

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883,

NO. 14

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

EROME WINCHELL, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertisements, 25 cents per inch for each 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 10½ o'clock. Also each alternate Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Class meeting following the Sunday School.

Rev. F. E. PEABCE, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services each Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 11½. Also services each alternate Sabbath at 7½ P. M. Strangers especially are invited to attend our services. Unions will be in waiting to seat 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.

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

L. D. BROOKS. R. K.

MASONIC.—Livingston Lodge, No. 76, meets at Masonic Hall, Main's Block, Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

C. V. VANWINKLE. Rec. Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

L. V. BROWN,
SHAVING PARLOR,
Also dealer in Cigars and Confectionery,
Second door east of Postoffice,
PINCKNEY.

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
Family Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.
The Brick Store on the corner.

TEEPLE & CADWELL,
Dealers in
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE
East Main Street,
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

L. E. RICHARDS & CO.,
NEWSDEALERS,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Musical and Optical Goods, Clocks, Jewelry, Toys, Novelties, Etc., Etc.
Confectionery a specialty.
Cor. Main and Mill Sts.,
PINCKNEY.

R. E. FINCH,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Kaleomining and Paper-hanging,
GRAINING A SPECIALTY.
PINCKNEY, MICH.

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

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

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

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

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

HUGH CLARK,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRST CLASS HARNESS, ETC.
Repairing a specialty. All work warranted to be as represented. Give me a call.
At the Old Stand,
PINCKNEY, MICH.

WE HAVE OPENED

A REPAIR SHOP

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

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

J. T. GOULD,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Special attention given to repairing. Prices lower than anywhere else in the county. All work warranted. Have worked in two of the leading watch factories of the U. S., and have recommended along from each. Shop at Wm. Dolan & Co's store, Main St., Pinckney.

J. S. LAVEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
Will furnish plans and specifications. Leave orders at M. Dolan's grocery—Pinckney.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,
HAIR DRESSER.
Switches, waves, and all kinds of hair work done to order in the very best manner, at reasonable prices. At residence, West Main St., Pinckney.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRAYED.

A steel gray roan horse, five years old, with a white spot in forehead and wart under right eye. He was last seen going north from Dexter, on the Pinckney road, Friday evening, April 13th. A suitable reward will be paid for information of his whereabouts, or his return to Dr. Breakey, Ann Arbor.

Brown & Collier have secured the agency for the Ann Arbor Advance plows, and will keep in stock a full assortment of plows and repairs, also repairs for Nye, Curtiss, Dodge, Gale and Bement.

J. H. Barton has just received a large assortment of gents' and ladies' chains, necklaces, lockets, rings, etc. It will pay you to call and see them.

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

We are still adding to our already full stock of millinery goods—Mrs. C. B. Wagner & Miss Jennie Cole.

Warner's Safe Kidney & Liver Cure at Winchell's Drug Store.

Fine perfumes at Winchell's Drug Store.

Splendid stock at the new Millinery Store.

NOTICE.

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

The well known trotting stallion Mambrino Rattler will be found at the proprietor's stables, 5 miles west of Pinckney, during the season of 1883. Terms twelve dollars for season, twenty dollars to insure. Season money paid at time of service. ALBERT WILSON.

Notice new plan for the circulating library. Books at 5 cts. where retained for one week only—10 cts. for two weeks, as heretofore.

The celebrated horse, "Erin Go Bragh," owned by G. S. May, of Unadilla, will be found at the stables of Horace Fick, on the Freeman-Webb farm near Pinckney, every Wednesday, during the season. Farmers interested in the breeding of fine horses will do well to call and see him.

New Millinery over Sigler's Drug Store.

Mr. Gould has just put in a neat stock of brand new jewelry.

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

I. S. P. JOHNSON, agent for the genuine Singer Sewing Machine. Special attention given to adjusting and repairing all kinds of Machines. Needles, oil and other supplies always on hand. At residence, Pinckney, Mich.

Guy's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock at Winchell's Drug Store.

To Rent: Blacksmith shop, tools, etc. It has a good run of custom, for particulars enquire of Daniel Richards.

L. E. Richards has just received a large stock of the celebrated American Sewing Machines. Call and examine.

New invoice of books just received for the circulating library.

TEEPLE & CADWELL have just received a full line of Crown Jewel Vapor Stoves and Crown Jewel Ranges.

The line of gents' furnishing goods is now full at L. E. Richards & Co's.

The girl who goes to church merely to show her sealskin sacque is looked upon as saquerilegious.

The United States gulped down 95,000,000 gallons of beer in 1881.

Those receiving their papers with a red X over this paragraph, will please notice that their subscription expires with next number. A blue X signifies that the time has expired, and that, in accordance with our rules, the paper will be discontinued until subscription is renewed.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Mr. HOLLISTER visited the metropolis Friday last.

VERNE BENNETT is visiting relatives in Pinckney.

MR. KELLY, the photographer will remain next week only.

YATES BURCH returned from Springfield Wednesday.

L. V. BROWN returned from Ann Arbor yesterday.

Miss MARY MELLENDY visited Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Sunday.

REV. F. E. PEABCE is the happy father of a bran new boy. Four now.

MR. WILL LAKIN, with Weimeister & O'Hearn, of Howell, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. JOHNSON, a sister of Pres. Millard Fillmore died at the home of Mrs. Newkirk, west of Dexter, last week.

Mr. J. DROWN returned, Saturday, from Fowlerville, where he has been building a large barn.

JEFF PARKER has purchased some lots on the Howell road, just north of Charlie Henry's.

Miss MARY KATE returns, this week, from a prolonged visit among friends in New York State.

JOSEPH MCKEEVER of Hartland, has gone to Sheldon, Iowa, to engage in the hardware business.

Mrs. FRED. MELVIN and son, Willie, of Howell, were in town Monday and Tuesday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kearney.

MR. F. W. BURGESS and family move back to their home at White Oak, today. They leave many friends at Pinckney.

JAMES MCNAMARA, formerly of Pinckney, is one of the editors of the "Michigan Labor Journal," a new paper soon to be published at Alpena.

MR. C. O. JOHNSON, of Hornellsville, N. Y., who was visiting his brother and sister, Mr. Frank Johnson and Mrs. R. E. Finch, of this village, last week, returned home Monday.

MISS TILLIE BROWN, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. M. Kearney, of Pinckney, for some time past, returned to her home in Sheldon, Iowa, the first of the week. She leaves many friends.

REV. K. H. CRANE and Wm. Hoff went to Salem, Tuesday, to attend the meeting of the Jackson Conference and Association of the Congregational Church. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Crane presented the cause of the American Missionary Association.

It was better you chain up that dog, young man, when you went some where and didn't take "Schneider" along. He's almost sure to find his way to the door step where he waited so long for you Sunday night. Dog's generally know which way the wind blows "and don't you forget it."

The railroad work is progressing finely. Several hundred teams are working along the line and a corresponding force of shovellers. More are being added every day. The order has gone forth that not a day be wasted till the grade is complete.

FRIDAY last, John H. McComb of Ann Arbor, Chas. and Albert Reason, of Pinckney, exhibited on the streets one of the Burdall self-propelling engines, for which Geo. Reason, of Pinckney, is agent. It was run through the streets with a lumber wagon attached, and all the small boys, and some of the larger ones, were treated to a free ride—the turnout quite reminding one of a primitive railway train. The engine works very perfectly—can be run backward or forward, turned round in a very small circle, etc. It is intended for threshing and farm use generally.

Some of our Howell friends have at last concluded the Air Line Division of Grand Trunk road will be built, and they would like to "hitch on" by building a branch from Hamburg to the county-seat. All right. A plug railroad from Hamburg with Howell at the tail end of it would look well, but the next question is whether the Grand Trunk Company could see enough sugar in the \$25,000 bonus to make the pill slip down easily. It's worth trying for, anyhow—and "if at first you don't succeed, perhaps you might ask little 'Pinktown' to take hold of one end of the job. Our people don't care to see their Howell friends side-tracked altogether.

DAN'L BAKER's dray horse has the pink-eye.

The warm rain last night brightened up vegetation a little.

The dance, last Friday evening, was fairly well patronized.

Straw hats and Circuses are coming out of their winter quarters.

Dr. T. A. TURNER and "Doc." Mann returned from Ann Arbor, Monday.

Wm. Wilcox is visiting his son Archie, in Jackson.

HENRY, have you a license for that "cock-pit" in the rear of your store?

MR. F. W. BURGESS and son, Ed., talk of a prospecting trip to Dakota.

CHARLES HENRY has the frame to his house up and will soon have it enclosed.

Mr. Carver is boarding nearly all his railroad workmen, at his new location, west of the village.

MR. PEARSON is putting down a well near the site of his new building on the "square."

MR. T. H. A. TRESEA, engineers' paymaster of the Grand Trunk Railway, is in town to-day.

MR. R. A. BEAL, of Ann Arbor, is making a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington.

CHIEF Engineer Yates of the Grand Trunk was over the Air Line, this week from South Lyon to Jackson.

MR. R. E. FINCH began painting outside of the Congregational church, Monday. The color is a light stone gray, trimmed with dark drab.

Mrs. M. M. JEFFREYS has returned from Jackson, and will teach the school in Dan Wright district, Unadilla, for the summer.

Mrs. P. BLAKE, of Detroit spent a few days in Pinckney last week, returning Saturday. She was the guest of her niece, Miss Ledwidge.

No need to burn wood in the summer time now. These new vapor stoves on exhibition at Teeples & Cadwell's seem to fill the bill to perfection.

MR. MILLER, of the firm of Miller & Bro., Howell, called on his business friends in Pinckney, yesterday, taking sundry orders for their popular "smokers."

Our enterprising young boot and shoe merchant Mr. Hoff, has been distributing some beautiful plaques and Japanese fans among his customers during the past week.

Whoa, Mazeppa! A trotting race is on deck now, between "Doc." Mann's Mustang Liniment and Ed. Jeffrey's "untamed steed of the western plains." Field preferred.

DR. W. F. BREAKEY, of Ann Arbor, was in town Saturday. He came in search of a runaway horse, which left him a few days before, and was traced to a few miles north of Dexter.

DR. J. P. SILSBY, formerly of Pinckney, is now publishing a new paper at Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kansas. The Herald is same size as PINCKNEY DISPATCH, and is a thrifty looking sheet.

MR. PLIMPTON is moving his dwelling house from Main street to a lot on Marion street just around the corner—thus vacating some eligible business locations, which we hope to see handsomely built up the coming summer.

The Picket building which was removed from West Main Street, last week was one of the old landmarks of the village, having been built about 40 years ago.

MR. BARNARD, the new landlord, takes possession of the hotel to-day. The house already looks quite different on the outside, with its stylish new coat of paint, and we are assured that the interior of the building will be quite as thoroughly renovated, and furnished in first class style. Mr. Barnard is an experienced hotel man, and we feel sure that he will find his new venture a pleasant and profitable one.

A fine young horse belonging to Willie Thompson, broke one of its legs, Friday last—and despairing of saving it, the animal was shot, to end its misery. The accident occurred by one of the whiffletree clevis pins coming out, thus letting the wagon-tongue down and swinging it around against the horse's leg, striking between the ankle and knee with such force as to splinter the bone to innumerable fragments. The animal plunged considerably after it was injured, finally running against Mr. C. N. Bullis' team, which were tied in front of Wm. Dolan & Co's store, but fortunately not injuring them seriously. Mr. Thompson's loss is a serious one for him as it breaks up a fine team, just when he most needs it for use.

It is rumored that the Scotch boy, John Asher, whose mysterious disappearance we noticed last week, has been heard from—a young man answering his description having hired out to Emmett Murphy, near Chelsea. The lad appeared to be slightly demoralized.

Common Council Proceedings.

PINCKNEY, MICH., APRIL 16, 1883.

Council convened and was called to order by President Grimes. Present: Trustees Haze, Sykes, Rose, Richards, Jackson and Mann.

On motion, C. W. Haze was elected President Pro Tem. of the Council.

On motion, the President appointed Trustees Sykes and Richards as committee to furnish specifications, cost and location, of a building for a Lock-up. Also, Trustees Haze and Rose as committee to draft Ordinance relating to breaches of the peace, preservation of order and such other ordinances as they may consider necessary. Also, Trustees Jackson and Mann as committee on streets.

On motion G. W. Hoff was appointed Marshal.

An ordinance was presented and adopted, pertaining to the licensing of entertainments, peddlers, etc. (Copy of same appears in our advertising columns.)

On motion, Council then adjourned for one week, unless sooner called.

F. A. Sigler, Village Clerk.

How a Troubadour Was Tricked.

Some of the most celebrated singers in Arabia sing only for ladies, and will not perform unless they are aware that their efforts are not being merely thrown away on mankind. Of course Moslem women can never be present, but they can and do throng adjacent terraces, courts and windows. An amusing trick was once played on one of these artists who was never known to exert himself for males only. Whenever he was invited out all the neighboring posts of vantage were quickly occupied, and if he perceived that there were ladies among his outside hearers he always surpassed himself. On the day in question, however, it was raining, and every one was obliged to stay indoors instead of spreading the guest carpets in the court. The tenor was obstinately silent, and evidently very sulky. At length one of his friends, who knew his idiosyncrasy, went out of the room, and enveloping a broomhandle with a white veil and tar placed it in a neighboring window. Returning to the singer's side he jogged his elbow, and pointed out to him that a beautiful woman was watching him and waiting to hear his voice. He brightened up at once, and sang for hours, with many a side glance at the mysterious lady. When the party broke up, the inventor of the trick brought in his dummy, and presented it to the singer, saying: "Behold, my uncle, the maiden to whom you have been singing." It may be imagined that his mortification was for long kept alive by the most unmerciful mockery when the story got abroad.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Artist and the Surgeon.

A pet dog of the painter Meissonier one day broke his leg, rendered friable by over-feeding. Meissonier, desolated by such an accident to so beloved an animal, resolved to have recourse to the prince of surgical science, who at that time was Nelaton; but, not venturing to declare the true motive, he telegraphed for him in hot haste, as if to visit one of the family, then living at their charming residence at Bougival. Nelaton arrived, and entering the drawing-room, began talking on various topics with the master of the house, who, although he had painted many battles and carried off many victories, knew not how to face the present affair. At last Nelaton, becoming impatient at the delay, and knowing the value of his time, asked, to the great embarrassment of the painter, where his patient was. Presently—the wounded brute was brought in on a magnificent cushion, howling with pain in spite of all the care taken. At so distressing a spectacle Meissonier, forgetting everything else, exclaimed in agony: "Save him! illustrious master, save him!" Nelaton dressed the fracture, and their dog recovered, and shortly afterwards its master wrote a grateful letter to the great surgeon, thanking him for his kindness, and requested to know his fee. Nelaton replied that when the painter came to Paris he would call upon him. This he soon did; and was producing his purse, crammed with bank-notes, when Nelaton exclaimed: "Stop, sir, you are a painter are you not? Just put a gray coating on these two panels which the cabinet-makers have finished." This was indeed a delicate revenge; but which had the last word? Meissonier, who, going at once to work, at the end of a few days produced two of his chef d'œuvre on the panels.

Pineknep Dispatch.

JEROME WINCHELL, EDITOR.

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

MICHIGAN NEWS.

"Our Familiar Songs." This is by no means a mere music book, for it not only contains the words and music (the music being written with piano accompaniment) of over 300 songs, which are nearly all the famous and familiar ones of the English speaking race, but it also contains the correct history of those songs and sketches of those who wrote the words and music. This mass of information is most valuable and not to be found in any other book, or possibly in any collection of books. The book itself is elegantly bound and printed and will form a desirable addition to any library. Agents wanted in every county. Address C. F. Hammett, 17 Eastwood St., Room 24, Detroit.

Mrs. John Watts, wife of a prominent butcher of Jackson, who had been drunk for several days, was arrested and lodged in jail, where she died a few hours after her incarceration.

John W. Champlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has just been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, on the Fusion ticket, will be the first Democrat to sit on that bench for many years. He is thoroughly fitted for the position for which he has been chosen, and his legal attainments are such that he will grace a bench which now boasts of Judge Cooley and Campbell. Mr. Champlin was an intimate acquaintance of Jay Gould, when a young man, and helped him to purchase the map of Delaware County, N. Y., which he published at that time, and copies of which are very rare now.

John Rance, a young man employed in the Eddy cultivator works at Flint, had an arm amputated by a circular saw.

Gov. Bagley has pardoned from the state prison at Jackson John W. Moore, sentenced August 26, 1890, by Judge Swift in Detroit for larceny. His pardon was played for by Judge Swift, Prosecuting Attorney Caples, ex-Prosecuting Attorney Brevoort, Mayor Thompson, ex-Congressman Lord and many others. The ground for pardon is the extreme old age of the prisoner. The pardon is conditional upon the abandonment of the old habit of drinking intoxicating liquors.

