Club will give a concert at Noble's Hall, in that village, Saturday evening.

MR. W. E. BIGGAR, of the M. A. L. Ry. returned from Detroit, Monday, having passed a few days very pleasantly with friends in the city.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Sunday, Feb. 4th, Mr. Fred Crawford and Miss Carrie E. Vanderwalker, both of Beaver Lake. Mr. Crawford was a former resident of Pinckney, and has the best wishes of his former associates and friends.

The following tableaux will be presented at the social, next Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Cadwell.

- 1 The Mother-in-law.
- 2 The little hay maker.
- 3 A proposal at last.
- 4 The seasons.
- 5 The good samaritan.
- 6 The mother's last prayer.
- 7 The shoemaker in love.
- 8 Forsaken.
- 9 The runaway pair.

"THE G. B. QUEEN DUEY."—I had a dream last night," said the grumbling boarder to the star boarder as they quietly sipped their mocha-de-barle at the village hotel. "And pray what has stirred up your dyspeptic imagination this time?" mumbled the s. b. as he played a buckaw solo on his siroin steak. "I had a dream of Easter," replied the g. b., "and thought I saw two eggs dancing around the table and one accosted the other with: 'Hello, rooster, where did you come from?' and his companion explained: 'I was a bad, bad boy, they couldn't keep me at the grocery, so I was sent over here to look for cousin Hans.' And you didn't find him, of course?" "No, and I don't think the boarders recognized me for I heard one of them say: 'See that big bean!' and the other remarked: 'They have told me that is an Easter egg.' That's a Lima, friend," remarked the other, "and as for eggs we haven't seen one since last July, when the speckled hen left her nest, and the cook gobbled up what she left to scramble for a couple of Detroit drummers."

After reading the article under the heading "Public Square," in the Dispatch of last week, we concluded the editor leaned toward the friend who proposes to build a fire around the owner of the plat, hotter than "his future home." For the benefit of the gentleman in question, and the manufacturer of the idle threat, we would say that Father Pearson is used to extreme heat and the result of this fabulous diffusion of caloric will be far from disastrous. Pinckney Correspondence Dexter Leader.

For the benefit of the writer of the above correspondence we desire to say that the Dispatch has no "friend" to serve in dealing with the question of title to the public "square." But it is proper for us to say right here that we do not consider it our duty to advise the people of Pinckney, or of Putnam township, to sit down and quietly permit anybody to take possession of and appropriate to their own use property which was intended for and has always been regarded as belonging to the public.

Mr. Pearson made his investment knowing very well that the township had at least a moral right to the property, and that if he held it his title must be sustained by legal technicalities, and it must have been apparent to him also that had Mr. Bullock regarded his title as perfect, and he had dared to take possession of it for his own use, it would never have been sold for less than one-tenth of its actual value. Should the courts sustain Mr. Pearson's title, we believe all will cheerfully recognize his ownership, and feel that it is in good hands, but until it has been properly tested, neither Mr. Pearson, nor anybody else in his behalf, has occasion to be offended at those who honestly dispute his right to it. Heated or unkind words are not called for on either side, and if any are used, it is unwise to rush into print with them, as the Dexter correspondent has done. Bluff and braggadocio amount to nothing. The matter is one of great importance to our village, and the vital point is not the question as to whether the square belongs to Mr. Pearson or to the public, but whether its title should be immediately determined or remain for months—perhaps for years—as a "dog in the manger" to retard the progress of our village. The influence of the Dispatch, so far as it goes, will be for prompt and decisive action, as the best thing for Mr. Pearson as well as those whose pecuniary interests may happen to differ from his.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the Electors of the Village of Pinckney:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the corporate limits of the village of Pinckney, comprising the following territory, known and described as the southeast quarter, and south half of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-two, the southwest quarter and south half of the northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-three, the north-west quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-six, and the northeast quarter of section number twenty-seven, all in township number one north and range number four east, being in the township of Putnam and county of Livingston, will be held at the Globe Hotel, in said village, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1883, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said village, and who may apply for that purpose, and said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon, excepting an adjournment from twelve o'clock at noon, for one hour, for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated at said village of Pinckney, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1883.

S. SYKES, Inspectors
G. W. TEEPLE, Board of
C. N. PLIMPTON, Registration.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Corporate Limits of the Village of Pinckney, in the County of Livingston, and State of Michigan, that an Election will be held at the Globe Hotel in said village, on Monday the 20th day of March A. D. 1883, at which election the following officers are to be chosen to wit: a President, six Trustees, three for one year, and three for two years, from the second Monday of March, 1883, one Clerk, one Treasurer one Street Commissioner, one Assessor and one Marshall. The polls of said Election shall be open at eight o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall be continued open until five o'clock in the afternoon, excepting an adjournment from twelve o'clock at noon for one hour.

Dated, Pinckney, Mar. 14, 1883.

S. Sykes, By order of
G. W. Teeples, Board of
C. N. Plimpton, Registration.

Pinckney cor. of Dexter Leader: A lode-stone in this vicinity drew a young man over forty miles through the blinding storm. "Was it a case of animal magnetism?" Our advice to Miss L. Stone is, not to answer any such question. Ten to one that correspondent is a woman who never had a lover come rushing thro' forty miles of snow, like a cyclone on a down-grade and no brake, to meet her. If you once let her into the secret, there's no telling what an excitement Pinckney may be thrown into. Stock-bridge Sentinel.

Pinkney Dispatch.

JEROME WINCHELL, Editor.

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

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A lady school teacher of New Troy, Berrien county, propounded herself four miles on a hand car and walked three miles on the snow crust to attend a teacher's institute, only to find that two others present, and yet she was not discouraged.

The plan for the new Muskegon Congregational church, a two-story building, with a seating capacity in the auditorium of 350, capable of being increased to 700. The trustees are expected to have the property.

Mary C. Cartwright of Davidson, Genesee county, received a judgment of \$1,500 against the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway company in the circuit court at Flint a few days ago for damages received while leaving a train on a dark night in December, 1881.

The dead body found at Ionia last week has been identified as that of Caleb Ditcher, about 50 years of age, who had been around Ionia for several years, working in livery stables, and living a good deal of the time in jail or in the house of correction. The last seen of him, so far as can be learned, was on January 29, when he was going in the direction of where he was found.

It is now thought that C. A. Knapp, the young man of Adrian, whose skull was fractured by falling from a window in Chicago last week, will recover.

The Grayville telephone exchange began operations last week. The company expects to connect that place with Ionia and Stanton in about 10 days, and with Ionia and Grand Rapids by the first of the month.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Kelly, formerly pastor of the Olivet (Mich.) church, and of Ninth Presbyterian church, Chicago, and for twelve years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Niles, died on the 5th inst., aged 68 years. He was one of the most eloquent preachers in Michigan.

Several fires occurred in Manistee on the 6th inst., causing an aggregate loss of \$50,000.

Forty men, working on the Houghton & L'Anse road at \$1.50 a day, and who were charged \$20 a month for board, were discharged recently because they struck for higher wages or lower board.

The shutting down of mines in the neighborhood of Ishpeming throws 300 men out of employment, and creates a good deal of disturbance of mind among the miners.

It cost the state of Michigan over \$20,000 to elect a senator.

Jonathan Hoag, an aged and much respected citizen of Adrian, died in his chair of heart disease a few days since.

A Van Buren county couple are said to have gone to Chicago and obtained a divorce, and then returned to their home in Van Buren county, and lived under the same roof again. They then returned and were remarried.

John McDonald, who is charged with having had good deal to do with the malicious destruction of property during the strike at Muskegon last summer, was arrested at Bay City a short time ago.

Rev. J. S. Conover has closed his rectorship with St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, leaving a parish of 44 years old, composed of 108 families, 383 individuals and 138 communicants. During his nearly 11 years with the church he has baptized 30 adults and 138 infants, and presented 125 persons for confirmation. He has accepted a call to Racine, Wis.

Paulo Galpin, a half century resident of Superior, Washenaw county, is dead; aged 90.

Battle Creek has just put electric bells in its policeman's uniforms to be used in case of fire.

Grand Rapids reports an unusual demand for new hats and a better business outlook than for years.

Battle Creek's city debt is \$116,000, while Marshall has not a cent of debt and will open the new year, April 1, with \$2,000 clear cash in her treasury.

Sheriff Vaupell of Ottawa county, has returned from St. Paul without the Zealand forger Ross, Gov. Begole refusing requisition papers, and Ross is again free.

It is said that there are six feet of ice in the streets of Red Jacket, Houghton county. It is feared the break-up in the spring will do great damage.

The Jackson salt well is now down 2,220 feet, the brine has a strength of 30 per cent, which is as strong as other wells in the state; the yield is good, and the stockholders are pleased.

The season's rush to Manistee has already begun, and it thought up there that Schoolcraft county will double its population by the close of the year. The new comers, like those already there, are full of industry and push.

Seventy-five feet of the dam across St. Joseph river at Niles, went out recently. Five miles dependent on it were necessarily closed until the damage is repaired.

J. H. Gibbs, a well known and much respected citizen of Grand Haven, died recently of consumption at Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Gibbs went to California last fall hoping the change of climate would prove beneficial to his fast falling health. He leaves a widow and three children.

A few days ago Mrs. Barbara Harris, wife of Wm. Harris, conductor on the Saginaw division of the C. & G. T. R., secretly left home bareheaded. On being missed her husband instituted search for her, which resulted in her body being found lying on the D. & G. H. & M. track, near the junction, having been cut in two by a train. Last fall her little daughter died, since which time her friends have feared she was not in her right mind. Her age was 37. A coroner's jury was impeached and the inquest adjourned.

Fred H. Pitt, secretary of the Peninsula mutual benefit association of Flint, has been arrested, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He is said to have collected assessments for the death of John Hadray of Black River Falls, Wis., claiming that proofs of death had been made by Mary Ann Hadray, John W. Hanks physician, the Rev. Daniel Gould, and W. W. Hitchcock, undertaker. No such person as Hadray ever lived or died at Black River Falls, and no such persons as the attending witnesses are known there. He was released on bail, and his trial set down for the 31st inst. Mr. Pitt claims that he has been imposed upon by other parties, and that in sending out the assessments referred to, he was only acting in accordance with his duties. When the information of the death of a member of the association was received by him, The association was organized about 18 months ago.

Muskegon has turned out the first locomotive made in western Michigan; its cost, \$15,000.

A western Michigan farmer has been feeding grown wheat to sheep, but only a part would eat it; consequently the flock fattened unevenly. When ground with corn and fed to other stock the effect was excellent.

Bay City is reported full of confidence men and bad men generally waiting for the number men to come out of the woods with their winter's earnings.

It has been decided that the new bishop of Grand Rapids diocese, Right Rev. John M.

Richer, D. D., will be consecrated at St. Andrew's church in Grand Rapids, the fourth Sunday after Easter. The consecrating bishop will be the Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D. D., coadjutor of the bishop of Chicago, and the first assistant consecrator will be the Right Rev. Caspar H. Burgess, bishop of Detroit diocese.

Bishop Gillespie speaks thus of the Muskegon county jail: "The provision for light for the male ward is one window, opening on a passage way entirely convenient for conversation with outsiders. The cells are dark and must be damp. One feature is especially objectionable—The women prisoners must pass through the men's ward as often as they go in and out, and they can converse with ease, and even other, only a door not fitting tight, being between the wards."

John Harrigan, a late arrival at East Saginaw, who keeps a low dive on Potter street, where he has been selling liquor without a license, was arrested recently for assaulting and robbing Edward Ripstein, a Swiss. Ripstein went into Harrigan's place and showed a roll of bills, whereupon Harrigan followed him out, knocked him down with a club and rolled him.

William Howard has been arrested at East Saginaw, charged with forging the name of his brother's name. He is a son of W. J. Howard, insurance agent, of Grand Rapids.

Walter Wisner, a wealthy and well-known farmer living near Mount Morris village, Genesee county, has been arrested for alleged perjury. He is charged with forging the signature of one Bradley Whitlock to an assignment of a contract and swearing that the signature was genuine. The prosecuting attorney being counsel for Wisner in the civil case in which the alleged false swearing occurred, Hon. H. R. Lovell, of Flint, was appointed to prosecute Wisner, who will probably be arrested for forgery also. The case promises to be one of the most important criminal trials had in that county for some time.

Legislative Record.

30th March 7.—After passing a bill authorizing Saginaw City to borrow money to build a court house, and one incorporating Hancock, Shiawassee county, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bills relative to public instruction and primary schools were called for, but no action was taken upon them. Petitions were presented from over 3,000 citizens of Houghton county against the passage of House bill No. 28, to amend the act for the organization of Baraga county and to locate the county seat thereof; from 125 citizens for proper inspection of illuminating oil; from 266 hotel and boarding house-keepers in Detroit for the passage of House bill No. 101 to punish frauds on hotel keepers, etc.; for compulsory education and non-employment of children; for a prohibitory amendment for repeal of act 303, passed March 1877, relating to union schools; and for amendment to the Game and Drainage laws. After one hour's session, the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 8.—The presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Crosby, announced that in honor of the memory of Gov. Alex. H. Stephens, deceased, and in respect to the sister state of Georgia, he had ordered the flag above the Senate Chamber to hang at half-mast to-day—the day of Stephens' funeral. A remonstrance was presented against legalizing the reorganization of School District No. 5, in Antrim county. Also, a memorial from Harvey J. Grant, of Hancock county, for the location of a ship canal with one lock around Niagara Falls, on the American side. Senate bill No. 15, to establish a Board of Poor Commissioners in Wayne county, was taken from the general order and re-referred to the Committee on Counties and Townships for further amendment in accordance with suggestions of interested parties. A bill was passed authorizing Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river, and a bill transferring certain lands in Houghton county from Portage township to Franklin township.

