

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. I.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883,

NO. 35.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

JEROME WINCHELL, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

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 Disc Leather. Old harnesses on hand.
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

DEVEREAUX BROS.

Dealers in
FRESH AND CURED MEATS,
May or Hot or Cold. PINCKNEY.
Will keep a full stock of all kinds of meat, and will deliver to any part of the city or country on short notice.
L. V. BROWN.

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

THE W. S. MANN ESTABLISHMENT,
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 Foreign and Domestic Newspapers and Magazines, and all kinds of Stationery, Envelopes, etc., etc.
Corner of Main and Second Streets, PINCKNEY.

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

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

SALE BY TELEPHONE
At SIGLER BROS. DRUG STORE,
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

WE HAVE OPENED
A REPAIR SHOP
In connection with our store, repairing nearly done. Give us a call. Cases of all kinds.
West of school.
W. B. ROFF.

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

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

MARBLE & COLEMAN
DEALERS IN
LUMBER,

LATH & SHINGLES,
Yard on Howell Street, north of the
Brick Store.

OFFICE AT
TEEPLE & CADWELL'S
HARDWARE STORE.

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

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The residence of Mrs. A. C. Cole, is the best in the town. It is a two-story brick house, with a full basement, and is situated on a large lot. For further information, apply to
THOMPSON GRIMES.

FARM FOR SALE!
Having made arrangements for the purchase of some land in the northern part of the State, I wish to sell my farm of 80 acres, 1 1/2 miles west of Pinckney, either with or without stock and tools, for cash, or as nearly as may be, at a reasonable price. This farm is desirably situated, with good buildings, and well watered. For further information, apply to
E. B. JENKINS.

EUROPEAN WARES!

OUR MR. ROEHM, IN HIS RECENT TRIP THROUGH EUROPE HAS MADE SUCH SELECTIONS OF DIAMONDS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, ART POTTERY, FINE FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES GENERAL- LY, AS WILL RENDER OUR STOCK UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, BOTH TO THE PURCHASER AND ALL INTERESTED IN THE INSPECTION OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS. VISITORS TO THE "ART LOAN" EXHIBITION, AND THE STATE FAIR, ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ROEHM & WRIGHT,
IMPORTERS AND JEWELERS, 104
WOODWARD AVENUE, OPERA
HOUSE BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.
SOLE STATE AGENTS FOR
PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO'S CELE-
BRATED WATCHES.

WHEAT!

Wheat now the highest market price for wheat at \$1.10 per bushel.

POPLAR WOOD.

We have started our Poplar Mill, and are now prepared to buy Poplar Wood in any or small quantities—cut or uncut. Call and see us.

BIRKETT MANFG. CO.,

Pinckney, Aug. 28, 1883.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lost—a gold Bracelet, finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

When a lady fainted at a Wisconsin party a gentleman thought he could resuscitate her by biting her ear. He is going about with a poultice over his eye.

Flavoring Extracts fresh and reliable, Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Strawberry, Pineapple, etc., at Winchell's Drug Store.

Narrow-minded and ignorant persons talk about people and not things; hence gossip, the bane of our age.

We note that the City of Detroit, at Winchell's Drug Store.

Love of Country.—A Western stump orator, in the course of one of his speeches, remarked: "Gentlemen, if the Par-sy-fix Ocean were an inkstand, and the hull clouded canopy of Heaven and the level ground of our yearn wor a sheet of paper, I couldn't begin to write my love of country on it."

Good winter Eye, which yielded 50 bushels to the acre, can be had for seed or for sale from G. W. Cooke, at a reasonable price. 334

SHEEP FOR SALE.
85 half-bred early lambs, suitable for feeding. Also about 100 Graded Merino Ewes, good shearers. Time given if required.

T. Eirkett.
Dover Mills, Sept. 13th, 1883.
Found, on Main Street, Tuesday last, a gold ring; owner may recover same by calling on Mrs. W. F. Thatcher.

MONEY TO LOAN.
At easy rates, some of \$1000 and upwards, on real estate security. Enquire of
Jas. T. Eirkett.

A small sorrow distracts—a great one makes us collected; as a bell loses its clear tone when slightly cracked, and recovers it if the fissure is enlarged.

A good horse for sale cheap for cash. Inquire of
DEVEREAUX BROS.

He that can please nobody is not so much to be pined as he that nobody can please.

All kinds of school stationery, school globes, etc., at Winchell's Drug Store.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup gives your kidneys and liver a jog to relieve your lungs of a bad cough, or your child of croup. There can be no membranous croup when Universal Cough Syrup is used in the first symptoms of the disease. No family with children can afford to be without it one day. 25 and 50 cents.

Those revealing their names with a red X over the name will be published. A blue X signifies that the name has expired, and that, in accordance with our policy, the paper will be discontinued until subscription is renewed.

LOCAL JOINTS.

Mr. Jeff. Parker has his new residence, near the Catholic church, well under way.

The school census recently taken shows 195 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 in this district.

Saginaw Jehus try to run down the bi-cyclers. The "bis" can beat them however.

Prof. Sprout has a teachers' class in his department of the Union School.

Detroit's "Art Loan Exhibition" is proving a success, both financially and aesthetically.

Miss Joe Courtney and Mrs. J. Bowers departed for Detroit, Thursday, of last week.

Bancroft, a town about the size of Pinckney, has five lawyers and four doctors.

Miss Potter, of Brighton, is the guest of Miss Millie Barnard.

Rev. F. E. Pearce is attending conference, at Flint, this week.

Stockbridge's school census is less than half that of Pinckney.

Some very bad boys from Iosco, stole a lot of melons from the yard of Mr. McGee, Wednesday night of last week.

Mrs. H. O. Barnard returned Monday evening after a few weeks visit with friends and relatives.

The early frosts have sent the price of corn up—and it is still rising. The farmer who has a good full crib of old corn on hand is in luck.

"Bring on your pumpkins," says an exchange. Never mind, brother, perhaps no one can compete with you.

Taking the Ecelsior's statement as correct, Pinckney has a larger school population than South Lyon.

The Secretary of the Livingston County Agricultural Society has our thanks for complimentary ticket to the thirty-first Annual Fair of that Society.

Every Saturday speaks of the Vanderbilt family as retiring from active business with a fortune of \$200,000. We presume they have a few hundred millions of dollars "pin money" in addition to that \$200,000.

A social will be given at the residence of J. J. Teeple, to-morrow (Friday) evening, as a compliment to Mrs. W. F. Thatcher, organist of the Congregational Church, who is soon to remove to Texas. Mrs. Thatcher has served the society faithfully for a number of years, and this parting tribute should be a hearty one. All are invited.

Within the next week we shall receive direct from the factory a first-class new job printing press, which will be new type and other supplies now coming to hand will enable us to do anything that may be needed in the job printing line neatly and promptly. We hope this improvement may be appreciated by the business men of Pinckney, or others needing anything of the kind.

Wanted—the name of a village that has yet taken advantage of the local option.—Evening News.

We spell it P-I-N-C-K-N-E-Y. Our Common Council recently passed an ordinance (under the law referred to) for the suppression of saloons. There were no saloons to suppress, but our "village dads" went through the motion all the same.

Gov. Begole will compete with the big pumpkins and short-horn bulls at the Ionia County fair. Of course he will wear the red ribbon when he goes, because that's his style, but whether he will come out with any ribbon at all depends in a measure upon his ability to withstand the blandishments of the fair ladies who "judge" the pickles and homemade "vinegar."

Mr. Ashley is reported as having said in a speech a few days since, at a town north of South Lyon, "that it was his intention to extend the Toledo & Ann Arbor road from South Lyon northward and that he never had any idea of building it by any other route."

If the report is true, admitting that he was telling the truth on this occasion, his statements made at other times and in other places were such as to earn him the title of the biggest liar in 17 States—and that very nearly expresses the opinion we have had of him ever since he began his bonus operations in this region.

Bancroft had a six thousand dollar fire, last week.

Mr. Albert Wilson is building a new barn, over 100 feet in length, on his farm, west of town.

The Pinckney mills are chuck full of wheat, and now the cry is "water! water!" that commodity being rather low.

Some of our sport-loving citizens have had very good success at duck hunting for a few days past.

After October 1st two cents will send a letter to Canada, but it will require 3 cents to send one from Canada to the States.

Mr. John Sigler, of Leslie, was in town first of the week.

Roy Burd returned from Dakota first of the week. He will start for Wisconsin in a few days, having accepted a position in a jewelry store.

The first law-suit that has occurred in Pinckney this summer is in progress as we go to press to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Allen returned Wednesday, from Ohio, after a few weeks visit with their daughter, Mrs. Brough.

Mrs. Wagner went to Detroit, Monday to purchase her fall stock of millinery.

Verne Richards is having a very severe run of typhoid fever. His condition is a little more hopeful this morning.

The weather prophets have prophesied "rain, rain," but there is no rain—and consequently the farmer thinks big swear words.

The usual service will be held at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

It is probable, that the celebrated "Pinckney public square" case will be brought to trial next term of court.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Jackson will start to-morrow, for Lyons, N. Y., and will spend several months visiting among friends and relatives at the east.

The market for butter and eggs is very unsettled this week. We quote, Butter 16c to 18c; Eggs, 18 to 20c doz.; 18c is probably the highest price the City market will warrant. Wheat is worth 98c to \$1.

Mr. Hollister went to the City this morning on business.

Jas. T. Eaman has just threshed from 44 acres, 230 bushels of Oats that weighed 45 lbs. to the bushel as they came from the separator. This is equivalent to 78 bushels per acre of the standard weight, 32 lbs. Let's hear from Dakota.

Mr. W. H. Gardner, of Moline, Mich., Colporteur of the American Tract Society, will preach at the Methodist Church, Sunday morning next, and at the Congregational Church in the evening. He comes well recommended, and we bespeak for him a good attendance.

Will Jenkins returned from the North woods a few days ago, and has the Petoskey fever (not the hay fever) right bad. He wants to sell his farm near this village. We dislike to lose so good a citizen, but we think his judgment as to location is much better than that of many who go to Dakota.

The Carver Bros. have finished up their five miles of grade west of town and will now help out a little down at the east end. Their grading has been very thoroughly done, and, during their brief residence in this locality, they have won the esteem of our citizens generally. We shall be sorry to see them leave us.

The Stockbridge Sentinel complains of drunken rowdiness on the streets of that usually quiet little burgh. It's so long since we saw a drunken man we can't remember how he looked. Our citizens think too much of themselves to get in that way.

On Monday evening last, the voters of school district No. 2 (Pinckney) met at the school house for the purpose of re-organizing as a graded school. The following persons were elected trustees:

Frank A. Sigler—one year.
Chas. Bailey, } two years.
Frank L. Brown, }
Sam'l Sykes, } three years.
Justus Swarthout, }

After some discussion it was resolved that the Board of Trustees be instructed to obtain plans and estimates for a new school building such as they may deem suitable for the district, and report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10th, at same place.

Miss Belle Kennedy has been engaged as teacher of the third department of the Pinckney Union School.

Mr. Hollister moved in his new store, the first of the week. He has now one of the best salesrooms in the village.

Mr. Biggar reports the grade almost finished between Hamburg and South Lyon, while this side of Hamburg there remains only a little near the Huron River and something more at the Bergen marsh. The sink hole in Green Oak is rapidly filling up, and track-laying is pushing along toward the west. Surely we shall hear the whistle of the Grand Trunk locomotive in Pinckney ere many weeks.

Not the least of the evils of the early frosts this year, is the destruction of a large portion of the sorghum crop. A reduction of the sorghum crop must advance the price of sugar. A discriminating and well-posted public refuse to receive "glucose" as a substitute for cane sugar.