James Cahall, a painter boarding at Chas. Hunt's, in Battle Creek, was found dead in his bed having taken morphine. He left a note saying he could not pay his board. He had no relatives here, his mother living in Pittsburg, Pa.

Battle Creek is talking about a new county jail.

Six bridges have been swept away in Tuscola county this spring by the high water in the Cass and its tributaries.

Battle Creek authorities give Mr. Parker \$10 for searching last winter the body of Annie Prosser, and for his services in finding it this spring, as he could not claim anything under the terms of the reward offered.

More logs have been banked along the Cass river, in Tuscola county, this season than in any one season for several years. There are at least 10,000,000 logs yet to run down, aside from a great quantity of cedar belonging to A. C. Young, of Caro.

The bill which originated in the Senate, and which passed that body, providing an appropriation of \$20,000 for building an asylum for insane convicts at Ionia, has created a deal of interest among the humanitarians. There are at present 20 convicts in the asylum at the Kalamazoo asylum, 20 of them at the Pontiac asylum, 10 at Jackson, and 3 at Ionia prison. Under existing laws of the state, insane convicts discharged from our penal institutions, and persons arrested on criminal charges and adjudged insane, must be admitted irrespective of the nature of their mental disorder or their prospects of recovery, and often to the exclusion of more hopeful cases. Many of the insane criminals have spent a large portion of their lives in confinement, and are properly termed "hardened criminals." Naturally vicious, always at war with constituted authority, degraded by evil habits and associations, as well as the inevitable course of their disease, they are placed upon the halls of the asylums, and are made the daily companions of respectable men and honored citizens. Their presence is a menace to the quiet, good order, and curative work of the asylums, to say nothing of their tendency to lower its moral standing. The friends of the bill claim that these with many other reasons justify the establishment of a separate institution for this dangerous class.

Every Michigan man who has been attacked with the "Dakota fever," ought to remember that while there may be fortune to be made in Dakota, the same pluck, perseverance and energy will bring about the same result in "My Michigan."

An otter was caught near Charlotte recently, the first seen in that neighborhood for years; its skin brought \$8.

The advocates of Battle Creek are seeking to heal the differences of opinion which have kept their college at that place closed for a year, and reopen the same next fall.

The annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate society association of the state will take place at Hillsdale the first Thursday and Friday in May. The societies represented are the Alpha Nu of the university, the Eclectic society of the agricultural college, the Erosophion of Albion, the Star of Adrian, the Amphictyon of Hillsdale, and the Sherwood of Kalamazoo college.

Dr. L. C. Woodman, postmaster and prominent physician of Paw Paw, is dead.

The Common Council of Hillsdale decided that they had power to elect a Mayor, vice Waldron, declined, and at a recent meeting elected Hon. H. Rowland to that office.

James H. Briscoe, one of Flint's most prominent citizens, is dead.

Sixteen young persons left the stations of Mason and Leslie last week for Dakota.

East Tawas citizens have subscribed \$1,500 stock for a newspaper in their midst, and will do even better than that if necessary. Such enterprise is worthy of being met by some first class newspaper man.

The House committee on liquor traffic have made favorable report upon a bill to place the tax on sales of intoxicating drinks, in every village, town or city, in the county treasury for county purposes.

Wm. Osborn, of Muskegon, was run over and cut in two by a freight train. He was drunk.

The suit of Elizabeth E. Watson against Daniel M. Watson, her foster father, at Grand Rapids, charging him with seduction and claiming damages in the sum of \$20,000, is ended, the jury awarding the young woman \$4,000 damages and the costs of the suit. The trial lasted nearly two weeks and the testimony was a series of denials and contradictions. Watson insists that he is innocent and will move for a new trial.

Mrs. Gregory, charged with attempting to poison her husband, the deceased, at Ionia and held for trial before the Circuit Court.

It is reported that at a meeting of all men at Muskegon, 200 votes were taken on the 2nd and 11th hour movement. Those who voted for ten hours represented the largest mill and most logs on the lake, and those who voted the other way were largely mill-owners who cut logs on contract.

Mrs. Judson Andrus of Inland, Grand Travi-

orse county, tried to drive an ox from her door a few days ago, when the animal struck her with one of his horns, breaking three of her ribs.

Isaac Ramsey, one of the wealthiest citizens of Fairfield, Lenawee County, was arrested about a month ago, charged with incest with his two grown up daughters. Ramsey is a widower, and it is alleged that illicit relations with his daughters have been going on for years. The affair has been kept a secret, but has now leaked out.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, April 10.—Petitions in favor of passage of bill to amend the charter of the village of St. Joseph; for the prevention of unjust discriminations in railroad freight rates; for the promotion of exactions from farmers who ship grain, of extra weight for waste or shrinkage; for favorable action on the Blacker bill, in the interest of the laboring classes. Action was taken on the following measures: To amend section 5 of the Michigan Central railroad act of March 28, 1846, was passed. Immediate effect; to amend certain sections of the state prison act of May 3, 1875, was lost. Vote reconsidered and bill laid on the table; to protect the rights of laborers, being the "Blacker" bill. Vote by which bill was defeated at former session reconsidered and bill laid on the table; to provide for an asylum for insane criminals, was passed; to organize the county of Arenac out of the northern part of Bay county, was passed, to prevent fast driving over bridges owned by counties, was reported adversely from committee on roads and bridges and was laid upon the table; to authorize the organization of a fire department in Norway township in the county of Menominee, was passed; to amend certain sections of the act to revise the charter of the city of St. Clair, was passed. The governor, by message, announced his signature and approval of the bills to add a new section (section 3) to an act for the protection of human life on railroad trains; to provide for laying out a state road in Grand Traverse county; to settle a claim of Robert Hood for shortage in school lands, of Arenac county. The petitions submitted were for and against the submission of a prohibitory amendment, and against establishing a poor commission in Wayne county. A large list of bills were passed, the following being the most important: Reincorporating Salina; appropriating \$131,150 for the school for the blind; legalizing the ditch tax roll of Le Roy, Calhoun county; punishing persons guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm; to provide for commencement of actions of tort against non-residents; to define duties of justices of peace in certain instances; amending act of 1879 relative to sale of lease held interests in lands on execution; for reassessment of delinquent taxes; for maintenance of stone roads in Bay county; amending act relative to Detroit water works; amending section 31, act of 1882, being general tax law, granting state lands to improve Elk river, Antrim county; amending acts relative to Albion college; amending section 99 of general tax law of 1882; increasing the salary of the auditor general; appropriating \$40,000 for the state public school at Coldwater; amending section 4783, C. C., relative to divorce; for payment of wages, earned and materials delivered on public buildings and public works; amending act of 1881, relative to selection of jurors to lay out highways; amending certain sections of highway act of 1881; appropriating \$6,000 for the library; amending act creating board of public works, Detroit; amending section 534 C. C., relative to compensation of prosecuting attorneys; amending section 535 C. C., relative to county clerk; reincorporating Caro; amending act incorporating Caro; reincorporating Saranac; requiring terms of the Ingham circuit court to be held at Lansing; amending section 5179, C. L., relative to courts of chancery; amending section 4907, C. L., relative to the supreme court; in reference to statistics to be published by the secretary of the state board of health; amending section 5059, C. L., relative to courts of chancery; continuing a highway in Troy, Oakland county.

SENATE, April 11.—The following bills were passed upon third reading: House manuscript bill, reorganizing the township of Republic, Marquette Co.; reincorporating Manistee; to protect the rights of laborers; to provide for the purchase and distribution of volumes containing the general laws of the state; amending section 7543, compiled laws, relative to the crime of abortion; re-incorporating the schools of Battle Creek; amending section 5973, compiled laws, relative to notice of trial of chancery cases; relative to executions in judgments in courts of record; for laying a school tax in fractional districts 2 of Grand Haven and Nott; amending sections 6830, compiled laws, relative to proceedings against corporate bodies; to regulate the incorporation of associations to hold and manage property for religious purposes. The petitions presented were but a repetition of those submitted every day since the session began.

HOUSE.—In addition to a large number of favorable reports upon single bills, the following were submitted: By the Committee on Drainage: A bill to revise and consolidate the laws providing for the construction of drains and to replace act 269 of 1881; being a substitute for eight bills to amend many different sections of the drain law. General order; by the Committee on State Affairs: A bill to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to the protection of game and for the better protection of elk, deer and wild fowl; being a substitute for fourteen bills to amend many different sections of said existing acts. General order. The following bills were passed: To reorganize the Township of Republic in Marquette county; to amend section 4724, compiled laws, relative to marriage, removing prohibition of marriage between whites and blacks; to amend section 15 of chapter 3 and section 4 of chapter 12 of act 164 of 1881, relative to public instruction; to appropriate \$2,900 for university expenses in 1883 and 1884; to appropriate state swamp lands for the benefit of Koviton Township, Tuscola co., and Whitford Township, Monroe co.; to amend the act incorporating the Old Fire Department of Detroit, and to perpetuate the society; to amend the act to incorporate Corunna; to incorporate Montague Village in Muskegon co. The governor, by message, announced his approval of the following acts originating in the House: To establish a Board of Poor Commissioners in Detroit; to amend the Detroit House of Correction act, this being the Devlin measure; to amend the act governing the inspection of illuminating oils; to prohibit the catching of fish with nets in certain waters; to facilitate construction of sidewalks in Grandport, Wayne Co.; to amend acts relative to incorporation of Mackinac City, North Branch and Grand Rapids; to prohibit law partners of prosecuting attorneys from defending criminal whom the prosecutor prosecutes; to authorize the formation of clubs for social purposes; to allow soldiers and sailors' associations use of certain tents; to allow the State Librarian 100 copies of "Michigan in the War" for exchange; to legalize certain school district proceedings in Townships of Winnet and East Haven in Harcon County; to provide for the payment of fees to County of Wayne in suits and proceedings in the Circuit Court for said county; to provide for the establishment of wills during lifetime of testator.

SENATE, April 12.—Petitions were presented from 50 business men of East Saginaw for the passage of the Porter house of correction bill, and from 326 voters of Ingham county against the bill to give Lansing two terms of the circuit court. Favorable reports were submitted on divers bills, one of them being S. B. 105 to amend act to provide an additional circuit court commissioner for Wayne county. All put on general order. The governor, by message, communicated his approval of the following acts: To amend section 6 of chapter 10 of the compiled laws relative to marriage; to amend section 1 and to repeal section 99 of chapter 170 of the compiled laws relative to divorce; to discontinue a certain road in Troy township, Oakland county. Over a score of bills having been passed in days past, and afterward reconsidered and laid on the table for "another chance," Mr. Romeyn offered the following: Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the action had at third reading upon any bill or joint resolution, after consideration of the same by appropriate standing committee and in committee of the whole Senate, should be treated as final, and that any other course is injudicious and involves an unwarranted expenditure of time and the public money. The resolution was tabled. The resolution proposing a constitutional prohibitory amendment was made the special order for Friday.

HOUSE.—For the passage of the bills amending the liquor tax laws; for the passage of a ten hour law for extending the time for the completion of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad. Also numerous petitions for the passage of the bill establishing a board of poor commissioners of Wayne county. The following passed on third reading: Reincorporating Bay City; legalizing action of electors of Elk Rapids in voting a tax for a town hall; amending act 451 of 1889, relative to skating rinks; for the incorporation of "the Grand Temple of Honor of Michigan;" to regulate business of pawnbrokers; authorizing town of Kearney, to take and to Antrim county incorporating Emmet, St. Clair county. The following bills were tabled: Appropriating swamp land for an iron bridge over Grand River at Kyles, Jackson county; amending act 198 of 1877, relative to damages for sheep killing; amending same act with reference to taxed dogs; authorizing supervisors of Lenawee to purchase lands for agricultural societies; appropriating swamp lands to improve inland navigation of Emmet and Cheboygan counties. The above were reported without recommendation and the bills were laid on the table. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to H. B. 130, to protect the rights of laborers, and a committee of conference was asked.

SENATE, April 13.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors was laid on the table pending its passage. The following passed on third reading: Concerning co-operative and beneficiary associations; appropriating \$109,931 for the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian; amending section 23 of act incorporating companies for mining, smelting, etc.; amending section 6439 of the compiled laws relative to proceedings by garnishment; to provide punishment for persons getting upon railroad trains while in motion.

HOUSE.—Among the reports from committees, those on the following bills were unfavorable: To amend the act to prevent gaming with snakes and nets in Lake Erie along the Michigan coast; House bill No. 60, to amend section 7 of act 259 of the session laws of 1881, to regulate the sale of liquors, etc. As per request, the governor returned to the House the bill to create the County of Arenac out of the northern part of Bay; and the House laid the bill upon the table, subject to be taken up at a future day. The Senate, asked to do by the latter body. The following were passed: To incorporate the village of Hesperia in the counties of Newaygo and Oceana, was passed; to appropriate \$7,700 for improvements and repairs at the State Normal School, was passed; to appropriate \$20,165 for current expenses at State Normal School, for 1883 and 1884, was passed; to provide for rebuilding and repairing the State Normal School buildings in case of loss or damage by fire, was passed; to amend section 6 of the Coldwater Board of Education act of 1877, was passed. The governor was asked to return to the House House bill No. 95, to add a new section to chapter 19 of act 164 of 1881, relative to public instruction. House bill No. 21, to incorporate the Village of Bangor, in Van Buren County, was postponed indefinitely. House bill No. 205, to repeal act 102 of 1877 for the special prevention and punishment of horse-stealing was killed, all after the enactment clause being struck out.

A Michigan Mine Disaster.—An Escanaba dispatch of the 11th inst., says the Keel Ridge Mine, between Quinnesec and Iron Mountain, caved in, carrying down the engine house and eight men. Only one man was rescued, and his legs and several ribs were broken. The others are dead. There were no men at the mine, these unfortunate ones being on the surface.

To Protect Our Game.—The House Committee on State Affairs has before it thirteen different bills for the protection of game, and out of the thirteen have already agreed upon one which has been passed. It amends the general game law, and makes a number of important changes. Though the exact dates have not been fully agreed upon, it is probable that the season for hunting deer will be limited to the period between the first of January and 15th of each year. The present law closes the season on January 1, but the disappearance of game is so rapid that the Legislature feels impelled to give better protection to deer than formerly. The present law closes the season in the Upper Peninsula at a different date from the rest of the State. This distinction is now to be abolished. The hunting of deer with hounds will also be prohibited. It is forbidden to kill quail until the first of December. It is provided that the game bird will become extinct unless absolutely protected for two or three years. The transporting of game by railroads or steamboats during the closed season is made punishable by fines and penalties. Protection is withdrawn from English sparrows and cherry birds, and thus their lives are made subject to the tender mercy of the small boy and pot-hunter. Much rejoicing will be felt by the owners of the English sparrow—that pugnacious and irrefragable creature—whose fortune and being are not an unit of pity of the nation from which he takes his name—a nation that has a foothold in every quarter of the globe.

Ralph Ely.—Gen. Ralph Ely, formerly auditor-general of Michigan, died at his home in Redmond, Emmet county, a few days ago. Mr. Ely has been identified with the interests of this state since 1846, settling at Ronald, Ionia county, in that year, from whence he moved to Gratiot county, where he resided until about the year 1869, when he removed to Emmet county. He served throughout the war of the rebellion, making a brilliant record. At the close of the war he returned to his home and former occupation, but was called from private life by the vote of the people electing him as state senator during the session of 1873-4. He was elected auditor-general in 1874 and re-elected in 1876. He was a representative pioneer man, and of a life of honest endeavor and uprightness of purpose, won the esteem of all.

Another Accident.—An accident occurred on the F. & P. M. railroad, three miles from East Saginaw, by which John Hewitt, engineer, and C. L. Rhodes, fireman, lost their lives. The train was thrown from the track, by reason of a broken rail.

A Joyful Greeting.

Hello! How are you? I am glad to see your eyes have fallen upon me. Now that we have met, pray cultivate the acquaintance, for it is my purpose to interest and to serve you. I am a physician, and I know only a newspaper article, I am ambitious, having a portentous message for all mankind, if it be cordially received, its import truly realized and acted upon. I shall be considered a world's benefactor. Could have no higher ambition, you will admit.

A misanthrope of ample means determined to end his life by drowning himself. Going to the banks of the canal, found the time not favorable for the purpose, a number of persons being in the vicinity, and daylight still present. He concluded to walk along the tow-path until it was dark. While doing so, he heard piteous cries issuing from the door of a hovel near by, and unconsciously walked over to the place, and found a poor family consisting of a mother surrounded by several children, who told him of their sufferings for food. He took from his pocket his wallet and handed it to the woman, reasoning with himself that he would not need it. The grateful thanks and praises that he received from the recipients of his bounty awoke emotions within his breast, of such a pleasurable character, that he changed his suicidal intent, and decided to live for others. His future life became replete with good deeds brought by his presence.