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing Greendale, Midland county, to issue bonds, and one to amend the charter of Neegaunee. Petitions were received for the submission of a prohibitory amendment, remonstrance against the proposed Poor Commission bill for Wayne county; remonstrance against abolishing the Superior Court of Detroit; for consolidation of the town of Bradford with the town of Clam Union; for a new method of taxation upon railroad property; for a law making ten hours a day a legal day's work.

SENATE, March 9.—The Senate convened promptly at the usual hour, and proceeded at once to legislative work. Petitions were received to place the medical administration of the new Northern Asylum in charge of a reputable physician of the homeopathic school; against establishing fire limits in Saline, Wayne county; for a pension to Judges Daniel Goodwin and Josiah Turner; for the maintenance of a game or fish warden. A special committee consisting of Senators Hurston, East and Beaknap was appointed to investigate charges against the management of the Flint Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in relation to disseminating the infectious disease of diphtheria, as charged by Oscar D. Chapman. The bill amending the compiled laws so as to increase the fees of sheriffs, was voted upon and lost, and also the House joint resolution increasing the salary of the Governor and certain state officers. Bill incorporating Pinkney was passed on third reading. The Governor communicated his approval of the acts to provide for compensation of the Register of Deeds in Shiawassee county; also to incorporate Springport.

House.—The following bills passed: To revise and amend the charter of the City of Saginaw; to incorporate the village of Pinkney; to incorporate the Village of Bancroft, Shiawassee Co. Senate amendments concurred in; to amend the act incorporating Springport, Marquette Co. to amend section 265 of the compiled laws of 1871, relating to the incorporation of water works companies; bill to incorporate city of St. Ignace; bill to amend the act incorporating the public schools of Alpena. A message from the Governor announced his approval of House bill No. 192, to incorporate Dexter; and House joint resolution No. 1, relative to certain probate and land cases. The annual meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of holding the annual fair, was held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 2nd inst. The fair was held on the grounds of the Grand Rapids Hotel, and was attended by a large number of people. The fair was a success, and the proceeds were used for the benefit of the poor.

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Crocker of Macomb and Alfred L. Millard of Lenawee were presented. The presentation of each name was accompanied with laudatory remarks. However, when the vote was taken the nomination of John W. Champlin of Grand Rapids was declared unanimous.

Nominations for regent followed, the names of A. J. Sawyer, of Monroe, Wm. A. Moore, of Wayne, H. H. Riley, of St. Joseph, and Arthur M. Clark, of Sault Ste. Marie, being presented. There was but one ballot, resulting in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Clark of Sault Ste. Marie. The remainder of the ticket was provided for by the resolution below, after which the usual thanks were tendered and the convention adjourned. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman of the convention, in connection with the state central committee, be authorized to notify the greenback convention of the action taken by this convention, and in case no action be effected they be authorized to fill the ticket in accordance with the call of the committee.

This resolution was presented to the Greenback convention, which was in session at the same time, and accepted, and as their half of the ticket nominated Thos. R. Sherwood of Kalamazoo as candidate for supreme judge for the short term, and C. J. Willets of Gratiot as second regent of the university.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	75	@ 1 07
Flour	5 50	@ 6 00
Buckwheat	5 50	@ 6 00
Corn	57	@ 45
Oats	44	@ 38
Clover seed, 3 bu.	7 46	@ 8 75
Dried Apples, 3 bu.	3 25	@ 3 75
Butter, 1 lb.	20	@ 20
Eggs	18	@ 20
Dressed Chickens	14	@ 15
Dressed Turkeys	13	@ 15
Geese	14	@ 15
Ducks	14	@ 15
Cheese	14	@ 15
Potatoes, 3 bu.	18	@ 19
Honey	2 30	@ 2 40
Beans, picked	1 40	@ 1 90
Hay	9 00	@ 10 00
Straw	9 00	@ 10 00
Dressed Hogs, 100	8 00	@ 8 00
Pork, mess.	18 50	@ 18 50
Fork, family	19 00	@ 19 00
Wood, Beech and Maple	12 00	@ 12 00
Wood, Maple	8 45	@ 8 45
Wood, Hickory	8 00	@ 8 00
Coal, Egg	6 25	@ 6 25
Coal, Stove	6 50	@ 6 50
Coal, Chestnut	6 75	@ 6 75

He Would Have Shot Grant.

I met a man the other day called "Soldier Sam," an honest fellow, and one of the true-blue boys of the late war. He had served under Grant, and could tell reminiscences of the great general by the hour. The best of it was that his stories were always authentic. I remember, said he, that while we were down on the Mississippi a big barge loaded with bombs and gunpowder was lying alongside the wharf. Grant had given orders that no one should smoke on board that barge. I suppose the old tub had thousands of dollars' worth of powder under her decks. So the corporal set a guard there, and ordered him to shoot the first man who should cross the plank with a lighted pipe or cigar. Well, when the word got abroad we kept away, for we knew that the order meant business. One day when I was off duty Gen. Grant rode up on his horse. He wore a big blouse and a slouch hat. He had no star, no side-arms. We all knew him without the aid of trinkets. "Is that the powder boat?" he asked. I told him it was.

He looked at me sharply over a red-hot cigar, and said, "I'll go on board, then."

"I knew he'd never take that cigar out of his mouth except to eat or sleep, so I said, 'General, if you walk across that plank smoking, the sentry will shoot you.'"

He saw that I was in earnest, but he said, "Don't you suppose he knows me?"

"Of course he does, General," I replied; "but he's been ordered to shoot the first man caught smoking on that barge, and he'll do it. That's the kind of chap he is."

Grant looked rather amused. Ireckon he never intended to go near the barge. He just wheeled his horse and away he went.

That evening I told the sentry all about the talk. The next morning he and the Corporal were ordered up to the General's headquarters. The sentry was a black man, but when he heard that Grant wanted to see him he was rather white. He went up.

"Can you read?" asked Grant.

"No, sah; I neber had no chance to learn."

"Do you always know me when you see me?"

"Yes, sah."

"Suppose I had gone on board that powder boat with a lighted cigar, what would you have done?"

"Shot you, sah."

"But I'm your General!" exclaimed Grant.

"Yes, sah, and we obeys yo' orders," said the sentry.

Grant looked the man all over. The corporal was trembling, and the sentry was actually pale. They were as firm as rocks. At last the general relaxed. "Well, sah," he said, "he negro, 'we'll make you a corporal, and this other man shall be a sergeant. I promote these men!"

"I tell you 'we didn't forget that," said Soldier Sam. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

On the day after my arrival in Victoria, writes a tourist in Spain, "I went to a shoemaker's to get some repairs done to my boots. There was nobody in the shop; the master was on the opposite site of the street smoking his cigarette. His shoulders were covered with a mantle full of holes, and he looked like a beggar—but a Spanish beggar, appearing rather proud than ashamed of his poverty. He came to me, and I explained my business. 'Wait a moment,' said he, and I immediately called his wife. 'How much money is there in the purse?' 'Twelve pesetas,' I said. 'I shall not wait,' he said. 'But, I said, 'twelve pesetas will not last forever.' 'Who has seen to-morrow?' said he, turning his back on me."

UNDER THE SEA.

The Method Employed to Bring Intelligence Over the Cable.

Scientific American.

A recent visitor to the Heart's Content describes as follows the method of receiving messages at that point:

"The recorder is a horse shoe magnet, electrified by the usual circle of fine wire, and attracting a small metallic coil. The coil is hung between the magnet poles, and by a light lever and a thread, almost as fine as the strand of a cobweb, is connected with a delicate siphon hung in a little reservoir of ink. The ink is electrified so as to produce a repulsion of the particles, making a flow more readily through the siphon, which outside is about the size of a darning-needle, and the interior tube scarcely larger than a hair. The lower end of the siphon rests against a paper tape playing perpendicularly through rollers. The whole machine is almost of gossamer fineness and flexibility, so as to minimize the electric strain necessary for working the cable."

"Let us imagine now that a coming message has been signaled from far across the ocean at Valentia. The operator at first opens the simple machinery that works the brass rollers. On the center of the tape, as it passes between the rollers, the siphon at first marks only a straight line. Suddenly the line swerves to the right or left. The message has started and the end of the siphon has begun its record. Worked by two keys, and positively or negatively electrified, the coil swings the siphon now to one side, now to the other, along the tape. Responsive to the trained hand of the operator, the filament of ink marks out on one notch, two notches, three notches, then suddenly it may be a higher elevation of depression until the delicate line traced on the tape looks like the tiny outline of a mountain range. But it is a range whose every hill top, peak and valley mean an alphabetical symbol to the telegrapher's eyes. The recorder is the invention of the famous electrician, Sir William Thompson. How delicate an interpreter it is may be inferred from the fact that 10 jars work 1,800 miles of cable between Valentia and Heart's Content, while 25 jars of the same electric power would be needed to work 350 miles of land wire; in other words, the recorder is more than 12 times as efficient for its purpose as the ordinary Morse instrument. The recorder traces its characters on the tape about as fast as a slow penman copies a letter. Besides its delicacy of work, the recorder, as its name imports, has the merit of leaving the record of the message."

The Spoopendykes in Hamlet.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Now my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, opening the book and assuming the correct dramatic scowl. "Now, my dear, we'll rehearse our parts for Specklewottle's theatricals. I'm to be 'Hamlet,' and you're to be the 'Queen,' and we want this thing to go off about right. The hardest part we have to play together is where I accuse you of poisoning my father, and we had better try that until we get it perfect. I'll commence."

"Now, mother, what's the matter?"

"Well, I was thinking whether I had better wear my black silk or my maroon suit," returned Mrs. Spoopendyke, sticking her finger into her mouth reflectively. "Do Queens wear—"

"Will you be kind enough to tell me what pack of cards you got that idea of a queen from?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, fixing his wife's eye with a glare. "Do you suppose that queen sent for Hamlet to get his opinion about bargains in dry goods? When I say that you must say—"

"Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended!"

"Oh I understand," pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I thought you asked me what I was thinking about. I didn't know you had commenced the play. Try it again."

"Well, you be careful this time," recommended Mr. Spoopendyke, in a tone of solemn warning. "This is a play, this is. Think you know the difference between a play and a bankrupt sale? Know the difference between a play and a millinery shop opening? Now, I'll begin again, and you try to do it decently."

"Now, mother, what's the matter?"

"There's nothing the matter now," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, straightening up and preparing to be queen as soon as her turn came. "Go on, dear, I understand it now."

"Say it, can't ye?" thundered Mr. Spoopendyke. "Haven't ye studied this business? Don't ye know your part?"

"What shall I say, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, looking at her husband with a dazed expression.

"Say!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "Sing a hymn! If you don't know your part, get off a psalm! Didn't I tell you what to say? Look here, and Mr. Spoopendyke lowered his voice to the intense pitch. "Have you ever read this play? Have you conceived any kind of notion of what it's all about?"

"Why yes," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You come in and stab Mr. Specklewottle behind the ears, and I scream. Isn't that right, dear?"

"Heav' her!" moaned Mr. Spoopendyke, trotting at the mouth. "Stab Specklewottle behind the ears! That's all right, now you scream! Scream, why don't you? You know so much about your part, why don't you play it?"

"W-e-e-e!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, faithfully following instructions. "I knew I could do it right, as you've shown me how. Will that do?"

"Oh, that was queenly!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, dropping into a chair, and regarding his wife with rolling eyes. "Just do that again! Four of those dramatic efforts will make this play the greatest of modern entertainments! Do it once more!"

"It hurts my throat," complained Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Can't we make it do with one scream, dear?"

"Mrs. Spoopendyke," said her husband with unnatural calmness, "there's been some mistake made in this thing. You should have been cast for 'Ophelia.' That was the part intended for you."

"I would just as soon play it," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, who failed to see the drift of her husband's remark. "What does he do?"

"He was an idiot from birth, and afterward went crazy," explained Mr. Spoopendyke. "That was the part for you."

"Then I'd rather be queen," returned Mrs. Spoopendyke, bridling a little. "Now, dear, let's commence all over, and I'll do it right this time."

"You can't do it worse," growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "I'll try it once more, just to see what kind of foolishness you can work off."

"Now, mother, what's the matter?"

"W-e-e-e," giggled Mrs. Spoopendyke, satisfied that she was perfect this time. "Hamlet, oh, Hamlet! w-e-e-e!"

"Turn it off!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, springing from his chair and capering around the room as though a snake had bitten him. "Be quiet and break off the end! What's the matter?"

"W-e-e-e!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, profoundly impressed with the idea that the play was still going on, and that she had at last mastered the intricacies of her part.

"Will ye ever shut up?" gasped Mr. Spoopendyke, madder than ever to think his wrath was mistaken for acting. "Who ever told ye to yell like that? Don't ye know anything at all scarcely? Think Hamlet's a lunatic asylum? Got some kind of a notion that the queen's a fog horn? Where'd ye get your idea of this thing anyway?"

"I did just as you told me, dear," argued Mrs. Spoopendyke, completely taken aback by her husband's criticism. "You said I was to scream when you asked me what the matter was. Didn't I do it right?"

"Oh, that was right!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "You struck the keynote of high art both times! With that yell and your knowledge of the text all you want now is a fire and a free list to be a theater with a restaurant attachment! The first time a show comes around this way I'm going to fit you out with a hair trunk and a pair of hoofs and start you up for a menagerie! Such talent as that can't be wasted on any cheap Shakespeare plays while I've got the money and influence to get you a job in the legitimate circus!" and Mr. Spoopendyke kicked the book through the window, peeled himself like a potato and dove into bed with a flop like a whale.

Funerals in France.