A surprise company from the congregation and Sabbath school of M. E. Church, met at the parsonage last Monday evening. Toward the close of the visit, Mr. C. Van Winkle made a few happy remarks, then presenting the pastor with a pair of handsome slippers from his Sabbath school class, and his wife a purse of money. After which a unanimous vote was taken for the pastor's return another year.

For several months past Mr. Wm. Dolan has been suffering from what was supposed to be the effect of decayed teeth on one side of his face, and upon examination of the affected part the physicians informed him that a surgical operation would be necessary. Thursday last Dr. McGraw, of Detroit, performed the operation which was done well, and the patient is now improving as rapidly as could be expected. We understand the doctor pronounces the case "cancer of the bone."

Some protection against fire is one of the needs of Pinckney. The village has heretofore been very fortunate in escaping destructive fires, but it is just as likely to be visited by the destroying element as is any other village—in fact fire risks in this place are considered "extremely hazardous" by the insurance writers, not only because of the rows of wooden buildings but also because the village has no means of putting out fires. It would be well for the Common Council to take some measures for providing at least some simple means if nothing more than reservoirs at convenient points along Main Street.

We have received the Premium List for the Thirty First Annual Fair of the Livingston County Agricultural Society to be held on the grounds at Howell, Sept. 25, 26, and 27th, 1883. This fair promises to be one of the best held for years, and all that is needed to make it a complete success is that the farmers generally take an interest therein either as exhibitors or patrons at least to the extent of lending their presence and encouragement to the enterprise. Agricultural fairs, if properly conducted should advance the interests of the farming community more especially than that of any other class of industries. A sharp competition in all the classes of agricultural products will stimulate those products to greater perfection—and perfect products pay best invariably. A little time and money spent in attending your local fairs will not be wasted.

E. G. Embler Esq., of Howell, is in town to-day, on legal business.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that copy for change of their business announcements must be handed in as early as Tuesday to insure change same week.

The literary department of the State University opens Sept. 25th; the professional schools Oct. 1st.

The Ohio Paper Co's weekly pay roll helps Niles' workmen \$700.

The editor of a children's paper in Chicago, received a letter from a lady subscriber recently, in which was written: "Our little Anna died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

Sincerity does not consist of speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing it when silence would be censurable and falsehood inexcusable.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. will do.

"Your behavior is most singular sir," said a young lady to a gentleman who had just stolen a kiss. "If that is all," said he, "I will soon make it plural."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

PARKER RESIGNS.
Chief Post Office Inspector D. B. Parker has tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1. It is understood that Col. Parker withdraws in order to enter into private business which will yield him a better income. His successor will be Inspector Alonzo G. Sharp, of Tennessee. He is a native of Memphis, and served in the Union army as captain in an Ohio regiment. He was afterward collector of internal revenue at Knoxville, Tenn., and was appointed to his present office by Postmaster General Key. Mr. Sharp bears a high reputation for energy, capacity, good character and executive ability.

THAT STAR ROUTE JURY.

For some days it has been whispered about Washington that a sensation was yet to be made by the public in relation to the recent star route trials. While many conjectures have been indulged, it has not been definitely known what the precise character of the probable revelation was. It is now ascertained that the acquittal of the principals was secured by direct bribery and the wholesale corruption of the jury. Water has been said of these cases, it has been hitherto conceded that the last jury was an honest jury and reached in an honest way an honest verdict. As time elapsed, however, the jury has not wholly escaped suspicion. There is good authority now for the assertion that the second jury was tampered with in an even more flagrant and outrageous manner than was the first. Evidence on this point has been quietly gathered and the chain woven link by link until it is strong enough, it is alleged, wherever to hang the guilty. At least three of the jurors are believed to be involved. In one particular case it is alleged the go-between who acted in the matter approached the controlling spirit of the jury bent on this infamous errand. The juror promptly rejected the advances and declared that he would deal with no middleman, but must negotiate alone with the principal. He would have nothing to do with it except with the principal himself. It is stated that Dorsey was fully informed of the determination on the part of this juror, and, though much against his will, submitted to an interview. The man who arranged that interview is the man who has collected this evidence. Big money was demanded and paid, and the control was in the star route jury thus secured. The evidence of this wholesale purchase is now being prepared, and will be laid before the grand jury on its next meeting. This will not be until October 8. The amounts paid each juror are known. In some cases the bribe exceeded the amount of the fees paid the government officers, which have been so freely criticized as extravagant. This revelation will, it is thought, be a good many people and illustrate how futile are the efforts of the government to secure convictions in such important cases in the District of Columbia.

THE INDIANS FOR SHOW.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Washington asked permission to take 20 Indians to Paris for exhibition. The secretary of the treasury has refused the request. Such exhibitions have a tendency to demoralize the Indians and make them dissatisfied with their life at the agency.

NEWS NOTES.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Fire in the rag and paper warehouse of Bremer & Co., Cincinnati, destroyed that building and soon enveloped the Times-Star building adjacent. The loss to the rag warehouse is fully \$35,000, while the three upper stories of the Times-Star office was completely gutted, causing a loss of \$10,000. The Times-Star was not injured in its publication, other offices coming to their aid. Nine persons lost their lives, all of whom were employees of the rag warehouse.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

The railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, used by the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Roads, caught fire from sparks from a passing engine. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and before the flames were checked the two center spans were completely destroyed and fell into the river. The loss is about \$30,000. It will be some time before the damage is repaired.

DAKOTA'S DESIRE.

The constitutional convention for Dakota assembled in Sioux Falls on the 5th inst., with every county in South Dakota represented. The prohibitionists are holding a convention, and will make strenuous efforts to have a prohibitory clause in the new constitution, but it is not likely the convention will decide with them. There is considerable feeling on the question of division of Dakota, the Black Hills delegation standing firm for separation. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the president and congress of the United States the desirability of the admission of Dakota as a state into the Union. The session is expected to last three weeks.

A SUCCESSFUL MAID.

The experiment of sending a boat modeled after the old Maid of the Mist through the whirlpool rapids of Niagara was carried out successfully. The boat was a small, round, old landing at 3:40 p. m. The boat reached the whirlpool at 3:57, a distance of about a mile, and went through the whirlpool, striking the Canada shore. The boat was again pushed into the river and passed the lower rapids, reaching Lewiston safely. No person was on board. Forty thousand persons on the banks witnessed the trip.

THE BANDIT ACQUITTED.

Frank James, the noted outlaw, on trial at Gallatin, Mo., for robbery and murder, was declared not guilty, by a jury of his peers. The verdict is considered an outrage on justice, and much indignation is expressed in all parts of the state. The bandit was remanded to jail to await trial on the other indictments against him.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

The house of John Everts at Riverton, seven miles east of Springfield, Ill., was burned a few days ago. Mrs. Everts, a widow, mother of Mrs. Everts, aged 69 years, and two children of Mrs. Everts, a boy aged 4 years and an infant baby, were burned to death. Mrs. Everts, who was in the yard at the time the fire was discovered rushed up stairs trying to rescue her mother and children. She was badly burned and forced to leave them to their fate. The old lady was very fleshy and would not trust herself to go down the stairs which were in flames and would not give the babe which she was holding, to its mother.

ASPHYXATED.

A colored man descended into a well in Greenwood, S. C., for the purpose of cleaning it out. The well had been covered for about two years, and shortly after the Negro went down the presence of a noxious gas was discovered by those on the surface, but too late to save the man's life. Another Negro went down to rescue the first, but he also was immediately overcome by the poisonous gas. A third colored man now descended and succeeded in tying the second one to the rope, but before he could secure the first one he likewise began to grow faint, and giving the signal the two men were quickly drawn up, but in an insensible condition. Restoratives were at once applied, and every effort was made to resuscitate the unfortunate men, but without avail, and both died in about an hour. The body of the first man who descended, the well was recovered by means of grappling irons.

JARRETT'S VIEWS.

John Jarrett, president of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, in his testimony before the senate sub-committee on labor and education, said the convict labor system was a detriment to the working classes.

Convict labor could be better employed in constructing better roads throughout the country. The "truck" or "order" system is a tragedy on workingmen, and the evil should be remedied by legislation. The only hope for the laboring classes is better education. There is no real conflict between labor and employed capital, but there is between a certain class of workmen and a certain class of employers. Organization is the workingman's only relief. His greatest evil is intemperance; overcoming this is a large step in advance. The amalgamated association had greatly improved the iron workers. The high price of ore is a great injustice to iron manufacturers, and although a reduction of 3 per cent was recently made, mine owners can reduce further and still make handsome profit. The condition of the 90,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania is pitiable in the extreme. Of these 60,000 are heads of families; their wages are too low, and the "truck" system is almost universal there. The coal miners of England are in much better condition. Another disadvantage of the "truck" system is the importation of foreign laborers, especially from Italy, to glut the market and keep them in degradation.

PLEASURE PARTY DOWNED.

The schooner yacht Explorer, from Goderich to Cove Island, was wrecked with all hands, on Greenough's Shoal during a heavy gale. The names of the lost are Capt. Charles Woods, John McDonald, M. Heale and Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago, on a pleasure trip.

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

The ceremony of driving the gold spike, which symbolizes the completion of the Northern Pacific railway, was observed at Golden Spike, Montana, amid the plaudits of a great multitude and the booming of cannon. The history of the road, from the time of its inception in 1835 to its completion was given by President Villard. The Hon. Wm. M. McKim delivered an address, a most thrilling character, and the formal exercises of the day were over, and the Northern Pacific railway is now ready for business.

POLITICAL.

GREENBACKERS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

The New York Greenback State convention met in Rochester on the 5th. Geo. O. Jones, of Albany, was nominated for Secretary of State, but declined. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was then nominated by acclamation. Louis A. Post, of New York, was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation. G. L. Halsey, of Utica, was unanimously nominated Controller. Julian W. Winne, of Albany, Treasurer. Edwin A. Still, of Ontario County, was nominated. Beecher is non-committal and says he neither accepts nor declines the nomination, but you may say if you wish that anybody who wants to vote for me may do so.

DISSENTING DEMOCRATS.

Democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio, met in convention in Cincinnati the other day, and expressed their indignation at the corruption and ring rule of the party in Ohio, and nominated a full county ticket.

CRIME.

A DOUBLED MURDER.

Henry Hertel and wife, German shopkeepers of Savannah, Ga., were found murdered in their store. Customers went to the store in the morning and found it closed. Peeping through the blinds they saw Hertel on the floor in a pool of blood. The door was burst in, and the man found lying in the middle of the room with his hands over his eyes and his skull crushed in. His wife was found in a calico wrapper lying on a sofa in the parlor, with her throat cut, and one arm nearly severed. An immense crowd collected, and the police were notified. Hertel was supposed to have a large sum of money. Hertel and wife were middle-aged and highly respected Germans.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Silvester F. Fuller, cashier, and Henry L. St. John, assistant cashier of the Second National bank of Jefferson, Ashland county, Ohio, are in the United States' marshal's hands in Cleveland, on charge of embezzling \$50,000 of the bank's funds. The irregularity occurred Dec. 18, 1892, when the bank closed. Fuller skipped to Canada, but returned last May. St. John did not leave. The misfortune was caused by stock speculations. After losing his own money Fuller took \$14,000 and St. John \$30,000 from the bank and hid them away in peach on other bank officials. Before United States Commissioner White, the president of the defunct bank refused to testify until he could consult a lawyer. Noah Hoskins, director, and holder of \$1,000 worth of stock, swore out the warrant. The depositors all got their money, the loss falling on the stockholders.

A REVENGEFUL MISTRESS.

