

# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1883

NO. 10.

## 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 o'clock. Also each alternate Sunday evening at 7 1/2 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 o'clock. Sunday School at 11 1/2. Also services each alternate Sabbath at 7 1/2 P. M. Strangers especially are invited to attend our services. Officers will be in waiting to assist those not familiar with the pews.

Rev. K. H. CRANE, Pastor.

#### SOCIETIES.

**W. C. T. U.**—Meets on second Saturday of each month. Miss L. M. Cox, President.

**Mrs. Dr. SIGLER, Secretary.**

**WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.** of the M. E. Church, meets first Saturday of each month.

**Mrs. SUSAN NYE, President.**

**MARY VAN FLEET, Cor. Sec.**

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

**C. D. VAN WINKLE, W. M.**

**C. N. VAN WINKLE, 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.,**

HOMEOPATHIC.

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
Office, Main'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.

**TEOPLE & 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,**

Kalsomining and Paper-hanging,  
GRAINING A SPECIALTY.

PINCKNEY, MICH.

**E. A. MANN,** Dealer in

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**

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

**CALL BY TELEPHONE**

**At SIGLER BRO'S DRUG STORE,**

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

**W. E. 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. P. VAN WINKLE,**

**ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW**

and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office over Sigler's Drug Store, PINCKNEY.

**THOMAS CLINTON,**

**BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,**

Also HARNES MAKING.

Next to Hides, Fells and Furs.

Short north of Globe Hotel PINCKNEY.

### WE HAVE OPENED

#### A REPAIR SHOP

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

A. L. HOYT

**CARPENTER & JOINER.**

For information inquire at Teople & Cadwell's Hardware.

### 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.

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's.

### A CARD.

WE wish to say to 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

### 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.

### 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 26th 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. Teople, Board of

C. N. Plimpton, Registrars.

Those having grapevines etc., to prune will do well to call on D. E. Ewen who is an experienced hand at that business.

### MERE MENTION.

We invite your special attention to our entire stock of new goods.

E. A. MANN.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Wm. Dolan are requested to call and settle, as he wishes to close up old accounts.

### Prose.

The success of the greater part of things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed.

Every man truly lives as long as he acts his nature or some way makes good the fault of himself.

Let every young man set out in life with the resolution to be guided by the principle of uprightness, and stick by it firmly, and there will be no danger of shipwrecked manhood.

If one only wished to be happy, this could be readily accomplished; but we wish to be happier than other people and this is almost difficult, for we believe others to be happier than they are.

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causes admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand in its excellence, and yet we see (we know not how much) more beyond that, which our understanding cannot fully reach and comprehend.

### LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Township election one week from Monday.

The Township Board of Registration meets one week from Saturday.

JIMMIE ALLEN, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

E. PEARSON has purchased the Nye homestead, one mile east of town. Mr. Nye expects to go to Dakota soon.

MR. BARNARD, the future landlord of the Globe Hotel, has been in the village, this week, preparing for business.

The country is to be flooded with nine million copies of St. Jacob's oil almanac. How you vas, Yaacop?

I. S. P. JOHNSON has purchased from Ira A. Nye, forty acres, situated two miles south-east of Pinckney.

The Tableau Social a Mr. Cadwell's last evening, was a complete success in every respect. Over 100 people were present.

The height of impudence—to spark a girl for three hours and never offer to kiss her! That's what the girl says, anyhow.

A social party was given at the residence of Erasmus Brown, Tuesday evening. Twenty-nine couples participated in the dance.

A neighboring merchant advertises "something new in stockings." Sixteen years old is new enough, my friend, "what yer givin' us?"

BRO. FREEMAN of the Stockbridge Sentinel has the mumps—and is obliged to receive subscriptions through the back window on a pitchfork.

METHODIST social at Geo. W. Brown's to-morrow evening. At 7 o'clock teams will be at Sigler's Drug Store to take all who wish to go.

M. W. BUMP, of Marion, left us, the other day, a very fine sample of Sorghum Syrup made from the Amber cane, grown by him.

Show us a young lady who doesn't believe that gold spangles are better to keep the arms warm than woolen wristlets.

MISS MAGGIE MERCER returns to her home in Hartland, Saturday of this week. Miss M. has won hosts of friends during her brief residence in Pinckney, and will be sadly missed.

REMEMBER, the Board of Registration for the village election meets on Saturday of this week and if you wish to vote for village officers you must see that your name is placed upon the roll.

Our friends will please bear in mind that they can have their election tickets printed in a neat shape, very promptly and at reasonable prices at the DISPATCH office.

An exhibition was held in the Woodworth school district, in Unadilla, last Friday evening. A fine entertainment is reported.

BRO. FREEMAN has been finding fault with our ears again. As he is down with the mumps and in a very "critical" condition, we forbear to strike back. "Isn't fair to 'hit a boy when he's down'?"

The village is about to select its first set of officers. Let no mistake be made in the choice of men. Lay aside all political or personal prejudices, and nominate men who have the prosperity of the village at heart—men who have some substantial interest here, and who are known and respected by all.

MA. S. N. WHITCOMB brought to the DISPATCH office, Tuesday, a British officer's coat, which was captured by Jonathan Nye, (grandfather of I. A. Nye, of this place,) during the revolutionary war. The coat is of the regulation pattern, still retains its bright red color and is in a very good state of preservation. It is probably about 100 years old.

MR. HENRY O. BARNARD, of Ionia, has leased the Globe Hotel for two years, and will take possession April 18th. The house is to be repainted and refurnished throughout, and will hereafter be known as the Monitor House. Mr. Barnard is an experienced hotel man, well known in this county, and enjoys an excellent reputation as a landlord.

A pleasant surprise visit took place last Thursday, the 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Burch, to commemorate the 92nd birthday of her mother, Mrs. Mary White, who makes it her home with her daughter. Notwithstanding Mrs. White's advanced age she has enjoyed a good degree of health through the winter, until about four weeks ago her strength began to fail. She is now quite helpless and able to sit up but a small portion of the time.

MR. BIGGAR passed the Sabbath with Jackson friends.

The genial countenance of Mr. Yates, of the M. A. L. Ry. was seen in our village Saturday.

MISS FANNIE ALLEN, of Ann Arbor, passed the Sabbath at her father's home in Pinckney.

We were in error last week on the bible reading; the old gentleman informs us that it was the New Testament that he read 37 times in less than two years.

Some of the finest goods, in the dry-goods line, ever brought to Pinckney are being received by our village merchants this week.

DANIEL WEBB was quite seriously injured, Saturday last by being thrown from his wagon, while on the way to Fowlerville, to purchase lumber.

The residence of Thos. Harker, at Unadilla was badly damaged by fire the other day. The water-pail brigade saved it from complete destruction.

WM. DOLAN & Co. have opened up their store with a neat and well selected stock of dry goods and general merchandise which show off nicely in one of the handsomest stores in the village. The Co. of the new firm is Johnny Toumey, a very popular young business man, well known in this community. We wish the new firm success.

A valuable horse belonging to Wm. Placeway, injured (and probably broke) its leg this morning while the owner was trying to catch him.

ORLEY BACKUS, Jr., formerly of Unadilla, and well known to some of the Pinckney people, is the proud father of a brand new son.

An aesthetic Boston girl lost her engagement ring, and some fellow who happened to find it inserted the following notice in the daily paper:—"Found, a fancy dog collar, which the owner can have by calling at this office."

MA. F. W. BURGESS, of the Globe Hotel has issued cards of invitation for a farewell dance to be given on March 30th. Good music has been engaged and the young people may expect a jolly time.

MILFORD has just voted to build a \$12,000 school house. Perhaps Pinckney would be accommodated with a somewhat less expensive building than this, but a good school house is one of the immediate needs of this village.

It is just about the right time of the year now to begin thinking about setting out some shade trees. This important improvement has been greatly neglected in Pinckney; will not our citizens try to arouse a little emulation on this subject? Trees cost but little, and they afford a gratification which cannot be over estimated.

The Dexter correspondent thinks we have small brains not to know that residence means house and lot, and half the street, &c. Perhaps we did know to what extent this would apply, and just to show the beauty of it we describe the public square on this fair correspondent's plan.

"The Pinckney public square is a red square, and is bounded on the south by Mr. Mann's residence, on the east by the Beebe house, on the north by the barber shop and on the west by Thos. Clinton's law office."

The following is the programme for the closing exercises at our Public School, Friday, 23rd inst., commencing at two P. M., to which all are invited:

Music: Song of the Grass, eight voices.

Curse of Regulus, Glen Richards.

My first Speech, Harry Ellis.

Old Speckle, Mima Pyper.

Do Your Best, Jennie Clinton.

Music: Over the Jasper Sea, six voices.

Barbara Frietchie, Chas. Coste.

When I was little, Edson Mann.

Playing Barber, Belle Jacoby.

Dialogue: Shopping, Six Characters.

Music: In the Morning, Six voices.

My opinion of Grandmothers, Claude Sigler.

The Old School-house, Floyd Jackson.

The Chicken's Mistake, Grace Young.

Baking, Sarah Pearson.

The Book-black, Henry Harris, Chas. Teople and Harvey Pierce.

Music: Little Ones at Home, Mamie Sigler and Mabel Mann.

Dialogue: How to find a Lost Heir, Glen Richards, Dell Bennett, Charles Coste, John Gillette, Chas. Teople.

Dilly-dally, L. K. Markey.

The Little Scholar, Raymond Winchell.

Three Little mice, Harvey Pierce.

We Reap what we Sow, Johanna Clinton.

Old Topsy's Secret, Lucy Mann.

Solo: Nobody's Darling, Ella Hicks.

A Lesson of Mercy, Katie Markey.

The Girls of the past—Now-days, Ada Sigler.

Death of Robespierre, Dell Bennett.

Solo: When Shall we meet Again, Maggie Mercer.

JOHN CARVER, the railroader, has gone to Valparaiso, to bring his family.

MR. J. T. EAMAN lost one of his team of blacks yesterday. The animal was injured by being cast in his stall.

A literary entertainment under the management of the Putnam and Unadilla lyceum, will be held at the Eaman schoolhouse, Thursday evening, March 29th.

FRANKIE, youngest son of James T. Eaman, Esq., met with an accident which came near being fatal. The two little boys were riding with Mr. Eaman, on a load of railroad ties, when the wagon passing over some slight obstruction in the road, threw Frankie off, one of the wheels striking him in the back and probably passing over his feet or ankles. He was taken to the house and the physician summoned. Though badly bruised it is thought no bones were fractured or dislocated. His condition is critical but hopeful.

THAT Dexter correspondent has again been going for us, and now we do feel small. The more especially since we learn from her own pen that the writer is a woman—whose massive intellect has been scrutinizing ye editor's diminutive brain. We are aware that our brain is small when compared with that of the fair correspondent (and our feet also); indeed we feel very much like a Gulliver in the land of Brobdingnag, but while such terms as "hypochondriacal, antediluvian, antiquarian," etc., threaten to swamp our simple intellect, yet the greatest fear is in another direction, and realizing something of poor Gulliver's terror we are constrained to say: "whatever else you may do, dear Glumdalclitch, please do not step on us."

### NOTICE.

CITIZENS CAUCUS.—The Electors of the Corporate Limits of the village of Pinckney are requested to meet at the Globe Hotel, in said village, on Friday, March 23rd, 1883, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate candidates for Officers of said village for the coming year. Namely: A President, six Trustees, (three for one year and three for two years,) one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Street Commissioner, one Assessor, and one Constable. And to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated, Pinckney, Mar. 19th, 1883. By order of the board of Registration.

### DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Electors of Putnam are requested to meet at the Globe Hotel in Pinckney, on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1883, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating township officers and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. By order of township committee. JAMES MARKEY, Chairman. Pinckney, March 22nd 1883.

The Stockbridge Sentinel Editor seems to think that the Cor. of the Dexter Leader is a woman who never had a lover to rush through a storm, 40 miles like a cyclone on a down grade without a brake. Now, Mr. Freeman, naturally a hypochondriacal freak of nature, of antiquarian age, would not exert an attractive influence over the "rib hunters" of the 19th century. E. M. P.