There is one French custom we should like to see introduced into the United States, and become universal. In France, when a funeral passes, every man raises his hat to

Wind that blows out of the West,
Thou hast swept 'o'er mountain and sea,
Dost thou hear on thy swift, glad wings
The breath of my love to me?
Hast thou kissed her soft hair, swept lips?
Or tangled her glossy brown hair?
Or fluttered the fragrant heart
Of the rose she loves to wear!
O sun that goes down in the West,
Hast thou seen my love to-day,
As she sits in her beautiful prime
Under skies so far away?
Hast thou gilded a path for her feet,
Or deepened the glow on her cheeks,
That from the skirts of heaven
The low, sweet words she speaks?
O stars that are bright in the West
When the hush of the night is deep,
Do ye see my love as she lies
Like a chaste, white flower asleep?
Does she smile as she walks with me
In the light of a happy dream,
While the night winds rustle the leaves,
And the light waves ripple and gleam?
O birds that fly out of the West,
Do ye bring me a message from her,
As sweet as your love-notes are,
When the warm spring breezes stir?
Did she whisper a word of me
As your tremulous wings swept by,
Or utter my name, mayhap,
In a single passionate cry?
O voices out of the West,
Ye are silent every day,
And never an answer comes
From wind, or stars, or sun!
And the blithe birds come and go
Through the boundless fields of space,
As reckless of human prayers
As if earth were a desert place.

Julia C. R. Door

All West Row was sorry when Dr. Carew died.

He had received so many wailing little infants in his arms, he had soothed so many an hour of pain, he had come through all sorts of wind and weather to take his patient post at sick beds, and his silver hair and kindly forehead had been the last object upon which so many a closing eye had gazed, that Dr. Carew's dying from our midst seemed almost incredible.

But he died, and was buried, and almost before they had piled the green sod over his grave, two new disciples of Esculapius came to West Row and hung out their glittering signs.

There was Dr. Garnet, a spruce handsome man, who had a moustache, and wore kid gloves.

And there was Dr. Silcox, who tied his neckcloth awry, and invariably forgot to put off his gloves.

And of course they were both anxious to succeed.

"I'm told there are some very wealthy families here," said Dr. Garnet, when, according to the dictates of medical etiquette, he called at the unpretending little office of Dr. Silcox.

"Yes?"

Doctor Silcox was absently bending an ivory paper-outer back and forth.

"And a deal of sickness among the factory hands, and no adequate drainage to those marshes back of the railroad."

"There should be a free hospital here, too, the population warrants it."

"Oh, hang your free hospital!" said Dr. Garnet impatiently.

"If people want a doctor let them call him in and pay for him; that is my theory."

Dr. Silcox lifted his big eyes gravely to the other's face.

"But suppose they can't afford it?" said he.

"Then they've no business to be sick," said Dr. Garnet.

"He has no more heart than a paving-stone," was Dr. Silcox's verdict in regard to his medical confrere.

"He is a fool," said Dr. Garnet, as he got into his carriage and told his coachman to drive on.

"Free hospitals, indeed, and a system of drainage!"

"Does the man want to bite off his own nose?"

"What's that?"

"The big stone-mansion on the hill is the one that Miss Chrystan lives in."

"Not a bad location, eh?"

"I must get some one to introduce me to the heiress of West Low."

And he chuckled at his own wit.

Miss Chrystan herself, dilt he but know it, was a little curious in regard to the two new doctors who were competing for poor Dr. Carew's practice.

She was a slight small creature, of the humming-bird order of women, with hair of the genuine butterscotch gold, dreamy blue eyes, and the least perceptible lip in her voice.

"How is one to know what to do?" said she.

"In case I mean, of sudden sickness."

"Oh, I wish dear old Dr. Carew could have lived forever."

"Ah," said Miss Jewett, her cousin, "send for Doctor Garnet of course."

"He's such a love, and the other young man shambles when he walks and always has his hands in his pockets."

Miss Chrystan laughed, and forgot all about it the next minute, until one day one of her favorite old women fell ill, and Miss Chrystan resolved that something ought to be done about it.

"She has sent to Dr. Garnet twice," said the heiress to Miss Jewett, "and he has taken no sort of notice of the call."

"Doctor Carew always attended gratis, and this other young doctor must be made to understand how it is."

"Ellie, I've a great mind to go myself and see him."

"Oh do," said Miss Jewett, clapping her hands.

"Go to Doctor Garnet's, and if he's a real nice, ask him to dinner."

"Nonsense," said Miss Chrystan. But she smiled, and did not look altogether displeased at the idea.

It was a dark February afternoon, with frost bound roads, sky of uniform

lenden grey, and occasional flurries of snow in the air; and Lulu, Chrystan had one or two cottages to step at on her way, so that the twilight had fallen chill and gloomy as a funeral pall, before she left the last place.

Old Mrs. Drudgett insisted on wrapping her own tartan shawl around her young visitor at the door.

"That little silk jacket won't keep the deadly cold upon your bonnie bones, Miss Lulu," said she; "and we cannot spare anybody like you just yet, my dearie dear."

Doctor Garnet's office door, in the High street, stood wide open, and Miss Chrystan could see the red glow of a comfortable coal fire in the grate.

There was no light, no attendant.

Miss Chrystan knocked twice, and then she entered and sat down.

"He will be here soon," she said to herself; "and I am not sorry for the opportunity to rest a little."

As she sat there dreamily gazing into the fire, a heavy step sounded in the back room beyond.

"Halloa, Tom; you lazy dog, why aren't you here to take my horse?" cried out a clear bass tone.

"Bless and save me," cried a drowsy voice, simultaneously with a scuffling sound, as if some one was scrambling up from the floor.

"I have gone off quite to sleep."

"Have you seen young Dr. Silcox go by just now, with old widow Keppel in the carriage?"

"Eh?" said Doctor Garnet; "the patient?"

Tom chuckled.

"As sure as I live," said he, "old widow Keppel, in her ridiculous dress, with her white hair flying every way."

"Law," says the folks, "why didn't you let her walk back. She's as crazy as possible."

"And what do you suppose Dr. Silcox says?"

"He says, D'y'e suppose," he says, "I'd let a poor old woman like that walk this bitter cold night when there's room in my carriage."

"I had a mother myself," said he and she had white hair too."

"He's a fanatic," said Dr. Garnet, brushing out into a loud laugh.

"That's what I think myself," said Tom, who had not the least idea what fanatic meant.

He hurried out to take the doctor's horse, which had been driven up to the back door, and Dr. Garnet came slowly into the office.

"Eh?" said he.

"What?"

"Who's here?"

"Oh—mother Drudgett again!" as he recognized the pattern of the old tartan shawl in the uncertain firelight.

"Come, clear out of this."

Miss Chrystan had risen to her feet, and stood prepared to speak, but this strange greeting put all utterance out of her mind.

"I told you the last time you were here, you know," said Dr. Garnet, flinging his cap and gloves down upon the table, "that I was not going to be overwhelmed by a swarm of poor people."

"If you want advice and medicine you must pay for them; and if you can't pay for them, as you have the audacity to tell me, why then the best thing you can do is to die, and be out of the way."

"Now, be off, and let this be the last time!"

"Eh?"

"What?"

For Miss Chrystan, who began by this time to comprehend the situation of affairs, had now advanced into the full glare of the firelight, and hung aside the tartan shawl which covered her black silk saque, edged with jet beads.

"I beg your pardon, Doctor Garnet," said she, "but you have mistaken matters entirely."

"I am not Mrs. Drudgett, but Miss Chrystan, of the Hall."

"I had intended to consult with you about some of my poor people; but as your views regarding the poor seem to differ so widely from my own, perhaps it is scarcely worth while."

And Miss Chrystan, assuming the regal air which she so well knew how to wear, walked out of the office, with Dame Drudgett's shawl upon her arm.

She went straight to Dr. Silcox's, and then and there entered upon an alliance, offensive and defensive, with him as to her "poor people," and finished up by inviting him to Chrystan Hall for dinner the next week.

"Well," said Miss Jewett, when her cousin returned in the snowy dusk.

"I've seen the two new doctors," said Miss Chrystan, seating herself before the fire.

"Both of them?" said Ellie.

"Both of them," nodded Miss Chrystan.

"And what is your verdict?" asked Miss Jewett.

"Doctor Garnet is a cold-natured self-seeker, who wears patched upon his handkerchief, and an armor of ice around his heart," said Miss Chrystan.

"And Dr. Silcox is splendid!"

"But he's round shouldered and near-sighted."

"Pshaw!" said the heiress.

"And he never wears any gloves."

"For all that, Ellie," said Miss Chrystan, he's a gentleman."

And this little incident settled the date, socially speaking, of the two doctors.

Miss Chrystan and her friends led a different opinion in West Low, and Doctor Garnet was unable to fight against the waves of popular obloquy.

At the end of a year he took down his sign, and left the coast clear for Dr. Silcox, round-shoulders and all.

And it was old Mrs. Drudgett's tartan shawl that was at the bottom of his failure.

"Strange," is it not?—how mere a trifle may influence our fate in this world.

Hopes for the Rising Redmen.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Teller, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary Hawley and wife, Senator Logan, Congressman Fetter and Henderson, Dr. Painter, secretary of the National Educational Association, and clergymen, educators, students of the Indian problems and others, numbering in all about fifty persons, have been paying a visit to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

After being entertained at luncheon by Capt. Pratt, the superintendent of the school, the visitors were conducted through the schoolrooms—a dozen in number—in each of which the pupils were required to exhibit their attainments in blackboard exercises of a varied character. The schools are graded, not according to the age of the pupils, but to the length of time they have been inmates of the institution. All degrees of proficiency were, of course, manifested from the class, composed of those pupils who came from their Western homes only four or five months ago, and who were only able to read simple sentences in English, apparently without comprehending the meanings of the words they struggled so hard to pronounce, up to the class of budding Ciceros, who received their guests with speeches of welcome and wrestled ambitiously with the elementary features of the "Indian problem."

Drawings previously made, of no mean order, both copies and original efforts, were exhibited upon the blackboards, and simple examples in arithmetic were rapidly and, in the main, correctly worked out. The pupils manifested a spirit of pride in the performance of their tasks, which were sufficiently varied to show that not merely the imitative faculties were called into play, but the reasoning powers equal to those of children of the civilized races were being developed.

The greatest surprise in store for the visitors was found in the results of the industrial training in the workshops. Boots and shoes, clothing, tin-ware, wood-work, bedding and harness of the coarser qualities were all in process of manufacture. The young artisans went about their work with the ease of accomplished workmen and the results were substantial and neat. In one department, where wagon-making was carried on, several finished ambulances painted and varnished, not distinguishable to the untrained eye from the products of the best workshops, and others in process of manufacture, were exhibited, the entire work, excepting the springs and portions of the wheels, being from the hands of the Indian youths.

In the blacksmith shop a young man of about twenty summers, who, half an hour earlier clad in his neat uniform of army blue and disporting the insignia of a sergeant, had "spoken his piece" with the air of a country member of Congress, was found in his working-suit, the master of a forge. With his two assistants he was making the sparks fly in a manner that threatened destruction to the sealskin sashes of his visitors. He was welding an axle, and the entire party awaited the completion of the task. This young man, Captain Pratt said, had served for three months in one of the great carshops of Pennsylvania, where he had been sent for trial after learning his trade at the school. The master of the shop placed him at first as an assistant to another blacksmith, but was very soon promoted to the control of a forge by himself.

The general air of the school is one of respectable poverty. Order and neatness prevail, and no comfort is lacking, but there is hardly a vestige of that ornamentation which is to be expected in and about an educational institution of a public character.

Upon the return trip to Washington the visitors organized themselves into a "meeting" and adopted a series of resolutions highly commendatory of the system of training and instruction adopted by Capt. Pratt and assistants.

MORE INDIAN SCHOOLS NEEDED.

The Secretary of the Interior expressed the heartiest approval of the course and its results. He said that he was about to establish an Indian school in Kansas, and expressed the hope that he could find a "school father" as competent and zealous as Capt. Pratt. "If Congress would give us forty such schools, and use for the purpose the money now appropriated to the use of the army in guarding and controlling the Indians upon the plains, we should have no more Indian war. There is no longer any difficulty in getting the children to attend the schools, and the parents of those who do attend will not go on the war path."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who had never before visited Carlisle, expressed his gratification in warm terms. He said the attainments of the pupils were evidence of a surprising aptitude on their part to acquire a mastery of the useful arts, and were very creditable to their instructors.

Where the Coming Eclipse of the Sun Will be Seen.

The little island in the Indian Ocean, the only spot of available land where the coming eclipse of the sun will be visible, is inhabited by thirty people, all of whom are cannibals, except one white man, who has taken up his abode among them, and for some unaccountable reason will not leave. The natives are quite savage, and it is feared they will not allow the scientists to land long enough to take observations, unless they take a good-sized army along. The island is only five miles in circumference at low tide, and is frequently almost submerged by tidal waves.