The Philadelphia police arrested, on the morning of September 3, a handsome and accomplished woman giving her name as Emma Becker, on the charge of murder. She shot and instantly killed one William Menor, as he was on his way to work, about 7 o'clock. Some days ago, she hired a room in a house which her victim always passed on his way to work, so that it is evident that the deed had been determined on, and planned for some days. As Menor passed the house she fired twice in rapid succession, through the window, and the second shot hit the man full in the forehead, penetrating the brain. He fell over the pavement, then the woman fired two more shots at the prostrate body. It is believed by the police that she was the abandoned wife or discarded mistress of the deceased. The case is involved in mystery.

There is trouble between the whites and Negroes of Galveston, Texas, caused by an attempt made to organize a militia company of colored men.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

John Stinson, of Louisville, Ky., a young man who had just attained his majority, was arrested while attempting to throw himself head first from the top of a freight car. He said he had tried to make a man of himself, had failed and was no good, and wanted to die. He was taken to jail and within fifteen minutes had climbed to the top of the corridor and threw himself head first to the stone flagging below, fracturing his skull, dying in a few minutes. He had been dependent for some time and the last morning of his life bade his family good-by, saying they would probably see him no more.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

James Donohue, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 23, deliberately and with premeditation shot and killed his step-father, Michael O'Connell, aged 55. A short time before the tragedy Donohue went to a trunk and took therefrom a revolver. His mother urged him to put the weapon back, but he threatened to shoot her if she interfered. Then he sat on a lounge in the sitting room, revolver in hand. Presently his step-father, a large man, came into the house. He saw Donohue, and walking toward him said, "James, give me that pistol." Donohue immediately rose to his feet, fired a ball through O'Connell's heart, then lay down on the lounge seemingly unrepentant and unconcerned. O'Connell walked a few steps and fell dead. Mrs. O'Connell rushed screaming out of doors. A policeman soon arrived, but Donohue stoutly resisted and had to be very severely clubbed before he could be arrested.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Mendota, Ill., is in the highest state of excitement over a terrible tragedy that occurred the other night. Dr. J. K. Ritchey, the leading physician of that section, had a quarrel with his wife, alleging that she had given him cause to be jealous by her conduct at a Spiritualist camp-meeting, held near there recently.

The quarrel took place in the dining room, and the irate and jealous husband finally drew his revolver, and fired twice at his wife. Both shots took effect, and the woman died the next day after terrible suffering. Ritchey then put a ball into his own head, and ran out into the street. The ball has not been found, and it is believed that the doctor's wound will have fatal results.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The finding of the body of Mrs. Rose Clark Ambler near her father's house at Stratford, Conn., Monday morning, September 8, was attended by such peculiar circumstances as to make it in some respects a second Jennie Cramer case, and the best legal and detective talent in the state will likely be employed for the next few months in attempting to solve the mystery. Mrs. Ambler was the daughter of Capt. Nathan W. Clark, a wealthy and highly respected shipowner. She was about 23 years of age, remarkably bright and handsome, and the most popular woman in all the country around. She had procured a divorce from Norman E. Ambler, to whom she was married four years ago and by whom she had one child, now three years old. She was to have been married in about a month to William Lewis, a prominent young business man of Stratford, who was busy building a house to which to take his bride. Sunday evening she was with her lover talking over their plans for the future, and between 8 and 9 o'clock she started to walk home alone, her father's residence being a short distance from the village. Young Lewis proposed to accompany her, but she laughed at his suggestion of danger, saying she was too strong and fearless, and had been over the road too often to need an escort. That was the last seen of her alive by any of her friends. All sorts of rumors are flying about. Suspicion is fast gaining ground toward Norman Ambler, the former husband of the deceased, from whom she was divorced two years ago. Ambler recently wrote letters to the deceased urging her to forget the past and live with him again. She refused, being engaged to William Lewis, a cousin of Ambler's. Relatives of Lewis claim that they heard Ambler say that Rose should never marry.

A PREACHER IN THE TOILET.

A. H. Oakley was arraigned before a United States commissioner in Cleveland, Ohio, for embezzling and not under \$500 bonds. Oakley has been at the general delivery window of the postoffice and appropriated and misused postage stamps. He is a minister, and has been preaching to a flock at Ashtabula, O. He admitted his guilt.

SHARON'S SIN.

Ex-Senator Sharon was arrested at San Francisco the other day, on a charge of adultery, as he was taking the train for the east. The charge was preferred by Miss Aggie Hill, well known in society circles. The lady claims a contract of marriage was drawn up and agreed to between them; that in addition she loaned him \$300,000, \$75,000 of which he repaid her. She placed the matter in the hands of a man named W. M. Neilson, of unenviable reputation, with instructions to claim the balance of \$12,000 said to be due her, and at the same time swore out a writ charging Sharon with adultery. It is stated that Sharon drew his check for the amount and gave a bond for \$5,000 to answer the charge. Miss Hill bases her claims of marriage on the fact of an agreement of marriage, as she states, having been entered into between herself and Sharon, holding that in point of law it is equivalent to marriage having been consummated. The affair is openly pronounced a miserable case of blackmail kept back until the last moment when Sharon was leaving for the east.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SLAUGHTERING EXCURSIONISTS.
At Stuttgart near Berlin, while a number of people who had excursionists thither for Sunday were pressing forward to enter the train for their return, gathered on the track outside, another train from Berlin, which did not stop at that point, came thundering along and ran over or knocked off the side of the train a number of the crowd before they could get out of way, killing 39 persons, and seriously wounding many others.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

China has gone to war with France about the occupation of Tonquin. Hostilities were begun suddenly.

ACTIVE CHINA.

Hong Kong dispatches of the 4th inst., state that there is a general movement of troops throughout the Chinese empire, their objective point being Canton, which will undoubtedly be the base from which operations against Anam will be directed. Four thousand soldiers have left Shanghai for Canton. Preparations are in progress at all the northern military depots for the dispatch of a large force to the south, and reports from Hankow and Hangchow indicate that arrangements to forward large bodies of men to the south have been completed. Several thousand men are working night and day on Hwangchow forts. These forts command the river approach to Canton, and will be relied on by the Chinese to prevent attack on Canton by the French fleet. Dispatches state that the missionaries in Anam are flying before the advance of the Chinese troops, who show them little respect when they fall into their hands. Two missionaries and two Anamite converts were captured by Chinese troops the other day, when the missionaries were badly maltreated and the converts put to death.

ABUSING ITALY'S KING.

An article printed in the Paris Intransigent by Henri Rochefort, abusing King Humbert, aroused great indignation throughout Italy. The article accused the King of having pocketed money subscribed by the French for the Italian sufferers, while he was at the same time urging Germany to annihilate France. An Italian officer waited upon Rochefort and demanded satisfaction for the insult to his King. Rochefort refused to grant him a meeting. A meeting of the Italian survivors was held in Naples, and resolutions were adopted declaring that they would refuse all proffers of aid on the ground that when charity is offered them in order to serve as a pretext for insulting their King they feel that it is their duty to reject such charity, not only from France but from the whole world.

HITS OF NEWS.

The standard dollars issued for the week ending September 1, 1893, aggregated \$327,497, against \$423,900 for the corresponding period last year.

Redfield and Tuttle, two stage robbers, were hanged at Florence, A. T., on the 4th.

President Barrios of Guatemala, and President Soto of Honduras have fallen out, and the prospects are that hostilities will be resumed.

Devitt urges Irishmen to be calm, resolute and self-controlled, and they will ultimately gain their cause.

The Telegraphers' Brotherhood has dissolved connection with the Knights of Labor.

The postal telegraph company has begun the construction of new lines which will cost \$1,500,000.

Some remarkable Indian relics have been dug up in Forrest home cemetery, near Chicago, including a white mummy, copper ket stone scalpels, etc.

The Marquis of Ripon, governor general of India, has sent an investigating commission to Java; meanwhile subscriptions are being taken in different places for the volcanic sufferers.

An uninjured feather-bed was picked up the other day on the farm of Mr. Bally, of Zumbrota, Minn., where it had been blown from Rochester by the cyclone, a distance of over 15 miles.

In the case of James Nutt, the slayer of Dukes, at Uxontown, Pa., it is expected the defense will be insanity.

Judge Hoadley, Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, is suffering from nervous prostration.

A collision at Highland Park station, on the West Maryland road, resulted in the death of the brakeman, and the serious injury of several others. Gross negligence was the cause.

Thirteen persons were injured by a collision at Colchester, day.

England's apple crop is the best in many years.

Over 150,000 people attended the Louisville exposition during the month of August.

Grace Courtland, known as the "Witch of Wall street," has brought suit at Milwaukee to force her former husband to pay \$1,500 alimony awarded in a divorce suit.

The captain of a steamer which was in the strait of Sunda during the recent volcanic eruptions reports at Batavia that ashes fell on the deck of his vessel to a depth of 18 inches. He passed masses of floating pumice stone seven feet in depth. It is estimated that 10,000 persons lost lives at Tjiring alone.

Nineteen persons lost their lives by the recent gale at Provincetown, Mass.

A farmer living near Erie, Pa., became insane over religion and attempted to crucify his son, and sacrifice his daughter. He was discovered each time though the daughter was so badly frightened and burned that she has become a raving lunatic.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John C. New, is soon to resign.

John Connelly, a watchman on duty in the treasury department at Washington, shot and killed himself in one of the vaults a few days ago.

An open switch at Crescent City, Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern road, ditched an engine and six cars, killing the conductor and engineer and injuring several others.

Mr. Brooks, an astronomer of Phelps, N. Y., has discovered a tallness comet, and the discovery is verified by Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester.

Legionists of France are agitated because the Count of Paris took a back seat at De Chambord's funeral.

Stirred up by the recent explosion of the steamer Riverdale, a treasury department circular has been issued, ordering steamboat inspectors to be more thorough in their work.

By the sudden falling of a house near Naples, 11 persons were buried.

The Caillians have so much confidence in the treaty with Peru, that they will evacuate Lima on the 15th inst.

The New York policeman, who clubbed a man to death has been held for the action of the grand jury.

Several prominent men in the province of Girgicut, Italy, among them a priest, have been arrested as brigands.

The small-pox hospital in San Francisco is filled with lepers. San Francisco papers counsel the building, by the government, of a lazaretto on an island, where leprosy cases could be removed for treatment.

Ten thousand people witnessed the inaugural train of Gen. Knott of Kentucky, at Louisville on the 4th inst.

Christian Jackson, a painter employed in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, was killed by the elevator in that building a few days ago.

Hon. G. S. Orth of Lafayette, Ind., whose death occurred in December, 1892, left all of his property, unconditionally, to his wife. Now a son, by a former marriage has filed papers contesting the validity of the will.

Dennis Kearney has announced his intention to form another labor organization.

Geo. Rankin, convicted of pension frauds in the United States District Court at Philadelphia was refused a new trial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The wife of S. E. Cates, a merchant of Quebec, was anxious to be rid of her worthless husband, having a younger man in view. She administered strychnine in his coffee.

A tidal wave drowned 10,000 persons during the volcanic eruption in the Malay Archipelago.

The German Diet is blamed for the railroad disaster at Stuttgart, because of the rejection by that body of a bill to enlarge and improve the passenger depot.

Marwood, England's hangman, is dead.

French royalists have issued a manifesto recognizing the Count de Paris as the head of the house of Orleans.

The coming report of the Hill investigation committee will reflect seriously on the Supervising Architect.

In the case of a manager of one of the southern lotteries, brought against the Postmaster General for \$100,000 damages for issuing an order preventing the delivery of mails to said companies, the Postmaster General pleads not guilty, and denies any motive of malice, but claims that he simply acted according to law.

Supervising Architect Hill is making preparations to resign.