Well, my appearance in these columns, springs, simply from a desire on the part of those I represent, to benefit your news-devouring race. My province is to help you, your friends, your relations, aye, even your mother-in-law, if that interesting lady be not already far beyond the pale of good influences.

I am sent among men to bear tidings of a discovery that makes an epoch as important to the health of mankind as Newton's apple and Franklin's lightning-rod to natural science. The sick, the discouraged, the dejected, the broken down, and the despairing, may now, all find a cure, certain as the Jordan proved to the Syrian leper.

It is only necessary, as in the case of that sufferer of old, to follow directions. The agent which I herald builds up the system, sweeps the cobwebs from the brain, and sends pure, invigorating blood dancing through the arteries, to the music of happy laughter. The gloomy, worn-out man of business, by proper use of this wonderful medicine, will be enabled to meet troubles and reverses like a man. Then, in perfect health, he will not have abnormal views of the "vicissitudes of fortune," which spares neither man, nor the proudest of his works, which buries empires and creates a common grave.

The weak woman, just able to drag herself, in "moping melancholy," through duties of the day, may steal the bloom from bluish roses, and have eyes bright and sparkling as the dewdrops nestling in their leaves; and the poor little baby, now disfigured with pimples and scabby sores, may be made sweet, cool, and wholesome as "that youngster of Mrs. Blank's across the way, whose family is always in a glow of health. Don't you know the reason? Then I will tell you. For years your neighbor has never been without Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

This remedy is a medicine, not a beverage, and is to be taken according to full and perfectly plain directions accompanying each bottle. It is specific, but not a patent medicine, and contains no vile narcotics, or other drugs. It is a prescription, used for years by the well known Dr. J. C. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name is a household word in innumerable homes all over our own and foreign lands. The Golden Medical Discovery is prepared and offered to the public by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, a body corporate, existing by and under the laws of the state of New York; its president is Dr. Pierce, the great specialist in chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted the best years of a very busy and wonderful career to the relief and cure of his suffering fellow-men, and at a time, when high political honors lay broadly open before him, Dr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, simply from a sense of duty towards others. His associates in the great sanitarium represented to the doctor that the immense business of their Association demanded that his personal attention should be paid to the great army of patients crowding upon them from every clime. Dr. Pierce is also the founder of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y. This establishment, possessing all the comforts and luxuries of a first class American hotel, has in addition the daily attendance of a large faculty of eminent specialists, whose practice collectively cover the whole field of surgery and chronic diseases. The laboratory in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is prepared is an object of interest and wonder. It has a frontage of one hundred feet, a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and is six stories high. In this mammoth and palatial workshop two hundred persons are constantly employed in putting up Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

While the Golden Medical Discovery's curative effects are almost immediately felt, it is not merely a safe and comfortable cure, in all cases of chronic disease, but it is a cure that is permanent, and which it is recommended, as it is that certain misery and death will follow their neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not cure cold feet, will not furnish armless or legless unfortunate with new and perfect limbs, and it is not guaranteed that even a dozen bottles applied to any stray portion of a second hand skeleton, will develop such member into an anesthetic human form divine (?). In brief, it is not asserted that this medicine will, or can, counteract the decrees of Providence. But in all cases where a high state of civilization and cultivation has engendered disease and suffering, whereby God's natural man has become a nervous, artificial being, the Golden Medical Discovery will positively restore to him the strong, vigorous, self-asserting life, from which, almost unconsciously, he had drifted far, and which he hopes to never see again. It is guaranteed, if this medicine be used as prescribed, and faithfully persevered in a reasonable time, it will permanently cure liver complaint, and the various blood disorders consequent upon torpor of the liver, in all their various forms and ramifications including bronchitis, consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, dyspepsia, costiveness, sick-headache, skin diseases, fever and ague, malaria, and other disorders arising from poisoned or deteriorated blood.

This wonderful medicine cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple, or eruption. Erysipelas, salt rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing fetid, bubo carbuncles, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands. Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign and God-given remedy. If taken before the last stages are reached, for weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night-sweats, and wasting of the system, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness," Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

To all suffering from lassitude, weariness, despondency, lack of vigor or ambition, be it man, woman, or child, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will speedily impart new tone, vigor and life to the whole system. The haggard face will grow round, ruddy and beam with the expression of long life confidence. The step will be firm and elastic, and the relieved sufferer will once more enjoy in common with fellow men that feeling of proprietorship in earth, air, and being, only fully realized by those in perfect health. The Golden Medical Discovery will not make

drunkards or opium eaters; on the contrary, any unfortunate, driven by trouble, adversity or inward propensities, to the use of insidious stimulants, will find the Discovery of great assistance in efforts to break the chains binding him to a shameful and miserable existence. Those feeling only "out of sorts," with no predominant symptoms, and who, if asked, would find it difficult to explain their sensations, will find a sovereign remedy in the Golden Medical Discovery.

Those who are irritable, petulant, or fretful, ever seeing the gloomy side of life; who imagine "the time out of joint;" to whom life is a heavy burden, not a blessing; who think the whole world is arrayed against them, and anticipate calamity at every turn, to all such let this message be full of encouragement and joy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will radically cure them, when it will be found, to their lasting benefit, that life and the world have not changed, but that disease had thrown clouds of misery and woe about them, through which all things were seen, as "through a glass darkly." Let no sufferer be discouraged because he or she has tried other medicine without success. In fact, these are the cases the World's Dispensary Medical Association particularly desire to reach through their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When all other medicines fail let this be tried, and no one will be doomed to further disappointment.

The Golden Medical Discovery is a prescription of a physician with a wide-awake reputation and an honorable position to maintain. It is far beneath the dignity of Dr. Pierce to lend his name to any vile nostrum, or catch-penny preparation, whereby the public may be deceived. Having used his Discovery for many years in his unprecedented private practice, he is convinced it is indeed a specific in diseases mentioned. Desiring this marvelous cure shall benefit, not only those with whom he comes personally in contact, but that all mankind may be embraced in his grand plan for the amelioration of human suffering, the doctor, through the World's Dispensary Medical Association, earnestly and most confidently recommends his Golden Medical Discovery to the public at large, assured the most skeptical will be thoroughly convinced of its worth by a trial of a single bottle.

In stubborn, or long seated affections, and where the bowels are very costive, the gentle, though certain action of the Discovery, will be more rapid and satisfactory by supplementing Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills in small daily doses of one or two pills, (the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills are Purely Vegetable, sugar-coated, and very small, yet by the peculiar process used in their preparation, they possess the strength and virtue of larger and unpalatable pills. Pleasant Purgative Pills will speedily remove all ill and disagreeable effects arising from over-eating or drinking, and are recommended as a cathartic, at all times, being perfectly safe, sure, and unattended by the griping pains usually experienced in the use of purgatives less carefully prepared. Promptly resorted to, these Little Pills will radically cure indigestion, biliousness and sick-headache, thus saving the patient from serious and lingering disorders. Dr. Pierce, the President of the World's Dispensary, and his faculty of twelve skilled specialists, can be consulted by letter or in person in any case of chronic disease, requiring either medical or surgical treatment, free of charge. For those desiring more exhaustive information than can be imparted through correspondence the doctor has written a book, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified."

This work alone is a goodly harvest for an ordinary life, and stamps its author a profound scholar and a very remarkable man. The book contains nine hundred and twenty-two pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-six woodcuts and colored plates, and makes plain, as a, b, c, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice of medicine, hygiene, temperance, psychology, etc., and answers in plain, easily-to-be-understood terms all questions that may arise within their range, especially those questions the world-be-ing-inquirer is deterred by fear, or modesty, from asking the family or other physician. That all may be enabled to acquaint themselves with matter so vital to health, happiness, and success, the price of this great work has been fixed at one dollar and fifty cents, post-paid by mail to any address, while smaller and far inferior books, purporting to cover the same ground, have sold at five dollars a copy. It being the aim of the proprietors of the Common Sense Medical Adviser to reach not only the affluent, but also those in moderate, and even straitened circumstances, the price of the work places it within the reach of all.

A Law For the Laborer.

After several trials to defeat the bill of Representative Blacker for the protection of laborers, the Senate finally took up the bill and passed it. The following is the substance of the bill:

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact: No property, except as exempted by the laws of the state, shall be exempt from levy or sale under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained before any justice of the peace, for work or labor done or performed by any person. In entering such judgment the justice shall recite upon the docket that the same was rendered for the personal work and labor of the plaintiff, and the same fact shall also be recited in any execution issued thereon.

Sec. 2. Such action may be commenced by a summons or by a writ of attachment as in other suits, and when commenced by summons the same shall be just and returned as in other cases, before judgment of the case, or plaintiff, if he shall so elect, may such summons made returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, and the same shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein.

Sec. 3. Any judgment recovered as aforesaid shall not be stayed, but execution may be issued thereon as upon other judgments of justices of the peace in actions of assumpsit, which have not been stayed.

Sec. 4. In case any such judgment shall be appealed from to the circuit court for the proper county, and judgment obtained by the plaintiff in such circuit court, the same rule as to exemptions shall apply to any execution issued thereon, and the same recital of facts shall appear in such judgment and execution as hereinafore provided in case of judgments and executions of justices of the peace, but costs shall in such circuit court be awarded as in other cases on appeal.

The Crown Princess of Germany is an assiduous reader of English and German books and newspapers, and keeps herself well acquainted with all that is going on in politics and society in both countries. She pays especial attention to all phases of radical and religious agitation, and never rejects without studying it a new idea, no matter how violently expressed in print. "One may fish for pearls in any waters," she explains, adding, "but I haven't found any yet." The anti-Semitic movement was exceedingly distasteful to her, and as a counterblast to Court Pastor Stocker's harangues she invited some prominent members of the Jewish community at Berlin to dinner, in violation of all tradition of court etiquette.

Starch and idleness are the "bummers" attached to general incompetence's army.

A Story of Two Summers.

BY HOLLIS FREEMAN.

CHAPTER I.

I am afraid you won't think much of Effie Lea when I tell you that she was neither pretty, nor stylish, nor well-dressed. She wore an old battered straw hat, the fashion of which dated many summers back, and a tumbled brown holland dress, which was much too large in the body and too short in the skirt, and her general appearance reminded you of some unlegged young creature who was as yet all legs and wings. If you looked carefully and critically at her, perhaps you would have reversed my verdict which declared she was not pretty. At first sight you only saw a tall, shy, awkward, ill-dressed girl, with long thin arms and hands, which she did not know properly how to manage; but if you looked again you found out that she had good straight features, and quick gray, intelligent eyes, and a clear fair complexion through which a blush could creep pink-flushed as a wild rose; and that if she could only get over her shyness and talk to you, the pale hollow-cheeked face would suddenly brighten up under a smile sweet as the June sunshine, and the gray eyes under their dark lashes flash forth a world of fire and enthusiasm. Then, when you came to know her well, you found out that you liked her very much, and confessed frankly that Effie Lea was clever, and winning, and lovable, and possessed a heart full of poetry, and passion and romance; a warm, girlish, loving heart, capable of boundless generosity, and self-sacrifice, and devotion.

Then her life. Those of you who have bright, happy, comfortable homes, full of love, joy and merriment, will feel sorry for poor Effie when I try to depict the kind of life she led at the Black Birches.

Poor little shy, loving thing, it was no fault of hers that her father died, so deeply in debt, and left the widow and her two helpless children to struggle through it as best they could.

Mrs. Lea was as badly off for friends as for money, and when Miss Somerville, a rich maiden lady and a distant cousin of hers, offered to take Effie off her hands and provide for her, it was not in the poor mother's power to refuse so good an offer, and so the little frightened girl was handed over to the mistress of the Black Birches, to be brought up on the cold, scant bread of charity.

Miss Somerville, be it known, was not unkind. She sent Effie to a good school, had her well taught, saw that she was properly fed and clothed and cared for; but there was in it all that utter lack of love or tenderness, or caress, which makes the receiving of favors so bearable, and binds in one the giver and his gifts.

Then the Black Birches was such a dull place. Imagine a starting red brick house; dark and gloomy looking, with dull windows peering out of thick-clad ivy, like heavy eyes under very bushy eyebrows; hemmed in by high dingy walls, and inclosed by large wooden sombre-painted doors, through which, as soon as you entered, great fierce dogs came running forward, barking and baying, with a great clanking of chains and an avowed intention of desiring to rend you in pieces.

Inside, the blinds were always kept down, and thick, stuffy brown curtains helped to shut out what few straggling beams of sunshine dared to peep shyly in. The stiff, high-backed chairs, which were never meant for mortal's comfort or repose, were primly ranged against the wall, straight and square like veterans at their drill. The carpets and couches were carefully covered with some cold slippery-looking material and even the pictures and engravings and the heavily-bound books which stood in gaunt rows on the shelves, were all of a gloomy and depressing nature. Novels were looked upon with horror, and a simple love tale was supposed to have a mysterious and injurious effect upon a youthful reader; and music and mirth, fancy work or croquet, pictures or pleasures, were all denounced alike as vain, frivolous, and worldly.

It was a great offence at the Black Birches, if a book was taken from its shelf and not put back in the very same place, or a chair moved one inch away from the wall. The rooms and furniture were spotlessly clean, but there was a funeral aspect over them all, that made the school-girl of sixteen, when she left her school duties and companions and came to settle down for life among prim chairs and stiff-backed furniture, cry out with swelling heart, "Oh, this can never be home to me."

Poor Effie looked round at it all with frightened eyes and a beating heart, which cried out rebelliously: "And this is where I am to spend my life!" And every nerve and fibre of the passionate throbbing young nature rebelled hotly against it.

Outside it wasn't much better; true, it was impossible to shut out the blue sky of heaven overhead, but the tall dingy red brick wall hid every other outside prospect that was at all pleasant and cheering. The dark shrubs and trees round the house had an air of melancholy suitable for a churchyard, and swayed themselves to and fro in a sober kind of way, as if they had been properly tortured into behaving themselves; even the few flowers which adorned the prim, neat gravel walks were kept in such close order, so closely clipped and tied up, and straightened and prevented from having their own sweet way, that they led the most narrow and miserable

existence it was possible for flowers to have.

Miss Somerville kept no company, the household being composed of a few old and highly valued servants; and as the Black Birches was in quite a country place, and ten miles from the nearest town, it might as well have stood in the heart of Africa. Effie thought, for all the signs of civilized life or pleasure or amusement she ever saw or came across.

To sit long hours over plain stitching or knitting, or a ponderous bound volume of theology, or to take half a dozen sober turns round the straight gravel walks, was considered quite a sufficient recreation by Miss Somerville, who never herself seemed to feel the want of fresh air, or sunshine, or amusement, or the need of any change, or new interest, or occupation, from the every-day dull, dreary, monotonous round.

Thus four years went slowly and wearily by, and Effie was just twenty when the first break occurred in the dull, prosaic life. It was summer time, and Miss Somerville, not feeling quite well, summoned to grave consultation the antiquated family doctor, and he, after solemn head shakes and much weighty deliberation, and to Effie's boundless joy, ordered his patient at once to the sea-side for change of air.

Miss Somerville took such an alarming view of her case from this advice that Martha, her own maid, was at once dispatched to Llandudno to secure proper and suitable lodging. What a change it was from the dull, gloomy, shut up repressed state of existence at the Black Birches, to the free, open, joyous, out-door life at Llandudno. Was there ever under God's sky such a lovely place as this? poor Effie thought, as she looked up to the deep blue, cloudless sky overhead, the lights and shades on the far off purple-tinted hills, the great foaming, white-flecked waves tossing and swelling in the beautiful bay, bounded by the soft grey rocks, and the long circle of white houses, the gay parade, the music, the people, and the dress.

Not that the first week was one of unmingled enjoyment. At first the dash of the waves, and the kisses of the sea-breeze against her pale face, seemed a new life in itself; her joy seemed unbounded at the wealth of freedom allowed her, and the old gloomy life, and the Black Birches seemed to fade away out of sight, to be left far behind and forgotten. Then came a trial—to have to look on the gay animated scene before her, but as a mere spectator, an outsider, to watch the pretty girls in their stylish costumes and gay dresses, to hear their merry voices and ringing laughter, and with great bitterness of heart to contrast herself with them, and to feel that in a life like theirs she had neither part nor parcel. Not that Miss Somerville did not allow Effie enough money to dress properly on; but all her poor little savings went to help mother and Potty in their hard struggle with poverty.

What did it matter if she wore the same dress and hat summer after summer at the Black Birches, where there was no one to see her but Miss Somerville, and Martha, and Hester, and old Thomas, and the cats; but here—here it was so different. Yes, here she would like to look like other girls—then she caught the sight of her own reflection in the plate-glass windows as she passed along, and smiled half in sorrow, half in derision.