### The Ear.

The internal ear is an exceedingly delicate and complicated organ, and is therefore specially susceptible to disturbing influences. Hence ear-aches; abscesses of the ear; thickening of the drum, rendering one hard of hearing; bursting of the drum causing deafness, and gatherings within the ear of solid plugs of wax. The close connection of the ear with the brain very often results in an extension of an inflammation from the former to the latter.

Ear troubles begin early. The child is inclined to put small things into it—such as beans, coffee-kernels, pebbles, etc. These irritate and inflame the ear, and may become sources of most serious mischief. Older persons are hardly wiser who pick their ears with the head of a pin.

The ear-wax should be let alone, except in cases when removed by an expert physician. It is needed where it is, to prevent the ingress of small insects and dust. It commonly takes care of itself.

The bath too often does himself serious mischief by allowing water to enter the ear. Thousands of bad cases occur yearly from this cause. The trouble is increased if the water is salt, as its absorption leaves hard, irritating crystals behind. No one should ever dive; and the onset of the surf should always be received at the back.

In cold weather, the steady blowing of a strong current of air upon the ear is dangerous. It penetrates to the blood-vessels interior, congesting and inflaming it. It is not always easy to avoid such a current, and it would be well, when likely to be exposed, to wear in the external ear a little wad of cotton. Excruciating pain and permanent harm may thus be prevented.



# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## WASHINGTON.

**CHARGES AGAINST ARCHITECT HILL.**  
Charges of a most serious though mysterious nature have been made against the architect of the new government building at Philadelphia. The charges are of a most serious nature, and the architect is now being examined by the Treasury Department.

**BETTER TEST.**  
The Treasury Department has prepared regulations in regard to the importation of adulterated food, which was prohibited by an act passed last session. The law goes into effect at once, and the regulations based upon it have been sent to the custom house at New York for inspection there before they are formally promulgated.

**THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.**  
Regarding the question as to whether the civil service commission can lawfully appoint its chief examiner, the attorney general has decided that the office being a public one the appointment devolves upon the president under the law.

**\$50,000 WILL SETTLE IT.**  
George Albert Mason, a notorious counterfeiter, who has spent the greater part of 12 years in prison, has filed a claim against this government for \$50,000 for false imprisonment. He made the claim as a British subject through the British Minister. His claim was referred by the Secretary of State to the Treasury Department. The Chief of the Secret Service Division makes a strong argument against allowing the claim, which he says is based upon an entire misrepresentation of facts and is without justice or equity.

**WILL INVESTIGATE.**  
The Secretary of War has requested the President to order a court of inquiry to investigate Gen. Hazen's administration of the Signal Service. The detail for the court has not been made yet, but may be expected in a few days.

**ITS WORK IS ENDED.**  
The statement that the members of the tariff commission were still receiving pay is denied at the treasury department. The commission has been functio non since its report was submitted to Congress at the opening of the last session. John I. Hayes, disbursing officer as well as president of the commission is now settling its accounts.

**PENSION OFFICE HELP.**  
Of the temporary clerks in the Pension Office, whose appointments expire this month, 250 will be reappointed and thirty will be discharged. There will be no further reappointments until April 1.

**CENSUS CLERKS DISCHARGED.**  
Three hundred clerks have been dismissed from the census office. Further discharges will be made at the beginning of the next fiscal year, in order to keep the expenses within the appropriation.

**A RULING BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
Shellac varnish manufactured in Canada out of American alcohol, imported in bond from the United States is to be subject to a duty on reimportation on a value not less than the value of alcohol and shellac in the markets of Canada.

**IMPROVEMENT IN COURSE OF STUDY.**  
In directing Prof. Geo. L. Andrews and Samuel E. Tilden, of the United States Military Academy, to visit Harvard, Yale and other American colleges, the Secretary of War desires a thorough inquiry to be made into the course of study and methods of instruction of the leading American universities and colleges. Speaking of the subject, Gen. Drum said: "This may be considered a new departure, but the world moves and we must keep abreast with the spirit of the age. It is desirable that West Point should avail itself of everything which is commended and indorsed by the ripe experience of our leading institutions of learning."

**AN AMicable ADJUSTMENT.**  
General Foote, late United States Consul at Valparaiso, who was sent by the State Department to Aspinwall to investigate the circumstances attending the detention of the American ship Mary C. Conery, has submitted a report to the Secretary of State. Gen. Foote found that the trouble grew out of a misunderstanding between the captain of the ship and the American consul, which led to a law suit, pending the settlement of which the ship was detained under civil process. The affair, however, did not involve any controversy with the local authorities, and through the mediation of Gen. Foote the difficulty was amicably adjusted and the vessel was released.

**THE FAILURE TO MAKE A HEALTH BOARD.**  
The failure to make a health board for the national board of health is laid to the fact that it was clearly shown that the board had used the money entrusted to it in a most extravagant manner, and the house was fully persuaded that the board had lived long enough. Last summer the president used a part of the emergency fund through the marine hospital service, and it is said in official quarters that it was applied more economically and judiciously than it could possibly have been in any other agency. The national board of health doesn't like this, and has attempted to belittle and belitt the efficacy of the marine hospital service work in order to get control of the funds. It is understood, however, that President Arthur will, in case of an epidemic the coming summer, apply the emergency fund of \$100,000 through the marine hospital service.

**NOT ENOUGH.**  
It is stated at the treasury department that the sum appropriated by congress (\$300,000) for furniture and repairs of furniture in all the public buildings under control of the department, including furniture for the new buildings, would be inadequate; and that \$100,000 should be expended at the Philadelphia court house and postoffice alone. One of the nine new buildings mentioned in the appropriation act is that at Albany.

**FOR AMATEUR SWIMMEN.**  
Newark, N. J., has been selected as the place for holding the eleventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Swimmers, commencing Aug. 7 next.

**ARTHUR IS WILLING.**  
The President has approved the promotion of Albert C. Wyman, assistant treasurer, to be treasurer of the United States vice Gillilan, resigned.

**AN HONEST CONGRESSMAN.**  
Ex-Representative R. P. Flower, of New York, has returned to the treasury \$488 50, the amount overpaid him on account of salary and mileage as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

**THE NEW CHIEF.**  
It is understood that Secretary Folger has tendered the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to John W. Corning, of Albany, N. Y., at one time Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature of New York, and that he has virtually accepted the appointment.

**TO BE SETTLED.**  
The provision in the last Army bill excluding from the calculation as part of the regular list prescribed by law not to exceed 400 all officers retired under the law of last year because of having reached 64 years or having served over forty years relieves the regular retired list to the extent of making thirteen vacancies which will be filled at once by the retirement of disabled officers.

**MORE CHARGES.**  
More charges have been filed at the treasury department against Architect Hill. The nature of the charges has not been made public, but it is stated that they will be related to contracts and expenditures for the new government building at Philadelphia.

## FOR THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

U. S. Denny, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, has forwarded to the State Department \$2,500 in United States gold coins to be placed to the credit of the Garfield memorial fund. Three hundred dollars of this amount was contributed by Chinese friends of Denny, who in forwarding the subscription said they would be most happy to head Chinese circular and send it around among their friends, but to ask their countrymen to subscribe to a hospital to be built in a country which will not permit Chinese to enter for ten years more than they care to do. The balance of the contribution was obtained from citizens of the United States residing in China, and who were anxious to aid in the undertaking of the Hospital Committee.

**THE WOULD BE ASSASSIN.**  
Among the cases recently assigned for trial before Justice Haguer in the newly organized branch of the Criminal Court at Washington, is that of Wm. Jones, indicted for assault with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau. Jones is the man who rode along the side of the president and shot at Guiteau through his side.

**TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.**  
The state department has been informed that the Chinese government is making a decidedly unpleasant for American residents in the Empire. The restrictions placed upon their business is such that new enterprises are almost impossible and old ones will suffer. The unfavorable legislation seems to be in the nature of retaliation.

**WHISKY IMPORTATION.**  
The treasury department is informed that the shipment of whisky out of the country to prevent payment of tax before it is required for consumption has already begun and will probably continue as long as there is more whisky to come out of bond each month than there is demand. Some go to Europe, some to Canada and some to other countries.

**A QUESTION OF TARIFF.**  
In response to inquiries from the Collectors of Customs at various ports, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed that duties should be assessed upon the full foreign value of goods free on board at a foreign port of shipment, that is, the value, including charges, cost, and commissions without regard to the provisions of section 7, of the new tariff act, which abolishes the duties on such charges.

## NEWS NOTES.

**THE N. Y. SUN'S IDEA.**  
The New York Sun agitates for one cent postage on half ounce drop (city) letters. If the government can carry a letter from New York to San Francisco for two cents it surely ought to carry one from one street to another in the same city for one cent.

**THOSE IN THE CROWD.**  
At the trial of Enos J. Crowther for stealing \$100,000 of city bonds last March, ex-Registrar Ingo testified that Crowther borrowed the keys of the vault on the night of the robbery and never returned them. He also testified that he had agreed to help in the robbery on condition that he was to be re-elected registrar, and thereby to prevent the discovery of the loss.

**WIGGINS' WIND.**  
Prof. Wiggins claims that his prophecy of a storm was literally fulfilled, as the highest tidal wave ever known was reported at Halifax, and from all quarters come reports of a severe tempest. He characterized the storm that swept the ocean and land as the greatest that could possibly occur on the planet, and that the greatness of its extent was the only hope of safety in any particular quarter.

**A SUCCESSFUL UNION.**  
Cleveland and New York were successfully connected by telephone on the 13th inst. For several hours gentlemen in the New York office spoke and sang before an improved telephone and their voices were distinctly heard in Cleveland.

**CAGED AT LAST.**  
Al Pacia, who five years ago murdered five silver prospectors, his companions, while they were sleeping, with a revolver and a hatchet, has been captured at Fort Petterman, Wyo. He was arrested at the time of the massacre, but broke jail and has since been at liberty.

**SIZE MADE TO RESIGN.**  
Rev. Miss Anna Oliver, who has been preaching at Wiloughby avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, and tried, unsuccessfully, to be admitted to the regular Methodist ministry and to have her church recognized by the conference, has failed in her attempt and has resigned.

**TO BE MADE AN EXAMPLE OF.**  
John H. Jacobs, who killed Miss Catherine Edwards in Essexville, Ill., a few days ago, by swiftly snapping a gun at her which proved to be loaded, has been committed to jail without bail, notwithstanding the jury rendered a verdict that the act was accidental.

**JUDGE WHITE'S DEATH.**  
Chief Justice Wm. White of the supreme court of Ohio, and recently appointed United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio, died at his home in Springfield on the 12th inst.

**MORE OF THE JEANNETTE.**  
Secretary Chandler states that as soon as practicable, Bartlett and other survivors of the late Jeannette who are now in St. Petersburg will be brought to Washington and be called before the Jeannette Board to give their testimony regarding the loss of the vessel.

**A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.**  
A most dangerous counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has been discovered in Ohio and Indiana. The counterfeit is so perfect as to be accepted as genuine by merchants, and a number of the pieces have only been discovered upon reaching the sub-treasury in Washington.

**ARRIVAL OF A LAND LEAGUE LEADER.**  
Patrick Egan, formerly treasurer of the Irish land league has arrived in New York. He says the whole amount of the land league funds has been invested in American securities.

**AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.**  
Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., say: In the case of Enos J. Crowther, charged with complicity in the robbery of \$100,000 of city bonds here about a year ago, which is now on trial, John Cox, one of the defendants, turned state's evidence and testified that he, together with Crowther, Irwin and Scott planned the robbery, and that on the night of the 12th of March last, while the City Hall was going on in the City Hall, Crowther and Scott entered the office of the City Register and abstracted the bonds from the vault. Subsequently Scott and Irwin went to New York and negotiated them. The testimony produced a sensation and was partially corroborated by other witnesses, but the defense will attempt to break it down by showing that Cox's reputation is very bad. It is reported that Irwin has made a confession, but this is not verified.