David A. Wells helped Villard drive the golden spike in the Northern Pacific.

The first of Emerson's posthumous manuscripts to see the light will be "Historic Notes of Life and Letters in Massachusetts" in the October Atlantic.

A sister of Capt. Webb, recently drowned in Niagara rapids, became insane when she heard of her brother's death, and has been found drowned in the river at Lady Smith, Natal.

The four Irishmen arrested in Glasgow, on the charge of being concerned with attempts to destroy property in that city by dynamite, are known to the police as Fenians, and have been under surveillance for several months.

Boston and Cambridge are anxious concerning their water supply, owing to the continued drought.

An underground telegraph cable has been experimented with in Pittsburg, Penn. Telephone wires were attached, and a conversation was carried on over forty-three miles of cable-wire with as much distinctness as over any short circuit of aerial wire.

John Kelly, the Tammany sachem, advocates harmony in Democratic ranks in New York in hopes to carry the state.

Ohio and Iowa are the only states holding elections in October this year.

The metropolitan industrial league of New York want both the Republican and Democratic state conventions to adopt principles of industrial policy favored in the league.

Cincinnati's exposition is now open.

An explosion of gas at Fair Lawn mine, Scranton, Pa., resulted in the fatal injury of two men.

The boiler of a steam thrasher exploded at Lancaster, Pa., instantly killing the engineer, and one of the threshers.

Dr. J. R. Richey, of Mendota, Ill., who murdered his wife, and then attempted suicide, will recover.

France has consented to settle the Tonquin difficulty by treaty.

Ex-president Hayes was elected president of the National Prison Association at the last session of the American Social Science Association.

Reports from all parts of Russia states that the cattle plague is spreading throughout the empire with unabated fury.

President Arthur and party have returned to Washington.

According to a report of the Utah commission just issued, nearly 15,000 persons have been disfranchised on account of polygamy practices.

If the statement of Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the treasury is to be believed there are a number of officials in the government employ, who take a vacation of nine months in a year, and draw salary for full time.

The New York Herald proposes Conkling and Blaine as a harmonious ticket for the presidency and vice-presidency.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., is mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

The Shelby, Ind., Volunteer names 32 Democratic papers in that state that are opposed to Senator McDonald's presidential aspirations.

The Toledo produce exchange has declared itself in favor of a government telegraph.

The New York Tribune says some of the gorges in the Yellowstone country are almost as wide in the breach as the Democratic party in Ohio.

An Atlantic cable is in course of manufacture in England for an independent company which proposes to send messages from England to the United States for a sixpence.

The silver coins to be made at the United States mint for the Hawaiian government correspond in fineness and value to the corresponding United States coins, except one, and that is an eighth of a dollar, or half of the standard 25 cent piece. There are to be struck off \$300,000 worth of \$1 pieces, 300,000 halves, 125,000 quarters and 75,000 eighths.

The national bank of New York has brought suit against Cassette Shaw and Brackley Shaw, of the suspended firm of Shaw Bros., of Boston, for \$120,000 loaned on misrepresentations that the firm was solvent. Other banks are bringing suits against the same firm for similar advances.

Neither Jay Gould nor any human being connected with any monopoly or corporation owns one dollar's worth of interest in the N. Y. World, nor have anything more to do with it than the Czar of Russia.

Juh, Nana, and other Indian cut-throats are treating for peace with the Mexicans.

J. L. Schaeffer, of New Brunswick, N. J., has discovered a coating for telegraph wires for underground purposes. He calls it "insulator."

Hawkeye Dots.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The wages of farm hands are always lower during the adjournment of congress. It is the old law of supply and demand.

Another royal recruit for temperance people. The duchess of Edinburgh, it is said, "is never known to smile."

The trade dollar is back in good society again. Like all other scalawags he knew, how easily a little thing of that kind would blow over.

Lower California is said to be full of gold and copper. So is the United States treasury. That is all the good it does us.

One steamer brought seventy-four thousand watermelons to New York City last Tuesday. There is no use for the cholera to come to this country now, the watermelon has weathered it.

Last week three hundred and ninety-five patents were issued from the office at Washington. We suppose Edison got all but two of them. The other two are for things that nobody can ever use.

W. F. Grant, of Harmony, Maine, says he has a horse which has killed and eaten several of his lambs. Probably he turned the animal loose in a Maine pasture and the horse had to eat something.

Major Wasson, the defaulting paymaster, wept when they shaved off his beautiful blonde mustache in the Kansas pen

THE SHIPS THAT SAIL AWAY.

I think of the ships that sail away—
The white-winged ships that sail away,
Freighted with fears and wasted tears,
And joys we gathered for long, long years,
For the possible rainy day.

I sleep and dream of the white-winged ships,
That glide from the shores of life away!
That swiftly glide with the ebbing tide,
Bearing my joys to the farther side,
Into the twilight gray.

Oh, ships that vanish into the past!
Are none to return to the port at last!
Shall I vainly wait at the seaward gate,
Beaten and bruised, and scorched by fate,
Chilled by the winter blast!

The ships that carry my grief, alas!
Have hulls of iron and shrouds of brass!
The storm's impact leaves them intact,
Though hurled on the ragged rocks of Fate,
Where fearful breakers mass!

—Portland Transcript.

For Young Ladies Only.

Peck's Sun.

Notwithstanding the fact that young men are being continually lectured they are not the only cause of all earthly misery. To be sure they sometimes give the moral peace of the family a regular cholera-morbus twist, but the young ladies very often give the moral peace a shaking up. Parents are, to a certain extent, as much to blame for this state of affairs, as are their children. They do not teach them, especially the girls, to cultivate a spirit of self-reliance and independence. They don't teach them what it means to be thrown on their own resources, and what it is to earn an honest living. If there is anything in this world that is to be pitied, it is a houseplant of a woman. She is no earthly good. Her listless, affected airs makes her anything but ornamental, and beyond that she is of no earthly good. She might be taught to play a golden harp in the sweet future, but never having cultivated her talents in any direction here, it is questionable about there being a place for her in the angelic choir. To great a number of our young women are brought up to believe that they are to be taken care of all their lives. Not three in eight of the young women in this country are taught to make a good wholesome batch of bread, to keep the house tidy, they leave that to "Bridget"; to cut, fit and make a dress, but nearly all of them can sing a little, play the piano a little, and those who can't paint pictures can their cheeks, so this includes painting. But the happiest moments of their lives are when they are eating sweet meats purchased with some foolish young man's money. Too many aspire to nothing greater than spending money and looking sweet. The latter part of their ambition requires hours of patient study and a free use of paint and powder to accomplish, and then many fail, but don't know it. There may be some gratification in this that some young man is getting terribly fooled!

There are, however, hundreds of sensible young women in the country. Women who have common sense mothers, mothers who know and appreciate the duties of woman. Who teach their daughters self-reliance and independence, thus giving to them that which is far more valuable than gold and putting them in positions to meet any emergency. We know not what the morrow may have in store. Riches and all worldly possessions may vanish, but with true independence to fall back on the young woman is fully prepared to meet it and not drift to the bad or give up, discouraged. Young woman, you who have never thought of these things, remember that the true man more highly values the friendship of a woman of self-reliance and independence than the butterfly of fashion. The neat tidy, refined and intelligent woman draws the prize every time. To be self-reliant and posted on things of benefit to you through life, does not cut off, but adds to passing pleasures. Think of these points and look about you for the evidence. Gentlemen are not expected to read this; it's for ladies only.

A jury in London forbade a woman the administration of her own affairs, because of the peculiar bird-like formation of her head, which they believed was an indication of insanity.

How He Doubled His Trade.

Mr. Benj. W. Paton, pharmacist, Globe Village, Mass., says that the miraculous pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, has greatly helped his other business, and the sales of the remedy have doubled in one month. He keeps a large supply always on hand. Officers of the Army and Navy pronounce St. Jacobs Oil, to be the greatest pain cure of the age.

Rubenstein, the pianist, is in St. Petersburg, busily composing.

If there is anything in this life that will give one a foretaste of hell, as some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for it. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment snuffed up into the head will give instant relief.

Ex-Senator Windom was tendered a reception in London the other day.

Pure rich blood gives us health, long life and a "green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood? Parson's Purgative Pills makes new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

If the internal griefs of every man could be read, written on his forehead, how many now excited envy would appear to be the objects of pity.—Melastasio.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Mr. C. H. Harman, President of the Peoples' Bank, testifies to the value of Brown's Iron Bitters for relieving indigestion.

At one of the watering places in a impatient young man walked up to the door of the bathing house in which he thought his male companion was dressing, and, finding on the same, testily inquired, "What in blazes are you going to do with that pants on?" There was a hair-raiser, and a silvery voice replied, "When I get married I suppose."

Senator Eugene Hale recently received a letter from one of his constituents which was addressed to "Honorable Hugh Jane Hale."

A Bad Case of Kidney Trouble Cured. Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1882.

Rheumatic Syrup Co. I should have written you before in regard to the Rheumatic Syrup which you sent me, but have been waiting to see if the result was permanent. I can confidently say that it has had a very gratifying effect on my wife, relieving her of all pain within three days after she commenced taking it. I also gave away one bottle of the Syrup to a friend, which had the same effect as on my wife. My wife has suffered great pain from rheumatism and kidney difficulty for years, and at times could hardly move. She had tried a great many medicines recommended to no purpose. It is the only remedy that gave her permanent relief. Yours,

ROBERT S. ARMSTRONG.

Mrs. L. H. Plum, of Stratton, Ill., has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Wheaton College.

Important. When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.

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

English sparrows were first introduced into this country in 1853 by a gentleman named Dubois, in a garden in Portland, Me.

Carbo-line. Full out we fell the surge of tears. Yet joy has light for all the years. To all whose hair is getting thin, Our Carbo-line will keep it in.

Instantly Relieved. Mrs. Ann Leach of New Orleans, La., writes:—I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians but all to no purpose. This morning he had this usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs purchased by my husband, and he noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it according to directions and he was instantly relieved.

The Boy who Munches

Green apples all day, doesn't think what a time he is going to have at night. He will have a sharp attack of colic about midnight, and the whole family will be alarmed. If mother has taken precaution to have a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER where she can lay her hands on it, the trouble will soon be over.

HAY FEVER. My brother Myron and myself were both cured of Catarrh and Hay-Fever last July and August by Ely's Cream Balm. Up to December 23, these troubles have not returned.—GABRIEL FERRIS, Spencer, N. Y.

"Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stuffers."

Of the many remedies before the public for Nervous Debility and weakness of Nerve Generative System, there is none equal to Allen's Brain Food; it never fails. \$1 pkg., 6 for \$5. At druggists, or at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Ave., N. Y.

HAY FEVER. I was afflicted for twenty years with Hay-Fever. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results and can recommend it to all.—ROBERT W. TOWNLEY, (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.

Look Out For Frauds! The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells, Proprietor of "Rough on Corns," and has a distinctive trade-mark, the "Rough on Corns" COMMONWEALTH, Wis., July 20, 1883.

DR. PENGELLY. Please send me one more bottle of your Zoophora. The one bottle I have used has done wonders. I have been under doctors' care more or less for five years. Have suffered from inflammation, Ulceration and Protrusion Uteri, weakness and heavy head, in fact felt worn out, not able to sit up. I am feeling just splendid, now, and shall continue Zoophora until cured.

"Mrs. N. W. HAMAR. DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. MENZIE'S PATENT PAIN EXTERIOR, the only preparation of belladonna and anodyne with antiseptic and life-sustaining properties, invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, and all forms of general debility; also in all febrile conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, or any other cause. Sold by C. W. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, etc.

The delinquent tenant reveals in over-entail splendor.—(Cincinnati) Merchant and Traveler.