Next door, at the very next lodging, there was such a merry party. Such a lot of happy, fair haired, light-hearted girls, and tall broad shouldered young fellows, who ran in and out with gay voices and snatches of song, or who smoked and rolled on the little patch of green turf in front, while the pretty sisters, or cousins or friends gayly talked and laughed out of the big bay-window above.

One girl of this party especially attracted Effie's attention. She was a handsome, stylish, haughty looking beauty of about her own age; but oh! how different, how different! What splendid dresses she wore—how beautifully her dark hair was arranged—what perfect-fitting gloves she had—what lovely face, and flowers, and trinkets—and above all, what love, and care, and pride, and devotion was lavished upon her. She went about surrounded by a merry flattery young crowd who seemed to bow down to her, and wait on her, and court her as if she were the veritable queen of Beauty. Effie, who had a great admiration for Tennyson, and knew most of his poems by heart, often took wonderful fancies about this beautiful girl, and had already privately christened her from her grand, haughty style and manner, "The Lady Clara Vere de Vere."

There came at last a chance in her own way of knowing some young people. Miss Somerville met with an old friend, a Mrs. Marston, who had a son and two nieces staying with her at Llandudno, and being a good-natured woman, she pitied the poor forlorn looking girl, and insisted on Connor and Amy and Jessie taking her out with them. But Effie Lea was a quick-witted girl, and when she felt rather than saw the disdainful glances cast at her shabby, old-fashioned attire, when she knew in her inmost heart that the two fashionable, well-dressed girls looked upon it as a horrid nuisance to have to take her about with them, her pride rose in arms, and she resolutely, though not rudely slipped away from them all, and turning her back on the merry music, and the gay parade with its fashionable promenaders, she wandered far away and sat down on the pebbly beach silent and alone, and gazed with dilated eyes far over the cold gray, tossing sea.

Connor Marston felt some scruple as he watched the lonely figure sitting out so long, and patiently in the warm summer twilight.

"Shall I go and fetch her back?" he asked Miss Danvers.

But Miss Danvers frowned and did not look pleased at this suggestion. "Oh, here's Walter!" he cried in a tone of relief, "he has no only with him. I'll take him over there, and introduce him—he likes quiet girls!" Captain Herbert often recalled the lonely girl as he first saw her, with her drooping figure, sitting silently in the fading summer light, far away from the merry voices and gay music of the parade.

"This is a great friend of mine, Miss Lea," Connor said, as he introduced them to each other.

Captain Herbert fancied there were tears in the great gray eyes up-turned to his; anyhow there was a patient sadness in the face which touched a sympathetic cord in his warm heart. He had been, as he expressed it in his own way, "terribly down in the mouth of late," and the pale, patient, lonely looking girl roused within him a feeling of kindly and sympathetic interest. He sat down beside her, and began to talk and laugh and amuse her in his own careless, pleasant fashion, while he lazily picked up the pebbles, and sent them splashing into the booming waters.

He was a tall, dark, good-looking young man, with broad shoulders, and close-knit figure. In the fading light he looked very handsome indeed, with his dark, closely cropped curly hair, and gleaming eyes, and heavy drooping mustache.

Effie at once compared him in her own mind to her favorite hero, "Sir Lancelot," and thought the description of the knight as he flashed into the mystic mirror of the Lady of Shalott, exactly suited this much more modern looking, nineteenth century young man. Poor, poor Effie, he was the first idol that she ever worshipped—her one hero: the first love-dream that ever entered and took possession of her empty, lonely heart; was it any wonder then that the handsome young fellow with his kindly voice, his jet black silk hair, his aristocratic, high-bred style and manner, should be exalted into a hero—a wondrous being worthy of fabulous admiration, and love, and devotion?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Lynch Law for Indians.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Apache troubles in the Southwest appear, according to late dispatches, not unlikely to result in such a wholesale application of lynch law as has too often disgraced frontiersmen and even United States troops in their dealings with Indians. It is said that the residents of Globe, A. T., with others, are meditating indiscriminate reprisals. At the time of the last important disturbance by Apaches there were efforts made at Tucson and Tombstone to incite a general massacre of the Indians at San Carlos. The familiar Western saying, "There's no good Indian, except a dead Indian," finds strong acceptance in the Southwest.

Yet, dangerous as these troubles are to the people in southern Arizona, and vexatious as they may be to Eastern people whose pecuniary interests are interfered with, it should be remembered that the great body of Apaches are not responsible. To demand a general onslaught upon the San Carlos Indians is no fairer than to ask the punishment of all the Irishmen in New York on account of the sins of McGloin and some of his brother "toughs." The Apache chief Juh, who succeeded Victoria as the leader of the hostiles, has with Loco maintained a small band in the Sierra Madre range between Sonora and Chihuahua. These are chiefly Christianized Apaches so called from a mountain range in Arizona. Lightly equipped, riding ponies as tough and tireless as themselves, they move with the ease and rapidity of wild animals. One day they attack a mining camp 300 miles down the Sierra Madre, and within a week they are heard of on the Arizona frontier. There are probably not more than 300 or 400 of these hostiles, but General Crook states that the Chiricahuas have killed over 1,000 persons in the last ten years. They operate in detachments and isolated bands, and this renders them apparently more numerous than they really are. Some of these gangs are responsible for the recent murders on this side the boundary line.

The Indians on San Carlos reservation are in the hands of a capable agent, Mr. Whitcox, and have remained quiet, save for the reports of uneasiness among the young bucks. There is the usual talk of couriers going between the hostiles and San Carlos, but so long as no outbreak is reported such rumors can be safely discounted as the great mass of reports in regard to Southwestern Indian affairs. With General Crook in the field, with the Apaches remaining on the reservations and some recently asking for work, it is to be earnestly hoped that we may not be disgraced by another wholesale butchery of unoffending men, women and children—slaughtered because they bear the hated name of Apache.

A schoolmistress of Yreka, California, while on her way to school, was attacked by an infuriated steer. "She seized the animal by the horns and held him until help came." The next day she saw a rat in the school room, when she hastily gathered her skirts about her, jumped upon a desk and yelled murder. A fat hog no horns for a woman to grab hold of.—Norris-town Herald.

There is no singular to the word alms. To show a single act of money-giving does not merit the name of charity.

TO MARK PAYME'S TOMB.

The Monument and Bust to be Placed Over His Grave.

New York Times.

The monument will be a handsome shaft of Carrara marble, resting on a base of gray granite, and surmounted by a bust once and a half the size of the average man. The height of the monument from the ground, including the bust, will be twelve feet, and the base upon which it will rest will be six feet square. The die or shaft at the top will be about three feet square. The plinth and capital will be carved, but there will be no display. The style of the monument will be old Roman and a specimen of pure classical art. On the four faces of the die are to be inscriptions and designs. On the front will be the name John Howard Payne, with the dates of birth and death, and on the back the inscription which was on his tomb in Africa:

"Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled To realms above the azure dome, With arms outstretched, God's angels said: 'Welcome to heaven's home, sweet home.'"

On the sides are to be medallions in relief. One will bear a lyre, inclosed in a wreath of laurel, and the other an open scroll, crossed by a pen, which will be surrounded by a wreath of palms. The bust was modeled to conform to the ideas of W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropist and capitalist of Washington who brought Payne's remains from Tunis, and who will bear the expense of the monument. The model represents the poet after he had passed out of his young manhood, and had been made sad and serious by his battle with adversity. Brooding anxiety is depicted on the face which in youth rendered Payne so engaging. The features are somewhat sharpened, and are marked by lines of care.

A short beard fringes the face, whose almost melancholy expression wakes tender feelings in the heart of the beholder. One can almost read in it Payne's thoughts of home. The bust does not wholly embody the ideas of the sculptor, who, instead of idealizing the subject, made a portrait conforming with pictures in the possession of Mrs. Corcoran. The model and designs have been submitted to Mr. Corcoran and approved by him. It was intended to have the monument erected and ready to be unveiled June 9th on the ninety-first anniversary of Payne's birth, but Mr. John M. Moffat, who is associated with Mr. Doyle, said yesterday the time was so short that he did not believe the bust could be finished in time. The monument will rest on a foundation of masonry. In this will be a cell in which Payne's remains will be placed. The cell will be arched over and sealed with solid stonework after the remains are placed in it. The cost of the monument will be about \$4,000.

A Hard Witness.

Utica Observer.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.

"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the Court make the—"

"I have, Judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."

"Your Honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, Judge, hain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away. I'm all ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir; I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever friends. He's an Old Line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer, in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. Ill sit down or stand up."

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thick-headed cuss I ever laid eyes on."

Education calls attention to the fact that in the technical schools of Paris girls are taught various trades. "Among these," it says, "are book-keeping, including everything else necessary to a commercial education, painting on porcelain, wood engraving, artificial-tower making, designing patterns painting window shades, and other industrial and decorative arts. Millinery and dress-making are taught, and in such a way as to make of them fine arts. All the work is done under the constant inspection and criticism of the ablest and most artistic masters that Paris can furnish. Cheap instruction would necessarily be second-rate, and second-rate teachers would produce second-rate artisans, injuring permanently the character of the schools. The course of study embraces three years; the literary course is that laid down by the French Government for schools of the second grade, corresponding somewhat to our grammar schools. Price of tuition in any one of the handicrafts taught is two dollars a month. If the pupil takes also the literary course, the charge is about two dollars and a half."

WIT AND HUMOR.

The law fining persons for carrying concealed weapons does not cover the case of the crank with the shot-gun over his shoulder.

Despatch from the Czar to Lady Florence Dixie:—"I congratulate you upon your fortunate escape. Please tell me where you buy your corsets."

"Papa," said a lad the other night, after attentively studying for some minutes an engraving of a human skeleton, "how did this man manage to keep in his dinner?"

Henry Ward Beecher says a baby is a nuisance. Without telling Henry he is wrong, we will say that in this, as in other respects, the child is but the father to the man.—Lowell Citizen.

We have heard negroes singing "I'm bound for the promised land," while walking along the street at night. But they couldn't fool us that way; they were bound for somebody's hen roost.

Brother Beecher is quoted as saying that "it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich." That may sound well in the pulpit, but it won't pan out in poker.—Georgia Major.

"What can a boy do?" asked an exchange. Leave him alone in the house with a pat of paint, a sharp knife and a bounding ball. Come back in an hour and see what he has accomplished.—Boston Post.

"Yes," said the level-headed school-boy, "I'm at the foot of my classes, and I calculate to stay there. Then I don't have to stand the wear and tear of anxiety for fear I'll lose my place."—Boston Post.

A Colorado man was recently killed while gathering a scuffle of coal in his back yard. After a few heart-rendering occurrences like this, wires will begin to learn their household duties.—The Drummer.

"See here, sir," said the leader of the minuet to the orchestra director. "Do you think we are on the way to the funeral of a rich relative? because, if you do, you are very much mistaken. We are dancing the minuet Play slower."—Phil. News.

"I thought," remarked the victim, after the dentist had dragged him around the room several times, "I thought you advertised to extract teeth without pain?" "So I do, sir," replies the operator, blandly, "it doesn't hurt me at all to yank 'em!"

A jealous Chicago husband, who disfigured his wife's face with vitrol, has been discharged, as she refused to appear in court and testify against him. The refusal of the wife to appear in court shows that female vanity rises superior to the deepest resentment.—Siftings.

"What does this mean?" asked a man of a Philadelphia shoe manufacturer. "Here you have ladies' shoes of such sizes as 6, 7 and 8, marked No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3." "Oh, that's all right," returned the manufacturer, "they are for the Chicago trade."—Evening News.

At the cafe, "Walter, take away this soup, it is as cold as ice." "Oh, you must be mistaken, sir! I tasted it as I was bringing it, and it's nice and hot, sir." "Tasted it?" "Oh, no, sir. Beg pardon, sir. I wouldn't think of doing such a thing sir. I only just put my finger into it, sir!"

A little girl holds a mirror up before her mother's face and asks:—"Mamma, do you see yourself in it?" "Yes, my darling." "No you don't, either," returns the little one. "Why not?" queries the mother. "Because I heard Mrs. Biggs say you were so ugly that if you ever looked into a glass you'd break it."

Collegiate distinctions: When a freshman doesn't hear plainly the professor's question, he says in a subdued tone, "Pardon me, Professor, but I didn't understand you." The sophomore says, "Will you please repeat your question." The junior says, "What, sir?" The senior says, "Huh?"—Bowdoin Orient.

The hair of a girl employed in an eastern cotton mill was caught in the machinery, torn off her head, and ground into bits. But the girl didn't mind it much. She kept right on at her work, simply remarking that it only cost \$4, anyhow. This is one of the advantages of art over nature.—Norris-town Herald.

A keen student of human nature must have written the following: "When you see a young man sailing down street shortly after midnight with collar smashed down his neck, you can make up your mind there's a young girl crawling up stairs not far distant, with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hands."—Ex.

German and French Manners.

A traveled aesthete writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows: "Juvenal describes a dining school in the Cheap-side of ancient Rome—that is, a place where pupils were instructed, by means of wooden models, in the all-important art of cutting up joints and fowls elegantly. I would venture to suggest that, as without vanity we may call ourselves the only people in the world who know how to eat, we should set up classes in Berlin, and elsewhere for the initiation of our Continental neighbors in the art of eating. In good German society—that is among barons and baronesses, grafs and grafinas, we find the knife popped into the mouth as of old, and a certain unmentionable little instrument freely used at the dinner-table even—horror of horrors! by adorable maidens with blue eyes and golden hair—while from the noise made over the soup, we might suppose that the rhythmic chorus thereby produced formed the chief enjoyment of this part of the meal. Alas! our French neighbors, so endowed with taste in other matters, are not much ahead of the Teuton in this most important accomplishment. We are upbraided by both in the neglect of dinner napkins; but the fact is, English fingers are as clean at the end of a repast as at the beginning. Over the water, what with the taking up of bones in the fingers, mopping up gravy with pieces of bread, and other propensities, things are no better than if knives and forks had never been invented—worse, indeed! Heavens! can I ever forget a spectacle recently witnessed, eggs in the shell, boiled soft, demolished by papa, mamma, and children with knife and fork. I turned my head the other way; but after the disappearance of the eggs no one seemed the worse. Again—how these terrible things print themselves on my memory—what were my feelings the other day, at a charming breakfast party in an elegant country-house, to see a graceful young lady on sitting down to table quietly place before her a box of digestive pills! Two were taken in a spoon, and the pill-box remained on the table till the end of the repast. Now just as French people have taught us how to cook dinners, I propose that English professors should open classes in order to teach how dinners should be eaten. The delicate matter of enjoying and making the most of a partridge or quail, for instance, without once touching it with the fingers, would occupy at least an entire lesson; to swallow soup so as not to be heard, another; and so on, a complete course lasting about half a year. I am sure the thing would pay."

James Fenimore Cooper's Suits at Law.

Perhaps Cooper's suits against *Thurston Weed*, of the *Albany Evening Journal*, were as amusing as any. What adds to the interest of the case is the fact that Weed was a devoted admirer of Cooper's novels, and it was said that in the very heat of the controversy he sat up all night to read "The Pathfinder," which had just come out. The first onslaughts did not seem to be made from any ill-will, but from pure wantonness, or at least very slight political hostility. Mr. Weed and the press generally met the first suit in a very supercilious and very jaunty manner. Even when Cooper obtained a verdict of \$400, Weed could still afford to be witty and jaunty. He wrote that "the value of Mr. Cooper's character has been judicially determined. It is worth exactly \$400." This remark was sent anonymously to the *Tribune*, and it immediately cost a lawsuit. "Cooper had already gained several small verdicts from country newspapers. In his own journal, Mr. Weed recited these verdicts, repeated all the attacks on the novelist, and invited him to prosecute again if he thought he could obtain \$400 more. Mr. Cooper promptly accepted the challenge and brought suit. Weed did not appreciate the fact that he was dealing not with a politician, but with a man indifferent to or contemptuous of popular clamor. The press dropped its jocular tone and took high ground about the liberty of the press. Suits multiplied until they had reached the number of seven against Mr. Weed. Still he did not flinch. He stood manfully in the gap for freedom of speech. And he announced that he should continue publishing these attacks until Cooper ceased prosecuting. He was, indeed, encouraged by the result of two suits in April, 1842, in which, although he was beaten, the verdict was only for the small sums of \$54 and \$87. The tide seemed to be turning, and a new flood of abuse set in with the journals. But their cheerful anticipations were dissipated by the result of a suit in May, which brought a verdict of \$325. The press was indignant, and it suggested that if judges and juries persisted in carrying on this war against the press, the editors should unite in a petition to the Legislature to pass a law compelling judges and juries to do their duty. Before this profound suggestion could be acted on, a suit in September resulted in a verdict of \$400. In the following month a new suit was begun. Weed had fought his battle manfully. But the business of publishing libelous paragraphs at these rates, low as they were, was ceasing to be either pleasant or profitable. Besides his own counsel fees, the adverse verdicts carried with them heavy costs. He concluded to let the liberty of the press take care of itself. Accordingly, on the 14th of December, 1842, he published, through a crumpling comment, a retraction of all his previous statements."