**HIGH LICENSE LAW.**  
Downing's high license bill, which had previously passed the Missouri Senate, passed the House a few days since by one majority vote. The bill provides for a license to sell liquor to minors is required upon each license. There will be levied a tax of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for state purposes, and not less than \$250 nor more than \$400 for county purposes for every period of six months, the amount of the tax in every instance to be determined by the court granting the license. Petitions must be renewed annually. The old Sunday law is retained, and there is a heavy penalty for selling liquor to habitual drunkards. The bill applies only to country districts, but there is now in the Senate a very similar act relating exclusively to cities of the first and second class, which will apply to St. Louis, but whether it will be passed this session is very doubtful.

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**HAPPY DAVID.**  
Senator David Davis of Illinois was married on the 14th inst. to Miss Addie E. Burr, at Fayetteville, N. C. They started immediately on the wedding tour, intending to "do" the south, and spend some months in California.

**GOKE TO HIS REWARD.**  
About a week ago Gov. Crittenden pardoned from the Missouri penitentiary Clarence Hite, of Logan county, Ky., who was sentenced to twenty five years imprisonment as one of the Jesse James gang. He having pleaded guilty, Hite spent two-thirds of the time in the hospital and the governor pardoned him on account of the near approach of death. Hite was taken home to Logan county immediately after being pardoned, and died in a few days.

**BI-MARK'S PLAN.**  
It has been ascertained that Dr. Bedlock of Philadelphia, acting as agent of Prince Bismarck, is negotiating for the purchase of several million acres of land in Mexico for the settlement of German emigrants. The land selected is said to be rich in ore and plants.

**SHRAGE AGAIN.**  
The independent state convention of Rhode Island has nominated Wm. Sprague for governor without dissent. This nomination creates profound surprise among the political friends of Sprague.

**AN INSTANT DEATH.**  
Fred Farrell, a 17-year-old messenger boy for Weller & Brown of Buffalo, N. Y., while scaling a side in the elevator, caught his head between the molding on the side of the shaft and the car, and was instantly killed, his skull being crushed. His father died a few months ago and he was the only support of his widowed mother.

**ANOTHER BATCH.**  
Nine convicts at the Sing Sing prison struck the other day and refused to work. They composed one team and were engaged in linking the soles of shoes. They were ordered to "fall in" and quietly marched to their cells and were locked up, receiving a mark on their backs. They now keep company with about 30 of the original strikers who are still undergoing punishment.

**ACQUITTED.**  
Nicholas A. Duke, who has been on trial at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Capt. A. C. Nutt, has been acquitted. The verdict was strongly condemned by court and people.

**AN AGED DAVE.**  
Mrs. Ellen Berningham, of Louisville, Ky., died in that city recently, aged 107 years. She retained her faculties until a short time before her death.

**A MISERABLE END.**  
H. F. Crocker, the notorious house thief, suicided in the Granbury, Tex., jail a day or two ago. He left a written statement that he was born and well connected in Georgia. He has been in Texas since 1873. He had killed three men and one woman during that time. He regretted that he could not kill two more men who had injured him, and said that being without money or friends he preferred death to life in prison. He asked that his body be thrown in the river, and that no word of his miserable end should be sent to his relatives.

**SAMUEL'S HEALTH.**  
Physically speaking, Samuel J. Tilden is on his last legs. He is not able to attend to his business and his condition is such as to cause his friends great anxiety.

**BENJAMIN'S ECONOMY.**  
Gov. Butler has given the Massachusetts legislature a governor's report in regard to the appropriation bill for various state charitable and reformatory institutions. He points out that the salaries and expenses eat up 69 per cent of the appropriations, and says this cannot be made law with his consent. He returns the bill with a request that the large sums in salaries for useless officials, etc., be cut off and proper checks placed upon expenditures.

**AN UNFORTUNATE JUMP.**  
Col. John S. Candler, of the military staff of Georgia's governor, had both legs cut off a few days ago at Atlanta in jumping from a train and being run over.

**ALMOST A PANIC.**  
A fire broke out on the morning of the 17th in the kitchen of the Grayson house, Albany, N. Y. There were 150 guests in the house at the time, but they were aroused in time to make good their escape, many of them in their night clothes. The flames were confined to the kitchen, which was entirely gutted.

**EGAN REBUCKED.**  
Patrick Egan, now in New York, the ex-land league treasurer, affects to treat the report that the explosion at London was the work of fanatics or land leaguers, with ridicule. He thinks it was merely an explosion of gas in the government office, and that it has no political significance whatever.

## CRIME.

**MURDER WILL OUT.**  
A murder committed several days ago at Bellaire, Ohio, has just been discovered. J. Wilcox was arrested for killing John Rucker at Graysville. They quarreled about the sale of corn and Wilcox struck Rucker with a poker. Rucker was either unable or unwilling to tell, but his supposed accomplice had a natural death. The body was disinterred and the wound discovered.

**A BRUTE IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.**  
Prof. Theo. Hales, of the Albany, N. Y., high school, ordered a pupil from the room a few days ago. The boy's manner was so impudent that the professor ordered him back and struck the lad several blows with a sharp-edged ruler, one cutting a gash an inch long and quite deep on the forehead, from which the blood flowed freely. The other pupils attacked the professor and a riot ensued. Hales has been arrested. The school was regarded as the best in the state, and its system has been imitated in several Western states.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**NO MORE CELESTIALS WANTED.**  
A bill has been introduced in Canadian parliament to prohibit Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

**AN AGED STATESMAN GONE.**  
Alexander Michailowitch Gortchakoff, Russia's greatest statesman died on the 12th inst., aged 75 years. His long career was crowded with great achievements during those years when he supplied the impulses which are still working to transform the great empire from a half barbarous into a civilized power, and this is no doubt a greater work than any other Russian can be credited with, but he never formed a lasting alliance with any of the western powers, and he never doubted the Russian standard on the Bosphorus.

**HOW ENGLISHMEN LOOK AT IT.**  
Much interest is felt in London in the new American tariff bill. The Spectator feels certain that free trade must eventually triumph in the United States, and the Economist regards the passage by a protective congress of a bill admitting the necessity of tariff reform as the first step towards the policy of real radical reform in the United States.

**AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.**  
English legal opinion on the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the action of the Virginia General Assembly relative to the state bond question is that the State cannot directly break its contract, but may in practice prevent their enforcement by evasive enactments.

**A CHASTELY EMPLOYER.**  
A Berlin dispatch of the 14th inst. says: The

salvage steamer has returned from the scene of the wreck of the Clorinda. Divers report a number of bodies of victims jammed against the gear of a life boat on deck. The entrances to the cabin were closed by a compact mass of bodies. To save the cargo three decks will have to be removed by explosives, and the explosion would shatter the 400 corpses in the hold.

**AN ALIBI PROVEN.**  
In the case of Walsh, arrested in Havre for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, an alibi has been proven.

**A SAD STORY.**  
A party of English tourists, while ascending Mount Blanc a few days ago, were overtaken by a snow storm, and losing their way fell over a precipice. It is not known how many lives were lost.

**RASTER TURBULENT.**  
The socialist disturbances and police arrests in Paris have in a great measure cut off business among the provincials. Business has suffered and all classes have been injured by the uncertainty which has prevailed. The government is giving work outside the city to several thousands of the unemployed.

**THE LAST SENSATION.**  
Joe Brady, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has confessed that he murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke.

**THE BOO QUESTION.**  
Bismarck has written to the Bundesrath recommending, to prevent the evasion of the law, that hog products be only admitted into the country on attested proof that they are not from America. The decree has been gazetted prohibiting the importation of American hog products, including sides, bacon and sausages. The decree becomes operative within one month after its promulgation.

**PARNELL IMPEACHED.**  
Parnell endeavored to have his amendment to the land act accepted upon in common the other day, declaring that quiet would never reign in Ireland until such a measure was adopted. In reply Mr. Gladstone said the present act was far more efficient than Parnell had described. He said Parnell's bill amounted virtually to a remodeling of the Land act. He strongly denounced Parnell's statement that the courts imposed rack rents. He insisted that tenants were willing to pay the rents fixed by the courts. He hoped that Parnell would give assurance that the new crusade would be conducted in a strictly legal manner. It would be in violation of the duty of the government to demand further sacrifices from landlords. Gladstone's remarks were repeatedly cheered by the Tory members. The second reading of Parnell's bill was then rejected by a vote of 81 yeas to 250 noes.

**THE SECRET INQUIRY.**  
The secret inquiry at the Dublin castle to privately take the testimony of the informers continues daily. As the details are not made public, nothing is known of the nature of the evidence taken.

**THE FRENCH WAY.**  
Foreigners arrested for participating in the recent anarchist disturbances in Paris will be expelled from France at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

**A GOOD PLAN.**  
The Russian government has proposed to the other powers an international detective force, organized to cope with anarchists, nihilists, fanatics and socialists. France, Switzerland and Austria have acquiesced in the proposal.

**THE OLD STORY.**  
It is positively stated that Prince Gortschakoff had been poisoned, and the evidence of his illness and violent confirms the suspicion.

**MORE FENIAN WORK.**  
A terrific explosion occurred in the government offices at Westminster, destroying valuable property. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. The building and others near it have the appearance of having been bombarded. The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians. Several have been arrested, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

**A CHANCE FOR AMERICA.**  
The Italian government has issued invitations to artists of all nations to compete in furnishing designs for a national monument to be erected at Rome in honor of King Victor Emmanuel II. This affords an opportunity for American artists.

**THE WAY HE LEFT.**  
Patrick Egan says: "I hear the English government will investigate the action of officials who are believed to have assisted me to leave Ireland. As a matter of fact I left Ireland in broad daylight, without disguise, in a public conveyance, and in the usual way. I have not heard the steamer in which I came home named yet, and I shall not tell what steamer it was."

**THE RESULT.**  
The greatest excitement prevails in England over the attempt to explode the government building. The government inspectors have made an examination and placed the damage at £4,000. The examination revealed a vessel containing explosive material in the cellar of the building. No clue has been obtained as to who is responsible for the explosion, but the police are active in their efforts to get at the bottom of the matter. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the authors of the explosion.

**VERY SIMILAR.**  
An investigation revealed that the explosive materials used to blow up the government building in London were exactly similar to those found after the recent explosion in Glasgow.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**  
Lieut. Hunt and four of the Jeannette survivors left Havre on the 17th inst. for the United States.

**BIRTH OF NEWS.**  
A. M. Brodley, the English lawyer who went to Egypt to defend Arabi Pasha, has written a book containing many of Arabi's private papers which are said to be very damaging both to the Sultan and the Khedive.

Belford says he will have the whole star route business examined by the upcoming democratic congress.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is writing a "Life of Emerson" for the "American Men of Letters" series.

The Mexican and French governments have adopted five cent nickel coins, and the Mexican piece is very like the American in everything except the inscription.

Minneapolis has erected the tallest electric mast in the country, and surmounted it with a light so powerful that at the distance of a mile it enables one to tell the time at night by his watch.

Disease is doing deadly work in the Ohio river flooded districts.

The civil service commission will submit whatever rules they prepare to the president for approval.

Understood that Edmunds will only retain the presidency pro-tem of the senate until December, when he will give way to Senator Anthony.

Twelve hundred persons have been arrested at Huelva, Spain, for complicity in the anarchist movement.

An Irish-American named Lee has been arrested in Dublin on charge of threatening the life of a witness against the assassination of a politician.

Lorne returns to England next fall to take a seat in the house of Lords.

G. D. Gould, of the National Museum, has been selected to take charge of the United States Fishery Exhibition at London.

The Boston stone masons have received today a demand \$4 a day after the 1st of May.

The poison which recently killed some patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Stanton, Va. was not used by the physicians there for over a year.

President Grevy wants to resign.

Madagascar has requested England and other nations to intervene to avert the bombardment of Tananarive by the French.

A law has been published exempting the payment of customs duties goods sent from foreign countries to the electrical exhibition at Vienna.

Troops have been sent from Lisbon to the north of Portugal to suppress a band of the "Blackhand" society which has been ascertained to exist there.

Gladstone announces to the commons that the government is not only opposed to Parnell's amendment to the Irish land act, but to any other amendment affecting the working of the act.