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

If a man cannot cut the grass in front of his house he might as well be no mowen.—New

In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable is indispensable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitter has been found a potent safe guard over to feeble constitutions and a cure for indigestion, biliousness, and kindred complaints, it is without a rival.

For sale by all druggists and grocers generally.

AGENTS WANTED. EVERYWHERE to sell the Machine for inventing. Best Family Ink time with HELL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also print a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twentieth Century Machine Co., 162 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE IS LARGELY IN OUR FAVOR.

MAHANNA, FLA.—Dr. Theo. West, says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic that is sold."

Girl graduates in England wear gowns like University men.

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer!

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Toothache, and Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PAIN-KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a safe and sure medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief. Its price brings it within the range of universal use. Price 25¢ and 50¢ and 1¢ per bottle. Directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CATARRH ELY'S Cream Balm

when applied by the finger into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrh, virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from "additional" colds, completely restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will positively cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50¢ per bottle or at druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

ZOO-PHORA

Began life 12 years ago under the name of WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union.

NOT A CURE ALL, But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness of many GIRLS AND WOMEN.

Sole by All Druggists. Testimonials or our Pamphlet on "Diseases of Women and Children" Sent gratis. Every woman above 15 years of age, especially Mothers, should read them. Address, R. PENGELLY & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

UP All letters marked private are read by Dr. Pengelly only

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

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

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

MAKES HENS LAY

Reasons Why You Feel Badly.

Because your stomach is not doing its work properly. Because your liver is out of order, and wants righting. Because your blood is thin, and needs iron in it. Because you are troubled with nervous aches and pains. Because you are vexed with languor and debility. All these Reasons Can be Set Aside by the Use of Brown's Iron Bitters, which will Tone up your enfeebled stomach, and help it to digest. Refresh your wearied liver and put it in splendid order. Enrich your watery blood, and give it a rich red color. Calm your worried nerves, and give them restful peace. Strengthen your whole system and drive debility and languor out.

Considering that any man who has a dollar may buy of the nearest druggist a bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, there is no reason why people should continue to feel badly, just for the fun of it.

DAVID PATTERSON MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTAL WORK GRANITE STATUARY 256 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT. ESTABLISHED 1882

REASONS WHY YOU FEEL BADLY.

Because your stomach is not doing its work properly. Because your liver is out of order, and wants righting. Because your blood is thin, and needs iron in it. Because you are troubled with nervous aches and pains. Because you are vexed with languor and debility. All these Reasons Can be Set Aside by the Use of Brown's Iron Bitters, which will Tone up your enfeebled stomach, and help it to digest. Refresh your wearied liver and put it in splendid order. Enrich your watery blood, and give it a rich red color. Calm your worried nerves, and give them restful peace. Strengthen your whole system and drive debility and languor out.

Considering that any man who has a dollar may buy of the nearest druggist a bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, there is no reason why people should continue to feel badly, just for the fun of it.

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ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache.

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

A Specific for EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIL, SCROFULA, KIDNEY DISEASE, UTERINE DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., Prop., St. Joseph, Mo.

Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.

\$600 a week in your own town. Terms and full particulars sent on request to Dr. S. A. Richmond, St. Joseph, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling medicinal and healthful. Prices reduced 50 percent. NAT. PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 Free. Address: Dr. H. H. Hall, 250 E. Portland, Maine.

A SURE CURE for Epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 284 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

\$725 a week for a day at home easily made. Send for particulars. Address: True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PLACER to secure a Business Education or Special Training. Send for particulars to the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 170 West Mich. Circular free.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

DEAN & SCHURR, Portland, Me. "We have used Ely's Spavin Cure in our stables for two years, and have tried it on the following, with perfect success. Spavin, curbs, ring bones, bunions, etc., have all been cured. We have used it on a horse named 'Fido' who had a curb, and it was cured in three weeks. We have used it on a horse named 'Fido' who had a curb, and it was cured in three weeks. We have used it on a horse named 'Fido' who had a curb, and it was cured in three weeks."

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

C. D. Bird is gaining slowly, but he is not able to be up yet.

School commenced last week, with Jennie May as teacher.

Willie Van Winkle, of Pinckney, called on Unadilla friends, Sunday.

Miss Schenck, of Brooklyn, is spending a few weeks among relatives here.

Nellie Backus has returned from her western trip, where she has been for nearly two years.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Noble, with their niece, Ida Tuttle, are visiting friends in Port Huron.

Mrs. Wm. J. May, has gone to Manicella, with her two youngest boys, to settle on their farm, the rest of the family will follow soon.

Rev. George W. Stowe preached his last sermon Sunday evening, for this conference year, we hope he will return.

J. Frost visited this neighborhood last Friday night, and did all the harm he could, while we were sleeping. He is a sly old fellow, and its no use to set traps for him, for you can't catch him. AMIE.

STOCKBRIDGE.

From the Sentinel.

The grading is now completed in this vicinity and the men and teams have moved on.

The present school enrollment is ninety-six; attendance now about fifty.

Several loads of rocks for railroad purposes passed through here last Saturday.

Ransom Bullock, the music dealer, of Jackson, formerly of Unadilla, died Wednesday morning, of Bright's disease.

Mrs. Langyear has been a severe sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, for the last two weeks, being confined to her bed and scarcely able to move.

At the school meeting last Monday evening, Wm. C. Nichols was chosen assessor, and it was decided to provide an additional school room—details not yet determined.

What is known as the Horton property just north of the school house, has been purchased for school purposes, price \$1500. The addition of this property is a wise provision for future contingencies.

COWLEVILLE.

From the Review.

The average cost per rod for the drainage of Heavy Ditch No. 5, will be less than \$1.00.

An eight year old son of John Parker of Conway, was seriously kicked by a horse last Monday. Fears are entertained of his recovery.

F. H. Starkey has opened a branch shoe shop at Ewart, Mich. It will be under the supervision of his father, Henry Starkey.

P. V. M. B. Smith of Oscoda, has sold his farm and has purchased a fine farm near Perry, whither he will remove in a few weeks.

BRIGHTON.

From the Citizen.

Stephens Myers, from Milford, has rented the Parsonville mill, and took possession Sept. 1st.

Four children were confirmed at St. Paul's church last Sunday evening.

Rather a good one is told of the Howell telephone agent. On Saturday he was all day trying to call up Detroit, but no go, and so sent word to headquarters that something was the matter along the line. It was probably broken, and that a lineman must be sent out from the city. One was ordered out, but did not have to look long before discovering that the main line had merely slipped out of place in the switch-board in the Howell office, and a little cussing and a good deal of laughing resulted.

SOUTH LYON.

From the Picket.

Mr. Haywood finished his extra mile of grading in Green Oak township Saturday and the farmers in that vicinity speak very highly of the way in which he used them in putting down culverts, etc.

A collision occurred at Green Oak station, on the D. L. & N. R. R. at 6:15 p. m. Thursday last. The gravel train was coming from the west, had orders to make the Green Oak side-track, while the freight train from the east was evidently bent for the same purpose—as she was making 25 miles an hour when the rules restrict them to 10. When within a few rods of the switch the engineer of the gravel train saw that a freight train was inevitable, and so jumping from his cab he threw open the switch, hoping thereby to save his engine, which he did, as well as several cars. But the freight train came on in time to crush through the

rear of the gravel train, demolishing five flat cars. The train men all jumped to the ground when they saw the impending danger and were unhurt. One of the box cars was occupied by three fast horses of Tecumseh, Yankee Dan, Gipsy Joe and Mollie Mae, and their tenders, Wm. Everett, of Morone, and David Clark, of Lyons, Ohio, who were on their way to the Howell races. Both of the men were injured, but not seriously, Everett being hurt about the arm and Clark having his head badly bruised. Yankee Dan, a pacer, owned by C. W. Felling, and valued at \$2,500, had his front leg completely smashed and had to be shot. The other two horses were slightly injured, but not enough to disable them.

From the Examiner.

The crossing of the Grand Trunk road was laid across the T. A. A. road at this place on Sunday.

The school census was completed in the village last week. The number, between 5 and 20 years, reached 156, 10 or 12 better than last year.

Wm. Lee, one-half mile south and one mile west of new Hudson, lost his barn by fire at one o'clock last Monday night. Four horses were burnt to death and two more so severely it is not expected they will survive. Five hundred bushels of wheat, a reaper, mower, buggy and all contained therein, consumed. No insurance.

ANN ARBOR.

From the Register.

A canvass of the list of voters at the school meeting on Monday shows that nearly 150 ballots were cast by women.

Dr. Lorin Hall left on Monday for Salt Lake City, where he will continue to practice medicine. His many friends in Ann Arbor will wish him a great deal of success in his new field of work.

A son of A. C. Reeves, of Webster, aged five years, fell and broke his collar bone last Friday night.

Two foreign students, one from Japan and one from Turkey, have already registered in the department of medicine and surgery for the coming year.

The total cost per capita for education in the public schools in the past year was, in the primary grade, \$11.97; in the grammar grade, \$16.80; in the High School, \$20.75; average \$18.43.

The comet discovered on the night of the 3d by Prof. Brooks, of Albany, was located last night by Prof. Harrington of the observatory. It is a very faint object with no tail visible.

DEXTER.

From the Leader.

The Congregationalists have put in of I. K. Fink's beautiful ten-light chandeliers, and have the best lighted church in Dexter.

John Doane, Esq., who has been confined to his house since the holidays, twice suffered amputation of his right foot and a portion of his leg, was on our streets last Thursday in a wheel chair, looking well and hearty, and as though his lease of life was not yet out, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Doane is upwards of 80 years of age, and his recovery from the amputation he submitted to is something remarkable.

Died at the residence of Mrs. Peter Tuitt, Aug. 30, Wm. Tuitt, aged 83 years. Mr. Tuitt was born in Ireland, in January, 1807. He came to America in 1835, and since then has lived in Dexter. He was the father of Peter Tuitt, now deceased, who for a term of years was county clerk. Mr. Tuitt's death was caused by a fall received some time ago. The funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Church, Sept. 1st.

A Scituate (R. I.) man thought it would be funny to send a bogus marriage notice to the Providence Journal. But since he has found that he is likely to have to pay a good round fine for his joke, his ideas of comic journalism have materially changed.

A Parisian artisan, lately on a spree, damaged his hat so much that he bought another at a second-hand store when half drunk. Next morning he found under its lining five notes for 1,000 francs. Unable to recollect where he bought the hat he advertised the find.

A Scotchman employed to build in London used steam cranes to hoist the bricks up to the required height, and, as the English workmen refused to have anything to do with a job where steam supplanted men, workmen had to be brought from Edinburgh to finish the hotel.

Corporations, we are informed, have no souls. But it seems that one at least has some sympathy, and it is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered that the 600 men thrown out of employment by the destruction of the shops at Hackensack Meadows be retained on the payroll at full wages until the structure is rebuilt. They will also pay to every man the loss he sustained by the destruction of his tools. The example is worthy of imitation. The company can afford this generosity, and the good effect will not be lost. The men will not forget it. —Indianapolis Journal.

The Lion in Art.