[illegible][illegible]

Knife-Handles.
First in importance for the making of good cutlery is, of course, the steel for the blade. Next comes the material that forms the handle, which is the principal purpose of this dispatch to consider. The substances that are used are various and the whole world is laid under contribution to supply them. They consist of ivory, pearl, tortoise shell, stag, buck, buffalo and all other kinds of horn, bone, foreign woods and various patent substances known by the names xylonite, parkite, ebonite, etc. The cutting of these various materials into sizes and shapes suitable for use by the cutler is a very large business by itself, and with the purchase of the material requires a large outlay of capital. For instance, one dealer in Sheffield tells me that his firm had on their premises at one time ivory to the value of \$400,000. No such stocks are kept at the present time. The business of furnishing the material for handles is known by the general term of scale-cutting, the word scales being used to denote the pieces, of whatever material, that go to form the handle in all kinds of pocket-knives and in the cheaper grades of table cutlery. The business embraces also the cutting of solid handles from ivory, pearl, shell and other material for the best kinds of table cutlery. Some cutlers purchase the material and cut their own scales, but it is usual to purchase of those who make this a separate business. Of all materials ivory holds the first rank. The sources of supply of this increasingly valuable material are Egypt, the East, West and South coasts of Africa, and the British East Indies. The following table will show the quantities imported into Great Britain during the year 1880, and from what countries:

	Cwts.
Holland.....	431
France.....	429
Portugal.....	291
Portuguese possessions, West Africa.....	314
West coast of Africa, not designated.....	2,240
East coast of Africa, native states.....	1,555
British possessions, West Africa.....	102
British possessions, South Africa.....	1,111
British East Indies.....	2,111
Malta.....	411
Aden.....	823
Other countries.....	1,257
	13,835

Malta is the port of shipment to England of ivory that finds its way to Tripoli and other points on the north coast of Africa. To Holland ivory is brought from her possessions on the coast of Africa. France receives but little, except what has been purchased in England, portions of which are sometimes returned. The Bombay, Siam and Zanzibar ivory is bought for the making of piano keys, carvings and other expensive articles of luxury. All ivory from the east coast of Africa, except the Cape, comes through Zanzibar, and pays a royalty to the Sultan. It is known to the trade by a mark, a rude figure of an elephant, that is put upon it after the payment of the royalty. It is said that this mark is sometimes erased from tusks that are to be sent to the United States from the sales in England. Is it to prevent identification when this ivory arrives in our country, and thus to evade the duty chargeable upon "goods the produce of countries of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope?" Mammoth tusks from Siberia occasionally come to this market, but as they have been lying exposed for centuries, probably for many thousands of years, often buried in ice, the "nature has gone out of them, and they are not suitable for the cutler's use. The teeth of the walrus, and the hippopotamus are used in considerable quantity. Being of suitable size they are used whole for making expensive carved handles. Ivory of the best quality comes from the west coast of Africa, under the names Cameroen, Angola and Gaboon. This is brought down from the interior. It retains a larger proportion of the "fat," or gelatine, from the fact, probably, that it is more recently from the animal. In this state it is called "green" ivory. It is more translucent, and not as white as the Egyptian and other kinds called "white" ivory, that have been lying a longer time and in a more sandy region, exposed to the heat of the sun, until the animal matter has disappeared. The excellence of the "green" ivory consists in its greater toughness, and in its growing whiter by age instead of yellow, as is the case with the whiter varieties. Yet buyers of cutlery, through ignorance of these qualities, usually prefer the whiter kinds, which on that account are more in demand for the Sheffield trade, and are said to have nearly doubled in price since 1870.

When the ivory comes into the hands of the cutler, much skill is required to make the most of the precious material. Every scrap is turned to account. After cutting out the scales of all sizes for the pocket-knives, and the solid handles for table cutlery, the small pieces may be sold to the button makers, or are made into "pearls." Pearls are small pieces of ivory, pearl, or horn inserted into the handles of tea and coffee pots as non-conductors of heat, so called because originally made of pearl. The fine sawdust is sold for fertilizing purposes, for the making of gaslime, and a fine white sizing for the manufacturers of lace-curtains and other fabrics. The refuse still remaining goes to the makers of ivory-black. The proportion of this residuum, dust and refuse, is about ten to fifteen pounds to the hundredweight, and it sells for eighty to one hundred dollars per ton. Efforts have been made to devise some method of solidifying ivory dust, and yet without success. Skill is required in the cutting of ivory, as of wood, to bring out the beauty of the grain. The saw of the cutter occasionally reveals a ribbed pattern that has been lodged in the tusk and has been completely covered by subsequent growth. About one-third of the length of the tusk, where it enters the head of the elephant, is hollow. This hollow, when the tusk is in place upon the live animal,

is filled with a soft pulp or core, which supplies the growth of the tusk. A ball lodged in the core will in time become imbedded in solid ivory. This hollow portion is cut off and sold separately, except the thinnest portion, as bangle ivory, and is in great demand for bangles or ornamental rings for the ankles and arms of Indian and African women. That portion of the tusk toward the point is usually more solid and of finer grain. This is cut off and sold by itself at high prices under the name of billiard-ball points. Small teeth from ten to fifteen pounds weight are called in the trade scivelloes. The points of these small tusks are used in their natural state for making handles to expensive carving sets, and other articles of luxury. The large proportion of very small tusks brought to market indicates how many elephants die in early youth. To show to what size many of these might have attained, the well-known cutler, Joseph Rogers & Son, of Sheffield, exhibit at their show-rooms an African elephant's tusk nine feet long, twenty-one inches in girth, weighing 180 pounds. This is among the largest tusks on record. Its present value is \$650. An animal large and strong enough to carry such a pair of incisors would attract more attention than Jumbo. —United States Consul Webster's Report.

The Use of Time.
Our household poet of blessed memory teaches us in his "Psalm of Life," that we ought so to live —
— that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day.
How so to live is a question interesting to every thoughtful and conscientious mind. Most of us fill up our days with the performance of duties required by our business, our domestic or social position. But there is always a choice between duties that may be done and duties that must be done. One may spend an hour every day on the outside of her head, brushing and dressing it, or she may spend the same hour furnishing the interior of this apartment. Here there is a choice as to the use of time. The mother may occupy all her spare moments in embroidering her child's clothes, or she may use the same moments in opening to it the ample page of learning, provided it has been opened to her. The housewife may diligently keep the cobwebs from her house and let them gather in her brain. It isn't always possible to keep both free from them. And so, we must choose between what seems to us the more important and the less important. Life is too short to do everything. Some must have their hair brushed glossy, must have their children's clothes embroidered, must have their walls free from cobwebs, must have a costly variety of dishes on the table, and are less imperative about things that seem to them of less importance — interior furnishings, mighty truths, great facts of science and of life. It is natural that we should care more for the earth under our feet, of which we are a part, than of the stars over our heads which are at an inconceivable distance from us. But it is wise to commune with the stars and through them with their maker and ours — as to the universe is one, are we not also a part of them? And it is wise to allow the great underlying facts and truths of an existence to get the better of the little notes that hide them from our vision.

If one had three hours every day for two months to devote to study, how much might be accomplished in that time in learning the beginning of a science, a language, an art! Half an hour every day during the year is the equivalent of three hours every day for three months. There are not many who could not save thirty minutes daily to devote to their own improvement. This fragment of time, rightly improved, would suffice to keep one in sympathy with the great thinkers of this and of past ages, would aid one in keeping up the habit of mental acquisition, and the love of fresh knowledge. An hour saved every day would double this advantage.

The great workers save all the fragments of time, and turn them to good account; thus they seem to create time. But they have only twenty-four hours in their day as have the rest of mortals. Their purpose, turning all the odds and ends of time to account, seems to multiply them, even as the five loaves and two little fishes became twelve basketfuls after the multitude was fed.

A systematic division of the day enables one to employ every moment with profit. This method is adopted by all whose work amounts to anything. They have a time for everything and everything in its time. In these days of railroads it is comparatively easy for those who are governed by trains to be systematic in the use of their time, and the advantage reaches to all households whose members come and go on the trains. But with those not thus circumstanced the system must come from a force within them rather than without. A certain routine established and rigidly adhered to will do everything that is necessary in dividing the day into periods. The young can with difficulty compel themselves to a diligent use of time, and must be aided by those older than they, till such habits of industry and application are formed as will make them uneasy and restless unless they are profitably employed. The maxim of one of the old masters is good for us all: "Nulla dies sine linea" — no day without a line. Observing this with diligence and perseverance the year 1883 may at its close find us very much farther in knowledge and virtue than we are to-day. — N. Y. Tribune.

Covington, Ky., boasts of a citizen who has not suffered a moment's pain of any kind in forty-seven years, nor has he had enough misfortune to bring one

How He Got His Change.
A lady, small boy and a reporter were riding uptown in a Broadway omnibus about midday recently. The lady and the small boy had evidently paid their fares when the reporter got in. The reporter deposited his five-cent nickel in the glass-fronted apartment house, and looked round for something to think about. Presently the driver was stopped by the uplifted and menacing forefinger of an eminently respectable-looking gentleman, verging on "elderly," of portly presence and unyielding dignity of countenance, who stepped into the bus with the precision of tying a cravat, and in a moment, finding he had no small change, handed the driver a two-dollar bill. Receiving his little envelope of silver, he found it to contain three fifties and some tens and ones. He quietly, and with habitual dignity, dropped a fifty-cent piece in the two-story basement and attic cash box, slipped the rest of the money in his pocket, and slowly and calmly settled back, folding his gloved hands on the heavy handle of his umbrella, and gazing with mild sternness at nothing in particular. He was the picture of self-satisfaction and solid, respectable composure. It was the calm before the storm. The lady looked amused, the reporter waited in hope that the lightning would strike somehow, and the small boy stared in amazement.


Soon the small boy broke loose and exclaimed: —
"Say, mister, you put a fifty in the box. You can't get no change that way."
— "What?" — and the respectable gentleman's dignity was gone. He sprang at the little bell strap and jerked it like a telegraph sounder, until the driver wondered what lunatic had got into his bus. "Driver," shouted the flushed and angry respectable gentleman, "Driver, I want my change. I put a fifty-cent piece in that box by mistake and I want my change."
"Well," remarked the driver, "I guess you'll get it."
"Do you hear? Give me my change instantly, or I'll report you to the company."
"All right," remarked the driver. "You'd better ride right up to the stable with me."
The respectable gentleman resumed his seat, the image of impotent rage and tried to be again respectable and dignified, but he made the lady, the reporter and the small boy confidants of his personal opinion concerning the impertinent driver, the company, the two passenger-coaches and a freight-car cash-box and the earth in general.

The respectable gentleman had scarcely settled back again, with his gloved hands folded on his umbrella, and gazing at nothing in particular, but with a sternness that was no longer mild, when a lady hailed the bus and got in. A happy thought occurred to the respectable, fifty-cent passenger. He snuffed benignly and with a "Permit me, madam," took the lady's five-cent piece and — put it in his pocket. His lips came well together and his whole face assumed an air of determination. As the driver looked down through his little box-office window aperture the respectable gentleman exclaimed: —
"Driver, I am going to take fares until I get my change."
"Well, but," —
"No buts: attend to your horses. This company owes me forty-five cents, and I'm going to have it before I leave the stage."
How long it took the driver to appreciate the situation, the reporter did not inquire, but he said no more. Soon a gentleman got in, and the company's creditor moved toward the front of the stage and took his fare, explaining the case. All the passengers snuffed. Presently two ladies entered. Everybody looked at the respectable gentleman and smiled again, the small boy clapped his hands, the creditor looked determined, frowned slightly, took the ladies' ten cents and put it in his pocket. The driver merely looked down to see how many "fares" got in. When a young man got in, the smile became broader than ever. He sat opposite the forty-five cent creditor. The latter leaned forward, touched the young man on the knee, and said: —
"I will take your fare, sir."
The tone was so commanding that the new-comer handed over his coin amazedly, and the receiver slipped it in his pocket. The young man, after continuing to stare at the self-appointed conductor awhile, exclaimed: —
"Where's my five cents?"
"In my pocket, sir."
"Give me my five cents change; I gave you ten cents."
"Sir, it is all right. I am taking fares for the present. I accidentally," etc.
"Well, that's all right. But I want my five cents change."
"I beg your pardon," said the respectable gentleman, ignoring the young man's request, and evidently too much occupied with his mental arithmetic to catch the idea. The other passengers were by this time roaring with laughter, and the young man became angry and vociferous and threatened to call an officer and flag the citizens' movement. The driver suddenly caught the meaning of the young man's remonstrance, and with profuse, but dignified apologies, handed him five cents.

When the reporter left the scene of this farcical comedy, the respectable gentleman had got up to forty cents and had begun to look much once more. — N. Y. Mail and Express.

While the ten Brooklyn Aldermen were in jail recently for contempt of court, two games of draw poker were kept up almost continuously. Ex-Alderman Dwyer, who won the first pot on the first deal, with three aces, continued lucky to the end, and it is said won, all told, five times the amount of their fine. — N. Y. Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.
—The first official duty of Mr. Edison, New York's new Mayor, was to marry a couple. He only half performed his duty because he neglected to kiss the bride.
— "Never kiss anybody on the mouth," says Dr. Hall, "unless you are reckless of consequences." What do they ever kiss? No matter — we are reckless. — Chicago Tribune.
— A Georgia man and his wife fell out about different religious creeds, and ended their quarrel by agreeing to get a divorce. They went to Atlanta, consulted a lawyer, were there laughed out of their purpose, shook hands, kissed, paid the lawyer, bought heaps of candy for the children and returned home happier than before.
— A Boston correspondent of the Providence Press says: "Miss Amory, of Boston, when dining in London with distinguished company, gathered in honor of her relative, Lord Lyndhurst, was asked if Mrs. Stowe, whose 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was the sensation of the day, was black, like the characters she described."
— The altitude of nearly all the arable valleys in Montana averages from five hundred to one thousand feet less than the most fertile ones of Colorado and Utah. And the highest mountain ranges in Montana — six thousand feet — have no greater elevation than the plains have at Cheyenne, in Wyoming Territory. — Chicago Times.
— Upton, President of the collapsed Rochester (N. Y.) City Bank, does not know a good thing when he has it. He put a fortune in oil, and had an opportunity to unload at a good profit, but, in the vernacular of the worldly, "he wanted the earth." There came an oleaginous decline and Upton slid down on it. — Chicago Herald.
— A "pulling match" to see whether two mules could pull a bag of sand weighing 500 pounds attached to one end of a 300-foot rope, the wager being fifty dollars a side, came off at Prescott, Arizona Territory, last week. The mules walked away with the baggage as easily as if it had been loaded in a light wagon. Considerable money is said to have changed hands.
— Unlike the duelists who have recently been attracting the attention of the whole country, were two chivalrous youngsters of Pensacola, Fla. One was thirteen years of age, the other a few years older, and both loved the same girl. They met, shot at each other and were carried from the field of honor, the one with a bullet hole through his knee, the other with a similar hole through his cheek.
— An aged and wealthy Cincinnati lady took a young man to live with her as her son, he to manage the business and she to provide for him and advance money and property to him from time to time. She now comes into court with a suit for \$75,000, alleging that after obtaining about \$30,000 from her to pay for his education and establish him in business, the young man broke his contract and refused to live with her.
— One day recently Judge Greer, of Oglethorpe, Ga., heard a loud call from the street. "What do you wish?" asked the Judge of a young man who sat in a buggy, a pretty girl being by his side. "Please marry us," said the youth. "Shall I?" inquired the official, looking at the girl. "Yes," she said, and the lovers were married as they sat in the buggy. After the couple had ridden away the girl's father drove hurriedly up, to swear at empty air. — N. Y. Herald.
— It is a mistake, says the London Lancet, to both rise early and take late rest. The rising early is good as a habit of life, if it does not mean robbing nature of her opportunity to recruit the exhausted strength of brain and body by prolonging sleep when that necessary luxury is at length enjoyed. If we must sit up half the night, it would be better to sleep half the day than to rise betimes and go in for arduous labor after insufficient rest. Early rising is harmful without early resting.
— In his annual message Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, referring to the long hours which street car employees are compelled to spend at their work, says: "Those employees are naturally deprived of all domestic associations and opportunities for physical, moral or mental improvement. It is not in the interest of the State to permit such demands to be made upon any class of its citizens. It is a compulsory labor and against the sentiment of the law and the instincts of humanity, and should be remedied."
— The French dialect spoken by the creoles of Louisiana sprang up almost entirely by ear. Illiterate whites and Africans, according to the Journal of Philology, catching the voluble utterances of the educated people around them have altered, in their own way, the sense of the words, producing a lingo that resembles French as curiously as the extreme negro dialect resembles English. Creole children of wealthy parents are placed in charge of negro nurses, and thus learn the patois before they acquire the French.
— Colonel Joseph M. Bennett, the owner of the Chestnut Street Opera House, in Philadelphia, has presented to Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Methodist Bishop, a gift deed of a farm of twenty acres, adjacent to the Methodist Orphanage, itself a gift from Colonel Bennett to charity. The land is assessed at \$2,000 an acre and will soon be worth twice that sum. It will be sufficient for an time to come to serve the purposes and needs of the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage. The donor had disposed of the land in his will to the Orphanage, but recently he resolved to see that it was donated in his lifetime.