Austria supports 70 schools of agriculture with 2,200 students. France has 43 farm schools with 30 to 40 pupils at each.

Chicago's criminal record shows that, besides justifiable homicide, 69 murders have been committed in that city within 36 months, and that only one murderer has suffered the death penalty.

Emperor William and the crown prince of Prussia will both attend the celebration of the fourth centenary of Luther's birth at Eisenach, November 10, when the statue of the reformer will be unveiled by the emperor in person.

Mrs. Mollie Madison was the only woman who was ever offered a seat in the United States senate chamber, and it is not recorded that she ever availed herself of the privilege.

The list of vessels lost at sea during January includes 21 steamers and 147 sailing craft. These losses are almost unprecedented.

The expenditures of the signal service will have to be curtailed. Appropriation falls short.

The Chippewas, from Red Lake Agency, Minn., are well pleased with the result of their Washington visit. They have been promised additional farming implements, oxen and wagons.

There is said to be further trouble between the opposing factions of the Creek Indians.

While Mrs. Roland of Bridgeport, Conn., was kneeling in prayer in front of a stove, a coal fell on her, and set her clothing on fire. She was shockingly burned, and died in a few hours.

Robert Jenkins, Stager sewing machine agent at Chattanooga, Tenn., suicides; short in his accounts.

The new two-cent postage stamp is to bear the profile of Gen. Grant.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

### Matters Which are to be Inquired Into and Adjusted.

The provision in the Post Office Appropriation bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a commission to take into consideration and report upon the condition and needs of the Railway Mail Service, was in accordance with recommendations made by Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer in his report for 1881, and repeated in his last report. The Commission, consisting of Mr. Elmer, Superintendent Thompson and J. S. Slater, chief of the division having charge of the adjustment of the pay of railroads for carrying the mails, have not yet had a meeting. It will not be a roving commission, like that known as the Gardner (G. Hubbard) Commission of several years ago, but will send out notice of its purposes to the managers of the railroads, and invite an expression of opinion from all sources.

"We want," said Mr. Elmer to a Washington correspondent, "to formulate a law that will do away with all special privileges and with a number of vexed questions. We want to do it with the approval of the railroads as a rule." "What are the vexed questions to which you refer?" "The just distribution of pay for services rendered and the question of side supplies are among them. There are roads that in our opinion are over-paid and others perhaps that do not get a fair equivalent for their work. The questions of weight, speed and space ought all to be taken into consideration in adjusting the pay of railroads, and they are hard questions to deal with. We send a pair of boots to San Francisco upon the fastest train at the same price we send the same weight in letters. Why not send them on a slower train?"

Senator Plumb, who was instrumental in shaping the provision under which this Commission is raised, approves the views of Mr. Elmer. He is in favor of the establishment of a unit of measurement—a rate of pay for transporting a given weight in one square yard of space at a certain minimum rate of speed, and paying an additional proportional sum for increase of speed. This would enable the Department to enlarge the fast mail system whenever business demanded it without doing injustice to any one.

**COLD WATER DRINKING.**—Cold baths of the skin are good but it is doubtful if flooding the stomach on going to bed and on rising, is not on the whole, the most profitable form of cold water bathing. Costiveness, piles and indigestion are uniformly relieved by this morning and evening cold douche. The quantity must be determined by each one for himself. Two or three swallows will do to begin with, and the quantity will soon grow to a tumbler full; and we have known persons to use much more with marked benefit. If wisely managed, every dyspeptic will be greatly improved by this cold stomach bath. —*Scottish American.*

Matrimonially speaking, David Davis of Illinois, is no longer "independent." Ambiguous. His Own. "I like to tan against your head, Tom. It's so soft!" —*Punch.*







## THE PUBLIC LAND LAW

In response to many inquiries constantly received from all parts of the United States, we have prepared the following summary of the laws of the United States under which settlers enter upon the public lands:

### THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

are divided into two classes, one at \$1.25 per acre, designated as minimum, lying outside of railroad limits; the other at \$2.50 an acre, as double minimum, lying within railroad limits. Titles are acquired by purchase at public land sale, by ordinary "private entry," and in virtue of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, and other laws. Purchases at public sale are made when lands are "offered" at public auction to the highest bidder by proclamation of the President or by order of the General Land Office. Lands so offered and not sold, and not since reserved or withdrawn from the market can be secured by "private entry" or location.

### PRE-EMPTIONS.

Heads of families, widows or single persons (male or female), over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" and "unoffered" lands or any unsurveyed lands to which the Indians' title is extinguished, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under the pre-emption laws. After making settlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of \$2.00 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make final proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at \$1.25 per acre if outside of railroad limits, or \$2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claim or Supreme Court scrip.

When the tract has been surveyed and is not "offered" land, the claimant must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement. Settlement is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption laws.

When settlements are made on unsurveyed lands, settlers are required to file their declaratory statements within three months after the date of the receipt at the district land office, or of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, and make proof and payment within thirty months from the expiration of said three months; payments the same as in case of "offered" land.

Pre-emptors may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses such actual residence and cultivation—a habitable dwelling and other improvements, to the satisfaction of the land officers, that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

At any time before the expiration of the time allowed for proof and payment, the settler may, by making proper application at the land office and payment of the required fee, convert his claim into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon the land is credited on homestead residence if he desires. No person who abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public land in the same State or Territory, or who owns 320 acres of land, is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held however, that this provision does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first filing was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof and payment on pre-emption claims, written notice must be given by the claimant to the Register, who must post a notice in his office and cause the same to be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days, as in cases of homesteads.

### HOMESTEADS.

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter one-quarter section or less quantity of unsurveyed public land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one or is the head of a family, and that he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows: When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, \$10, commission \$8; for 80 acres, fee \$5, commission \$4. Outside of railroad limits, fee \$10, commission \$4, and in proportion for 80 or 40 acres. When these requirements are complied with the Receiver issues his receipt in duplicate, and the matter is entered upon the records of the office. After faithful observance of the law in regard to actual settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, at the expiration of that term or within two years thereafter, final proof must be made, and if satisfactory to the land officers, that part of the commissions remaining unpaid (the same in amount as paid on entry) must be paid. The Register then issues his certificate and makes proper returns to the General Land Office, as a basis of a patent.

Any settler desiring to make final proof, must first file with the Register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuous residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established. This notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice which the Register is required to publish for thirty days (five times), in a newspaper designated by him, and arrange with the publisher of the paper therefor. Notice is also posted in the land office for the same period.

Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. In making final proof the settler may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses, and

there make the affidavit and proof required; or he may, if by reason of bodily infirmity or distance it is inconvenient for him to appear at the land office, with his witnesses, appear before the judge of a court of record of the county and state, or district and Territory in which the land is situated, and there make final proof. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs, may continue settlement and obtain title and requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for benefit of the children, and purchaser will receive title.

Homestead claims may be relinquished, but in such case the land reverts to the Government. If a settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he may pay for it, as under pre-emption law, in cash or warrants at any time after six months of actual residence. Homesteaders are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person. Every person who served not less than nineteen days in the army or navy of the United States during the recent rebellion, who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his services shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or if she be dead or is married again, the minor heirs (if any) may, through their guardian, make a homestead entry; and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his enlistment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Lands acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

### FREE CLAIMS.

Under the timber culture law not more than 160 acres on any one section, entirely devoid of timber, can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the same as under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The land office charges are: for 160 acres or more than \$9, \$14 when an entry is made, and \$4 at final proof. For 80 acres or less, \$9 at entry, and \$4 at final proof. The applicant must make affidavit that the land specified in his application is exclusively prairie, or other land devoid of timber, that his filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber for his own exclusive use and benefit; that the application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use of any other person or persons; that he intends to hold and cultivate the land and comply with the laws, and that he has not previously made an entry under the timber culture law. No residence is required on a tree claim, but the claimant must break or plow five acres of a quarter section, and pre-empt on a smaller tract, during the first year after entry. During the second year he must break five acres more, and cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres first broken. During the third year he must plant in two seeds, trees or cuttings, the first five acres, and cultivate to crop or otherwise the second five acres, and by the end of the fourth year the entire tract of ten acres must have been planted to timber trees, seeds or cuttings. Provision is made for extension of time in case drought or grass hoppers destroy trees. These trees he must cultivate and protect, and if, at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, or at any time within five years thereafter, the entrant, or if he be dead, his heirs, shall prove by two credible witnesses the planting, cultivating and protecting the timber for not less than eight years, and that there were at the end of eight years, at least 675 living, thrifty trees on each of the ten acres required to be planted, he, or they, will be entitled to a patent. It should be added, that in making final proof it must be shown that "not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted to each acre."

It is not necessary that the ten acres should be in a compact body.

Failure to comply with any of the requirements of the law at any time after one year from date of entry, renders such entry liable to contest, and upon due proof of such failure the entry will be cancelled. No land acquired under this law will in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

### REMARKS.

A qualified applicant cannot take a homestead and pre-emption claim at the same time, but he may take either and a tree claim at the same time. A man may take a pre-emption and a tree claim, and after proving up, and obtaining title to his pre-emption, may then enter a homestead, if he can find one, and thus secure 480 acres of land.

The above abstract of the laws relating to the settlement of the public lands has been submitted to the Register and Receiver at the Fargo Land Office, and pronounced by them to be accurate. — *Fargo Republican*.

**THE TREES OF PUGET SOUND.**—The fir trees of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They average 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 300 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well proportioned length of ninety feet to the first limb. The cedar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden ware of all kinds, while the first of the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use them in ship building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam mill owners who saw and prepared for market 100,000 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill, and there are thirty or more mills. The residents of San Francisco, where they invest their profits, to the great injury of residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a century will possibly elapse before the Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immense resources of varied tree growths.

## Eye Memory.

Look steadily at a bright object, keep the eyes immovably on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes, in fact, visible to the closed eyes. The vividness and duration of such impression vary considerably with different individuals, and the power of retaining them may be cultivated. Beside this sort of retinal image thus impressed, there is another kind of visual image that may be obtained by an effort of memory. Certain adepts of mental arithmetic use the "mind's eye" as a substitute for slate and pencil by holding in visual memory pictures of the figures upon which they are operating, and those of their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted with an eccentric old man, who then lived at Kilduff Priory, where he surrounded himself with curious old furniture, reputed to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he bequeathed to the Queen at his death. He was then celebrated, but now forgotten, "Memory Thompson," who, in his early days, was a town traveler (for a brewery, if I remember rightly), and who trained himself to the performance of wonderful feats of eye memory. He could class his eyes and picture within himself a panorama of Oxford street and every part of London, in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and undeniable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shopkeeping inhabitants of all the houses of these streets at certain dates, when postoffice directories were not as they now are. Although Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special faculty is just now receiving some attention, and it is proposed to specially cultivate it in elementary schools by placing objects before the pupils for a given time, then taking them away and requiring the pupil to draw them. Thus such a faculty exists and may be of great service in education. Systematic efforts to cultivate it, if successful, will do good service to the rising generation; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experiments, if carefully made and registered, cannot fail to improve our knowledge of mental physiology. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## The Dog.

The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mammal. This will be news to most persons, who had supposed that a dog was simply a dog.

It has been bruited about that the dog is the best friend to man among the dog creation.

He pants after the thief. When once he gets hold of the thief's pants, he makes breaches.

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks, and for similar reasons.

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. That is a curious superstition among hair-brained young men who are fast, going to the dogs.

Dogs are dentists by profession. They have teeth without charge.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see a dog that didn't?

The bark of a tree is unlike the bark of a dog. Even a dogwood know this.

Dogs are not always kind, though there are many kinds of dogs.

Every dog has his day, although dog days last but a few weeks in the year.

There must be a Sirius error here.

The dog star is the dog's planet. They planet so that their days come while the star is in the sky.

They do not fear it. It is not a Skye terrier.

When a dog enters a pitched battle, he uses the dog's law.

Bonus said: "I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a human."

He had seen the dogs roamin' round on the bay.

They never get over the bay.

See?

A living dog is said to be better than a dead lion. There is no lying about this, but a dead dog is dead gone bad.

They was a good dog, but they is worse than the three when it is against you.