Why Kerosene Lamps Explode.

A great many fatal accidents occur from trying to pour a little kerosene on the fire to make it "kindle" better; also by pouring oil into a lamp while it is lighted. Most persons suppose that it is the kerosene itself that explodes, and that if they are very careful to keep the oil itself from being touched by the fire or light there will be no danger. But this is not so. If a can or lamp is left almost half-full of kerosene oil, the oil will dry up—that is, "evaporate"—a little, and will form, by mingling with the air in the upper part, a very explosive gas. You cannot see this gas any more than you can see air. But if it is disturbed and driven out, and a blaze reaches it, there will be a terrible explosion, although the blaze did not touch the oil. There are also several other liquids used in houses and workshops which will produce an explosive vapor in this way. Benzine is one; burning-fluid is another, and naphtha, alcohol, ether, chloroform, may do the same thing.

In a New York workshop lately there was a can of benzine or gasoline on the floor. A boy 16 years old lighted a cigarette and threw the burning match on the floor close to the can. He did not dream there was any danger because the liquid was corked up in the can. But there was a great explosion and he was badly hurt. This seems very mysterious. The probability is that the can had been standing there a good while and a good deal of vapor had formed, some of which had leaked out around the stopper and was hanging in a sort of invisible cloud over and around the can, and this cloud, when the match struck it, exploded.

Suppose a girl tries to fill a kerosene lamp without first blowing it out. Of course the lamp is nearly empty or she would not care to fill it. This empty space is filled with a cloud of explosive vapor arising from the oil in the lamp. When she pushes the nozzle of the can into the lamp at the top and begins to pour, the oil, running into the lamp, fills the space, and pushes the cloud of explosive vapor up; the vapor is obliged to pour out over the edges of the lamp, at the top, into the room outside. Of course it strikes against the blazing wick which the girl is holding down by one side. The blaze of the wick sets this invisible cloud of vapor afire, and there is an explosion which ignites the oil and scatters it over her clothes and over the furniture of the room. This is the way in which a kerosene lamp bursts. The same thing may occur when the girl pours the oil over the fire in the range or stove, if there is a cloud of explosive vapor in the upper part of the can, or if the stove is not enough to vaporize quickly some of the oil as it falls, remember that it is not the oil, but the invisible vapor that explodes. Taking care of the oil will not protect you. Never pour oil on a lighted fire or into a lighted lamp.—*Christian Union*.

Singular Attempt at Suicide.

One of the most singular attempts at suicide was that made by an Italian named Lovat, in 1893. He was a shoemaker at Venice, and determined to crucify himself. He provided the nails, ropes, bands, crown of thorns, etc. Seeing that it would be difficult to nail himself to the cross, he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam a little below the bracket he had placed for his feet, and at the ends of the two arms. The whole apparatus was securely tied by two ropes, one from the net and the other from where the beams intersect each other. These ropes he fastened to the bar above them. Then, taking off his clothing, he girded his loins with a handkerchief, and put on his crown of thorns. Next he got into the net, and seating himself on the cross, drove a nail through the palm of his right hand; placed his feet on the bracket, and with a mallet drove nails through his feet. Next he tied himself to the cross, and wounded himself in the side. All this he did inside his own room, but he was bent on showing himself in public. To accomplish this, he placed the foot of the cross upon the window-sill, which was very low, and by the aid of his left arm, which was free, he tilted the whole machine out of the window, and there hung by the two ropes which were fastened to the beam. His desire for display defeated his own ends, for being seen immediately, people rushed up and hauled him in, cross and all, disengaged him, put him to bed and sent for a doctor. Lovat submitted to treatment. He had injured no vital part, and in the course of a couple of weeks his wounds were healed. He never again attempted to crucify himself, or to take his own life.

A Satisfactory Response.

On February 22, last, the American flag upon one of the United States naval vessels at Newport, Rhode Island, was by mistake hoisted "union down." The officers of the station, noticing the error, at once telegraphed to headquarters at Washington: "The ship— is lying at anchor here, union down." Headquarters, of course, saw the joke, and telegraphed to the officer in command of the vessel: "Officer— ship— is reported at anchor at Newport, union down. Who's dead?" Quick as thought, on reading the message, the officer returned the reply: "George Washington." This completed the correspondence satisfactorily.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine*.

A Session of the Supreme Court.

When twelve o'clock comes, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting on the crimson plush sofas for the court to open. A rustle of silk is heard from the open door leading to the retiring-rooms. At the other side of the chamber sits a young man at a desk, who has been listening for a few minutes for that sound. He rises, and announces in a clear voice: "The Honorable the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," whereupon lawyers and spectators all get up on their feet. The rustling sound approaches, and there enters a procession of nine dignified old men, clad in black silk gowns that reach almost to their feet, with wide sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks the Chief Justice, and the others follow in the order of their length of service in the court. They stand a moment in front of their chairs, and all bow at once to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the judges sit down, the Associates being careful, however, not to occupy their chairs before the Chief Justice is settled in his. Now the young man, who is the crier, exclaims, in a monotonous fashion: "Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is dispatched rapidly. First, motions are heard, then the docket is taken up. The Chief Justice calls the case in order in a quiet tone, and a lawyer is on the floor making an argument, while you are still expecting that there will be some further formality attending the opening of so august a tribunal.

The proceedings are impressive only from their simplicity. Usually the arguments of counsel are delivered in low, conversational tones. Often the judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases, models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackboard is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the gentleman at the blackboard, with crayon in hand, was a college professor lecturing to a class. Or you may happen in when a lawyer in charge of a case is leaning over the long desk in front of the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in a mechanical device, and you would hardly think that the conversation was the plea in a patent case involving perhaps a million dollars.

The bench has long been only a tradition in all our courts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs to rest the head, some have low backs; some have horse-hair cushions, some velvet, some no cushions at all. Chief Justice Waite sits in the middle of the row.—*E. V. Smalley, in Century Magazine*.

Perilous Passage of the Stream at Delavan Prairie.

Once on a trip from Sangamon, in Tazewell county, Lincoln could not be found. A party went in search of him. They found him behind his house, his hands tightly inclosing the neck of a male, his long legs astride her, his hat on the ground, and his face wearing an air of stern determination. They asked him what on earth he was doing. "I am trying to persuade this half-and-half creature of Keep's (the livery man) to think as I do, for I do not propose to go out of town wrong end foremost!" He finally changed his mule for a horse, and they traveled along until they reached the Delavan prairie at a place called Salt creek. In Illinois they call depressions in the earth "swales." The creek seemed very wide and deep from a sudden freshet, and the party halted, deliberating whether they should swim the creek or pass around it many miles above. Lincoln's practiced eye told him it was a swale, and his love for fun prompted a joke. He suggested it would be better to swim the creek, and advised the party to strip off, bundle their clothes, and thus be dry clad when they reached the other side. They took his advice and very soon presented a picture beyond my power to properly paint. There they were, a score of lawyers and Judges, some of whose names have since become famous the country over, stripped to the buff, and shivering in the raw air, astride their horses and urging the latter to plunge into the current. In shivering silence the twenty naked lawyers rode their horses across the wide stream whose waters did not reach to their horses' fetlocks! You may imagine how they felt when they reached the other shore. And Lincoln rather heightened their disgust as he said to one of them who seemed to enjoy it the least: "Judge, I don't think a bridge across the stream would interfere with navigation."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Women are now employed in nearly all branches of light manufacturing business, and the men who formerly rebelled against the innovation now accept the situation as an inevitable outgrowth of the spirit of the times, and behave like rational creatures.

An oyster has been known to open its shell to hear the music of an accordion, if there was any doubt about the stupidity of the bivalve this settles it.

WE ARE HERE AND READY FOR BUSINESS

—WITH A BRAND NEW STOCK OF—

HARDWARE

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,
SHELF HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

COME AND SEE US.

BROWN & COLLIER.

THIS IS THE LION!



WHAT IS HE ROARING AT?

NOT AT HIS OWN SHADOW, BUT AT THE ASTONISHING LOW PRICE OF WALL PAPER!

We have since last week reduced our prices:

BROWN BLANKS PER DOUBLE ROLL,	121-2 C.
BUFF " " " "	13 C.
WHITE " " " "	16 C.
FRENCH FLATS " " " "	25 C.
SATINS " " " "	27 C.
BRONZE OR GILTS " " " "	57 C.

Wall Paper Trimmed FREE.

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.



RICE'S
TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.

Cor. Congress and Bates Sts.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Rates, \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Single meals, 30 cents. Lodgings \$5 to \$10. We make a specialty of dinner, and are always ready at 11 o'clock sharp. Come early and be served promptly.

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, &c.

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

OUR NEIGHBORS.

HOWELL.

From our Correspondent.

Robert Stackable, Jr., is again attending High School here.

Dr. Spencer has moved his office to the Westminster block.

Mrs. Ferguson, better known in Pinckney as Mrs. Sandy, has moved to Saginaw.

Stewart Johnson, son of Levi Johnson, of Marion township died last Friday.

At the last meeting of the Common Council, Alonzo Teasdale was elected street commissioner, and Thomas Clark marshal of the village. It was decided to put in force the old agreement with the business men, the village to pay three-fourths and the business men, one-fourth of the salary of the night watch; and they will also try to collect the part from business men that previous officers have neglected.

John Westminster is trying to interest the capitalists of the village in a plan of building a railway to connect with the M. A. L. railway at or near Hamburg from Howell. He despairs of a Toledo and Ann Arbor road and thinks that the branch is the next best thing, as it will give shippers competition freight rates. He thinks that \$25,000 can be raised to forward the scheme.

Wm., Jno. and Chas. Fishbeck of Genoa, are building a vault in the cemetery, here.

R. J. Webb, who has dealt quite extensively in produce in this vicinity, goes to Dakota.

Wm. McPherson, Sr., and Alexander McPherson are attending a great cattle sale in Kentucky.

Gus. Buerman, son of Postmaster Buerman, is very sick with inflammation of the bowels. Drs. McHenry, Brighton, and Wells and Spencer of this place in council Saturday night, gave up hopes of his recovery, but he still is alive at this writing, (Tuesday) although little improvement is perceptible.

STOCKBRIDGE.

From the Sentinel.

A gang of hands began grading on the Adams place southwest of town, Wednesday.

Geo. Phillips has sold his farm of 46 acres, on section No. 9, to Perry Barrett.

Last week Orman Clark purchased of Cephas Smith the lot next north of the latter's residence. The shop on the premises is being remodeled by E. S. Rose, to be used as a dwelling this summer.

The Coulson house will soon be remodeled, twenty feet added east of the ladies sitting room, two bed rooms below and four above. If teams can be secured at this very busy time, the lumber for the work will be hauled next week.

Martin Townsend, living about four miles north of Stockbridge, met with a serious accident on Thursday. He and his son were felling trees when a limb from one the son had just cut down struck Mr. T., breaking one of his legs below the knee. We hear that Mrs. Townsend has been an invalid for some time, which makes the matter still more unfortunate.

DEXTER.

From the Leader.

Died, in Detroit, April 8th, 1883, Frederick E. Nichols, son of the late Dr. Cyril Nichols of Dexter, and brother of Mrs. E. Bush, formerly of Dexter, aged 43 years. All the parties named are well known here. Mr. Nichols having been born and raised here.

We are indebted to Rev. Father Slatyer for the following item of news, which we cheerfully publish with many thanks: "Rev. Thomas McNamara, a native of this village, was ordained to the priesthood at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., on the morning of the 9th inst."

ANN ARBOR.

From the Register.

Judge Joslyn, on Wednesday, sentenced Geo. E. Bull to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Jackson prison.

There were 150 deaths in Ann Arbor during the year ending March 31. Thirty-one of them were caused by consumption.

Sheep thieves were abroad last Wednesday night by a large majority. F. M. Holland had 10 stolen; Wm. Bush lost 14, although he afterwards recovered 4, and Jacob Stabler lost 25. The animals were driven toward Ypsilanti and probably taken to Detroit. Sheriff Wallace went in there on Friday to look the matter up.

Burglars entered the house of Prof. Olney through a kitchen window early Sunday morning, took Mrs. Olney's gold watch and chain, all her jewelry, ten or twelve dollars in money, and escaped without detection. Forty-five dollars of "Organ Concert" money, lying in a bureau drawer, was not discovered. The valuables taken were worth nearly \$300.

The new Commercial and Telegraph College, in Hangsterfer's Hall, opens up with a good attendance of students.

John Lambert, who was convicted of larceny from Neuhoff's store, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the state prison at Jackson.

CHELSEA.

From the Herald.

J. H. Mumby's address will hereafter be Leslie, Mich.

We understand a bank will be organized in Grass Lake, after the Supervisor has made his rounds.

On Tuesday last, John Mullen and family left for Barry county, which will be their future home. Mr. Mullen having bought a farm there.

James Mullen left on Thursday evening last for Dakota, where he intends to take up some land, and in time, remove his family.

FOWLerville.

From the Review.

Rev. E. R. Clark removed last Saturday, to Dowagiac, where he has accepted a pastorate.

The Opera House is the scene of many "up" and "downs" nowadays. The little roller skate is what does it.

Died, on Saturday the 3d inst., of inflammation of the bowels. Almond Griggs, aged 72 years; also on the 7th inst., of old age, James Newton, aged 72.

Geo. Bush has sold his farm to a Mr. Carr, of Iosco, and will dispose of his personal property at public auction on Thursday, the 17th inst., N. B. Green, auctioneer. Mr. Bush will become a citizen of Fowlerville.

SOUTH LYON.

From the Excelsior.

The carpenters have Mr. Leverett's house, in Hamburg, nearly finished, in place of the one recently burnt.

The saw mill owned by Ralph Swarthout, a few miles east of here, burned Tuesday. Particulars are not known.

The Jackson firm who purchased Mr. Davis' building are here putting it in order preparatory for a stock of drugs and groceries.

Lee Waring and family have moved into the Birney Carr residence, lately purchased by Al. Van Atta, and the latter moves into Geo. Van Atta's house which Lee vacated.

The railroad work on the M. A. L. has begun in earnest, gangs of men are scattered all along the line. Mr. Ackley has commenced work with a corps of men in the village and will work westward to connect at Ats Washburn's with Mr. Reynolds who is also advancing west with a corps. He is met at Weatherhead's mills by Mr. Williams. Another gang is at work near Whitmore Lake. A number of other companies are at work further on. S. Haywood with a strong force is engaged near Pinckney, marching this way with a resolute will.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

What about that muskrat, Pype? Tell us.

Postmaster Bird is on the sick list.

Devoe Bird and family have just returned from a business and pleasure trip combined, to Owosso.

Mrs. Stedman has gone to Fort Wayne, Ind., to assist in taking care of her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Heartuff, who is very sick.

Dina Bird, and Vio Barker, made Mrs. Thatcher and Miss M. Craig, a short visit Monday, and report a very pleasant time.

We would like to say to the Hamburg Egg Eaters, come over next Easter, and if you can eat more eggs than we can, we will eat the greaser, and pay for the dinner. So say the Unadilla Egg Champions.

School commenced Monday morning, with Minnie Shupe as teacher. This will be her third term here, and the scholars are well pleased that there was no change made.

Frank Marshall had a hen's egg on exhibition in the post-office one day this week, which weighed a quarter of a pound. Has Hamburg got a hen that can beat that? if so, let us hear from her.

SYKES & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE

CARRIAGES

AND

SLEIGHS.

We keep on hand a first class assortment of our rigging, including the leading styles of 10-day. Give us a call.

SYKES & SON, Pinckney.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

Which is one of the most extensive ever shown in this market.

ENCOURAGED

By the success we have met with in supplying the people of this locality with Boots and Shoes at lower prices than they have ever before bought them, and believing that there is scarcely any limit to the demand for good, stylish and serviceable Boots and Shoes, at the prices we are able to sell them, we have gone into the market with a determination to place in our store a stock so

LARGE AND COMPLETE

In every department that we can easily meet any demand, from the lowest to the highest priced articles. We shall rigidly continue our system of

LOW PRICES,

To which we chiefly attribute the success of our undertaking. We shall in the future, as in the past, adhere strictly to the one-price plan, every pair of shoes being marked in plain figures that all can see. Our stock will contain every grade, style, quality and kind demanded by people in the ordinary walk of life, by the wealthy classes, by the mechanic, the farmer or laborer, no one who wishes to buy a really first class article in this line can afford to pass us by.

W. B. HOFF,

South Side of Main St., West of Hotel,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

TEEPLE & CADWELL,

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

general

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, PAINT,

OIL 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.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST CLASS

DRY GOODS

INCLUDING

PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, COLLARS, ETC.

CALL AND SEE

E. A. MANN

DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.