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THE LOST AND LOST

"The loved and lost!" Why do we call them lost? Because we miss them from our onward road? God's unseen angels are ever on the wing, looking for the lost, and loved from the most straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing. With angels bright, and loved ones gone before, In their Redeemer's language evermore.

And God himself their Lord and Judge and King. And this we call a "loss." O selfish sorrow Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith! Look up beyond, some argument to borrow. Why should we patiently await the morrow? That surely just ahead this night of death.

As they upon this dreary, desert path, The shadows and the thistles whorled in a turn: What tears and what tears, what wrongs and what wrongs.

What struggles and what strife, the journey hath! They have escaped from these, and lo! we mourn. Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done, Who, with his treasures, strove the shore to reach.

While the raging waves he battled on, Was it not for, where every lot seemed gone, To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand, A little child, had lured by the well To lead from off her feet the clinging sanny, And all the tired boy of that bright land Where, this long journey past, they longed to dwell.

When, lo! the Lord, who many missions had, Drew near and looked upon the suffering twin: Then, pitying, spoke, "Give me the little lad! In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad, I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she nudge answer, selfishly and wrong? "Nay, but the waves I feel too near to share!" Or, rather, bursting into grateful song, Go on her way rejoicing, and made strong To struggle on, since he was freed from care?

We will do likewise: death hath made no breach In love and sympathy, in hope and trust; No outward sign or sound our ears can reach, But there an inward, spiritual speech, That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dumb.

It bids us do the work that they laid down, Take up the song where they broke off the strain: So journeying till we reach the heavenly town, Where are laid up our treasures and our crown, And our lost loved ones will be found again.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

Will May, has the mumps.

Nellie Barton is quite sick with diphtheria.

Will Moore is home from Detroit for a short visit.

Davis Bird has rented rooms in the Unadilla house, and will move shortly.

Lucy Nutting has gone to Fowlerville to spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Ellen Glen. We shall miss her very much.

Jim McClear has gone to Howell, to commence the study of law, with Luke Montague. And Eugene has gone to Lansing to attend the Agricultural College.

AXIE.

MARION.

From our Correspondent.

Mr. Reuben Williams was taken last week, with a serious mental derangement. He is in a critical condition, and will probably go to the asylum at Pontiac for treatment.

The social party at Mr. Bert Bailey's, last Friday evening, was a pleasant affair. Twenty numbers were sold for the dance.

Revival meetings are being held at the Marion Town House Church. Considerable interest is manifested, and converts quite numerous.

Examination of the advanced grammar class in Dist. No. 2 results, as follows: Fobes Jewell, 100. Emily Smith, 100.

E. L. M.

HOWELL.

From the Democrat.

Mr. Chas. E. Stanfield, of Brighton, and Miss Laura Sutherland, of Green Oak, were married on the 25th ult.

Chas. L. Bowman, of Livonia, designs to erect a new store at Hamburg the coming season.

John Howard and E. C. Wright will each build a fine residence the coming season. F. J. Lee designs the erection of a superior tenant house also.

A letter has reached us stating that W. H. Bishop, of the Madison Square Theater, will be in Howell shortly to arrange for the production of "Hazel Kirke" in this place soon. The play will be produced by a company direct from the Madison Square Theater, which is a sufficient guarantee to us that it will be first-class.

DEXTER.

From the Leader.

Byron Kinney, of Webster, has sold his farm to his father.

Thos. Birkett is at New Orleans attending to business matters.

H. K. Farrand, whom most of our citizens will remember as being in the hardware business in this place two years ago, is overseer of a sugar plantation at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The German Lutherans are talking of purchasing two acres of land from Mrs. Adams, just out of the corporation, on the Baker road for a church site.

The Dexter Cornet Band elected officers last Friday night, as follows: Pres., Thos. Chamberlain; Sec., M. E. Sill; Treas., Thos. Rogers, Sr.; Business Manager, Jas. H. Eaton.

Joe T. Jacobs was in town yesterday making arrangements to open a clothing store, and we understand his stock will be here next Monday.

The case of The People vs. John Dolar, for selling liquor on election day, tried at Chelsea on Tuesday, was won by The People, the first ballot of the jury being unanimous. Fine \$33 and about \$20 costs.

STOCKBRIDGE.

From the Sentinel.

Mrs. Jesse Dickinson, of Plainfield is seriously sick, with inflammation of the lungs.

Griean Clark has nearly all the lumber on the ground for his meat market. The work was commenced this morning.

Philo Otis, late of Dansville, died Monday night, Mar. 5th. He was a well known and respected citizen, past the meridian of life.

Eugene Pickett has gone to Williamston to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Nettie Pickett, to Geo. Crossley, of this place.

R. Seymour, from Pinckney, has engaged to work for Eugene S. Rose, carpenter, and will occupy a part of Geo. McArthur's house, which is now being finished off.

There is timber enough now drawn on Lorenzo Dewy's place, Waterloo tp., for about 1800 ties, besides several hundred ready for the road, the latter being largely from Fitchburg.

The directors of the fair association will meet on the second Wednesday in April. At the last meeting the committee on revising premium list not being ready to report, the time was extending as above. Details of the advertising building were also further considered.

The death of John Newkirk occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Thompson of this place, on Sunday, March 4, 1883. The Deceased came here when the country was new, and started the first blacksmith shop in Stockbridge. Mr. Newkirk was well known here and respected by all. He was 84 years old at the time of his death, and leaves 8 children, 28 grandchildren, 15 great-grandchildren and many friends to mourn his loss.

FOWLERVILLE.

From the Review.

Williamston discusses the building of a public hall.

The young ladies have formed a society to be known as "The Jolly sixteen," object, fun. The Fowlerville girls against the world.

Mr. Corbit foreclosed the mortgage on the Hall House last week and Mr. Hall and family have vacated, leaving but two hotels to supply the wants of the hungry at this place.

Dr. C. S. Bowman lost a good horse from pink eye, Monday night. In the season of epidemic which has prevailed during the past six weeks. Mr. Bowman has had over 100 cases and his horse is the first one that has died under his treatment.

SOUTH LYON.

From the Excelsior.

H. L. Alderman left for Webberville Monday, to practice dentistry.

Two children of Mr. Digby, living three miles from this village, are down with diphtheria.

Ties are being distributed along the M. A. L. railroad between Pontiac and South Lyon. They will be placed as soon as the weather will admit.

Mrs. F. K. Taylor reached South Lyon, last week, to join her husband, who has recently been added to our business list.

Mrs. Lotta Stevens has been suffering for a few days past with inflammation of the lungs. She has recovered sufficiently, however, to be about again.

Michael Bird, an old resident of the town of Milford, died Sunday evening last, at the advanced age of 74 years. He was a highly esteemed member of Milford M. E. church. He leaves a wife and twenty children.

ANN ARBOR.

From the Register.

It is not probable that Judge Campbell will be able to lecture any more this term.

The Albany base-ball club has engaged, for the coming season, the services of M. B. Lockwood, of the University, as pitcher.

The city band is rehearsing the drama "Robert Emmet," which will be presented sometime this month.

As soon as Dr. Cocker is strong enough to travel, he intends to go to Denver, Col., and remain until he recovers his health.

At the meeting of the council, Monday night, it was resolved "that the fire committee be authorized to report the purchase of a new fire engine, and also the building of a new engine house in the sixth ward."

The residence of S. R. Doty, about two miles west of town, on the Dexter road, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Almost nothing was saved, and the total loss is near \$2,000. The house was insured in the Washtenaw Mutual for \$1,320.

After a long and painful illness Mr. Wm. H. Patter died at his residence in

this city last Sunday night. He had been taken with an affection of the liver, while at his cattle ranch in Kansas last summer, and in spite of the best of care slowly grew worse, and for several months has been in a very low condition.

From the Courier.

We understand Charles Fantal is intending to sell out his dry goods stock and move to St. Paul.

A new dry-goods store is to be started where Theodore Taylor has just moved out. It will open about the first of April.

The Washtenaw Journal, a new German paper it seems, is to be started here before long. Christian J. Reul will be the editor.

Louis J. Fasquelle has received the appointment of chemist in the Agricultural department at Washington.

Not a few handsome residences are to be built this coming spring and summer. Among them will be one by Mr. Hoffstetter, near the Methodist church, and another by Mr. A. V. Robinson, on Fifth street.

Early Wednesday morning a young emigrant woman fell off a west bound train near Delhi and lay by the side of the track two hours before being found. She had struck on her head, and when brought to Dexter was still insensible from concussion of the brain.

NEW CASH STORE.

The new Drug and Grocery Store of

C. E. HOLLISTER

Is filled to its utmost capacity with

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

IN GROCERIES

We carry a full line of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spice-ground and unground, Dried Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco of the choicest brands. We carry a choice line of roasted Coffees, and grind them in the store. We make a specialty of Cakes. Give us a trial, and we will try and make it to the advantage of the citizens of Pinckney and vicinity to give us a share of their patronage.

Yours for the future,

C. E. HOLLISTER.

PINCKNEY

FLOURING & CUSTOM MILLS

GRIMES & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

With a view 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 mills having been thoroughly refitted inside, repaired and improved outside, making it convenient for their customers. Good sheds for farm in connection with the mills. They have now on hand over 5,000 bushels of dry, sound red and white wheat from which they make their best grade of flour, warranted pure. They grind no green, or musty wheat except for customers, and then it is ground on separate stone and bolted through separate bolts. Those buying flour of them will get no green, or musty flour. Those bringing grists of good dry, sound wheat or good flour, and those bringing green or musty wheat must expect flour from the same. They also have separate bolts for buckwheat. Corn shelled with one of Hutchinson's new, improved Huskers from corn shellers, without extra charge. They pay cash for all kinds of grain. Persons having unsettled accounts with them at the mill, are requested to call and pay the same.

DONALDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED POCKET

VAPORIZING

INHALER,

For the safe and speedy cure of

CATARRH,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, HEADACHE, LUNG DIFFICULTIES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES.

Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States and Canada.

The want of a more perfect instrument for administering medicines by inhalation has long been felt by the medical profession and the afflicted public. Such an instrument is recognized in the Donaldson's Pocket Vaporizing Inhaler. Its use is not confined to one medicine for the cure of all diseases, but is adapted to the administration of such medicines as the physician may require, and as the physician may determine.

For the home treatment of Catarrh and Colds, they are invaluable.

SOLD ONLY AT

WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

AGENTS WANTED.

Western Newspaper Subscription Agency Wholesale subscription agents for American and Foreign newspapers, magazines, etc. Newsdealers, Booksellers, Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters, Publishers, and Newspaper agents are invited to send us orders at wholesale prices, send for catalogue of books, papers, etc. Any book published furnished to agents at wholesale prices. Correspondence solicited. Address,

WESTERN NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, PINCKNEY, MICH.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following property: House and lot, suit shop, office building and other property in Pinckney. Also farm of 100 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. BOES, PINCKNEY.

PEARSON CLAIMS THE SQUARE!

WAR ON WALL PAPER.

GENTLE SPRING HAS BECOME A ROARING LION.

WE DON'T CLAIM TO OWN ALL THE WALL PAPER IN LIVINGSTON CO., BUT WE WILL GIVE YOU BETTER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER DEALER IN TOWN.

The following are our present prices. Cut this out for future reference.

BROWN BACK PER DOUBLE ROLL,	15 C.
BUFF " " " "	16 C.
WHITE " " " "	20 C.
FRENCH FLATS " " " "	28 C.
SATINS " " " "	30 C.
BRONZE " " " "	60 C.

BORDER RANGING FROM 10 UP

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

"THE BEE HIVE"

IS NOW FILLED WITH

A AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE LATEST

AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBERS ETC.

which we are offering at the lowest possible prices. No one who wishes to buy a really first class article in this line can afford to pass us by.