Dogs were the original Argonauts. They have never given over their search for the fabled.

The bull dog is a stubborn fellow. He is not easily cowed.

A great many stories about the dog have obtained currency. The man who has left a part of his clothing with the dog has current.

See?

Puppies are born blind. They are not see dogs then.

There are many types of dog, including the doguer type.

But perhaps we better paws here.

How'll this do for the dog. — *Boston Transcript*.

**DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.**—The harmony of married life depends almost entirely upon dinners. It is not the state of the heart so much as the condition of the stomach which makes a man happy. It is better for a woman to rank herself as a cook than to be able to make a cheerful home than to talk Greek. Before marriage, the ability to sing divinely and to play impossible music are very attractive; but when two people settle down to the steady work of loving each other for forty or fifty years, the kitchen invents and emphasizes itself, and the chances of success are greater with a comely housewife than with an accomplished beauty who knows everything except how to make the house attractive.

Women obtain from the United States government an average of about sixty patents yearly; seventy is the number for the year ending July, 1880. As might be expected, most of them relate to lightening women's work. Among them are a jar lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust-pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress cart, a fish-boner, a sieve adjuster, a nap table, a sewing machine trolley, a wash basin, an iron heater, and a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window cleaner, a mupkin, a clothespin, a washer strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a dipper, a paper dish and a plating device.

## HOFF'S BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

WEST OF THE HOTEL, SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN ST.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN,

Filled with the largest and most complete line of

## BOOTS & SHOES

Eyer shown in this market. We are making a specialty of

LADIES' FINE SHOES,  
MISSSES, CHILDREN & BABY SHOES,  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
GENTLEMEN'S SHOES!

We have the finest stock of Gentlemen's shoes in town, which we are offering at great bargains. We have also a fine assortment of Youth's and Boys' Shoes, Rubbers, and everything usually kept in a first class boot and shoe store. Call and examine goods. We are sure we can please you in quality, styles and prices.

W. B. HOFF.

## WINCHELL'S

## DRUG STORE

West Main St. Opposite Globe Hotel,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

A full line of

## DRUGS and MEDICINES,

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

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

## 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 Livingstone County. Customers, old and new, are cordially invited to call and see me.

At the old stand, East Main Street.

PINCKNEY, MICH

DONALDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED POCKET

## VAPORIZING INHALER,

For the safe and speedy cure of

## CATARRH, ASTHMA,

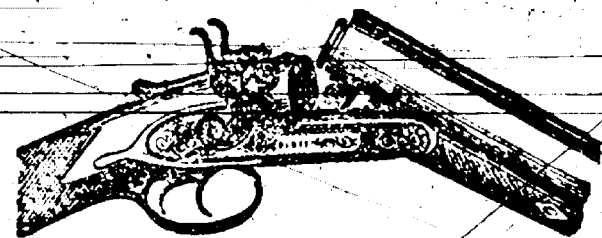
BRONCHITIS, HEADACHE, LUNG DIFFICULTIES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES.

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 & Co's Vaporizing Inhaler. Its use is not confined to one medicine for the cure of all diseases, but is adapted to the administration of such remedies as the case 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.



J. H. BARTON,  
GUNSMITH AND JEWELER,  
and Dealer in English and American  
SHOT GUNS & RIFLES.

Revolvers, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, also a full line of fishing tackle, pocket cutlery, Wade and Butcher razors, razor straps, bones and brushes.

**MUSICAL GOODS.**  
A full line of optical goods, sewing machine needles and oil, night day and thirty hour clocks, gold, silver, and nickel watches; best rolled plate vest chains and charms, necklaces, lockets, bracelets, sleeve buttons, solid gold filigree rings.

All kinds repairing on guns and jewelry as low as good work can be done.

Give me a call.

WEST MAIN ST. PINCKNEY, MICH.

**DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following property: House and lot, small shop, office building and other property in Pinckney. Also farm of 200 acres (25 improved), adjoining the village, and a largest improved water power formerly used for the grist mill. For prices, terms, etc., apply to or address F. G. ROSE, Pinckney.



## THE STORY OF THE GATE.

Across the pathway, myrtle-fringed,  
Under the maple, it was lit;  
The little wooden gate,  
Twas there, within a quiet gloom,  
When I had strolled with Nellie home,  
I used to pause and wait,  
Before I said to her good-night,  
Yet loath to leave the winsome smile  
Within the garden's pale;  
And there, the gate between us two,  
We'd linger, as all lovers do,  
And lean upon the rail.  
And face to face, eyes close to eyes,  
Hands meeting hands in feigned surprise  
After a stealthy quest—  
And then I'd bend and kiss her forehead,  
And grow drunken from the sweet  
Tobacco upon her breath.  
We'd talk—in fitful style, I ween—  
With many a meaningful glance between;  
The tender words and low,  
We'd whisper some dear, sweet conceit,  
Some idle gossip we'd repeat;  
And then I'd move to go.  
"Good-night!" I'd say: "good-night—good bye!"  
"Good-night!"—from her, with half a sigh—  
"Good-night!" "Good-night!" And then—  
And then I'd not go, but stand;  
And lean upon the railing, and—  
Begin it all again!  
Ah! that was many days ago—  
That pleasant summer time—although  
The gate is standing yet;  
A little crumpled, it may be,  
A little weather-worn—like me—  
Who never can forget.  
The happy—"End!" My cynic friend,  
Pray save your sneers—there was no "end."  
Watch yonder cubby thing—  
That is our youngest, here and mine;  
See how he climbs, his legs to twine  
About the gate and swing.

T. H. Robertson.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

### MARION.

From our Correspondent.

A fire broke out at the residence of Mr. Frank Beach, last Tuesday, but without serious results.

The exhibition which was talked of in Dist. No. 2 has been given up.

School closed in Dist. No. 1 last Saturday.

Jasper Coleman and wife, of Shepherdsville, Clinton Co. were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beach, for the past week.

Revival meetings are still continued at the Town House.

School closed Dist. No. 2 last Friday. Miss Abbott will teach in that district the coming summer. E. L. M.

### FOWLERVILLE.

From the Review.

H. Halbert returned from Dakota last week.

A. Flanders started for Dakota Tuesday, Mar. 13th.

Geo. Ruel, sr., and Cal. Lockwood departed for Dakota, Wednesday eve.

Jay Griswold broke his arm Tuesday, while leading a fractious horse.

The china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spencer which took place on the evening of Mar. 1st, was one of the most enjoyable times ever known in Fowlerville.

### HOWELL.

From our Correspondent.

G. Paul Smith, the cranky impersonator, did not materialize either of the evenings that he advertised his entertainments.

Mr. Lawrence, of Webberville is the latest person to start a bakery in the Opera House block; he is the third occupant of the bakery in a single year.

This evening, Thursday, Mar. 22nd, The Madison Square Theater Co. will appear in "Hazel Kirk," at the Opera House.

P. Young and Sons, contemplate building a block of three fronts in the rear of the Jewett Block and opposite the Commercial Hotel, during the coming spring.

Cyrus Sweet, of the firm Sweet Bros., has sold his interest in the firm's business to Frank Holden, of Hamburg township.

Mrs. Ed. Barman moved back to the farm in Genoa last week.

Henry O. Barnard formerly of the Western Hotel in Brighton, and still later of the Clarendon House in Ionia, will take charge of the Globe Hotel, Pinckney, at the expiration of the present lease. We predict one of the best managed hotels in Livingston Co.

Weimester & O'Hearn are moving a stock of dry goods from Manistee to Portland. They will add to it enough goods from their store here to make a well assorted stock. Mr. O'Hearn who has managed the stock in Manistee will continue in charge in Portland.

The railroad bridge over the Shiawassee River is receiving thorough but temporary repairs. It is intended to replace the whole structure with a stone arch in a short time.

The High School entertainment gave altogether too long programme to the goodly audience that greeted it. Some parts of the programme were well rendered, but on the whole the entertainment was not up to the standard.

It is with regret that citizens of Howell receive the news that they are to lose two so good citizens as F. L. Brown and Chas. Collier. They will make a valuable acquisition to the business men of Pinckney.

Elias Sprague, of Sprungtown, accidentally shot himself on Friday the 16th inst. The shot entered his eye and passed into the brain. It must have caused instant death. Few particulars have reached us yet.

Friday evening the 23rd inst., the M. E. church gave a Japanese Tea party in the Blank Block.

A number of our business men are in the East, purchasing goods for the spring trade.

### SOUTH LYON.

From the Excelsior.

James McDonald, brother of Mrs. R. H. Knapp, is very low with typhoid fever.

A celebration of a wooden wedding took place at Mr. and Mrs. George Conoley's of Pleasant Valley, entertaining a large circle of friends, who presented many valuable gifts.

Rev. M. Gelston met with quite a mishap last Saturday, while coming from Ann Arbor. When some five miles south of here, he in some way collided with a passing wagon. His vehicle was overturned, and he was thrown out headlong, knocking him insensible for a few moments. He soon recovered, however, and found everything all right save a slight damage to his buggy.

A serious accident occurred to Lucius Powers, of Hamburg township, last Saturday, while returning from Brighton. He was driving across the railroad track, south of the village, when his team became frightened at the cars, and despite Lute's feeble management, ran. The wagon was capsized and Lute hurled to the ground. He was picked up by R. Rumsey, in an unconscious state, and taken to the hotel, where Dr. McHenry was summoned. On examination it was found that the patient's leg was broken in three places, besides other bruises of a slight character. The accident will cause Mr. Powers a long siege of pain and expense.

### STOCKBRIDGE.

From the Sentinel.

An immense pile of timber for the Grand Trunk bridge at Jackson is on the ground.

Mrs. Rogers, an account of whose serious injury by a fall was published some weeks ago, has suffered another. On Thursday she made a misstep, and fell bruising her side and especially her face, quite severely.

Brownell's swath through the swamp is completed—twelve days work for thirteen men. He has to-day gone southwest into the Ryan neighborhood to look at another job of Grand Trunk corduroying.

At Benj. Westfall's sale of cattle, twenty-two head sold for \$1,600—nearly \$73 apiece. Average weight about 1,300 pounds. Bought by Williamston parties, to be shipped to-day. Said by competent judges to be the finest lot that ever left this section. All three year olds.

### CHELSEA.

From the Herald.

Twenty persons have united with the Methodist church during revivals.

M. J. Noyes of this place, now owns the John Beam farm, of 270 acres. Consideration \$15,000.

A six-light chandelier, in the M. E. church, was entirely destroyed last week, by the plaster work, on the ceiling above it falling.

On Wednesday Mar. 23, 10 o'clock, A. M. a Pomona Grange will be organized in the Sylvan town hall, and all grangers and others, are invited to be present. Cyrus G. Luce, of Coldwater, will be present, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp, will be delivered an interesting address. Farmers' wives and daughters are especially invited to attend.

Our friend Thomas Jewett, and daughter, had a narrow escape last Thursday. While returning home in a carriage, a white cat suddenly sprang in front of the horse. The horse took a side jump, upsetting the carriage, throwing Mr. Jewett out in a snow bank. Mrs. Watrous remained in the carriage. Mr. Jewett held the horse down until assistance could be summoned, when it was found that but little damage had been done. The parties sustained bruises, but no serious injuries.

### ANN ARBOR.

From the Register.

Sixteen Law students were admitted to the bar on Monday.

Mr. A. R. Hammond has sold two lots on Wilmot's addition to Wm. Burk, of Pittsfield. The price paid was \$1,000.

Wm. R. Waldron has sold his farm of 197 acres, in Webster township, to Austin A. Buckle, for \$12,500.

Professors C. B. Adams and Cady returned on Monday, from Albany, where there they purchased the five bells which are to be placed in the east tower of the library building.

Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, a resident of this city for over forty years, died at her home last Wednesday, from rheu-

matism of the heart. She has been troubled with rheumatism for the past nineteen years, during which time she has been confined to the house.

About a week ago Mrs. E. D. Waterman, with her little daughter Mabel, came from Pennsylvania to visit friends in Ann Arbor. Last Wednesday the little girl was taken with scarlet fever, and before the next evening had succumbed to the effect of that terrible disease.