ACT WITHOUT PAIN.

MANDRAKE PILLS,

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

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

Always in stock at Winchell's Drug Store, Pinckney.

BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 12 lots fronting on Main Street east of Howell Street, and 6 lots on Howell South of Main, for business purposes only. These lots are 22x122 feet in size, are very desirably located in the center of the town, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to JAMES PEARSON, PINCKNEY, MICH.

FARM FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 340 acres, 160 improved, good buildings, etc., in Marion, 7 1/2 miles southwest of Howell, and about 8 miles northwest of Pinckney. Price forty-five dollars per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. THOMAS ROSS.

PINCKNEY

FLOURING & CUSTOM MILLS

GRIMES & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

With a view to making 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 them a great asset 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 pure. They grind so ground or trust wheat except for customers, and then it is ground on separate stone and boiled through separate bolts. Those buying flour of them will get no grown or musty flour. Those bringing grain 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 crushed with one of Hutchinson's new improved Buolless Iron Corn Shellers, without extra charge. They pay cash for all kinds of grain. All persons having unsettled accounts with them at the mill, are requested to call and pay the same.

Desirable lots for sale.

A few desirable business lots for sale at reasonable prices. Enquire of CHRISTIAN BROWN,

at the Blacksmith shop.

DO NOT BELIEVE A WORD OF IT.

WHAT?

THAT

C. E. HOLLISTER

is going to drop the Drug Business. Never had such a thought; on the contrary, we expect to carry as large an assortment of

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

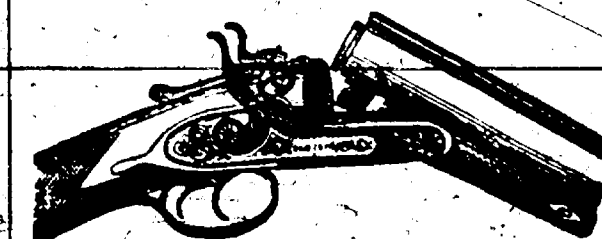
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

As can be found anywhere. Don't be deceived by any rumor floating around the country. Come right along and get anything you need in the Drug and Grocery line as cheap as any place in Livingston County. We handle nothing but the best goods, and guarantee satisfaction on everything we sell. Prescriptions and family receipts compounded with accuracy. Don't forget the place!

WEST END DRUG STORE,

C. E. HOLLISTER, Proprietor.

PINCKNEY, MICH.



J. H. BARTON, GUNMITH AND JEWELER, and Dealer in English and American

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS & RIFLES.

Revolvers, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds; also a full line of sewing machine, pocket cutlery, Wade and Butler razors, razor strops, hones and brushes.

MUSICAL GOODS,

A full line of optical goods, sewing machine needles and oil, eight-day and thirty-hour clocks, gold, silver, and nickel watches; best ruled plate vest chains and charms, necklaces, lockets, bracelets, sleeve buttons, solid, gold, and filled 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.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

I offer my farm of 200 acres (together with 20 acres of wood-land), for sale on reasonable terms, or will lease for a term of years, for money rent. F. A. BURDEN,

5 1/2 miles northwest of Pinckney.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

"BETTY AND THE BABY."

A Washington paper of recent date published the following letter:

LOCUST GROVE, ORANGE CO., VA., April 4.

I have read in your paper that very strange things have been taken by J. G. Bigelow in his efforts to get at my money, which the good, kind and generous people gave to me for the benefit of myself and dear little baby. I have never employed Bigelow to attend any business for me, and he has never rendered me any service either, and I want the public to know this. He pretends to have done so much for my husband, but I never employed him and I have no money for Bigelow, and I hope the court will throw aside his unjust claim. My poor husband is still in prison, and Bigelow should be ashamed to try to take from me the money given to me and my child for my support. Bigelow has never done any good for my husband and he cannot have any of the money with my consent.

Respectfully,
BETTY E. MASON.

IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY POSTS.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement and construction of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, has been allotted as follows: Fort Thornburg (new fort), W. T., \$80,000; Fort Colville (new fort), W. T., \$50,000; Fort Huachuca, A. T., improvement, \$50,000; Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., improvement, \$10,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago, against the United States. The principal question in controversy was whether the bank being insolvent, the claim of the United States for money deposited for the postmaster of Chicago is a preferred claim or not. The court holds that the provisions of the National Bank act, section 5322 of the revised statutes, have the effect of withdrawing national banks that have failed from the class of insolvent persons out of whose estates demands of the United States are to be paid in preference to claims of other creditors, against an insolvent national bank are not entitled to priority of payment out of its assets. The court also answers in the negative the question whether the United States have a right to claim payment of their demand out of surplus monies remaining in the Treasury of bonds deposited as security for circulating notes of the bank. The court holds that bonds so deposited constitute a trust fund, and the United States cannot set off against funds held by them in that character their demand against the grantor of the trust. The decree of the circuit court is reversed and cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer and dismiss the bill.

THE STAR ROUTES' HOPE.

When Juror Hughes was assigned a seat among the jury in the star route trial, nearly four months ago, it was observed that he had a slight swelling or excrescence, which proved to be a cancer. It increased rapidly, and it is now larger than a man's hand. One of the attorneys for the government has been along for some time, where the correspondents' offices are situated, and became the voluntary authority for the statement that the explanation of the lengthy cross-examination by the defense of government witnesses lies in this fact. No one could fail to notice the rapid progress made in the destroyer, and it is regarded as only a question of a short time before Juror Hughes will be forced to leave the jury box, and there will be a mistrial. There is said to be no hope for the sufferer, and his pitiable condition has been freely commented upon by visitors to the court room.

AN ORDER FROM HATTON.

Acting Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order by which all postal cards and prepaid letters are to be forwarded from one postoffice to another until the letter or postal card reaches the person for whom it was intended. This mail matter is to be forwarded without extra postage.

PRIVATE STAMP PLATES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration a proposition for the surrender by the government of the plates used for printing private die stamps after May 1, when the stamp tax repeal goes into effect. Commissioner Baum said such surrenders would be a mere matter of grace as under the contract with the manufacturers, the plates belong to the United States. He was disposed, however, to accommodate the manufacturers as far as possible.

INDIAN LANDS TO BE SOLD.

Senator Van Wyck urges the Interior Department to order the immediate sale of the Ottawa Indian lands in Kansas and Arkansas, in spite of the fact that the House of Representatives failed to pass the Senate bill, which was thought necessary to complete the sale. The senator is convinced that the senator is right about the matter, and the sale will be made about the first of May.

AN INVASION FEARED.

Indian Agent Wilcox of the San Carlos agency in a telegram to Commissioner Price says it is rumored that a company of rangers is being organized at Tombstone, and the general indications point to an invasion of the San Carlos agency. He says, "The result of such an invasion will be disastrous."

HAWAIIAN MONEY.

Secretary Folger has had a conference with the director of the mint and the Hawaiian minister in regard to the request of the Hawaiian government to have its silver money coined at the United States mints. It was decided to grant the request and preliminary arrangements for the coining will be made at once. The mint at San Francisco was selected as the place of coining. The dies will probably be made at the Philadelphia mint. The Hawaiian coins will be of the following denominations: One dollar, half a dollar, quarter of a dollar, and eighth of a dollar.

VERY HARMONIOUS.

Government counsel in the star route trial deny that there has been any disagreement among themselves, and Mr. Merrick particularly states his intention to continue in the case to the end.

A BIG ORDER.

The commissioner of internal revenue has just given to the public printer the largest order ever issued. This order was caused by the provisions of the law relative to the rebate on tobacco and cigars, and calls for 50,000,000 labels and 750,000 blanks for the use of manufacturers and dealers. One manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., has sent an order for 751,000 labels.

POPE'S PAY.

Gen. Pope has filed a claim for \$26,044 back pay, that amount being the difference between the salary of brigadier general and major general from April 1, 1867, to October 28, 1867, during which time he was doing duty as brevet major general and drawing the pay of a brigadier.

ALMOST FINISHED.

It is expected that a committee appointed to examine the condition of the United States treasury will have finished their labor by the 20th of the present month. No discrepancies have been discovered thus far in either moneys or accounts.

JOHN CHINAMANN'S RIGHTS.

W. Leo Chang & Co., of Waynesboro, Ga., having appealed to the Chinese Minister at Washington to endeavor through the instrumentality of the state department, under the treaty of 1844, between the United States and China, to obtain for them compensation for losses sustained by being driven out of the town above named some months since, the Minister called the attention of the state department to the matter. Secretary Frelinghuysen in reply said that as the complainants were not injured in

their rights of person or property through any act, the state department can do no more than it has already done—that is, to request the governor of Georgia to instruct the local authorities to investigate the outrages upon the Chinamen with a view of securing for them the same rights of protection of person and property which would be accorded to American citizens.

USED UP.

The appropriation for the fees of witnesses is entirely exhausted for the present fiscal year and the fees for jurors nearly so.

A MARSHAL SENTENCED.

Stillwell H. Russell, late U. S. marshal for the western district of Texas, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and the pecuniary forfeiture of his office for the crime of procuring false expense accounts, and it is estimated that in this way he has swindled the government out of \$50,000. It is said, however, that his official bond is good, and the department will recover the entire sum from his sureties.

THE EFFECT.

The new law for the adjustment of salaries of postmasters taken in connection with the forthcoming reduction in letter postage from 10 to 7 cents will effect a material change in the pay of postmasters in all small offices as well as in the amount of revenue derived from such offices by the government. It is estimated that under the new law and upon the present volume of business the aggregate revenue of the postoffice department from the sale of postage stamps of all kinds will be reduced 20 per cent. Upon a basis of this estimate the proportionate receipts of the government and the postmaster respectively in smaller offices will be changed as follows: In postoffices where the annual revenue from stamps amounts to \$50, the postmaster now receives \$30 and the government \$20. Under the new law, for a like amount of business, the postmaster will receive \$40 and the government nothing.

NEWS NOTES.

HOTEL DESTROYED.

The Ende house, a three-story brick hotel at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, fell, on the 5th inst., burying the inmates beneath its walls. Nearly 40 guests and attendants were in the building at the time. Some who had not retired got out with difficulty. Fourteen persons are known to have been killed, and but a few escaped unhurt. The ruins took fire and many bodies were roasted in the flames. Some of those who escaped received serious injuries. The hotel and four or five business houses in the rear were destroyed. The charred remains of the unfortunate were taken out, and the fragments of five bodies are identified. The cause of the calamity is thought to have been an explosion of powder in the hardware store just west of the hotel, which blew out the walls, causing the building to fall.

MASSACHUSETTS' DEVILTRY.

The investigation into the management of the almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., is still in progress. It would be almost incredible if it were not known that the devil still haunts the human shape to imagine the sickening horrors that have taken place. We append the testimony of one witness, and it is but a specimen. "Was employed in the Tewksbury hospital at night. Helped to lay out the body of Lizzie Cannon. The body was warm when put in the coffin. Knew an inmate named Kate Purdy. Kate died and said to me, 'I reported it was laid out for the doctors. Capt. Marsh said I had better keep still about it. Saw a sick child where the maggots were eating around the skull. Many a time the rats were so thick I have seen them run across my lap when I was eating.'"

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION.

James F. Joy, of Detroit, who is interested in the Wabash railroad, and who has just returned from New York, says that the Wabash will at once pass under the management of Missouri Pacific. There will be no change of names, but the line will be a continuous one from Texas to Detroit and Toledo. This arrangement will necessitate no particular changes in the operating officials of either the Wabash or Missouri Pacific, but will prove of great advantage to both in the matter of business. The Wabash officials and railroad men generally regard this consolidation as a wise stroke on the part of Mr. Gould, as he will be enabled thereby to feed the Wabash from his southwest roads without dividing with competing lines east of the Mississippi river. It is also promised that under the consolidation Detroit is to have more business, more attention and become a more important point in railroad matters generally.

SCHELLER'S TRIAL.

All of the sickening horrors of the Milwaukee holocaust are recalled by the commencement of the trial of George Scheller, the barkeeper. Great excitement prevails in Milwaukee, and on the first day of the trial all available space was occupied. The defense claim to have but little direct testimony to offer, relying mainly on the failure of the prosecution to connect Scheller with the incendiaryism, and thus secure his acquittal on technical grounds.

DE LONG'S TRUNK.

De Long's chest, that was found by the relief party, has been opened and compared with the inventory and found correct. It contained a number of trinkets intended for his family.

A FALLEN BUILDING.

A five-story building in Rochester, N. Y., owned and occupied by Carter, fell this morning, burying 14 workmen. One was killed, and several others seriously injured.

FLOODED.

A London, Ont., dispatch of the 13th inst. says: "The flood of the River Thames, London, South and London West are completely submerged. The water rose over two feet during one night. Many of the back streets in Kensington are submerged, and communication between neighbors can only be accomplished by means of boats. The river is now higher than at any previous time in the memory of the oldest citizens. Cord-wood and pieces of bridges, sheds, out-buildings, and dams are floating down stream, and the current, of which is very swift and strong. Thousands of people are witnessing the sight from the banks. Great inconvenience has been caused to workmen by their inability to reach their shops and factories in the city."

PETER COOPER'S WILL.

The will of Peter Cooper has been filed. He leaves \$100,000 to Cooper Union and divides the remainder of the estate, except \$200,000 in special bequests, between his son and daughter, Edward Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. The estate is valued at \$2,000,000.

THE RED FRIENDS' WORK.

Nearly 100 persons have been killed in Mexico since the Apache outbreak, and it is believed the half has not been told. Of them 77 were killed by Americans. At Pinalo Ranch 10 were killed by one day. The women were hung up by the hands and ripped open. From one a child was taken and found mangled at the mother's feet. The bodies of the men were horribly mangled.

WALSH'S WORDS.

Walsh, the Irish suspect, who arrived in New York from France, states that he left England to put himself out of the power of the lying wretch Carey. He would go back to England if he thought he would be tried by a fair jury, but too many were hanged in Ireland nowadays unjustly, and he should expect to be made a victim, although he was as guiltless as Gladstone himself. He considered the conviction of those now on trial a foregone conclusion. Walsh gave a long account of how he was inveigled into an acquaintance with Detective Murphy in Havre, but being innocent of any crime no admission could be got out of him. He had no recollection of ever seeing Carey.

the informer. The charges against him were devoid of foundation. He regarded Carey as the most unblushing perjurer on the English list of hired spies.

FIRST SHIPMENT.

The first shipment of tax-free whiskey to foreign ports left New York the other day. The liquor is part of the over production that has been manufactured the past five years, and which has been lying in bonded warehouses. The time has come when the internal revenue tax must be paid upon it, and to avoid this the distillers are shipping enormous quantities to foreign countries, where it will be in store-houses till needed.

PHIPPS AT HOME.

Phipps, the Philadelphia alms-house forger, who was arrested in Hamilton, Ont., has been returned to the United States authorities.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Arrangements have all been completed and land purchased for the new Indian school to be located at Lawrence, Kan. Work is to be commenced at once. The building will accommodate about 200 scholars, teachers and attendants.

PROHIBITION.

Fowler Bros., who own and operate a very large packing establishment, employing several hundred men, at Kansas City, have issued an order that all employees, whether on or off duty, must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and must not visit gambling houses.

A TORNADO.

A disastrous tornado struck White Oak Station, Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railway, carrying destruction in its train. The wind blew from the southwest and the force was beyond powers of description. The sides of the mountains which before the storm were covered with trees now show none standing, even oaks being snapped in twain, like pipestems. Afterwards came hail which lasted till the ground was covered with ice. Many of the stones were nearly as large as hen's eggs. F. A. Risser, postmaster, lost his store and residence, and probably most of the mail. Three hundred dollars in currency was also scattered by the winds, \$89 being found. He was seriously injured about the spine. L. R. H. Wallace's residence, stables and store occupied by J. E. Cox were leveled, as was also the residence of J. C. W. Murray and all others at that place. The storm averaged three miles in width. It came from south of the river at a point near White Oak. The telegraph wire was blown down for nearly four miles, and no fences can be seen anywhere. Trees two and three feet in diameter were uprooted, broken and twisted like twigs. One more than two feet thick lay around the railroad track, the iron rail beneath it broken in pieces. The top of a green railroad trestle was blown around as if they had been empty, the side stakes broken short. Reports of destruction of property and loss of life come from every direction. The only building of any kind standing is a section house which was not squarely in the track of the storm. A storm of such severity was never before known there. The tornado reached Conway, Faulkner county, on the same railway from the northeast. No one was killed, but several were badly injured. No reports come from the interior. The Catholic and Baptist churches were both destroyed. The loss will probably exceed \$50,000.

CRIME.

A HELLISH CRIME.