W. B. HOFF,

West of the Globe Hotel, Main Street, PINCKNEY, MICH.

WINCHELL'S

DRUG

STORE

West Main St. Opposite Globe Hotel,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

A full line of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Chemicals,

Toilet Articles,

Perfumery,

Fine Confectionery,

Cigars. Smoking Tobacco

Stationery, tc.

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.

E. A. MANN,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Clothing, Groceries,

And everything usually found in a first-class stock

of General Merchandise. Prices as low as you

will find in Livingston County. Customers, old

and new, are cordially invited to call and see me.

At the old stand, East Main Street.

PINCKNEY, MICH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WHAT THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS DID.

The forty-seventh congress and its acts have become a thing of the past, and a brief summary of its legislative life may be of general interest. The record, so far as it can be readily made up, shows that 8,018 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the House and 3,652 in the Senate, making a total of 11,670, during the two sessions that the forty-seventh congress has been in existence. Of these only about one-eighth—1,236—were introduced at the session just closed, and of this small number only about one-eighth—159—have passed both Houses and become laws. The one which has occupied by far the greatest part of the session, and which is perhaps the most important and far-reaching in its effects is the bill reducing the internal revenue tax on certain manufactures, notably on tobacco and cigars, and changing the duties on a long list of important articles. According to the statement attached to the bill it will effect an aggregate reduction of taxation to the extent of \$207,000,000, but the opponents of the measure insist that the bill will take effect July 1, 1883. Next to the tariff bill in importance are several appropriation bills, which call in the aggregate for \$229,327,511. They are as follows:

Pensions.....	\$ 86,575,000
Military academy.....	3,118,657
Fortification.....	870,000
Consular and diplomatic.....	1,396,755
Navy.....	15,844,434
Army.....	24,081,350
Postoffice.....	24,483,520
Indian.....	1,482,500
Legislative.....	20,484,236
Sundry civil.....	23,906,147
District of Columbia.....	1,699,507
Deficiency.....	2,514,157
Agricultural.....	406,645
Miscellaneous bills involving appropriation of money.....	730,000

The following are the more important general bills passed during the last session: The civil service bill; Japanese indemnity fund bill; to provide for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of April 25, 1886, with Venezuela; to modify the postal money order system and for other purposes; to readjust salaries of postmasters; to prevent the importation of adulterated tea; to encourage the holding of a world's industrial and cotton centennial exhibition in 1884; joint resolution to adjudge claims of New York brokers for a rebate of taxes to allow Canadian grain to be brought over the border to be ground; to refund to the state of Georgia money expended for common defense in 1777; to reimburse the states of Oregon and California for moneys paid in the suppression of the Modoc war; extending the time for filing claims for horses lost by soldiers and enlisted men; to admit free of duty a monument to Gen. Washington; authorizing the examination and auditing of certain claims against the Freedmen's savings bank and the payment of certain dividends barred by the act of February 21, 1831; to increase the fees of witnesses in star route cases from west of Mississippi river; to regulate the construction of bridges across the Ohio river; to regulate the export of tobacco in bond; the tax and tariff bill to reduce the revenue.

SENSIBLE INSTRUCTIONS. Secretary Folger has given instructions that the word "cents" be placed on the new five cent piece in order to meet the requirements of law.

TOO MANY ERRORS. According to Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, there are a good many clerical and typographical errors in the new tariff bill. As the bill appears in the Congressional Record, tobacco is taxed at 50 instead of eight cents, and there are numerous other errors of a similar character. Several of the most glaring mistakes being in regard to the iron schedule. Mr. McPherson is of the opinion that when the bill shall be accurately printed in full it will be found more satisfactory than it now seems to be to representatives of the iron interest.

STAMPS TO BE REDEMPTED. The comptroller of the currency is constantly in receipt of letters in reference to the redemption of two cent check stamps, not required by law after July next. There is a law providing for the redemption of all unused stamps if presented for payment within three years from the time they are purchased from the government.

ANOTHER FRAUD. B. F. Pritchard of Washington, has been placed upon the postal fraud list. The inspector's report shows that he advertised himself as a pension and patent attorney, when in fact he had been debarred from practice before all the executive departments.

MORE HELP WANTED. Forty additional clerks are wanted in the treasury department. This demand is created by the recent postal legislation. The new money order system alone calls for 23 new clerks.

HE WAS FINED. When the defense in the star route farce began their testimony, quite a scene was enacted in the court room. Congressman Bedford had been on the stand, and while giving his testimony became so agitated as to make statements for which he was fined \$100. In spite of all his protestations the court refused to remit the fine. At this juncture the facetious Robert G. Ingersoll promptly offered his check for the amount, and the unhappy congressman was released.

THE CHIPPEWA COMPLAINS. A delegation of Chippewa Indians are in Washington for the purpose of asking the department of the interior to prevent white intruders from cutting timber on their reservation. These depredations are becoming too frequent, and if not prohibited will soon ruin that part of the reservation which is still wooded. The Chippewas are perfectly satisfied with their present land and have no desire to be moved.

WILL CUT HIM. Society people in Washington flatly refuse to recognize the wife of Senator Tabor, and a number of Senators have given the perplexed bridegroom the "cut direct."

A MONEY STATEMENT. A statement by the United States Treasurer shows gold, silver and United States notes in the Treasury as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$178,781,734; silver dollars and bullion, \$104,920,930; fractional silver coin, \$27,758,523; United States notes, \$47,236,449; total, \$358,705,637. Certificates outstanding—gold, \$45,122,000; silver, \$68,024,320; currency, \$10,305,000.

TRIED TO "REMOVE" HIM. A report is current that a short time before the adjournment of congress an attempt was made by some person unknown to assassinate ex-Secretary Blaine by shooting into the carriage in which he was seated while returning from one of the night sessions of the Capitol. Mr. Blaine treats the matter lightly, and says the hole through the window of the carriage in which he rode was probably made by a pebble thrown by some boy with a "devil's sling." His family, however, are said to take a more serious view of the occurrence.

DORSEY'S DEVIATH. Stephen W. Dorsey of star route fame is charged with knocking down and kicking in a brutal manner Judge Lilly, who made a friendly call on Dorsey and was accused by him of causing Kerddell to become a government witness. Lilly is quite old and is confined to his room by rheumatism.

A PUBLIC LAND DECISION. The Secretary of the Interior has decided a case involving a claim of the State of California

to a tract of land of about 100,000 acres lying upon the borders of Lake Tulare. The claim upon approval of the president would be granted to the State of California under the Swamp Land Grant act of September 28, 1850.

A CONSUMED ANSWER. It is stated upon authority that none of the questions in the proposed construction of the new tariff bill will be passed upon until the new law becomes operative.

THE SHERIDAN EXTRADITION CASE. The State Department has received no information as to the intentions of the British government relative to the execution of the warrant for the arrest of P. J. Sheridan. Inquiry at the British Legation elicited the information that while no further steps had been taken in the matter no instructions from the home government have been received to abandon further proceedings, the steps thus far taken being merely preliminary to a hearing upon the merits of the case, with the reserved right on the part of our government to pass upon the evidence adduced and grant or refuse the extradition of Sheridan. The action of her Majesty's government in pressing or abandoning the case will be influenced by the weight and character of the evidence which it may be possible to furnish in support of a requisition for extradition. There is reason to believe that the matter will not be pressed unless the British government feels assured it can make a case which will satisfy the State Department that extradition should be granted.

TWO CENT POSTAGE. In view of the reduction in the postal postage which takes effect July 1, the postoffice department will soon issue a circular calling the attention of postmasters and the public generally to the fact, and admonishing the former to cut down the stock of stamps kept on hand. No steps have yet been taken toward the issuing of a new stamp other than the head of Washington, which now ornaments the three-cent stamp, will be printed upon the new two-cent issues. The color and design for the new stamp have not yet been determined, but will be ere long, so that in the intervening six months everything may be made ready for the change. In the department it is generally believed that a design similar to the new five-cent issue, or "Garfield stamp," will be chosen. The design will not be approved until it is carefully considered and criticized.

THE PANAMA CANAL. A government official just from Panama says work on the canal is being pushed. The route has been surveyed and cleared. American, Belgian and French steam excavators are at work. The American machines are doing the most work. Atlantic entrance four or five dredging machines are at work making a basin. The laborers are mostly Jamaica negroes. There is much sickness, and the death rate is high.

SETTLED FOR THE PRESENT. Collector Bell will continue to act as Collector of Customs at Detroit at least till the next session of Congress, unless suspended for cause during that time. He has been assured by the President and Secretary Folger. This understanding has virtually settled the controversy over the Collectorship until next winter.

REBATE ON TOBACCO. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says there will be no serious trouble on account of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of the rebate to tobacco dealers. The necessary route through which the great number of claims must be before payment, would in any event, delay payment till late next fall. Soon after the assembling of Congress an appropriation would probably be made. Internal revenue officials regret that the date for the reduction of tobacco taxes was not fixed at July 1, instead of May 1, for the latter date is the beginning of the license year and the office at that time will be overwhelmed with business.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT? The question whether the Treasury Department can legally withhold the pay of members of Congress who are indebted to the government is exciting considerable interest just now. The First Comptroller of the Treasury assumes that it can, and so informed the Treasurer in the case of Representative Ochiltree. The Solicitor of the Treasury is inclined to doubt the legality of such decision. He makes the point that it might be considered wrong as a matter of public policy to withhold the salary of a representative of the people as tending to interfere with his constitutional prerogative. Secretary Folger now has the question under consideration.

OUR NATIONAL PARK. Secretary Teller representing the party of the first party, has signed a bill to 10 acres of ground in the Yellowstone national park with Carr T. Hobart, of Fargo, H. T. Douglass, of Fort Yates, Dakota, and Rufus Hatch, of New York as the party of the second part. By the terms of the lease Messrs. Hobart & Co. have leased for 10 years 10 acres of ground in seven separate parcels in as many different parts of the park at an annual rental of \$2 per acre. They agree to erect the following hotels: One hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, containing 250 rooms, to cost \$15,000; one near the treysers, one at Burwick; one at Soda Butte springs; one at Tower Falls; one at Great Falls, and one on the bank of the Yellowstone lake. At the expiration of the lease all the buildings are to be appraised and the government has the option to purchase them at such valuation. It is not bound by the lease to purchase them. The natural beauty of the park is protected by the following articles: "It is expressly understood that nothing contained in the lease shall be construed as to include any geysers or other objects of curiosity or interest in the park, or exclude the public from a free and convenient approach thereto. It is understood that the work of constructing hotels, etc., will be commenced at once."

CHARGES AGAINST ARCHITECT HILL. Charges of a most serious though mysterious nature have been made against Supervising Architect Hill, and filed with the Secretary of the Treasury. Hill denies all knowledge of the nature of the charges, and is willing to submit his case to the most rigid examination.

NEWS NOTES.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR DEAD. Gov. Stephens of Georgia, died at Atlanta, on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., passing quietly away, exhaustion rather than disease, seemingly causing his death. His death created a profound sensation throughout the entire state, and the loss of this statesman, patriot, and philanthropist, is regarded as a great calamity. Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born at Fairburn, Georgia, February 11, 1812. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and entered political life in 1836 as a member of the state house of representatives. In 1842 he was chosen state senator, and the following year was elected a member of congress, which office he continued to hold for 20 consecutive years, or until 1860, when he voluntarily retired to private life. After the nomination of General Scott for the presidency Mr. Stephens, who had been a prominent whig leader, became a supporter of the Democrats. He was placed at the head of the Douglas-Johnson electoral ticket in 1860, and in 1861 was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. That measure he earnestly opposed by vote and speech, but whilst he advised against the policy of secession for existing grievances, he maintained the right of a state to secede for sufficient cause. When a rupture became inevitable, however, he was one of the decided advocates of the ordinance of secession, and of the formation of the Confederate government. He was elected vice president. In February, 1865, he was placed at the head of the commission on the part of the Confederacy in the famous Hampton Roads conference. At the close of the war he was ar-

rested and confined a prisoner of state in Fort Warren, but was released on his parole in Oct. 1865. In February, 1866, the Georgia assembly elected him to the office of United States senator, but congress ignored the restoration of Georgia to the Union under the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, so Mr. Stephens was not allowed to take his seat. His legal disabilities having been removed, he was elected a member of the 43rd congress and re-elected to the 44th, 45th and 46th. In a speech, Feb. 12, 1878, upon the occasion of the reception by congress of a painting representing the signing of the proclamation of emancipation, he said that in advocating secession in 1861 he never supposed the dissolution would be permanent. He was elected governor of Georgia last fall. A volume of his speeches and letters was issued in 1867, and he has also published "A History of the War between the States" (1868) and "A Constitutional View of the late War between the States" (1869).

A SUNKEN STEAMER. The steamer Yaxco, sunk near Gypsey Point, 25 miles above New Orleans, on the night of Sunday, March 4. The boat was heavily loaded with miscellaneous freight. Seventeen lives are known to have been lost.

A TELEGRAPH SCUT. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has begun action in the United States Court against the city of Chicago asking an injunction to restrain its officers from interfering with the company in reconnecting its wires, which were cut by order of the Mayor some days ago.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR. Lieut. Gov. Boynton was sworn in as Governor of Georgia on Monday, March 5, by Chief Justice Jackson.

THE SAINTS PROTEST. The non-polygamous branch of the Mormons—the reorganized church of Jesus Christ of the latter day saints—claiming to have between 20,000 and 30,000 communicants, with their central organization at Lehi, Iowa, protest against the state department circular to all foreign governments asking that emigration of Mormons to the United States be prevented on the ground that they come to this country to practice a crime against its laws. Their memorial recites that the reorganized church has its missionaries in various parts of Europe, Australia and the Society Islands in the Pacific, and that justice demands that it should be relieved from the odium and shame of classification with a body practicing a crime against the laws of the country in which the great body of its communicants live, and from the disability under which its missionaries labor in spreading their faith.