### DEXTER.

From the Leader.

J. T. Forchu moved his family to Stockbridge this week.

Dexter Choral Club will resume its weekly meetings next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Talbot, mother of Mrs. W. W. Waite, returned from Ottaville, Canada, Thursday morning.

A. D. Crane has been appointed city attorney.

It is now reported that Fred Jagers, baker has rented the green front, and will occupy it as a bakery.

Invitations are out for a Calico Hop, to be given on Friday evening, March 30, by the Dexter Cornet Band. No pains will be spared to make this the dance of the season. An excellent supper will be given.

About 30 feet of the bank at the east end of the new dam at Hudson, and about 20 feet of the west end of the Peninsula Mills dam, were washed away last Friday by the rising of the Huron.

We are pained to chronicle the death of Mrs. Matilda Lamphere, daughter of G. C. Page, Esq., who died about 1 o'clock this morning, aged 37 years. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### HEAVES.

There is no radical cure for the heaves in horses. The primary cause of this respiratory and air-passage affection may be attributed to indigestion in its early stage. A slight cough in all these attacks is generally present, which develops a wheezing sound, in some instances resembling a kind of grunt. If the attack is not arrested early in its progress the subject soon becomes a confirmed dyspeptic; then he will usually manifest a voracious appetite, starting coat, enlarged abdomen ( tympanic), spare muscles, a dull, miserable look, the head droops he is unwilling to travel fast, and when urged to do so, especially up slightly inclined places, becomes exhausted and soon "used up." In treating these cases the first object in view must be to improve the general condition of the patient. If this can be accomplished successfully an improvement in a curable case usually follows. Healthy digestion must necessarily be restored in order to eradicate indigestion. To produce these favorable results the following is indicated: Give one drachm doses of the tr. acid sulph. aro, in one pint of water night and morning. This may, however, be put in his drinking water night and morning if he will drink it. It will save you the trouble of drenching it down the throat. The following alterative should be given in the meantime in mash food consisting of equal parts of oats and bran made with cold water: Take equal parts of finely powdered gentian root, African ginger, lac sulphur, salt and cream of tartar, charcoal, licorice, elecampane and caraway seed. Dose, one ounce every night, incorporated well through the mash food. Frequent changes in diet, which should be free from must, mowburn or decay; exercise and good management are indispensable agents. When considerable improvement in the general condition of the patient is perceptible, the aromatic tincture may with safety be omitted, and the alterative preparation should be given in four drachm doses instead of one-ounce doses, as recommended to commence with. The patient should be given his water from a bucket, in small quantities at a time, and should be regularly watered and fed three times daily. If he is inclined to eat the bedding or other foul provender, a muzzle should be placed on his head and only removed at meal time. This treatment, if thoroughly persevered in, will no doubt result efficaciously in a reasonable time.—A. T. World.

### Railway and Rainfall.

American scientists are again discussing the connection alleged to exist between the operations of railways and the amount of rainfall. It is regarded as a remarkable fact that before railways were extended to the Pacific, the country lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains was subject to an almost continuous drought. Since then, however, the country has been visited with frequent falls of rain. What produced the change? is the question. Some suggest that it is due to a change in the electrical state of the atmosphere, produced by the conduction of the subtle fluid into the region by the iron rails. Others assert that it is caused by the atmospheric disturbances arising from the frequent passing and repassing of trains. It is shown that up to 1854 the United States had been periodically visited by great and general droughts, but since that year there has been no such visitation; or, in other words, that the building of such a vast network of railways has been constructed in the past quarter of a century, has had the effect of promoting the fall of rain. Since the general introduction of railways in Europe, also, there has been no drought such as previously at short intervals caused widespread distress. In the case of England it is remarked that although the climate has been always humid there has been a growing excess of rainfall during the period of railway building, until now she gets far more than is beneficial to the crops. This has been noticeable to an almost alarming degree in the past few years. We give these conclusions for what they may be worth, and merely as showing the drift of current discussion on this point.

## WE STILL LIVE.

Notwithstanding the low prices advertised by our competitors we have  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
a full and complete line of

## CHOICE GROCERIES.

### Bargains in Teas,

6 lbs. Japan Tea - \$1.00  
5 lbs. fine Japan Tea - \$1.00  
3 lbs. extra choice Jap. T. \$1.00  
2 1-2 lbs. finest Jap. Tea \$1.00

Low prices in choice green Rio Coffee, extra Roasted Coffee, in packages and bulk, mackerel, white fish, halibut, codfish, Larkins' Boraxine, a substitute for soap, Royal baking powder, ground spices, new process flour, salt, canned goods, etc.

### CRACKERS,

XXX TAYLOR CRACKERS,  
GINGER SNAPS,  
LEMON SNAPS, CREAM SNAPS,  
GRAHAM CRACKERS,  
OATMEAL CRACKERS,  
BOSTON CRACKERS,  
NEW ORLEANS BISCUIT,  
IMPERIAL BISCUIT,

Pride of Canada plug smoking tobacco \$1.00 per lb.

A GOOD LINE OF SOAP.

We have the largest and most complete stock of fine cut plug and smoking

## TOBACCO,

AND WE SELL THE MOST TOBACCO IN PINCKNEY.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY A SPECIALTY.

## BARGAINS IN SUGARS.

A GOOD LINE OF JEWELRY, CLOCKS, PAPETRIES ETC.

All the leading Daily and Weekly Papers kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to call and get our prices. Call and see us.

## L. E. RICHARDS & CO.

News-Dealers, Book-Sellers, & Stationers.  
Cor. Main and Mill Sts. PINCKNEY, MICH.

P. S. We also keep on hand a full line of fine top and open bu  
road carts, Wiard ploughs, Linden wagons, harnesses, D. M. Os orne  
& Co's Binders Reapers & Mowers.

## THE LION ROARETH AT HIS OWN SHADOW

AND MAKETH WAR UPON HIMSELF.

Never since the days of American Revolution has it been very difficult to subdue that beast. In the meantime

## SIGLER BROS

DRUG STORE

Will continue to be headquarters for

## WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND KALSOMING GOODS.

We will duplicate the prices of any dealer in Michigan. Cut out and bring to us the printed price lists of other dealers, and if we don't give you as good prices and better goods, we will not ask you to purchase.

Respectfully yours,

SIGLER BROS.

C. r. Main and Howell Streets,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

BORDER FROM 3-4 CENT UP!

## TEEPL & CADWELL,

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

general

## HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS,

OILS AND VARNISHES A SPECIALTY.

Also exclusive agents for the sale of

## GALE PLOUGH AND REPAIRS,

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

PERKINS, WIND MILLS, AND DRIVE WELLS

Put up cheap for cash.



# Winckney Dispatch.

JEROME WINCKNEY, Editor.

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

## THE POSTAL NOTE LAW.

### A Description of the Note--Advantages of the Plan--Superior to the British System.

The law authorizing the three-cent postal note directs that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Postmaster-General within six months after the date of its approval by the President. The act was signed on March 3, and the postal notes must, therefore, be ready for the public by September 3, 1883, at the latest. The Department officials are not ready to state precisely the time at which they can be issued, but there seems to be no good reason why they should not be available at the opening of the new fiscal year, July 1, as the new law requires "little" additional machinery. Some time will be consumed in advertising for proposals for the new blanks, etc., that are necessary, which however, are to be furnished by the Public Printer and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, if their estimates are below those received from private persons.

#### THE POSTAL NOTE DESCRIBED.

A model of the proposed postal note is printed on the back of the reports of the committees of both houses. It is about as large as a greenback. At the right hand are two columns giving the months of the year, and the dates of twelve years beginning with the present. At the left hand are three columns of figures. One representing dollars, is numbered up to 4; the second, representing dimes, is numbered up to 9; the third, representing cents, is also numbered up to 9, and each series ends with a cipher. The note is for sums less than \$5. The postmaster at the office issuing the note will punch the month and the year, the number of dollars, number of dimes and number of cents in their respective columns, thus preventing any alteration of the amount or date. By this system the postal notes can be issued for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99.

No written application will be necessary. The note will be bought like a postage stamp and will be payable to the bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue. The body of the note is a form stating the office at which it is issued and the office to which it is sent. When paid the person obtaining payment puts his signature upon the note.

**SLIGHT DECREASE IN SECURITY.** It is not claimed that the postal note furnishes the same elements of security as the postal order now in use, where written application is made and, where the sender's name is privately forwarded to the office where the order is to be paid; but it is believed that its convenience to all classes of people will be so great as to render the decrease in security of trifling importance. It is expected that it will take the place for transmission of money through the mails of the old fractional currency. Since that was withdrawn there has been no safe and agreeable way of transmitting small sums except by postage stamps, which are not regarded with favor as currency, or by the cumbersome process of the postal order.

The postal note system has been in use in Great Britain just two years with great popular acceptance. The last annual report of the British Postmaster-General shows that 4,462,320 of these postal orders, amounting to £2,006,917, had been issued in one year. The average time they were in circulation was six days, showing that there was no foundation for the idea that they would be devoted to permanent use as currency.

**SUPERIORITY OVER THE BRITISH SYSTEM.** The United States postal notes, however, better adapted to popular use in several respects than the British postal note. The note, costing 3 cents, can be issued, as already stated, for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99, while the British notes can be issued only for fixed amounts from 1 shilling to 20 shillings, no provision being made for intermediate sums. Our postal note will require only a single blank form, while the British system calls for ten different blanks for the ten grades of orders. The fee for the lowest British postal note is a half-penny; for the highest, 2 pence. The fee for United States postal note will be the same in all cases up to \$5—3 cents.

The new rates for postal orders, which are to some extent reductions on existing rates, are as follows: For orders not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; between \$10 and \$15, 10 cents; between \$15 and \$30, 15 cents; between \$30 and \$40, 20 cents; between \$40 and \$50, 25 cents; between \$50 and \$60, 30 cents; between \$60 and \$70, 35 cents; between \$70 and \$80, 40 cents; between \$80 and \$100, 45 cents. No money order is to be issued for a greater sum than \$100.

#### The Mexican Trade.

Concerning our trade with Mexico, and the advantage to be gained by commercial intercourse with that country, the N. Y. Tribune, very pertinently says: "Fresh information in regard to the foreign trade of Mexico is furnished in the Blue-Book on the commercial relations of the United States recently issued by the State Department. This trade is carried on mainly with three countries, the United States, Great Britain

and France, the aggregate for the year 1880 being \$36,416,000. For a country having a population of over 10,000,000 and an area of 741,800 square miles with a wide range of climate and productions, this seems a meagre result, yet it makes a decided advance from the statistics of previous years, the aggregate for 1877 being \$28,347,000. This rapid increase is to be attributed mainly to American enterprise. During the four years preceding 1881 there was a slight decrease of French exports to Mexico, and a British increase of 23 per cent, while the exports of produce and manufactures from the United States increased more than 100 per cent. The imports into the United States from Mexico during the same period have increased 60 per cent, while those into Great Britain have shown a decrease of 22 per cent. The relative condition of the trade of the four countries may be comprehensively stated in a single sentence. Mexico is to-day consuming more American goods than English and French combined, and is exporting to the United States twice as much of its own produce as it is sending across the sea.

These figures show that the Americans are already profiting by the revival of national industries in Mexico and preparing to outstrip their competitors in what is virtually a new market opened by railway enterprise. To statistics English testimony is added. A writer in the Fortnightly Review states that the very anticipation of the coming railways has created new life and activity; that every steamer from the United States brings in farming implements and other machinery; that sewing-machines have come into use; that the price of land has risen, new mills are building, more than one town is lighted by electricity, and signs of progress are seen on every side. He predicts a rapid growth of the coffee trade and the opening of a wheat-producing tract of 30,000,000 acres in the northwest, and lays stress upon a rich supply of coal in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon as a fact of supreme importance in connection with the successful operation of the new railways and the development of the iron mines in Northern Mexico. The result, according to this writer, so far as the Americans are concerned, is "the same as if England should suddenly find a Japan or India on her border and separated only by the Tweed and an invisible frontier line." Mexico has become an American "grocery-store," promising a traffic unequalled in variety and extent in any other part of the continent. As soon as the direct highways are completed, a great market for American manufactures will be opened, and a kitchen-garden of tropical produce will be added to the Yankee paradise.