Charles G. Smith, a farmer living near Earlville, Iowa, went to the barn where his two sons, aged 14 and 16, were doing their chores, and deliberately brained them with an axe. Returning to the house, he met his wife in the doorway and told her the news. She ran to the door with the same weapon. His little girls witnessed the attack on their mother, and ran to the neighbors to give the alarm. A crowd soon gathered at the scene of the murder, and search was at once begun for the murderer, who was found about 80 rods from the house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The cause is supposed to be loss of property and financial embarrassment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders have been arraigned, and a true bill for murder found in each case. They have been remanded for trial, Brady will be first tried. When arraigned the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

BRADLAUGH IS RIGHT.

The House of Lords yesterday rejected the English radical bill to attempt to sit and vote in the House of Commons without taking the oath of allegiance.

QUICK WORK.

The government's bill relative to explosives, introduced in the commons the other day, was passed in a manner that certainly reflects great credit upon parliament. The bill was introduced by Sir Hon. Harcourt and read for the first time. It was then taken up in committee of the whole. It passed through the committee without being altered. Progress was then reported amid cheers and the bill passed its third reading. The government is much surprised at the prompt action taken on the bill, as it was expected it would be considered longer in committee. It provides that the maximum penalty for causing an explosion by which loss of life or property is entailed shall be life-long servitude. An attempt to cause an explosion, or making or keeping explosives with intent to cause explosion, to be punishable by imprisonment for twenty years, and the unlawful making or keeping of explosives under suspicious circumstances to be punishable by fourteen years' imprisonment. All accessories to such crimes are to be treated as principals. Provisions made in the bill for ordering official inquiries into the crimes specified for arrest, absconding witnesses, and for searching for explosives. The penalties to be inflicted are irrespective of damage done by the explosives.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

A fire which threatens to assume extensive proportions has broken out at Romm, near Geneva, Switzerland. Twenty houses have already been destroyed.

NO SYMPATHY.

O'Connor Power, member of parliament from Mayo, offered a resolution in commons for the relief of the Irish. His plan is to expend £5,000,000 for promoting home colonization, the money to be advanced by the treasury, which will be secured by a lien on the land. His resolution was strongly opposed, as its adoption would be detrimental to the work of the government.

LORNE IS KEENEY.

Notwithstanding the positive assurance of the superintendent of the Dominion police that the reported explosion in the Eastern block was a canard, Detective Hodgins and four Toronto policemen summoned to Ottawa by the government have inspected the underground passage to the parliament buildings, and have been granted permits to enter not only the building but Rideau hall, at all hours of the day and night. Considerable uneasiness is manifested among members of parliament. The night watch has been doubled, and every precaution taken to prevent possibility of trouble. It is rumored that Princess Louise's return will be indefinitely postponed.

A CONFLAGRATION.

A disastrous fire occurred recently at Mandalay, Burmah. One thousand buildings were destroyed, including the residences of several cabinet ministers. Two prisoners were burned to death in their cells.

BRADY'S TRIAL.

The trial of Joe Brady on the charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke has commenced. Notwithstanding the fact was known that all absences would be fined £100, many jurors on

the panel failed to appear. The case for the crown was opened by Porter. He pointed out to the jury that the duty they were called upon to perform was one of the most serious that could fall on citizens. He exhorted them to dismise from their minds altogether anything they had read or heard of in connection with the case, and be guided by the evidence produced at the trial. The informant, Carey and Farrell testified the latter of whom gave information to the effect that Brady was connected with members of the minor circle.

HEALEY'S BILL DEFEATED.

The Elective Councils for Ireland bill, embodying Healey's scheme for local self-government in Ireland, was rejected by the Commons by a vote of 58 in favor of the bill and 331 against it. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, having shown a spirit of opposition to the bill, Parnell, present only for a short time, accused him of showing a readiness to speak to order and turn his back upon his former principles. He (Trevelyan) and many of his colleagues had supported a similar bill brought in by Dr. Isaac Butt when the Tories were in power. He sincerely hoped this question which had already provoked such an extended controversy would now be left to a reformed Parliament and to a very different Ministry.

NOTHING FROM AMERICA.

A committee of the Bundesrath has reported favorably on the letter of Bismarck in which he advises that the importation of home products from America be prohibited.

ARRAIGNED.

The six prisoners arrested for knowing too much about the affairs of the "dynamite party," were arraigned a few days ago. The prisoners were all remanded for trial.

RESUMED.

Italy has resumed special payments.

THE TRIAL.

In the trial of Joe Brady for the Phoenix Park murders, informant Carey testified that he had been promised absolute pardon as a recompense for his revelations.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

In his testimony against Joe Brady, the alleged assassin of Lord Cavendish, James Carey swore that for 12 years he had been working for 22 a week, but in 1882 he had 90 tenants living in his different houses. He was the first to suggest that daggers be used by the assassins, and afterwards he pointed out Burke to the murderers, but said he was under compulsion at the time. On cross-examination Carey said he had not yet told half he knew about the assassination conspiracy. After offering the testimony of Michael Kavanagh and Joseph Smith, the informers, and of the physicians who made the post mortem examination, the prosecution rested, and counsel made the opening argument for the defense. The trial was continued, the defense making a strong effort to prove an alibi, but to no purpose. The case went to the jury, who shortly returned with a verdict of guilty, without leaving the jury box. Sentence of death was immediately pronounced upon Brady.

BRADLAUGH ACQUITTED.

The trial of Charles Bradlaugh who, with the proprietor of the Free Thinker, was charged with publishing a sketch of the Pope and blasphemous libels, resulted in Bradlaugh's acquittal.

A WISE POPE.

The Pope has decided that no priest who participated in the agitation in Ireland shall become a bishop.

WILLIAM'S WORDS.

In his last message to the reichstag, Emperor William said he always believed it his duty to devote the same solicitude for the condition of the working classes as was displayed by Prussian kings when the socialist law was promulgated. The emperor expressed a conviction that legislation should not be restricted to police and penal measures, but should benefit workmen. Abolition of the class tax was the first step towards benefiting them. The emperor is anxious to regard the passage of the insurance bill, as its failure, he thinks, would hopelessly destroy any chance of passing the sick poor bill at the next session.

FIRE DAMP.

An explosion of fire-damp in coal mines at Louches, France, department of the Nord, killed seven miners and many were severely injured.

HITS OF NEWS.

Lord Lorne is anxious that his term as Governor of Canada be extended another year. There are now from 5,000 to 10,000 settlers on the unsurveyed territory within the new land district over which Michigan's congressman has been placed as agent.

Arrangements completed for the trial of the alleged Phoenix park murderers. Joe Brady will be tried first.

The wheat crop outlook in Ohio is the most gloomy for eight years.

Agent Pratt, of the American distillers' association, having failed in his Canadian scheme, will next try Bermuda.

A new edition of Emerson's works is soon to be issued, containing much new matter.

"Aunt" Polly Hatch, supposed to be the oldest resident of New England, died at her home in Manchester, N. H., recently, aged 105.

Manitoba is making a vigorous attack against the Dominion government's proposition to increase the duty on agricultural implements. The aggregate value of such implements sold at Portage la Prairie alone last year amounted in round figures to \$850,000.

By the explosion of a powder mill at Acton, Mass., the other day, two men were killed.

Judge Greenham is the 31st postmaster. Samuel Osgood being the first.

The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was rejected by the Connecticut House, not having the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Delaware Legislature has passed the bill concerning murderers. It found insane, they will be confined in jail or an asylum. If their sanity is regained they will be liable to trial or sentence.

The question in controversy, in an important railroad case now before the United States supreme court, is virtually whether the power to fix and regulate rates for the transportation of merchandise and passengers over the Illinois Central road is vested in the railroad company or in the state.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, the inventor of the scales known by his name, is a resident of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and is over 90 years of age.

John V. Farwell, of Chicago, carries an individual life insurance of \$322,000 which is said to be the largest life insurance in the west.

President Madison's old estate, "Montpelier," has been bought by Louis F. Detrick, of Baltimore.

Geo. M. Pullman, the palace car man, has made the town of Pullman, Ill., a present of 5,000 books as the beginning of a public library.

The body of the new two-cent stamp is in tablet, and contains a profile of Washington similar to that on the present three-cent stamp.

Brady will be hanged May 14.

Canada will not enforce the proposed extradition on American agricultural implements until next season.

Samuel Butt has joined the Catholic church. J. G. Gould is said to hold a clear \$12,000,000 in Missouri Pacific stock.

Many lives reported lost through an explosion of gas in a crowded theatre in Reville, France.

The reports of the department of agriculture

indicate that winter wheat crop will be about 20 per cent below the average.

Nebraska papers say the high license law has closed half the bar-rooms in the state, including nearly all that were especially disreputable.

Prospect of a war between France and China. New York's state capitol has already cost more than the capitol at Washington and is still very far from being completed.

In Terre Haute, one day last week, papers were filed for a divorce in the suit of Benjamin Taylor from Lizzie Taylor, and in 20 minutes the decree of divorce was entered. This is regarded as the quickest time on record.

WARD'S KANGAROO.

The Amusing and Moral Beast Still Living in Honorable Retirement at Cleveland Enjoying a Green Old Age.

From a Cleveland Letter.

Few people who have laughed over Artemus Ward's works, or who have seen him upon the platform with his pet tied to the leg of the table before him, have forgotten his "moral kangaroo," of which he once said: "It would make you laugh to hear the little cuss jump up and squeal." Yet there are not 50 men in the country, outside of Cleveland, who know that this famous kangaroo is alive and well to-day, and is tenderly housed and cared for by one who is never tired of talking of the days he spent in company with the quaint humorist, whose memory is kept forever green in the Plain Dealer establishment.

When Ward decided to go to Europe upon his last and fatal visit, he determined to permanently house his pet kangaroo in quarters where it would be sure of kind treatment and good care for the rest of its life. Securing such a refuge required some diplomacy, but Artemus was equal to the task. One day, during a short visit to Cleveland, he called upon his old friend and companion, George Hoyt, the associate editor of the Plain Dealer, and said, after the usual small talk, "George, we have always been good friends, and on the whole I believe that I owe you something."

"Hardly," said Hoyt, remembering some of Ward's practical jokes. "Taking everything into consideration, I believe that I owe you half a dozen or so."

"But I am serious now," said Ward, as he took Hoyt by the hand. "I have long had it in my mind to make you a present of value; something, you know, that would cause you to think of me now and then, when I am away across the water. This comes from the heart, George, and I shall feel grieved unless you accept it and treasure it closely and warmly for my sake. And I want you to take it, and get out of it all the good that the situation will allow."

"Artemus' manner was so earnest that Hoyt met him half way.

"All right," he said, "do as you will, old boy, and no more words about it."

"You shall hear from me soon," said Ward, as he wrung Hoyt's hand and went up street.

Hoyt heard from him.

Three hours after Ward's departure an express wagon drove slowly down Superior street and halted in front of the old Plain Dealer building. In the wagon was a large box with a dozen holes bored through the lid. Two men picked it up with some difficulty, carried it into the editorial room and deposited it before Mr. Hoyt's desk. Tacked upon it was a card bearing this inscription:

George Hoyt,
A present from his best friend,
Artemus Ward.

Take him with my blessing, and may he stick closer than a brother.

With a sinking heart Hoyt procured a hatchet and removed the lid. Inside the box, as denature as a deacon, sat Ward's favorite kangaroo. Hoyt's first impulse was to nail down the lid and send the box back, with his compliments; but, remembering his promise to accept the gift, he concluded to make the best of the donation and to give the animal the care and attention which he knew Ward expected it would receive. He accordingly sent the "traveled animal" home, where it was rested safe and happy, secure in the affection and regard of its owner and with good housing and plenty to eat.

I saw it a few days ago, by Mr. Hoyt's invitation. A corner of his large brick barn on Euclid Avenue has been fitted up for its use, and his stableman has it in special charge. When Mr. Hoyt opened the door of its room and called out, "Artemus! Artemus!" the gray old fellow came out with a few slow and dignified hops, and sat down fearlessly at our feet. "He is getting old and shaky about the joints," said Mr. Hoyt, "and we cannot get half the amusement out of him that was possible 10 years ago. My children play with him, and he has never offered them any harm. On warm days we let him out in the yard, and he never attempts to get away. He does not like dogs, and will run in and hide when any of them are about."

His owner has had many offers from showmen for "Old Artemus" since Ward's death, but he has declined them all. "He was a present from my dear old friend," said Mr.

FOLK NOTES.

Mrs. Joseph Cook is to print a book of her trip round the world.

John Brown's younger brother succeeds him as attendant on the queen.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently attended the opera for the first time in his life.

Mrs. President Tyler dresses her hair precisely as she did when a young bride in the White House.

The successor of Lord Lorne as Governor-General of Canada will, it is said, be Viscount Enfield.

James Gordon Bennett was once a school teacher in Maine, which is supposed to account for his sharpness.

Jay Gould has received over two thousand applications from captains of every grade, and almost every nation, to command his yacht.

Queen Victoria has reigned forty-six years, one year longer than Queen Bess. The latter was in her 70th year when she died. Queen Victoria is 64.

General Francis A. Walker will deliver the oration at the opening of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute Fair, in Boston, next September.

Americans who have seen Pope Leo XIII say that there is quite a striking personal likeness between him and Mr. William M. Everts, of New York.

Gail Hamilton says that a Mormon is a husband who harnesses his wives abreast, and a man who has been a widower three times is one who drives them tandem.

Every disciple of Izaak Walton the whole country over, will learn with regret of the illness of Seth Green, who has done more than any other American for the protection of our fish.

B. C. O. Benjamin, a colored lawyer, has applied for and obtained a license to practice law at the Albemarle county, Va., bar. He is the first colored man who ever applied for a license.

Mr. Murphy writes that his temperance campaign in Great Britain has resulted in a decrease of \$10,000,000 in annual revenue from liquors and beer, and that the queen has said "well done" to his labors.

"His Most Illustrious Highness," President Blanco, of Venezuela, wears the uniform of a French Field-Marshal, and goes about surrounded by a guard of picked men, showily attired and armed with Remington rifles.

Ex-Senator David Davis recently said he should stay away from Washington, and not follow the example of so many politicians who have ceased to be members of Congress, and hang around the capital for the rest of their lives.

Miss Bertha Haven, of Cleveland, a lineal descendant of the Knowntons, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, thinks she has a portion of the original diary kept by one of her ancestors, who was a member of the first band of pilgrims to land at Plymouth Rock.

Jose Leandro Perea, political autocrat of New Mexico, died recently at Bernalillo of Bright's disease, aged 62. He was the head of the wealthiest and most influential Mexican family in the Territory, representing with his sons over \$5,000,000. The family for fifteen years has controlled the Territorial elections and the Legislature.

The Empress of Russia never wears any fur but sable; the Empress of Austria-Hungary confines herself to astrakhan; her daughter-in-law, Prince Rudolph's wife, will have nothing but otter; the Queen of Holland wears only marten; the Queen of Roumania, chinchilla, and the Queen of Spain, beaver. Seal-skin appears to be scorned by royalty.

The sword worn by John Hampden during the civil war in England has just been sold at auction in London for fifty-eight guineas. It is a long rapier with cross hilt and scroll guard, and was in possession of the Hampden family until 1861, when it was sold with other effects of John Hampden, a lineal descendant of its original owner.

Edward Haglan, the famous Canadian oarsman, says he only learned to swim last summer. He can now swim only a little, the muscles of his arms quickly becoming tired, a singular confession, he admits, for a sculler to make. His wife wants him to retire from the sculling profession, and he says he thinks he will soon follow her advice.

Barnum being acquitted of a charge of cruelty to children in having the Elliott family perform, offered \$200 per week to Mr. Jenkins, superintendent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, if he would permit him to exhibit him (Jenkins) through the country as a man who would prevent children making an honest livelihood.

Karl Marr, the young Milwaukee artist, has just been awarded the Grand Medal of Honor at the Royal Academy, Munich, for the best conception of a subject given out by the directors for an illustration. It is the second time Marr has succeeded in wresting this victory from out a sharp rivalry, and the Northwest can justly take pride in the high attainment reached by one of its sons. The subject was an episode in the war of Napoleon, in 1813-14.

Evolution as a hypothesis to account for the origin of man is as yet an unproved hypothesis. There are great physical gaps in biology between the highest brute and the lowest man for which it has as yet made no account. There are great moral gaps between the highest instinct and the lowest moral sense for which it affords no adequate explanation. It is against the traditions of most ancient history, Biblical and extra-Biblical. It is at best only a working hypothesis, and it does not

work out as yet a harmony with all the known facts of animal and human life. But it cannot be laughed out of society by a sneer; nor scouted out of society by an anathema. It has come, if not to stay, at all events to be weighed and measured before its right to stay is decided. How much gold and how much dross is in the lump is uncertain; but for this very reason it must be seriously and calmly considered; it must be kept in the crusher and washer and sieve of public discussion until it can be determined how many grains of gold there are to the pound.—Christian Union.

The Dynamite Scoundrels.