No animal has been treated so variously as the lion. Seeing that he is a beast showing little difference of type—not having been given over to the dilettantism of the breeder who has done so much for the race-horse, nor to the experiments of the servant who has played such pranks with the pigeon—it is wonderful how different he looks in art at different times and under different hands. He has been more conventionalized than any object in nature, and no "allegory on the banks of the Nile" can ever have been quite so allegorical as the allusive fancy of man has made him. He has done decorative duty, preserving only hints of his own form, and he has passed with art and literature through the phases of the heroic, romantic and realistic conception and treatment. It must be added that the royal brute has been fortunate in his laureates. Rubens—the true Lion of Flanders!—preferred him over all other beasts, and painted him with the whole might of his vast and enterprising genius. His imagination had continual food in his contemplation; his imperial hand found continual pastime in his portraiture. The savage majesty, the brute romance, the beastly royalty of the creature were depicted by him as by no other painter in all time. It is to be noted that the passion for painting lions that distinguishes the master distinguishes his followers and scholars likewise. Thus his friend and collaborator, Franz Snijders, was inspired by the great man's encouragement and example to add the living lion to his models, and to paint lion hunts and lions in fight where once he had only painted fruits and flowers and the fur and feathers of dead game. Again, the man among moderns who has best succeeded with the lion is unquestionably Eugene Delacroix, who was perhaps the best and strongest pupil the Antwerp master ever had, and who has drawn and painted lions and lionesses with an intensity of imagination, a vigor of line and color, a mastery of gesture, an energy of conception and execution, that Rubens himself would certainly have been proud to own. After the lions of these two great men, the lions of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, good as in some ways they are, are apt to seem a little tame, and, as it were, to fall a little flat. It must be owned that the lions of Mr. Britton Riviere are in much the same case. That lion of his, for instance, who is guarding the gentle Una through the perils of the present exhibition at Burlington House, is not a bit romantic or impressive; he is a kind of carpet lion—a lion to do duty in the pages of Mme. d'Aulnoy, and behave with politeness and grace to such heroes as Prince Azor and Prince Charming, and such heroines as Princess Fair Star and the Damsel with the Golden Locks. —From Cassell's Art Magazine.

An Indian Dinner Party.

Born in 1822, Colonel Ramsey commenced his military career in the Scots Greys, but after a few years exchanged into the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, then serving in India. He had been but a short time in India when he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur. At the first great dinner party his brother aide-de-camp was ill, and he had to pair off the guests, all strangers to him. To make matters worse, at the last moment many of the arrangements had to be altered.

"I got on very well until I came to a large, imposing-looking officer, and said: 'Colonel D—, I believe?' He bowed assent. 'I see you are down on my list to take Miss A— down to dinner.' Sternly and briefly he replied: 'No, sir, I will not.' I stared at him speechless, and he said: 'Ah, I forgot, you are new on the island. That fellow D'Arcy is, I suppose, amusing himself in the jungles, so I may as well let you know I am a full Colonel off pay and reckoning, and Commissary-General of the Bombay army, and my position entitles me to a married woman. I will take no Miss down to dinner.' I smiled sweetly, and said: 'Colonel, I have just come from a little place called England, and there we are very fond of taking young ladies down to dinner, and the older we get the more we like it.' 'I know nothing about England,' he replied; and off he went again—the old refrain, full Colonel, Commissary-General, etc., etc. I was obliged to tell him that he had been originally marked off for a married lady, but, owing to the numerous apologies, there was none available. The next officer I came to was standing by laughing. I said: 'Colonel B—?' He bowed. I then told him how delighted I was to find that he had a married lady. He inquired her name. I told him. 'No, sir,' he said hastily, 'I cannot; I have not spoken to her for twenty years.' I was in despair. However, the two great men went down good-naturedly together. —London Athenaeum.

They Would Meet as Friends.

Ex-Secretary Everts tells a story at his own expense about a small donkey which he sent out to his country-seat for the use of his children. One of his little daughters, going with her nurse to admire the animal in the paddock, was sorely distressed when the donkey lifted up its voice and brayed dolefully. "Poor thing! Poor thing!" exclaimed the sympathetic child—but suddenly brightening up she turned to her nurse and said: "Oh! I'm so glad! Papa will be here on Saturday, and then it won't feel so lonesome."

FOR THE NEXT 2 WEEKS

WE WILL SELL YOU

BEST PACIFIC PRINTS

AT

FIVE CENTS

PER YARD.

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,

PINCKNEY

RICE'S
TEMPERANCE
HOTEL,

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



Rooms \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Single meals, 30 cents. Lodgings 35 to 50c. We make a specialty of dinner, and it is always ready at 11 o'clock sharp. Come early and be served promptly.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND THRESHERS.

A fresh new stock of the following goods just received, all of which we guarantee to be the purest and best quality made in the world:

N. K. Fairbanks' Ex. Winter-strained Lard Oil.
No. 1 Lard Oil.

Best Quality Lardoline.

A. No. 1 Golden Engine Oil. Zero Black Oil.

Old Process Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

TURPENTINE, OIL DRIER.

VARNISH, XXX CASTOR OIL.

Gasoline 74° and Naptha, Water-White and Legal Test Kerosene Oil, Pure White Lead, Colored Paints by the gallon and in paste form in 25 pound tin pails. We are making Oils, Paints and Painters' Materials a specialty, and will quote LOWER PRICES than any other dealers in Livingston County. Give us a call and see.

TEEPLE & CADWELL,

First door East of W. S. Mann Estate Brick Store.

THE CORNER DRUG STORE!

In connection with our large and varied stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND FINE CHEMICALS,

We make a specialty of Nursery and Sick-Room Supplies, Trusses, Elastic Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and all articles kept in a first class Drug Store. Our Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Is full and complete, embracing all the standard and reliable remedies, which we will sell as low as any reliable house in the country. We keep a full stock of all Botanic and Eclectic Remedies, and Parks, Davis & Co's New Remedies, enabling us to fill any prescription or family receipts. We shall keep everything pertaining to our trade. In our Grocery Department we have none but fresh and well selected goods, and will sell at bottom prices. To accommodate our patrons, we will take in exchange Butter and Eggs, and will pay the highest market price.

Respectfully,

H. F. SIGLER & BRO

The Fate of a Queen.

There is something very pathetic in the lonely position of the present ruler of Great Britain, who is approaching the allotted limit of life with no one having the privilege to address her by her Christian name, and, as it were, doomed to the despotism of self-imposed court custom. Throughout her reign the Queen has gone farther in the way of "impenetrable" drawing-room observances than any of her predecessors. She has ruled upon an elaborate scheme of royalty, which the irony of events has transformed into an unmistakable jest. Twenty years ago, if the wife of an American Ambassador had asked, as Mrs. Lowell did the other day, to have certain arrangements of costume waived in her case during the court days at Buckingham Palace, we do not know how cold and unyielding an answer might have been sent through Spencer Ponsonby of the "Gentlemen of the Chamber," but in the year 1883 the concession is granted in a gracious little autograph note to Mrs. Lowell, who has been ill for a long time. All the London journals recently expressed their wonderment good-naturedly at the unwonted feeling of the court circular's announcement of the death of her body servant. It was unusual, not in her line, and more womanly than queenly, and conveyed the evidences of a regard which the families and friends of a statesman might have treasured.

The Queen has always been a woman of feeling, but in her court life she has been as placidly temperate and unresponsive as the sunlight upon hills of snow. Her ideas of royalty included first of all remoteness, and so leaving Buckingham Palace and the familiar glories of London, she retires up the Thames to Windsor Castle, a second Westminster, and sleeps under the towers where the Georges and other royal personages are buried. This of course alienated the ladies of her court, and the breach will never be bridged. Even to-day when she rides through Hyde Park with her outriders at full gallop on drawing-room days, anything in the way of outward demonstration is quite unheard of—a silence that is in marked contrast with Scotch enthusiasm when she visits her northern capital. During the first years of her mourning the force of this social alienation may not have been felt, but latterly her exile has been the gossip of the clubs and the talk of the multitude. Forty years ago when she told Sir Robert Peel that even though a change in the Government might necessitate a change in the Ministry, she would not consent to his interfering with her "ladies of the bed-chamber," the famous leader of the opposition, who had come to form a Cabinet, went back to his seat, and the public sentiment was plainly in her favor, for even Sir Robert's own friends could only say that the Melbourne Government returned to power after a few hours' absence "behind the petticoats of the ladies in waiting."

During such crises the theory of her reign could not fail to appear alluring, but as the demands of politics asserted themselves and the Constitution where in the Executive has no opinion pushed mercilessly forward, the charm of the Queen's position disappeared. Thus the English troops were recently for the second time in English history ordered back from Canada, and the story goes that the Queen with tears in her eyes asked Mr. Gladstone to change his policy, but he shook his head and still held the Government. The day of the "ladies in waiting" had passed, and now the pathos of a dissipated dream is the most that is left of Victoria's life, and her natural affections, so pronounced, have little to cling to. Her children are pensioned over Europe in castles and palaces; she lays a book on the marble of her husband's tomb; she has primroses for her favorite Tory Minister and a Scotch plaid and flowers for her favorite gillie, while her council table is crowded with liberal statesmen. She, however, still has a remarkable hold upon the army, though it is rather the affection of a sovereign. When the maid of Queen Margaret caught her mistress kissing the sleeping poet Alain Chantier, the ugliest man in France, the Queen explained: "I kiss not the man, I kiss the poet that sings." Victoria kisses the poet that fights, and therein lies her hold upon the nation. Well does the London Spectator say: "Republicanism in England sleeps and will sleep while the Queen reigns," but her fate as a woman left alone in a high place is none the less pathetic.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A strange affliction has been visited upon a young man who resides in a remote part of the State. Many miles from Atlanta, some years ago, when a boy, he was returning to passing through passenger trains that stopped at his town and soliciting alms, representing that he was a mute. He did so not so much to defraud as for the pleasure of perpetrating a joke. He is now in Atlanta for treatment for deafness, and can not hear a word that is spoken to him. The deafness is due to a disease which attacked him while in Texas some weeks ago. He spells on his fingers as an ordinary deaf mute does.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Where's the chap who was going to drill the world into the idea of thirteen, fourteen and fifteen o'clock, and so on up to twenty-four? He must have let go along about midnight some night.—Detroit Free Press.

The members of the Massachusetts Medical Society were asked: "Do you favor the admission of women to the society on the same terms with men?" and 700 said yes, 400 no, and twenty-three were indifferent.—Boston Herald.

Torture in the East.

A cable dispatch gives the frightful intelligence that Captain Riviere, the commander of the French forces occupying Fort Hanou in Cochinchina, being captured in a skirmish with the Annamites, with fifteen of his men, was executed on the following day with the rest of the prisoners. The Paris Gaulois claims that the unfortunate men suffered death from impalement, a mode of death so cruel and revolting that in case the report of the Gaulois should be confirmed, this outrage would doubtless call down on its infamous perpetrators the indignation of the whole civilized world. The impaling of persons sentenced to death for great crimes has been practiced in the East for many centuries. In Turkey, where this punishment was most frequently inflicted, assassins, whose crimes were of an aggravated character, were always condemned to die on the pole; and the traveler who penetrates into the interior of Asia Minor will now and then, even in our times, ride past slender posts erected along the roadside, on which the skeletons of the unfortunates are hanging who have been put to death in this horrible manner.

Saint Edine, in his Dictionnaire de la Penitence, describes the manner in which this punishment is inflicted as follows: "The unfortunate man who is to suffer death by impalement is laid flat on the ground, face downward. His hands are tied on his back, and one of the executioner's assistants sits down on his back, so that the victim cannot move. A second assistant holds the culprit's head firmly to the ground, and a third assistant seizes his legs, which he holds so that he can not move them. The executioner now approaches with the instrument of death, a long stake or pole, which he pushes into the body from behind. The pole tapers almost to a point, but is rounded off somewhat at the end, so that it will not penetrate the entrails all at once. The executioner pushes the pole into the flesh as far as he can with his hands, whereupon a fourth assistant drives it in still further with a mallet. Now the pole, which has penetrated deeply into the body of the doomed man, is set upright into the ground, and the victim is left to die upon it. The weight of the body presses it further down upon the stake every moment, and the point finally protrudes from the breast or side of the culprit. Some of those upon whom this horrible punishment has been inflicted died quickly, and their suffering was over, but others are said to have suffered untold agony for hours and even days before death put an end to their torments."