The practical conclusion to be drawn from the statistics compiled by the consular agents of the state department and the reflections of this English traveler is that Mexico promises to be a most profitable field for American commercial enterprise. An inert population naturally responds slowly and faintly to the quickening impulses of civilization. Great changes in Mexico are not to be looked for in a single year. Its industrial development will not be rapid, but there will be a constant progress, so that by the close of another decade an era of prosperity may be confidently anticipated. The advantages of position already acquired by American manufacturers and traders must be retained. They must keep well in advance of their English and French competitors, and if a reciprocity treaty will improve their chances, let them have it, although a similar policy proved disadvantageous on the northern frontier. We are glad that the Senate deferred action upon that treaty until December. There was no pressing need of haste, as the Mexican Congress has not yet ratified the convention. It was too important a treaty to be accepted without mature reflection and critical knowledge of the subject. We caution protectionists, however, against opposing the treaty capriciously, or in any narrow spirit. They must remember that the home industries, which have been built up by the high tariff, and have afforded good wages and a diversity of employment to a conglomerate population, will eventually outrun the domestic demand, and require foreign markets. If free trade with Mexico implies the development and prosperity of American manufacturers, protectionists need have no hesitation about accepting with good grace.

**HISTORY OF A BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.** A note for £10,000 once had a singular history. It was paid out to one of the directors of the bank, who soon after lost it under such circumstances that he was satisfied, and succeeded in satisfying the bank, that it had fallen into his fire-place and been destroyed. He was given a new note, for which he returned a proper receipt and guaranty. Many years after the original note was presented for payment; the bank endeavored to disown it, but could not, for it was genuine and in the hands of an innocent person, and the bank had to pay it. Its history was then looked into and it was ascertained that, instead of being burned, it had been carried up the chimney by a draught, and had found a safe lodgment in some cranny in the flue. Here it had remained until alterations in the house had necessitated the removal of the chimney, then it was discovered by a workman who regarded it as a legitimate find and who presented it for payment.

San Francisco newspapers make mention of a rat recently captured in that city in whose stomach a diamond was found. That rat had evidently caught the bait for "decorated interiors."

## Dakota's Hanging Farms.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Yes, gentlemen," continued the Dakota man, "we have got the biggest country, the biggest people and the biggest farms there are anywhere on earth. What do you think of farms three or four hundred miles square?" and the Dakota man leaned back and enjoyed the astonishment of the mob.

"What do you raise, chiefly?" asked a quiet man who had taken it all in.

"Wheat," replied the man from Dakota. "We don't do any business but wheat."

"I don't think I want any of it," remarked the quiet man. "It looks to me as though there couldn't be any houses to live in up that way."

"That's so," murmured the crowd. "Houses!" exclaimed the gentleman from Dakota. "Houses! houses! Why, when I say that Territory contains more and better buildings than all the rest of the United States put together, I am ashamed of myself for the mildness in which I draw it! Houses! Gentlemen, it is a positive fact that there isn't a square foot in that Territory that isn't built over, and in some cases they have to run poles off the roofs of the buildings already erected and on those poles they have built houses right over the streets and roads. That's what keeps us so warm in the winter and cool in summer. The cold and sunlight never get through."

"Do I understand you that every foot of that country is roofed in?" demanded the quiet man.

"Just as sure as you're born," replied the Dakota man, promptly and confidently. "If a man goes into that district with the idea of building he's going to be left hard."

"In that case," rejoined the quiet man slowly, "in that case will you be kind enough to explain to me just where those big farms you've been speaking of are located?"

"Stranger," said the Dakota man, "stranger, you think you have put a poser, but there is just where we utilize everything that leads to wealth. Gentlemen, these farms are on the top of the houses, and we put them up there so's to let 'em get the sun and at the same time keep them out of the wet! You see, wheat."

But they interrupted him with a brick.

## Stephens' Secret.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

An instructive lesson may be found in the secret of Alexander H. Stephens' life, as he declared it in a letter to his brother written some years ago. The secret he wrote was "revenge reversed." That is, to rise superior to the neglect or contumely of the mean of mankind by trying to do them good instead of harm; a determination to war even against fate, to meet the world in all its forces, to master evil with good and to leave no foe standing in my rear. His great courage, he declared, had been drawn from his deepest despair, and the greatest efforts of his life had been the fruits of a determination and firm resolve excited by comparatively insignificant things. This feeling was the mainspring of his action. When he had looked upon the world, he saw it filled with knaves and fools, and saw in the whole waste not one well of water from which he could draw a drop to slake his thirsting, parched soul; and when, with all hopes blighted he had been ready to lie down and die under the weight of that grief which is greater than all other griefs, "a young heart desolate in the wide world," he had often his whole soul aroused with the fury of a lion and by the ambition of a Caesar by so slight a thing as a look. He had suffered indescribable agony, too, from a look, from the tone of a remark, from a supposed or an intended injury. But every such pang was a friction that brought out the latent fires. "My spirit of warring against the world, however, never had in it anything of a desire to crush or trample on those who did me wrong; no, only a desire to get above them—to excel them; to enjoy the gratification of seeing them feel that they were wrong; to compel their admiration—this is the extent of my ambition; this the length, breadth and depth of my revenge." That he put these noble sentiments into practice is shown especially in his magnanimous treatment of the man who caused him years of suffering, and of whom he always spoke in terms of consideration and forgiveness. It would be well for the country and well for public men if all such were governed by the same motives.

## Comptroller Knox's Statement.

The new internal revenue tax law provides for the repeal of the tax upon the capital and deposits of all banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and payable. The tax on capital and deposits therefore ceased March 3. Comptroller Knox says the passage of this act relieves national and state banks and private bankers from a tax on an average of about \$1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from national banks on capital and deposits the last fiscal year was \$5,959,702, of which \$437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being on deposits. The tax upon state banks and private bankers was \$5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital during the last fiscal year was \$11,208,875. The amount annually collected from the two-cent check stamp is about \$2,500,000. The act repealing the use of these stamps takes effect July 1. In order to have a basis for the levy of taxes bankers were compelled to make semi-annual returns

to the commissioner of internal revenue. From these returns for a number of years the comptroller of the currency has been enabled to make a complete showing of the financial condition of all the banks of the country. There is no necessity for such returns under the new law and the valuable details in regard to banks will no longer appear, further than can be obtained from the reports of banks as compiled by the officers of the various states. Many of the states do not require such returns to be made, and the aggregate will of necessity be much less complete than heretofore.

## Killing the Goose.

From the New York Sun.

The statisticians of Michigan boast of the great progress that state has made during the year which has just terminated; and one of the most impressive circumstances which they adduce is the enormous amount of pine timber which has been cut and converted into boards, shingles and other forms of use. In fact, the quantity of timber is something startling. It amounts to many thousands of millions of feet.

This recalls the old fable of the goose that laid the golden egg. The Michigan people are happy over the fact that they are destroying their forests with such unprecedented rapidity. At this rate they will soon have none left, and then, their offense having been completed, their punishment will begin. They will find that Michigan without forests is a very different kind of country from that they had been familiar with.

It is true that in a region like that peninsula, surrounded by great lakes and without any range of mountains, the extreme results which attend the destruction of the woods in other lands may not be instantly experienced; yet the mischief will be serious enough. How much wiser it would be, instead of at once and utterly clearing out those immense pine woods, they were thinned away in a reasonable manner! Then there would be a supply of lumber for the future as well as for the present, and the climate of the state would suffer no deterioration; but now the time will soon arrive when Michigan will no longer be able to furnish pine timber, even for domestic consumption, and when the farmer will suffer from both droughts and floods as they have never yet had to suffer.

## Getting Even with an "Oldest Inhabitant."

Texas Sittings.

He came in and took a chair, and as soon as he thawed out, he began talking to us about the big freeze in 1832, when all the trees on Buffalo Bayou broke down with ice. After he had almost persuaded us that the freezing weather we had just had was tropical compared with that that he had gone through, we asked him:

"Colonel, do you remember the time that the Thames was frozen over three feet thick, and it snowed forty days without stopping?"

"Remember it? I should say I did. That was the year me and Sam Houston came to Texas together. We had a bottle of pure whisky, but it froze solid. We broke the bottle and chipped off our drinks with a hatchet."

"Do you remember when the Adriatic was frozen over, and the trees burst open with reports like cannon?"

"Of course I do. I had a plantation on the Adriatic, and lost ever so many niggers."

"Then you must remember when the Dardanelles and the Black Sea were frozen over, and the snow was piled 100 feet high?"

The Colonel remembered it, and said that he helped to shovel away the snow.

"How old are you, Colonel?"

"I'm a young man yet, only eighty-three this coming spring."

"Colonel, the only time the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over was in the year A.D. 408, so you must be mistaken in your age. You must be nearly 1,475 years old."

The old man said it was astonishing how tempest fugit, and walked off as balmly as a spring morn.

## Position of the New Comet.

Prof. Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, N. Y., discoverer of the new comet, says: "Although the comet was discovered by me with the nine-inch telescope, it may be well observed with moderate-sized instruments. Its rapid motion eastward, and away from the sun, causes it to appear fainter than at discovery, but its position for observation is improving. Its position on March 5 was right ascension, 0 hours, 32 minutes; north declination, 32°. On March 9 it will be very close to the mouth of Pisces Borealis, or the Northern Fish; and about 3° southeast of Merach, of Beta Andromede. On the 13th inst., the comet will be in the constellation Triangulum, just north of Alpha, of that constellation. From these positions, the direction and rate of motion may be readily ascertained, and, consequently, the comet's place beyond the dates here given. About 7:30 p. m. is a good hour to begin observations."

Clarence Fitz-Herbert sends us a beautiful poem beginning "I will wait for my love at Heaven's gate." We think you are about right, Clarence. People who write that kind of poetry seldom get any further than the gate. You'll probably continue to wait there long after the rest of us have passed on inside unless you reform and quit writing poetry and learn to spell. Heaven with one word. Burlington Hawkeye.

A lawsuit about a \$5 dog has reached a Supreme Court decision in Boston at a cost of \$1,500.

## ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE.

Blaine works three hours daily on his history.

M. Gambetta's estate is said to amount to about \$80,000.

Gen. Sheridan will publish his story of the surrender of Lee.

Alexander H. Stephens' last words were, "Doctor, you hurt me!"

"The Apostle of the Gospel of Wind," a Boston paper calls Mr. Joseph Cook.

Gen. Grant's three sons, Jesse, Fred and Ulysses, are all in business in New York.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is writing the life of Emerson for the "American Men of Letters" series.

Queen Victoria will open in person the International Fish Exhibition at South Kensington next May.

Ex-Senator David Davis is to be presented by admiring friends in Texas with a chair made of ox horns.

The late Alexander H. Stephens at ways, occupied in Washington one certain set of rooms—the rooms formerly occupied by Henry Clay.

Mr. Ah Hong, converted Chinaman, doing business in Philadelphia, recently wedded Miss Addie Furman, American, pretty, and 18.

A translation of Frederick Douglass' autobiography has been welcomed in Paris with remarkable cordiality. It is called "Mes Annees d'Esclavage et de Liberte."

Gilbert Stuart's celebrated painting of General Washington has been replaced in the Connecticut State Senate chamber, at Hartford, after being thoroughly cleaned.

Mrs. Henrietta Cole, of Des Moines, Ia., has in her possession a fine autograph letter of John Howard Payne. It is written on parchment-like paper, in a hand as neat and graceful as copper-plate engraving.

Mme. Bismarck has received from the Shah of Persia the highest decoration of that empire, an honor never before bestowed on a woman. The Star of the Sun is large enough to cover half of a modern, full-dress bodice.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's desk—the one which he used during his custom-house service at Salem is preserved in the venerable First church of that town. It is a tall desk, and was evidently used by the novelist in a standing position.