THEY DON'T LIKE THE CHINAMAN. About 100 ornamental painters employed in the Pullman Car Works at St. Louis, Missouri, a few days ago, it appears that a Chinese youth who was brought to this country six years ago by R. M. Johnson, of St. Louis, then Consul to Hankow, was placed in the shop by the superintendent to work preparatory to a course of study at the School of Mines, to which he will be sent a year hence. This was fully explained to the men, but they objected and quit work. The superintendent of the works says the matter has now become one of principle; that he intends to conduct the business in his own way and he will not yield to the men.

A RECEIVER WANTED. The Lake Superior and Jackson Iron Companies of Michigan have made application at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the mills of Brown, Bonnell & Co., the suspended iron firm of Youngstown, Ohio. The plaintiffs claim that a receiver is appointed the property will be kept in value, the mills saved from ruin and cause great damage to all the creditors.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST. Lord Coleridge, lord chief justice of England, has accepted an invitation to visit the United States sometime in the ensuing summer as the guest of the New York state bar association. Lord Coleridge is a grand nephew of the illustrious poet and philosopher, and the son of the late John Taylor Coleridge, recorder of Exeter and a judge of the court of queen's bench. His visit to this country will prove a memorable event in legal circles as he will be able to show on the common origin of the two countries. This eminent English jurist will be cordially welcomed.

HARD TO FIND. The republicans of Connecticut are greatly troubled to find anything like a suitable successor to the late Marshall Jewell as the party leader in the state. There seems to be no man who has shown his fitness to fill the situation. Not only are there no acquaintances with the men and business, and politics of the state complete, but he possessed active working powers and diplomatic executive ability possessed by none that are left.

RESIGNED. United States Treasurer Gillfillan has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1, having accepted the position of treasurer and manager of the Mutual trust company of New York.

YOURNUPH MAIMERS. The cold at Bangor, Maine, on the 7th inst. was the most intense known in 20 years. Mariners are completely discouraged, as the bay is frozen solid for the third time this winter, and this is the hardest freeze of all.

UNLAWFUL ATTEMPT. David Davis has been presented by the officers and employees of the U. S. senate with a silver water pitcher, and goblets to show their regard for him as one of the most considerate men who ever presided over the Senate.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CARELESS READER. It may be well to remind the hasty reader that some of the recent legislation of congress does not take effect at once. The change in letter postage will not go into effect until October next, and bank checks must be stamped until July 1. The tax on bank capital and deposits ceased on the third of March, and changes in the taxes on tobacco begin the first day of May.

WITHOUT WARNING. Jacob Halm, proprietor of the Fountain City brewery at Bryan, Ohio, was recently caught by a revolving shaft in his brewery and swung into eternity without warning.

SUFFOCATED. A recent fire in New York did \$70,000 damage to the five-story brown stone building No. 45 East 64th street, known as "Cambridge Hall." The fourth floor was occupied by Abraham Kohn, a Jew, who was a survivor of that Portland, Maine, man who was suffocated by smoke in attempting to escape. Mr. Wakeman was absent in Albany, and returned to find his family dead. Mrs. W. was 50 years old and a confirmed invalid carefully watched over by her daughter Rosa.

STILL HOLD OUT. The strike at the rolling mills in Springfield, Ill., still continues. The President refuses to accede to the demands of the union men, and will forfeit every order taken by the firm rather than do it.

PARDONED. Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, has pardoned Clarence Hite, a noted member of the James gang, who pleaded guilty of train robbery in February, 1882, and was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment. The pardon was issued upon recommendation of the penitentiary physician and board of trustees. Hite is in the last stages of consumption, and his participation has been in the hospital two-thirds of the time. He is weak, emaciated and his voice is nearly gone. Accompanied by his brother-in-law he has started for his father's

home in Logan Co., Ky. There is speculation as to the effect of Hite's pardon upon Frank the Western scout, and made a deposition, he could send James to the penitentiary.

HE SHOULD BE PARDONED. The New York Herald of recent date demands that the president shall pardon Sergeant Mason for his shot at Galtman, saying that every end of justice has been fully served, and that there are crimes, growing out of a just resentment or an outburst of passion at a cowardly act, with which justice deals in a merciful way. "Such was Mason's crime."

MASKED MURDERERS. Four masked men, heavily armed, boarded a mail train bound from Van Buren, Ark., to Little Rock, and when the train was 12 miles out the gang ordered the conductor, who was collecting fares, to stop the train. He refused to do so, when his brains were blown out by two revolver shots. The gang then began firing indiscriminately, killing the brakeman, named Lester, and severely injuring several passengers.

BACK TO THE WORLD. A sensation was created in Philadelphia over the announcement of the withdrawal of Slater Lorenzo from the Convention of the Visitation, where she has been a nun for the past 30 years. She renounced her vows and is now reported as living in Reading, Pa., her former home. She has entered society, has fallen heir to \$20,000, and it is thought will marry soon. She is a lady of much personal beauty and intelligence.

A STRANGE MALADY. A young man in Concord, N. C., is afflicted with an extraordinary malady. An ordinary bathing tub can be filled with cold water and his feet placed in it, and in eight minutes the water will be made so hot that the heat can be felt through the staves of the tub.

DANGEROUS WORK. The machinery of the Diamond mine collapsed again a few days ago, and it is not probable that any bodies will be reached before the end of another week. Volunteer searchers are scarce, as foul air makes hazardous work of the digging for the dead.

ROBBERS ARRESTED. One of the men who attempted to rob the west bound train on the Little Rock & Fort Smith road, has been captured. He had been wounded in the face and arm, and being unable to keep up with his companions, took refuge in a room house, where he was found by the officers. The wounded robber was locked up. Conductor Cain and brakeman Lester have died of wounds received at the time the train was boarded by the robbers.

TOO MUCH DYNAMITE. A terrible accident occurred in the quarry of Geo. Fleming, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Blast was prepared with dynamite, but it was found to be frozen, and a cartridge was placed near the fire to thaw, when it exploded, killing David Heminger and his brother George. A negro laborer, whose name is not known, was fatally hurt, another man, named Noble Gilkey, was badly injured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A broken axle caused the wreck of an accommodation train near Pleasant Point, on the Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Railroad. Three hundred yards of track were torn up, a coach and baggage car ditched, but no one seriously hurt.

FRAUD SOMEWHERE. More light weight gold coins have been detected in the New Orleans mint. Col. Snowden, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, will investigate. The New Orleans assayer and counter will probably be dismissed.

CRIME. IN AN INDIAN RESERVE. Mr. Williams, a prominent farmer living near Dubuque, Iowa, suddenly went violently insane a short time ago, and beat his wife to jelly with a club. He was promptly arrested.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY. A double murder has just been discovered at Royalsburg, 14 miles northwest from Indiana, Ind. An aged lady, Lucinda Forman, and her daughter, a maiden lady, 51 years old, lived together on an eighty acre farm which they owned. The body of the daughter was found in the orchard covered with straw. It had a deep cut on the head, as if inflicted with an axe. The body of the mother was found in a pool of blood in the kitchen. She had evidently been cut to death with an axe. No cause for the deed can be thought of but robbery. The women lived alone, but were not known to have much money or valuables.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. AFTER THE EVOLUTIONISTS. There is a society in London, Eng., known as the "Society for the Suppression of Blasphemy, Literature," and this body of wise men propose to get up axes against Prof. Huxley and his associates. At a conference, the members of John Stuart Mill's works, John Morley and others who, by their writings, have won wide spread unbelief, and in some cases rank atheism.

FERRY WILL NOT. In the French Chamber of Deputies on the question of taking into consideration the proposals for a revision of the Constitution, Prime Minister Ferry formally refused to court re-nuance by presenting any such proposals to the Senate. The government, he said, would not engage in bringing the matter before the Chamber until it was imperative. The people, he said, if they saw it meant instability and agitation. The question was one for friendly compromise and should not be raised as a means of revenge against the Senate. An attempt might be made before the elections of 1885 to induce the Senate to accept revision.

PROTECTION OF PATENTS. A movement is on foot in Paris, the principal object of which is to secure to citizens of certain states of Europe the same advantages in regard to patents, trademarks and commercial rights as are accorded by other countries to their own subjects. At a conference recently held for that purpose nineteen states were represented, including the United States.

NO TRUTH IN IT. It has been ascertained that there is no foundation for the statement that Parnell intends to resign his seat in Parliament and proceed to America in the event of his legislative bill being rejected.

LADY DIXIE'S CHARGES. Lady Florence Dixie says there are £152,000 of the land league fund unaccounted for, and that until Parnell and his followers can give an account for the same they have no right to talk about the suffering in Ireland.

HE RISES TO EXPLAIN. Carey, the Dublin Informer, having testified that John McCafferty, a Californian, furnished the "Invincible" money, and taught them how to use the knife in "California style," a man named McCafferty writes thus: "I am a man named McCafferty, who for many years past I have been actively engaged in mining operations in the Territory of Arizona and elsewhere, and am well known on the Pacific slope, throughout the Atlantic states and to some considerable extent in Europe, especially in London in connection with mining operations. I desire simply to inform my friends that I am not the person sought for as a number of newspapers have published in the tragedy enacted in Dublin March 1st. Since my discharge from imprisonment by the British government in 1871, I have not been connected with any Irish organization or with any movement of

Irish affairs. In fact, I have applied my efforts diligently, and to some extent successfully, in advancing my business interests, and if I mistake not, shall continue so doing until I shall have accumulated sufficient to enable a constitution shattened by Irish imprisonment in British dungeons to enjoy peacefully the many bitter disappointments of the past, and any vile clammy of the present. If such denial can be necessary I totally deny any thought, act, or participation in the affair referred to by Carey, or any connection therewith."

FOUNDERED AT SEA. The steamer Navarre, bound from Copenhagen to Leith, foundered during a gale. There were about 81 persons on board, mostly emigrants. Of this number 16 were saved.

PREVENTED. The socialistic demonstration which was expected to shake France to its foundations, did not come off, owing to the vigilance of the police.

VIRGINIA BONDS. Twelve thousand pounds have been raised in London, Eng., to defray the cost of representing the holders of Virginia bonds and vindicating their rights before tribunals in the United States. It is believed the council of foreign bondholders is quite ready to test the consequences of the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, rendered recently, which grants Virginia bonds to be vigorously enforced through suits against Virginia. The state has ample funds.

MORE EVIDENCE. Public attention is again fixed on the Phoenix park murders and the trial of the conspirators at Kilpatrick jail by a discovery just made by the police. Eight dagger shaped knives of the description sworn to by Kavanaugh, the informer, have been found in the Ringsend canal basin. The knives have been placed in the custody of the police who were in charge of the divers.

FROM LIBERIA. Letters have been received in Washington announcing the safe arrival of the emigrants to Liberia, who sailed for that country under the auspices of the American colonization society. The letter states that the company of emigrants are of the right kind, and that they have gone cheerfully at work to cultivate the lands granted them.

GERMANY'S DEFENDERS. The magnitude of Germany's military establishment may be inferred from the number of soldiers stationed in the different cities even in time of peace. The Garrison of Berlin numbers 17,312 men; Metz, 14,111; Strasbourg, 9,965; Mayence, 7,712; Cologne, 7,655; Potsdam, 6,590. Seventy other towns have garrisons of over 2,000, and there are 206 garrisons with less than 2,000.

COLUMBUS' DESCENDANTS SHOULD FILE A CLAIM.

Two ladies, the last descendants of Amerigo Vesputio, who gave the name of America to the Western Hemisphere, are now in Rome begging that a pension of ten crowns per month, which was assigned to their family by the Republic of Florence in 1690, be restored.

BITS OF NEWS. The emigration of negroes from North Carolina to Arkansas has grown to alarming proportions, and the legislature of the former state is considering how to check it.

A regular line of steamships has been established between New Orleans and Liverpool, to make monthly trips, or oftener if the business will warrant it.

The Maine Senate—15 to 9—passed a bill making the punishment for murder death.

Miss Clarissa C. Lathrop of Rochester, N. Y., testifies that the doctors in the Utica asylum have been guilty of grossly immoral conduct toward female patients.

Bob Toombs delivered the oration at Alex. H. Stephens' funeral, and Rev. T. De Witt Talmage officiated at the grave.

Annie Esenbaugh, a pretty German girl of Pittsburg, awarded a verdict of \$54.19 against William Crawford for breach of promise. She sued for \$5,000.

Ex-Gov. Stanford of California, has a vineyard of 3,500 acres, all in thriving vines. This is said to be the largest vineyard owned by one person anywhere in the world.

Ben Hill, Jr., son of the late Senator Hill, is lying critically ill of paralysis at Atlanta, Ga., and it is thought he cannot recover.

Ida A. Hosmer and Robert H. Huzza, dwarfs three inches tall, were married on the Brooklyn museum stage a short time ago.

The Rugby colony in Tennessee, which came near collapsing through mismanagement, has received a bequest of \$125,000 and is looking up again.

Gov. Cleveland's veto of the five cent elevated-railway fare bill sustained by New York Assembly, 66 to 38.

There is a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$56,993 for the third quarter of the year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

There is no truth in the rumor that President Arthur has ordered a court martial to investigate the conduct of Gen. Hazen.

The names of the land league know where Spain is, but says the land league funds are all safe.

Ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, was married on the 10th inst.

Emperor William has subscribed 3,000 marks for a beneficent purpose for the relief of the German sufferers from the floods in America.

The death rate in the United States in 1880 was 15.1 to the thousand, while in England for the same year the rate was 9.5 per thousand.

Salimi Rose has expended \$100,000 on his "Passion Play," and now he is not permitted to have a rehearsal of it. He is said to have made his fortune keeping a hotel in Australia.

The Massachusetts state council, having refused to confirm Gov. Butler's nomination for insurance commissioner, the governor cuts the knot by declaring the office vacant.