Impalement, horrible as it is, is not the cruelest punishment inflicted in oriental countries. Particularly the Chinese and the inhabitants of Annam, Siam, China and Siam seem to have perfected all their powers of invention in devising new and insufferable torments for criminals or persons who had incurred the hatred of the rulers of those countries. In China rebels and traitors are literally cut into a thousand pieces. The executioner who is to carry out this dreadful sentence fastens the prisoner, who is tied hand and foot with a chain to a post, and makes an incision over the forehead of his victim. He pulls the skin of the forehead over the eyes of the sufferer so that he can no longer see. A large basket with small knives is now placed beside the executioner, who shakes them up several times and then takes them up, one by one. On each knife is written the name of a part of the human body, which the fiend who takes the instrument of torture from the basket proceeds to lacerate slowly. Little pieces of flesh and skin are cut from the struggling wretch, and when the executioner has cut and slashed one part, in his opinion, sufficiently, he takes another knife from the basket and proceeds as before, until at last all the knives have been taken from the basket. But while the victim suffers horrible torments the executioner operates on him with such skill that no vital parts are touched, and death does not come to the relief of the sufferer. And when all the numbers of this terrible lottery of knives are drawn the bleeding body of the unfortunate man is thrown to ravenous dogs, who, more merciful than their masters, soon put an end to the agonies of the doomed man.

Another punishment, said to have been inflicted in China on the great criminals, consisted in being "brushed to death." The instrument employed in this torture was a wire brush, with which the executioner brushed or rather scraped off the flesh of the culprit, a proceeding which naturally consumed a great deal of time. The tormentor, with consummate skill, brushed around all great veins and arteries to prevent the victim from bleeding to death, and kept him alive for a long time.

In Siam the death penalty was inflicted on rebels by having them trampled to death by elephants. Others had a small cocoon forced into their mouth, so that they had to starve.

Other horrible punishments have been inflicted by Oriental despots, and many of them have taken particular pains to vary the pains, changing the mode of their torment with every sufferer. But the above instances will suffice to show what cruelties are practiced in those countries.—Indianapolis Journal.

The people and authorities of the Andes are actively engaged in planting out building dykes, etc., so as to prevent any possible recurrence of the inundations which devastated the country recently. Plans for carrying off the surplus water from the mountains are also being discussed by the Government.

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We have just added to our stock a general assortment of

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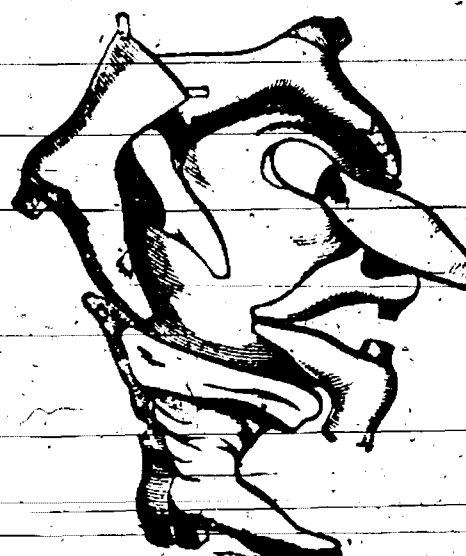
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PLATED WARE.

Call and examine our stock, whether you wish to purchase or not.

BROWN & COLLIER.

NEW GOODS!



PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

We are now receiving our first shipments of fall goods, and offer greater inducements than ever. No pains have been spared to have every pair of our boots and shoes the very best in

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OUR PRICES will always be found as low as goods of the same quality can be sold for in this or any other market. In presenting our fall stock, we confidently expect to increase and extend our business, and every effort will be made to give our friends and patrons the most careful and polite attention. Everybody invited to inspect the goods and get our prices.

W. B. HOFF.

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West Main St. PINCKNEY, MICH. A full line of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

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

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

GROCERIES, AT WHEELER'S:

BEST JAPAN TEA, 55 cts.
JAPAN TEA, 49 cts.
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All kinds of custom work, and general repairing, including

HORSE SHOEING.

Shop back of Mann's Block, PINCKNEY.

C. N. PLIMPTON UNDERTAKER,

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Picture Framing, Repairing, Upholstering, Etc.
WEST MAIN STREET,
PINCKNEY MICHIGAN

Farms for Sale.

120 Acres—100 under good cultivation; large barns, sheds, good house, two good wells of water, orchard, quinces, peaches, and other fruit.
This farm has no waste land, and is within 15 minutes' drive from the railroad station, mills and ready cash market.
200 Acres—About 190 under cultivation; large house, barns, sheds and outbuildings, nearly all new; two orchards, four good wells, one windmill; land tile drained.
This farm is within about 12 minutes' drive from the railroad station, mills, market.
320 Acres—About 230 under cultivation; land first quality, tile drained, orchard, two good wells of water; about 20 minutes' drive from depot and market.
The above 640 acres are joined together, and can be sold as one farm or divided as above, or to take more or less as wanted. Also
40 Acres—All improved, within 30 minutes' drive from station.
80 Acres—About 60 under good cultivation; large two-story house, new barn and stables.
This farm is tile drained, has two orchards, and is within about 10 minutes' drive from depot, mills and market; also large house, carriage house, and outbuildings, with 33 acres land in corporation of the town, within two minutes' walk of the station. This property cost \$14,000 in 1872.
The above farms are known as the "Hayes Farms," at Grand Lodge, Eaton county, 97 miles from Detroit, 12 miles from Lansing.
The price for the above property will depend upon how much land is taken and the terms.
Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a term of years, at the option of the business property in Detroit will be taken for a part.
Apply to

E. M. HAYES,

GRAND LODGE, or to

F. W. HAYES,

DETROIT.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE—
If a suitable person, with means to carry on the business of stock raising, dairy or grain farming, desires to RENT or work the 640 acres on shares for a term of years, negotiations may be made.

FARM FOR SALE.

Eighty acre farm (sixty acres plowed land) five miles west of Pinckney and three miles from Canfield on the Pinckney and Milan road, also on line of G. T. Railroad. Good house and barn. Fine Orchard and spring of cold water. Also several acres of timber. Call now and see farm while the crops are growing; will be sold on easy terms. This is a very desirable home. Apply on premises.

JAMES PANGBORN.

DETROIT CITY LAUNDRY.

Finest Laundry in the West. Goods called for and delivered. Price list furnished on application to
J. E. RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pinckney, Michigan.

BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 12 lots fronting on Main Street east of Howell Street, and 6 lots on Howell Street, all of which are in the center of the village, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to
JAMES PEARSON, PINCKNEY, MICH.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

One hundred and sixty acres of farming land in the township of Genoa, in two lots, both improved, 4 miles from Howell and 9 miles from Pinckney. Address Elizabeth Crowder, Box 119, Howell, Mich.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The residence of Mrs. A. Cutler, in the eastern part of the village of Pinckney will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information, apply to

THOMPSON GRIMES.

Ernotts Pills always in stock at
 Whell's Drug Store, Pinckney Mich

THE STAR OF THE MORN.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The star of the morn is whitest,
The dawn of dawn is brightest;
The dew is low,
And the blossoms blown,
Wherein thou, my dear, delightest;
Hark, I have risen before thee,
That the spell of the day be o'er thee;
That the flush of my love,
May fall from above,
And, mixed with thy morn, adore thee!
Dark dreams must now forsake thee,
And the bliss of thy being take thee;
Let the beauty of morn,
In thine eyes be born,
And the thought of me awake thee!
Come forth to hear thy praises,
Which the waking world upraises;
Let thy hair be spun,
With the gold of the sun,
And thy feet be kissed by daisies!

WITHIN AN INCH OF MY LIFE.

Chambers' Journal.

During the earlier years of my medical-military career I was selected as the Assistant Surgeon of the Army Lunatic Asylum, then established in one of the loveliest counties of England. At the time of the appointment I was given to understand that it was one which paid a high compliment to my professional abilities, and was bestowed as a reward for good services done; but as I did not see it quite in the same light I went and interviewed the chief, who had thought so much more of me than I did of him. "Sir," said I, "some men are born to honors, others have honors thrust upon them; the latter is my case. I don't understand one bit about the treatment, moral or medical, of the insane. I never saw but one madman in my life, and he, I verily believe, was more knave than fool; and I can't help thinking that if you send me to the asylum you are sending the round man to fit into the square hole."

"That is not of the slightest consequence," answered he whom I was addressing, in the richest of brogues; "not the layette in loffe. Round or square, the hole will suit you to a t; and if it be that ye don't know anything concerning lunatics; why, the sooner ye learn the better. Ye'd be pleased to jine widout delay. Good mornin'." So he bowed me out, and I having a whole-some dread of the powers that were, "jined" forthwith.

It is one of Shakespeare's wise sayings that "Use doth breed a habit in a man." Before there had passed away many weeks of my sojourn with the demented officers and men of Queen Victoria's land forces I found myself highly interested with their pretty and well-cared for home, running pleasantly in the groove I had so much objected to, and getting rid forever and a day of that repugnance which every outsider naturally enough entertains when brought into contact with the denizens of a madhouse. With a pass-key which was an open sesame to every lock in the establishment, I was accustomed to wander over it unattended either by the "keeper" or the orderlies; and never was I molested or spoken to, threateningly save once, and that upon the occasion I have elected to name "Within an inch of my life."

In the afternoon, when the patients were not indoors, it was my practice to go through every part of the building, inspecting it sanitarily. I was doing so as usual upon a certain winter's day, when, at a curve of a corridor, I came suddenly upon a patient leaning gloomily against one of the pillars. He was a private soldier of the Forty-fifth, or Sherwood Foresters—a recent admission, and whose phase of insanity was somewhat puzzling the head surgeon and myself. Without entering upon details, I shall merely say that we had doubts upon his case, and had recommended his removal from the asylum to the care of his friends. Meantime, however, he was to be closely watched, and no garden tools or other implements put into his hands. How he had managed to elude the vigilance of the orderly under whose surveillance he had been placed, and to be where I met him, was one of the things I never understood. But so it was.

When he saw me his melancholic demeanor ceased; he advanced with rapid strides towards me, and I saw at a glance that he meant mischief of some sort or other, for every muscle of his body was trembling with passion, and on every feature of his face was pictured that of a demon. I confess that fear came over me. What was this maniac going to do? But to show apprehension would be fatal, so I faced him boldly and exclaimed: "Hallo, Matthews! what are you doing here? Why are you in the airing-grounds with the other-

He turned a wild and flashing eye upon me, and glared like a wild beast. He howled out, rather than said: "Get out of this!"

"What do you mean?" I replied, retaining if possible to gain time and trusting that presently an orderly might pass and relieve me from the terrible dilemma in which I stood.

"Let me out!" he repeated. "I have been too long in this vile place. I want to rejoin my regiment, to see my poor old mother and Mary, my sweetheart. Why am I here? I am not mad like the others. God knows that, so do you. But if I am kept much longer I shall be stark-staring mad. Let me out, I say!"

He was now boiling over with frenzy. Still I kept my ground. "Matthews," I said, "I know that you are not mad, so listen a moment. How can I get you out? I am not the head-doctor. I can't act without his orders. Your removal has been recommended by him. I'll go and consult him now."

"No, you won't, indeed."

"Well, I can't release you. It would be as much as my commission is worth to connive at your escape. I should be tried by court martial and cashiered, if not worse. That you must be aware of."