One more story at the expense of Louis Blanc's diminutive appearance comes to hand. He used to call occasionally at Frederick Dickens' house at Putney. Returning home one afternoon, Mr. Dickens asked one of his servants where Mrs. Dickens was. "Please sir," she replied, "Missus has gone to take Master Blank out for a walk."

Oscar Wilde bobs up again. He was the guest, a fortnight ago, of the Pen and Pencil Club, of Paris, and made an after-dinner speech about his experiences in America. The brightest and best of the many stories he related was one to the effect that at a ball in Leadville he saw a notice over the piano which read: "Please don't shoot the pianist. He is doing his best." This enterprising resurrection of an antediluvian almanac tradition set the company roaring, gave his hearers a high opinion of Oscar as an observer and thinker, and moved Galignani to remark that "there is a freshness of originality about the man that is absolutely fascinating."

## A Problem for England.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, in speaking of the relation of India to England, says: "A great problem that the English government will have to deal with is the result of the intellectual development of the natives, due almost entirely to the character of England's rule. More and more every year the natives are made to depend upon themselves, and some of the more intelligent among them have thus learned that they are themselves capable of governing their country. Many of the natives are as highly educated as the Englishmen sent out to fill the high-salaried government positions in India, and in the large cities native and English judges sit side by side and deal out justice to all alike. What the intelligent natives hope for India is very clearly stated by a native in a recent article in a magazine called Progress. Their alien rulers, he said, had accomplished a revolution in India greater than they knew. In giving them an English education they had Anglicized their ideas. They had overturned the native institutions and, directly and indirectly, were subverting the binding usages and customs of a hundred ages. 'The tortoise,' he said, 'has a bad time when he's changing his shell. You speak proudly of your administration and your education, your rule and your railroads. We value them mainly as aids to a consummation which perchance you neither dream of nor desire. They are aids of uniting the nations of India in a general determination to possess and rule their own country. We have the vision of an approaching time when from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, a free, educated and united country will cease to be the plunder ground of aliens.'"

This eloquent threat has attracted the attention of certain public men in England who are familiar with public affairs in India, and that they do not regard it as an altogether idle one is manifest from the notice that certain features of the administration in India are receiving in the English papers.

A truth that one does not understand becomes an error.







## Free Town Halls.

Free and fair discussion tends to the development of truth. It does more; it strengthens the natural powers of both speaker and hearer. Discussion, free and untrammelled, is one of the life-springs of a free government. Limit it, and the foundations of the state are endangered. Rome, in her day of greatest success and glory, had public free halls, where plebeian and patrician could gather and debate the questions of the hour. It was largely by that means her orators were developed and the people enlightened. Greece and Sparta had their great halls of the people, free to all. But, as the wealth in the hands of the few increased, free halls and discussions were more and more limited, ignorance increased, the government weakened and fell.

Ohio is often referred to as wonderfully fruitful of statesmen and military leaders. The secret is an open one to those wishing to know it. But certain of the press and public speakers do not care to reveal the facts. It is not to the advantage of a very limited class to give the reason, or at least they think it is not, while we think they are greatly mistaken; believing as we do that the highest intelligence conduces far more surely to the perpetuity of the state, and hence to the longest existence and happiness of all, rich and poor. Ohio has ever had an excellent free school system, which has been remarkably well improved. She has her private and public academies in almost every township, especially in the northern part of the state. But without those town halls, free to all, where not only her sons but her daughters too, have ever been wont to gather to debate, and hear debated, the vital questions of the hour; without those free halls and free debates Ohio would never have made the grand record she has. If no leading national questions were before the people there was no lack of state, county or township matters demanding attention and discussion, and the occasion was improved. There could be but one result—a splendid development of intellectual strength. Thousands become leaders—natural leaders as it were—but only through this school of training. It was in Ohio that the great anti-slavery cause found its surest roots and greatest strength. Thousands of times have the people gathered in her halls to hear the thrilling eloquence of those who plead the cause of the helpless slave, and there were the plans laid to assist any who had escaped and were being guided to freedom by the north star. A broader understanding and love of liberty had grown with the minds thus developed, hence the fugitive slave law was a dead letter in the land of a Giddings, a Wade, and a Chase, and a Garfield if you please, and thousands of others, who have grown from stern poverty to greatness through these free schools and free halls.

## The Origin of Familiar Words.

The word "quiz" to make fun of, or poke fun at a person, was the coinage of a theatrical manager in Dublin, who at a drinking party with his friends one Saturday night, when the conversation turned upon the subject of words, offered to bet the wine that he could then and there coin a word which would be in the mouths of all Dublin the next day. The bet being taken and the party dispersed, the manager called up his call-boys and runners, gave them pieces of chalk, and ordered them to run all over the city, chalking the word "quiz" on everybody's shutter and fence they came to. This was done, and as a matter of course, the new word was in everybody's mouth the next day. The manager won his bet, and his word is now in all respectable dictionaries.

The slang expression for death, "kicking the bucket," had its origin from one Bolsover, who, in England a great while ago committed suicide by standing on a bucket till he kicked the bucket from under him.

The word "bumper," meaning a full drink when friends are drinking, is a corruption of the toast offered to the Pope, when the Catholic religion was in the ascendant in England—as *bon vive*.

To "dun," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so uncommonly successful in collecting that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't dun him.

"Humbag," is a corruption of the Irish word *win bog*, pronounced *humbag*, signifying soft copper, or brass or worthless money, such as was made by James II., at the Dublin mint—twenty shillings of which was worthless coin, the words became the general title of anything false or counterfeit.

The sign "vix" signifying to wit, or namely, is an abbreviation of *videlicet*; but the third letter was the mark used in medicine for a draught, which in writing much resembles x, and in "vix" was simply used as a mark or sign of abbreviation.

## Growing Old.

How strangely our ideas of growing old change as we get on in life. To the girl in her teens, the ripe maiden of twenty-five seems quite aged. Thirty-two thinks thirty-five an "old thing." Thirty-five dreads forty, but congratulates herself that she may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the century is attained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigorous, and thinks old age along way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at the three-score; and one doubts if even when he was married at one hundred and twenty, had at all begun to feel himself an old man. It is the desire of life within us which makes us feel young so long.

The cultivation of habit is no less important than the cultivation of mind; for by the action of the one the other is readily known. How is it in the working of machinery? You see every movement is regular and precisely at the same time; if not so, something is wrong, and our machinery stops. Just so in the cultivation of habit. Unless regularity and promptness are aimed at (not only aimed at, but actually secured), there is a stoppage in our own interests, perhaps fatal, and perhaps an inconvenience which only daily experience can give.

## Maple Sugar Making.

Sugar-making now and sugar-making as it was are very different things, and what it has gained in facility it has lost in picturesqueness. The old camp, with its primitive appliances, is no more; the "kettle" has been superseded by the "pan," and the trough has become a mass of crumpling decay. The women and children are kept at home, and no longer know the old-time delights of "sugaring-off," though in the Arcadia of the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set up its abode in the woods.

The sap was collected then in troughs, each about three feet long, hollowed out of sections of poplars, and was conveyed to the kettles in barrels, from which it was transferred by scoops. There were five or more kettles, from ten to thirty gallons in capacity, and each was fitted with sap, which was kept boiling, the larger kettles being refilled from the smaller ones as evaporation reduced the quantity. When the contents were reduced to a desired consistency, the hot syrup was dipped out and passed through a dannel strainer into covered tubs, from which again it was poured into a thick-bottomed kettle for the purpose of "stirring off," some milk and the whites of several eggs being added to it. Thus prepared it was placed over a slow fire, and kept just below boiling point until the sediment and all foreign matter in it floated to the top and were removed, when it became deliciously translucent. It was now exposed to a greater heat and gently boiled, the evaporation continuing, and bringing it nearer to the point of granulation. Now the sugar-maker is all watchfulness, and it fared ill with those who distracted him, for if the golden liquid seething in the kettle boiled the least bit too much it would become dry in quality, while if it boiled too little it would be "soggy." He tested it constantly, plucking threads of it from his stirring and trailing them round in cups of cold water. While the threads yielded waxy to the touch, the sugar was not yet done, but as soon as one broke crisp between his fingers, the time had come to take the kettle off the fire. As the sugar began to cool, it crystallized around the sides, and gradually the whole mass, under a vigorous stirring became granular.

In that way sugar was made years ago, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fire cast strange shadows in the woods. But instead of a hut of logs a permanent sugar-house is now built, and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. Formerly, when the maples were tapped with an angle, an "elder quill" was inserted in the incision to conduct the sap into the trough below; that is a small piece of elderwood about three inches long with the pith bored out of it which formed a tube; but in most orchards of to-day a galvanized iron spout is used, which has the advantage of not souring the sap nor choking many of the pores. Everything is "improved." The collections are made with the unvarying order of collections from letter-boxes, and if the grove is on the hill, and the sugar-house is in a hollow, the sap, as it is gathered, is emptied into a "flume," which quickly conducts it to a large reservoir within the building, where it is strained through a suitable cloth. From the reservoir the sap is conducted, as required, through tin pipes into a "heater," whence it passes through a series of iron tubes, to be delivered, after straining, in a condition for "sugaring off."

Maple sugar, as it reaches the market, is of a clearer color for all these improvements; but there are some who actually say that the flavor has fallen off, and that the new patent evaporators are a snare. One change has certainly not been for the better, and that is the abandonment of the social life of the old camps, which made sugar-times in the Green Mountains enduring memories with those who are now ebbing away.—*Harper's Magazine.*

## Interesting Census Figures.

The census bulletin 1880 shows the total population of the United States at 50,152,868, of which 43,404,876 are white, and 6,747,992 colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored; in Louisiana and Mississippi half to three-fifths are colored; in Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to half the total; in Arkansas and Tennessee, a fourth to a third. The least proportion among the former slave states is in West Virginia, where there are but 4,356 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri, where there are but 7,168. Outside of the former slave states the proportion of negroes is very small. Between 1870 and 1880, in the United States as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 colored on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites. Great relative gains during the decade have apparently been made in the Southern or former slave holding states. Of nine of the states which gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains of 94 to nearly 11,000. It is believed by the census officers, however, that these apparent gains are due, in a great measure, to the imperfections of the census of 1870. Of the former slave states which have lost, Texas and Florida lead. Both of these states received heavy white immigration, which more than overbalanced whatever gain in the colored population may have been made. The movement of blacks in the Northern and Western states has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained such dimensions as to be perceptible here. The states from which the exodus principally took place, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, have all apparently gained heavily in the relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to the increase of population. Indiana has gained slightly. The number of Asians in the United States is 105,717; Indians, 65,132. The Indians in tribal relations under the care of the Government are not included.

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## RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The finest residence in the village of Pinckney, on Howell and Main St. For sale cheap. For particulars address

W. H. CAFFERY, East Saginaw, Mich.

## FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

I offer my farm of 180 acres (together with 30 acres of wood-land) for sale on reasonable terms, or will lease for a term of years, for money rent, P. R. BURDEN, 3 1/2 miles northwest of Pinckney.

## PINCKNEY FLOURING & CUSTOM MILLS

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

## FARM FOR SALE.

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

## BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 12 lots fronting on Main Street east of Howell Street, and 6 lots on Howell Street, for business purposes only. These lots are 2x112 feet in size, are very desirably located in the center of the village, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to

JAMES PEARSON, PINCKNEY, MICH.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 940 acres, 180 improved, good buildings, etc., in Marion, 7 1/2 miles southwest of Howell, and about 5 miles northwest of Pinckney. Price forty-five dollars per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

THOMAS ROSS.

## DESRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following property: House and lot, small shop, office building and other property in Pinckney. Also farm of 180 acres (180 improved), adjoining the village, and 1/2 interest in improved water power formerly used for the Reeves mill. For price, terms, etc., apply to or address

F. G. ROSE, PINCKNEY.

## YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

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When you need anything in the line of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Etc.

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PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

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WEST MAIN STREET, PINCKNEY MICHIGAN

## GO TO WHEELER,

AT THE POSTOFFICE,

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## GROCERIES,

BEST FIFTY CENT TEA,

BEST FORTY CENT TEA,

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All kinds of Groceries, Tobacco, and Cigars.

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Will be sold cheap for cash.

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