N. Y. Tribune.

It is not strange that the English people are excited to great anger by the dynamite fiends. The efforts of these miscreants have not done serious harm as yet, but their persistency leads to the impression that considerable harm may be prevented only by the exercise of a vigilance in repression which is hardly more congenial to the British Government than to our own. A free government, resting upon the voluntary support and hearty affection of the people, does not like to act as if every citizen might be a public enemy and a foe of social order. But the avowed object of the scoundrels who resort to explosions and assassinations is to force the British Government to such measures of espionage and repression that the situation shall become intolerable. In this expectation, of course, they greatly underrate the power of a free people to defend themselves and their institutions against such attacks. Thus far, this power has scarcely been manifested, because there has seemed little need for strong measures. But the discoveries just made have evidently produced a strong feeling of resentment, which will sustain the government in almost any steps that it may deem advisable. One thing is certain: a free people who are fond of liberty, guarded by law, will not stop at any means that may be necessary to stamp out the fiends who offend humanity and threaten the very existence of social order by their crimes.

Unhappily, we may not be mere spectators in this matter. In part, at least, these infamous crimes may have been planned or prepared in this country, under the shelter of pretended American citizenship. It cannot be necessary to give expression to the hearty detestation with which they are regarded by nearly everybody in this country. Not one in a thousand of our people would object if it were possible for our government to turn over to British justice every person who has had any part whatever in planning or preparing for these crimes against humanity and against a friendly and kindred people. But we can act only in accordance with our laws, and it has been the claim of the dynamite fiends that they have done nothing here to put themselves within the reach of American law. Probably this is untrue, but there is the further and greater difficulty of obtaining the needed proof of acts of hostility against a friendly power, so that innocent and law-abiding citizens may not be confounded with the guilty. The British people, however strong their indignation, will not fail to realize these difficulties, nor will they attribute it to any sympathy with most odious crimes if our Government is unable, in faithful enforcement of its laws, to put its hand on any persons who are really guilty.

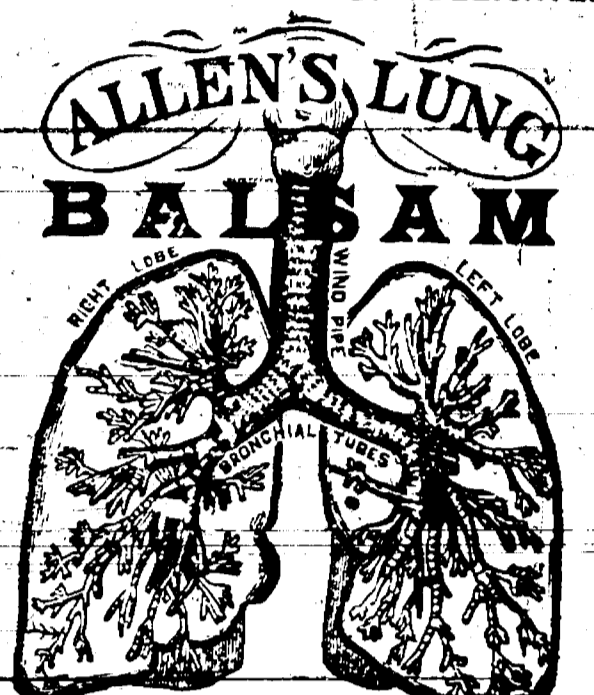
The difficulties are the greater because recent disclosures indicate that the manufacture of explosives, and all other over acts of crime, were committed on English soil. There is not the least reason to believe that they were in any way prepared or aided by the blatant cheats who go about in this country making a boast of their plots against England. It is not the barking dogs that bite. These noisy knaves, in all probability, make a pretense of infamous designs only to get money into their own pockets, and if the truth could be known, probably let none of it out of their pockets for any purpose beyond their private gratification. The more dangerous scoundrels who do raise means, contrive plans and engage in criminal attempts to some purpose, are quite apt to be men who make very little parade of their designs, and who never put the slightest trust in windy swindlers. To find out what part of the means raised in this country for Irish aims is actually employed in criminal plans or acts, and which individuals are the few who are doing infamous work where many are merely cheating people by infamous talk, is a task of very great difficulty. But if any information is obtained, here or abroad, which will enable our Government to fasten crime against our laws upon persons within our jurisdiction, there ought to be not an instant's hesitation in enforcing the laws without mercy.

In a sober and judicious article, the London Economist possibly attaches too much importance to American participation in these outrages. The opinion of that journal, which represents the conservative business interests of Great Britain, is just now the more important because the dynamite policy seems to threaten the security of property rather than political institutions. The Economist says: "The Americans, a grave, kindly, and in the main religious people, are certain not to tolerate for long an avowed war against a friendly people carried on by their own guests, by means against which not only their own consciences but their own views of the expient and fitting instinctively revolt. Sooner or later the Americans are sure to decide that 'this thing must end,' and the moment that is decided, neither the constitution of the union nor the laws of individual states will prevent the will of the people from becoming executive." The mistake here is

not as to the disposition of the American people to do justice, but as to the nature of "this thing" which needs to be stopped. If it is a conspiracy organized and carried forward on British soil, as recent disclosures indicate, the American people have very little power to arrest it. They are hardly able to prevent individuals in this country from sending money to trusted friends abroad for any secret purpose, however infamous. As for the empty talk of demagogues or swindlers, there is not much danger of harm to Great Britain from that. If there were nothing else done on American soil that ought not to be done, except what such persons do or say, both nations might rest in peace. Whether the misdeeds of those who bark less and bite more are within the reach of American authority, or are committed wholly on English soil, has not yet been made clear.

Many proclaim their virtue from the housetop only to keep the eyes of the police from the basement.

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A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the King's.—Saville.

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MEN'S MENTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

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An Elder was cramped with an ache, St. Jacobs Oil did the pain slake; He was so highly pleased, That again he was greased. And took a lot home to Salt Lake. A soldier on guard at Fort Wayne, Was suddenly stricken with pain, He thought he was gone, But when he rubbed on St. Jacobs Oil, was all right again.

Foolish fear doubles danger.

St. Jacobs Oil

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Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

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Clothes Made Over.

There is no experience of a man's life that causes more bitter recollection than to his boyhood days, when he had to wear clothes that were made over from those that had been worn out by his father or uncle. The very thought of the suffering makes a man grate his teeth and swear that his own boy, if he ever has one, shall dress decently, if he has to saw wood to buy clothes for him. In a country place a man's clothes become a part of him, after he has worn them a few years, and when he finally sheds them, and his good wife overhauls them and makes them over for their boy, there is no way of disguising the fact that they are the same old clothes. Everybody knows it, and the boy who wears them knows it better than anybody else. The other boys laugh at him, the big girls giggle at him, and he feels as though it was a great mistake that he was ever born at all, and he wishes he could get out of the world somewhere, and hunt rabbits, and never go to school again. There is no way to disguise an old suit of clothes that has been made over. The good mother may color them with blue dye, and think she has done her boy proud, but the odor of the blue dye, and the fact that it will "run" when it gets wet—and all boy's clothes get wet—gives the boy away, and just as he thinks everybody is deceived, and thinks he has got a new suit, right from a tailor, some big boy will ask him if his father has gone to bed, while he wears his father's clothes, and then all the crowd laughs, and the crushed boy makes a solemn vow that he will murder that big boy when he gets able. The worst thing about made-over clothes is having your girl stick up her nose at them. Every school-boy has some girl he thinks of marrying. That is, they do up to about fifteen years of age. There is one girl in the school who looks better to him than all the others, and he will carry her over mud holes, draw her sled up hill, and follow her down to see that she does not tip over, or to pick her up if she does. She may be homely as a stone fence, and wipe her nose on her apron, and go barefooted in summer, and stub her toe nails off, and she may interfere, and have warts on her hands, and sore eyes, and she may eat onions, but she is all the world to him. The day that she lets another boy haul her sled to the top of the hill is a dark day to him, and he wonders that lightning does not strike his rival. The demon of jealousy enters his soul and he compels her to give up the brass ring he had given her, and which he got off the tail of an old Dutch pipe that an emigrant left at his house. The next day she lets him carry her dinner basket home, and the sun comes out brighter, and he gives her the brass ring again, and all is well. It is a trying time when he puts on his new suit of old clothes, and he wears them on back streets until he gets courage to appear in them among his playmates. If his girl sees them and admires them, and does not ask any questions about his father's clothes being made over for him, he is happy, and the worst is over. Some of the bitterest enmities of the world have been engendered by well-dressed boys making fun of the made-over clothes of a poor boy, and we sometimes think the poor boy makes greater efforts than he otherwise would to amount to something. He does not wish any harm to come to those who have made life a burden to him, but when he sees one of his well-dressed persecutors, in after years, discharged from a position for dishonesty, or lose the money left them by relatives, and be compelled to come down to patched pants, and made-over clothes, there is a feeling in the heart of the poor boy who has begun to climb the ladder, that he don't care a continental, as he is not to blame. A boy who is well fixed and can wear good clothes to school, cannot afford to make fun of a poor boy who has to wear out his father's clothes. Time, which makes all things even, will some day change places with those two boys, as sure as eggs are eggs, and the poor fellow that had four colors of patches on his pants, will come out all right and have all the whole clothes he wants, while the smart mutton-head who thought the clothes he wore would make a man of him, will see the day he will wish he had some of those old clothes to make over. The sufferings of the poor boy who has to skin along on revamped clothes of his father, and stand the gibes and jeers of thoughtless boys who are better fixed, are great, but the future always pays him ten fold for his humiliation, and this article is to brace up poor boys, who feel as though they never would get to the top, and show them that they are liable to take the cake, and to shame well-dressed school-boys, so they will never again make fun of those who are poor.—*Peck's Sun.*

Questions for Husbands.

How many husbands remember, when eating their orange or banana, the first of the season, that these are choice dainties in the estimation of their wives? How many husbands forgo their cigar, their julep, their costly luxuries, that their wives may have the little pleasures that mean so much to them? Men complain of the toil that wears down upon them, because of the mouths that have to be fed. Who has the greater toil in caring for the food, the clothes, the wants beyond number, that are repeated each day, and of which a man knows comparatively nothing? The truth of the matter is, that the mother does nine-tenths of the toil that concerns a child, that most mothers do.—*Will Fuentres in Indianapolis Her.*

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

TO BRIGHTEN BRASS.—The brilliancy of gold can be imparted to brass ornaments by just washing them with strong lye made of rock alum, one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli.

KEEPING THE HEAD CLEAN.—The Druggists' Circular gives the following recipe for the "dry shampoo," and considerably used by barbers, now generally known as "Sea Foam":

Alcohol..... 1 ounce
Water..... 1 ounce
Ammonia..... 1 ounce
Cologne..... 1 ounce
It is rubbed on the head until the liquid evaporates. No subsequent rinsing is necessary.

USE A LITTLE OIL.—The Prairie Farmer suggests occasionally touching the latches, locks, and hinges of the doors with a drop of kerosene or a little tallow from the candle, and thus keeping them well lubricated. It will insure the smooth and quiet shutting of the doors and prevent the jarring, grating, or creaking so common in neglected cases. By this attention the doors and latches will last longer.

HOME-MADE BAKING POWDER.—For those who prefer their own baking powder, we offer the following recipe: Pure cream of tartar, two pounds; bicarbonate of soda, one pound; corn starch, one ounce. All the ingredients must be perfectly dry before mixing, and very thoroughly mixed. One teaspoonful is required to one pound of flour. If the materials are not pure, of course the result will not be satisfactory.—*Scientific American.*

A FANCY IN APRONS.—Aprons made of brown linen of the proper width so that the selvage needs no hemming at the sides may be made very pretty by fringing out the bottom to the depth of two inches; overcast the edge where the raveling ceases, then about two inches above that draw out threads for an inch and a half, and then run a blue or scarlet ribbon through the threads that are left, making blocks of the ribbon and thread alternately. Above and below this row of feather stitching is added, and a row or the band and sides also; the pocket trimmed to match is put on the right side.

OAK STAINS.—Oak floor stains: Two quarts of boiled oil, half a pound of ground amber (mixed in oil by color-man), one pint of liquid driers (turpentine), one pint of turpentine; mix. After cleaning and planing your boards, lay this on with the grain of the wood. If required lighter, add naphtha till the required shade is attained; it darkens with age. Give it twelve hours to dry; then varnish with wood varnish, or use only beeswax and turpentine. The result is good in time, but slower than varnish. To get your line straight across a room to stain a border, chalk a long piece of string, strain it where you require your line, then lift the center and let it fall sharp on the boards. The result will be a clear line in chalk. Quantities given will stain a two-foot border round a room—twenty feet by sixteen feet.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH.—No young lady can be really beautiful if she has such teeth as are sometimes seen, black, broken and covered by tartarous adhesions. Such teeth are not only unsightly, disgusting, but, with their filthy accumulations, their ulcerated fangs, are unfavorable to health. But with beautiful teeth, a clean mouth, an amiable expression; almost any one is beautiful, with but little regard to the mere features. It is impossible to have pretty teeth without care, without brushing, without the removal after each meal of the bits of food in the cavities, etc., which should be done with nothing harder than a quill, always avoiding pins, needles, knives, and the like. As soon as the enamel is cracked, or removed, exposing the true bone to acids, such as are produced by the decay of food, fermentation, there is danger. Avoid acid and gritty powders, but use castile soap water, also avoiding the extremes of heat and cold by which this enamel is cracked and destroyed. Borax and water, with a small amount of spirits of camphor (twenty drops to a pint), will make a good dentifrice, using a soft brush at least daily, rinsing the mouth after meals.

Sanded Up in Egypt.

An inconvenience to travelers on Egyptian railways is being "sanded up." The sirocco piles the fine sand on the tracks in mounds, and no amount of energy or engineering will relieve the train until the wind dies away. "Sanded up" is about the same as being snowed up in America, with the exception that the temperature is much more satisfactory and the delay much longer.

A Centenarian Cow.

The most aged cow in Georgia—perhaps in the United States—is owned by a citizen of Hawkinsville. The owner assures us that the cow is 100 years old, and is now giving milk. When we mentioned the improbability, in fact the almost impossibility, of his cow being 100 years old, the gentleman assures us that she has belonged to his grandparents, great-grandparents and other ancestors, and that there is no doubt that the cow is 100 years of age. We can say that for the owner of the cow, the gentleman who makes the statement, that he is one of our most esteemed citizens, one not accustomed to exaggerate, and whose word has never been doubted. The gentleman is 50 years of age, and is a member of one of the old and respected families of the State.—*Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.*

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AND MAKETH WAR UPON HIMSELF.

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PINCKNEY MICHIGAN

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROBATE ORDER.—STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Livingston, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Livingston, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Howell, on Friday, the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Present, GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of CHARLES C. YOUNG, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah P. Young, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person. Thereupon, it is ordered that Thursday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be and shall be the day for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Howell, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Pinckney Dispatch, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Livingston, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR GRANTING OF LICENSES.

The Common Council of the Village of Pinckney Ordains:

Sec. 1. That every person desirous to obtain a license as a hawk or peddler, or to sell goods at auction, or to hold any show, menagerie, circus, concert or exhibition in said village, shall apply to the clerk of said village, and shall deliver to him a writing signed by such applicant, stating for what purpose he requires such license, and the length of time for which he may require the same.

Sec. 2. Every such applicant, before he shall be entitled to a license, shall pay to the clerk of said village the following duties:

1st. If he intends to travel on foot as a hawk or peddler, the sum of one dollar per day.

2d. If he intends to travel and carry goods in a wagon as hawk or peddler, the sum of two dollars per day.

3d. If he intend to sell goods and merchandise at auction, the sum of five dollars per day.

4th. If he intend to hold a circus or menagerie, the sum of five dollars per day.

5th. If he intend to hold a show commonly called a side-show, three dollars per day.

6th. For every other exhibition or traveling concert, where an entrance fee is charged, two dollars per day.

7th. Special licenses to be given in certain cases, for three months, two dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance.

Sec. 3. Upon the presentation of such a note in writing, and the payment of the proper duties, as herein required, the clerk of said village shall grant to such applicant a license in writing, signed by him as such officer, authorizing such applicant to travel and trade as hawk or peddler, or to sell goods at auction, or to hold such exhibition, circus, menagerie, side-show or concert (as the case may be) in the manner as stated in such note, and for the length of time therein mentioned.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall be found traveling and trading, or selling, or offering for sale, any goods, wares or merchandise at auction, within the corporate limits of said village of Pinckney, and every person found holding, or attempting to have or hold, any show, menagerie, exhibition or concert, within the corporate limits of said village contrary to the provisions of this By-Law, or contrary to the terms of any license that may have been granted him, shall for each offense forfeit the sum of not less than five nor more than thirty dollars.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this By-Law shall not extend to local concerts and dramatic entertainments given by the citizens of said village. Adopted April 18, 1883.

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