The various Catholic congregations of Lawrence, Mass., have appointed committees to make monthly collections to be invested in the interest of the erection of the Augustinian societies.

Nearly 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes were imported into this country from Europe last year, and about 1,000,000 from the Hawaiian and New Brunswick.

Snow fell in Rome on the 8th of March, for the first time in 13 years.

Carl Schurz has arrived in Washington, and it is rumored he will be designated as advisory counsel to the civil service commission.

Indian Inspector Pollock has resigned.

A million dollars in gold was shipped from England to this country a few days ago.

The heirs of Henry Seyber, the Philadelphia millionaire, will contest his will because he left too much to charitable institutions.

Nine Philadelphia women are millionaires, the wealthiest being Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, who is rated at \$10,000,000.

The Spanish government refuses to take any action concerning the matter between the authorities at Gibraltar and Cuban refugees.

Early this spring Gen. Sherman and a party of friends will take a trip across the continent to San Francisco, where they will embark for a cruise for a month or two along the coast of California, Oregon and Mexico.

Counterfeiters showing the new nickels, plated with gold, for \$10 gold pieces, at Allegheny City, Pa.

A cremation society with a capital of \$300,000 is to be formed at Chicago at once.

Navigation is opened for the season between Pittsburgh and New York. A passage was broken through the ice.

[REDACTED]

TOOTHACHE.
To have it out or not—that is the question.
Whether 'tis better for the jaws to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth.
Or to take steel against a host of troubles
And, by extracting, end them? To pull—to tug—
No more; and by a tug to say we're d
The toothache, and a thousand natural ills
The Jew is left to this a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pull—to tug
To tug; perchance to break—ay, there's the rub;
For in that wrench what agonies may come.
When we have half-dislodged the stubborn foe
Must give us pause; there's the respect
That makes an aching tooth so long a life.
For who would bear the whips and stings of pain,
The old wife's nostrum, dentists' contumely,
The pangs of hope deferred, and sleep's delay,
When he himself might his quietus make
For one poor shilling? Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sink beneath a load of pain,
But that the dread of something lodged within
The lozen twisted torments, from whose pangs
No jaws at ease return, puzzle the wit?
And makes it rather bear the ills it has
Than fly to others that it knows not of?
Then dentists do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear.
And many a one, whose courage seems the deer
With this regard, his noble rage turns away,
Scared at the name of dentist.

Crying Over Spilt Milk.
There are some people so unfortunately constituted that they cannot as easily appreciate the blessings that belong to them as those which they have missed; who are perpetually groaning over something lost, or denied, or wasted, to the disparagement of the goods the gods have provided. If a dish is broken, or a garment rent, instead of quietly making the best of it, since no amount of chafing or crying will restore any injured article to its pristine glory, they recur again and again to the disaster, till one might suppose nothing less than a convulsion of nature would demand such a hue and cry. A stolen purse is a text on which infinite changes may be run among this class, and one might believe that the loss of a night's sleep could be readily repaired by weeping and gnashing of teeth, while the lamentations of Jeremiah are weak compared to the bewailing they make over a ruined enterprise or a tickle lover.
"We have gains for all our losses," says the verse, but surely the gain is not to be secured by making ourselves, and everybody about us miserable on account of our mishaps; the one who bears with fortitude calamities which, great or small, are beyond her control, wins whatever advantage there is to be derived from them, and makes adversities, no less than prosperity, minister to her development. If our friends disappoint us, bemoaning will not recompense us; if "youth, the dream, departs," deploring it will only hasten the ravages of time; if moths corrupt our furs, fretting will not act as an exterminator; though in the early frost kills our favorite roots, or violets dead, the sweetest showers can never make grow again.
Although we are well aware that crying over spilt milk is but so much waste of time and energy, yet many of us practice it with a total disregard of consequences, which would be heroic if used in a more unselfish cause. In the meanwhile there is a sort of hopeless pleasure in improving over the spilt milk, which however blue or sour it may have seemed when ours, becomes all that milk should be the instant it leaves our grasp. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight," and sometimes it is only when we have lost a thing that we grow capable of estimating its value and discover how necessary it was to our well-being. It is cold comfort, perhaps, but one which we are apt to hug, to reflect with bitterness upon what a different aspect the world would wear for us if certain pills of milk we wot of had not miscarried; if Angelina had married old Goldpill, instead of a country parson; if Aunt Goodenough had remembered us in her will instead of the Levee Islands; if the lover of our youth had proposed in person, instead of rustling tender crowls to the mercies of the postman.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Day on a Guano Island.
My idea of a guano island had always been that it was very rocky, and covered with a white substance resembling mortar before the sand is mixed with it. I imagined, too, that it exhaled an odor different somewhat from the orange groves of Tahiti. Had I not been told that I was on a guano island, I would not have known it from the surroundings. Instead of being rocky the soil was mellow and dark, and everywhere vegetation was most luxuriant. The air was remarkably clear and pure. During a walk around the island I then learned that there are two kinds of guano; or, rather, that of certain qualities which all guano possesses, some of these qualities predominate in that found in a given locality, while guano taken from islands differently located possesses in a much stronger degree some other essentials. Thus that of the coasts of South America, exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, where the surface of the surface of the land is never cooled, and where rain seldom or never falls, possesses the strongest ammoniacal properties. Not only are the excretions of birds deposited there, but the birds themselves come there to die; and eggs have frequently been taken out a little below the crusts which form over these deposits that are almost pure ammonia.
The guano of these islands has a strong, pungent odor, and is white and light brown in color. But the guano of the islands of the Southern Pacific is made up of decomposed coral, forming mostly phosphates of lime and magnesia. It is entirely inodorous, and of a dark brown color, resembling well pulverized loam.
It is believed that the birds, which in large numbers inhabit these islands, living as they do almost entirely on fish, deposit phosphoric acid on the coral, and thus form the phosphates which give to guano its value.
It is separated from the coral in the following manner: There are quite a force of natives employed, who gather the earth in large heaps, and then screen it in the same manner that fine coal is separated from the coarse. The screens are about eight feet by three, and the iron gauze covering them is fine, allowing only the guano or fine portions of the earth to pass through and leaving the coral in the screens. The guano is then sacked and shipped.—*The California.*

"Counter-Irritants."
Not a little pain, disease, and sleeplessness also, may be saved by the proper understanding and use of counter-irritants. A pain in the head, and often in other parts of the body, can be removed or modified by putting the feet in hot water. How? Why? When the feet are irritated it causes a rush of blood to them, their veins become full and distended. This draws off the blood that was before crowding into the head or other affected part and producing pain there. Even rubbing the scalp briskly may attract outwardly the blood previously pressing the internal organs.
A rubber bag of hot water at the feet, or other warm or gently irritating application, will often so draw down the blood from the excited brain that one will soon fall into a quiet sleep. Ten to twenty drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia swallowed in half a tumbler of water on going to bed, or when restless and wakeful during the night, will very often put one into an easy slumber. It is quickly absorbed into the blood, and carried to every part of the body, producing a gentle stimulus. This calls the blood to every point, equalizing the circulation, and thus relieving the before excited brain.
A "cold" generally means that there is or has been unequal heat, disturbing the blood circulation, and causing congestion, pain, and disease. A gentle physio-chemical system, in passing through the system, produces a flow to the infested parts of fluids drawn from the blood. This reduces the blood as well as draws it from parts affected by the cold. Almost any cold taken before it becomes chronic, or so "seated" as to produce disorganization, may be relieved and usually cured by such a cathartic dose—one not severe enough to disarrange the digestive apparatus. "Physic a cold" is more philosophical than "feeling a cold," as the adage has it. The latter only aggravates the trouble.
A lightly sore or irritated throat is usually relieved or cured by applying an irritant to the outside. "Volatile Liniment" is good for this. It is made by shaking well together any amount of sweet oil with one-fourth to one-half its bulk of aqua ammonia, or "hartshorn"—the amount depending upon the strength of the ammonia. It is a good, cheap counter-irritant to keep on hand—well corked, using a new cork as the old one shrinks from the action of the ammonia. It is also useful to rub well on the chest when there is soreness in the muscles. Alcohol or strong whiskey, rubbed upon the throat (outside) as a counter-irritant, often relieves a sore throat, and the same of a sore chest. When using the alcohol, cover the part well and quickly, to prevent a chill from the rapid evaporation. Liniment, alcohol, hot water, or hot wet cloths, or mustard, on the outside of the abdomen tends to relieve irritation of the bowels, or the general principal of counter-irritation above mentioned.
For an Inflamed Sore Throat or tonsils, a very good general remedy is to gargle the throat every hour or two with a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassa solution. It is well to keep in every house a good sized vial of water with more chlorate of potassa in it than will dissolve. The clear liquid is then always of uniform strength, ready for use. A teaspoonful at a time, swilling it after gargling it against the inflamed tonsils.
Impurities in Ice.
The popular delusion that water in the process of freezing somehow eliminates any impurity it may contain, or that the vitality of animal or vegetable germs is destroyed by the cold, is now very generally exploded.
An American naturalist has been microscopically examining fragments of ice taken from various canals and ponds. He took only such specimens as appeared clean, and were quite transparent to the eye. On melting them and subjecting to magnifying powers, varying up to nine hundred diameters, he says that vegetable tissue and coniferoid growth were in most cases observable at once. He found no instance in which animalcules were present in an active state after freezing, but after being allowed to stand for a while in a moderate temperature, the water presented animals whose movements were easily distinguished with a magnifying power of from two hundred to four hundred diameters. After a while, conifers were observed growing and taking form similar to the nests occupied by the young of the Paramoecium, common in stagnant water. The result of the observations is to prove beyond question that freezing does not in any way eliminate impurity or prevent the subsequent development of animal or vegetable germs.
This is merely a confirmation of what has already been asserted and proved before, but the matter is of such importance that it is not likely to be argued with unnecessary frequency. Many persons who will look askance at a glass of unfiltered water will not hesitate to cool their drink by dropping a knob of ice into it. That from ponds and canals is, of course, ostensibly gathered for non-dietetic purposes; but it is to be feared that in hot weather ice is ice, and that much risk of mischief is often incurred.—*London Globe.*
The Odd Term in Leases.
The reason for the use of the odd term in leases, 999 years or 99 years, is given in the New York Journal of Commerce. Leases and mortgages in possession of real estate for 100 or 1,000 years demised the same at an annual rental, retaining a reversion for the last year of the original term. The object of this was an unwillingness on the undertenant to become bound to the performance of the covenants contained in the original grant, and also the importance to the lessor of a revisionary interest, without which, under the old English practice, he could not recover his rent by distress. Sometimes this reversion was only for three days, or only for one day, but usually in long terms the last year was retained. Out of this came the popular notion that the law provided this restraint, and hence leases were made for 99 or 999 years, when there was no reason whatever for any such odd period of time. In England there was, in special cases, a restraint on corporations or ecclesiastical persons, prohibiting the demise of lands belonging to them to the impoverishment of their successors for a term beyond 100 years, and such leases were made for 99 years.

Philosophy of Amusements.
Whatever occupies the mind has an influence upon it which tends to good or to evil; and that which affords pleasure will dwell in a person's thoughts, sometimes affording relief from disagreeable and irritating reflections. If, therefore, the exciting cause of gratifying sensations be innocent, and it does not divert attention from proper duties, the effect is to keep the mind in a healthful condition, and it is not injurious.
Thinking persons cannot fail to perceive the moral effect of a variety of recreations and amusements, and they are frequently brought up for discussion by those who think they are authorized to indicate to their fellow-men what is proper and what is wrong in the use of leisure time.
An assembly of Baptist ministers recently gave their views upon this subject, and while condemning popular amusements generally, they differed greatly in opinion. Painting, sculpture, poetry, eloquence and music, when properly used, are very refining; and we find them more or less in the houses of the most intelligent people of every creed. Music is mere recreation; yet the most austere sects have found it impracticable to conduct their worship without it.
Those who undertake to inculcate correct principles of religion and morality should recognize the teachings of nature; for it is true, as a great poet has said, "God and Nature will the same."
Judicious recreation is essential to mental and physical health; and one of the good gifts of the benevolent Creator to man is the ability to laugh. The lower orders of creation do not laugh; and much of the enjoyment of life is found in the enlivening conversation and humor which causes smiles and laughter. The most efficient teachers of religious truth are those who always wear a cheerful countenance, and are not afraid to unbend and to laugh when innocent mirth and genuine wit excite fantastic ideas.
In the existing condition of our social circumstances a large majority of the people are not religious; and when we consider how powerful is the educating influence of amusements, and that the people will have them, it will be wise to provide and encourage such as are good and innocent, rather than to make futile efforts to abolish all of them. Solomon says "There is a time for all things," and the time spent in innocent recreation is not incompatible with the most devoted piety. The youth of our land should not be led to believe that religion deprives men of all that is pleasant in our present life.—*The Episcopal Register.*

A New Hampshire farmer agreed to sell his farm for two thousand dollars, but when the day came he told the expectant purchaser that his wife was in hysterics about the trade, and he guessed he'd have to back out. The purchaser complained, and finally asked how much more would induce him to sell. "Well, give me two hundred and fifty dollars more, and we'll let her cry," replied the thrifty granger.
It knocks all the love out of a man to have the music suddenly stop and every man in the ball-room hear him ask his girl: "Can I hold you a little when we get home?"—*Cortland News.*
As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati, one day, a young man came on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk, said, in a suppressed voice: "I say, me and my wife have just got married, and I'm looking for accommodations." "Looking for a berth?" hastily inquires the clerk, passing tickets to another passenger. "A berth! thunder and lightning so!" gasped the astonished groom. "We haint but just got married—we want a place to stay all night, you see."

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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,
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Offers for sale 12 lots fronting on Main Street east of Howell Street, and 6 lots on Howell South of Main, for business purposes only. These lots are 22x12 feet in size, are very desirably located in the center of the village, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to
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AND MAKETH WAR UPON HIMSELF.
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