"That's no matter to me. I'll make you! See this!" He opened the loose gray pea jacket he wore, and, to my horror took from within it a round paving stone of some pounds in weight, such as the courtyard of the building was paved with. How he had managed to obtain and to secrete it was another mystery.

A cold perspiration broke out upon me. My life seemed to be hanging by the slenderest of threads. I had no means of defense. The rules prevented my taking into the interior of the asylum even a walking stick, and man to man the maniac was taller and stronger than I.

The soldier raised the stone in his uplifted hands and held it over my head, which was protected only by my regulation forage cap. I expected every instant that I should be crushed beneath it, but still the man seemed irresolute to strike. Then, while Damocles-like, the missile hung above me, a sudden idea flashed across my mind: "What if I try to dodge him?"

"Put down that stone!" I cried out.

"Let me out, then!" he answered.

"Put down that stone, and I will. But first declare that you will tell no one who did it or how it was done."

"Doctor, I swear!" And then to my inexplicable relief, he lowered his raised hands.

I looked round once again, really to spy if any official was in sight; but in such a sly, covert way as to make Matthews believe that I feared an eaves-dropper.

"You know the locality outside the barracks?"

"Yes, I was stationed here some years ago with my regiment."

"Well, this door" (pointing to one which was close to us) "leads down a very short passage to another exit opening onto the Dene."

He was now all ears—every nerve strained to hear what I had to tell him. "Here, take this key," I put into his stretched-out hand one that I happened to have in my pocket; I forgot to what it belonged, but I knew that it would fit no lock inside the asylum. He grasped it eagerly, and at the same time dashed the paving stone on the door.

"What then, sir?" he asked in less excited tones.

"This. With my pass key I shall let you into the passage. Grope your way for a yard or two down, feel for the lock of the outer door, open it with this key—and escape."

"You will tell no one that I am gone—take no steps to have me caught? Remember this: If I am brought back I'll murder you!"

"Matthews! if you escape by the method I have pointed out, no one shall know it."

"You are the soldier's friend!" he replied. "Let me shake hands with you, sir."

I did not feel happy when I found my palm wrung within his, but I quickly opened the door alluded to, and without the least shadow of suspicion he entered immediately. Once he was fairly in, I pulled it to with a bang which shook the very walls. He was inclosed in a bath-room.

The strain of excitement over, reaction came on. I felt sick and faint, and knew no more until I saw one of the officials and my servant stooping over me. The former, going on his rounds, had found me lying on the floor; and as soon as I came to my senses, I told them what had happened; and steps were so taken to have Matthews so watched that in future paving stones would never again be in his possession. I took care also never again to perambulate the asylum without my orderly escort.

The Beautiful Island of Ischia.

London Saturday Review.

There is hardly a more lovely spot to be found in Europe than Ischia. Perhaps the most beautiful view of all that is to be had of it is that which is to be got from the Cape of Miseno, to which tourists at Naples are commonly taken. It meets the eye as the first break to the long line of the sunny Italian coast, and its little hamlets, embedded in the valleys which descend from the chief mountain of the island, give a sense of human life to the picture. Ischia is in fact, a busy and prosperous island. The greater part of what the soil produces is suited for export as much as for home consumption, and an active trade is carried on between the island and the mainland in the commodities which the one produces and the other needs. Agricultural produce of every sort is shipped from Ischia to Naples, and the wines of the island are among the best that are to be found in that city. When the vine failed in Capri those in Ischia still held out, and for years, while all the wine sold as red or white Capri was in fact manufactured on the mainland, a genuine and wholesome Ischian wine was always procurable in Naples. Almost everything flourishes on the island. The soil is deeper than that of the neighboring island of Capri, and the products much more varied. As in Capri the pure blood of the inhabitants shows itself in a strikingly handsome type of male and female beauty, and the contrast between the population of the two islands and that of the mainland is one which can not escape notice. It is a contrast, too, which displays itself as much in their more dignified bearing as in their mere outward appearance.

A SINGULAR SUIT.

In New Mexico to Recover Confiscated Property.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

Don Rafael Armijo, of Albuquerque, has just filed a suit against the United States government for a large amount of property which he lost during the late war of the rebellion. The property is situated in Albuquerque and adjacent thereto, and includes also considerable real estate in Las Cruces, among which is Colonel Rynerson's place. The Journal gives these particulars:

The breaking out of the civil war found Rafael Armijo and his brother Manuel extensively engaged in business in Albuquerque. Rafael owned large properties in this country and in several other places in the Territory, and was considered the richest man in New Mexico. His possessions are said to have been worth several million dollars at that time. When the Union troops quartered in Albuquerque provisions were scarce and correspondingly high in price. The Armijo Bros. were sought out as being the wealthiest men and the most likely to be able to supply the barracks from their immense store. In return they were assured that the government would pay for the property taken. In addition to this, Quartermaster Donaldson, stationed at Santa Fe, sent requisitions on the Armijo Bros. for \$5,000 in cash, on the first of every month for six months, to be used in paying off the soldiers.

The Armijos claimed to have no hesitancy in contributing this aid, feeling that the government of the United States was responsible. This, notwithstanding that they were Democrats, and that their sympathies were with the South in the struggle.

Soon General Shelby with his Texas troops invaded New Mexico and took the field against General Canby's command, stationed at Albuquerque, fled at the approach of the Confederate troops, taking the precaution to burn to the ground their quarters and stores. The enemy had an easy victory in capturing the city. They also went to the Armijo brothers and said: "We want food and clothing, and will take it anyway, but would prefer to have your permission. We will see that our Government pays you for it." The Armijos, having no other alternative, it is said, opened their warehouses to the rebel soldiers. On leaving they owed the Armijo brothers \$40,000, which they said would be paid if they went to El Paso. But after waiting at El Paso for some time they were pressed to go to San Antonio, and from there one of the brothers went to Richmond, but without avail. They never received a dollar of the claim.

Rafael Armijo remained in San Antonio, where he bought considerable property. There he was destined to meet with another misfortune. His treasure, after purchasing the property referred to, consisted of \$40,000 in gold coin and three large demijohns filled with gold dust, estimated to be worth a great deal of money. All of this treasure was stolen from him, and he claims to-day that he knows who the thief was—an acquaintance and supposed friend. The gold dust was the accumulation of years, washed out at the Old Placers, and received in trade at Armijo's store. After the war was over Rafael was indicted for treason, being accused of aiding the enemy and giving them succor. He appeared to answer to the charges, but they were withdrawn for the want of evidence. The Government confiscated all their property during the war, and it was sold by C. B. Clark, who was appointed as receiver by Gen. Canby.

How Shingles are Made.

East Saginaw Letter.

The oldest, brashiest logs are selected for shingles, provided always they are not sound. If they are sound they will make lumber; if they are dry, worm-eaten, fire-burnt, and disreputable generally, they are worked up into shingles. The prime consideration in shingle timber is to get wood that is sound and brash. It must be sound to make a tight roof, and it must be old and brash to prevent warping. A log may be dry in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it suitable for shingles. The logs selected, they are "run in" and sawed into "bolts" sixteen inches long by a cross cut saw worked by steam power. These bolts are then placed on end and pushed against a large circular saw in motion and the good parts cut out in the most economical shape as the operator judges of it by looking at the end. The refuse goes to the furnace room and the select blocks are carried to the shingle machines at the other end of the room, where they are set on end in a sort of vice and giggle rapidly back and forth against a circular saw, the block being thrown out at the top and bottom alternately by an eccentric movement for the butt and top of the shingle, at the same time it is moved back to the saw, each movement making a shingle.

Of course these shingles are of all widths, and some taper in width; some have knots and shakes and doty strips through them, and sometimes these defects run parallel with the sides of the shingle, and sometimes they do not. Sitting near the man who operates the block from which the shingles are made, is the "jointer," a man who picks up the shingles nimbly and holds their edges an instant against a planer that runs so rapidly it appears to be standing still, and then tosses them where they belong. All perfect shingles—that is shingles of sound, unblemished wood and with parallel edges and square ends, no differ-

ence whether they are wide or narrow, are pitched into one hopper and go below to the "binder." These are "A's." Shingles that are perfect in every respect except that they have small sound knots in the upper half are pitched into another hopper, or chute and go below to another "binder." These are "A's."

Shingles that are perfect in every respect except that the butt is not on a right angle with the sides are pitched into another chute and go below to a boy who lays them on a gauge and pushes them against a saw, by which they are squared, after which they are thrown on a conveyor and go to the binder of "A's" shingles. Shingles that have a doty streak or check or knot near the middle, are jointed and pitched over the planer to a man who holds them against a circular saw until they are ripped up and these defects cut out. Then, if this operation leaves the sides and butts at right angles, they are sent below to the binder, but if these defects run at an angle, the butts must be squared and they are sent down for that purpose first. Shingles that are "feather edged," knotty, doty, shanky, and incapable of being made over into anything good, are sent down a chute and come out in bundles, by a strange travesty on language, marked "No. 1."

Are The Newspapers to Blame?

N. Y. Tribune.

This is the view that some people are taking of the prevalence of suicide and other forms of violent crime—that the newspapers are partly responsible. They give more or less space, according to their character, to news of this kind. Persons of the lower grades of intelligence especially read the criminal records, conceptions of murder and self-murder become familiar to them, and when some crisis comes the mind turns more swiftly to the thought that ends with a blow or a pistol-shot than it would if it were not already saturated with such ideas. And this is only part of the general indictment which is often made—that publicity is one of the crying evils of the age. These critics say that nothing is sacred against the inquisitiveness of the newspapers. Private life is invaded, and the fierce light of the press beats into every home.

There are newspapers and newspapers, of course, and some of them have a good deal to answer for. Those that make a trade of sensationalism are not scrupulous as to either their matter or their manner of presenting it. But a little reflection will show any one that these form comparatively a small class among the journals of the country. Charles Dudley Warner, in speaking on the subject of the press two or three years ago, said that the moral tone of a newspaper was usually higher than that of the community in which it was printed. There was no little truth in this observation. Even the most sensational newspaper hardly furnishes crime and scandal enough to satisfy its readers, and the respectable newspaper has to make up its mind to do without the custom of a large portion of the community because it will not pander to a diseased appetite for a details of revolting crimes or unclean gossip. There is another point on which the newspapers are liable to be misunderstood by the public, through lack of information. The public does not see, and therefore cannot appreciate, the vigilance which is exercised in every respectable newspaper office to keep such news out of its columns. More care and discretion are needed in this matter than the average reader realizes. The system of news collection becomes more complete every year, and the field is swept more thoroughly each time than the time before. The wheat and chaff come in together, and it is the province of the clean newspaper to see that as little of the latter is used as possible. Probably the average reader would be surprised if he could see the quantity of news that is thrown aside each day because it is not of a kind that ought to come before the eyes of his girls and boys.

At the same time, the papers must print the news. The widespread publication of a murder arouses a whole community, and often brings a thousand eyes and ears to the help of justice. Then, too, there is a natural and pardonable curiosity with regard to some sensational occurrence, that must be satisfied. When men hear of a friend's death, they are eager to know the details of his sickness, or the accident that befell him, or if he has gone astray, to understand how and why. This is a human instinct, to which few of us are superior. It is the delicate duty of the newspaper to satisfy it without going so far as to make its news demoralizing.

If the extreme publicity of the present day is an evil—and there are times when it seems so—what shall be said of the love of notoriety? This is the other side of the shield. The newspapers are accused of prying into the affairs of the home, filling their columns full of offensive personalities, etc., and some of them are not without sin in the matter. But do the public ever think of the striving and labor on the part of a large class in the community to get themselves into the newspapers—yes, and even their home affairs? This hunger for notoriety is seen in all classes—rich and poor, learned and ignorant, business men, professional men, writers, soldiers and poets. This tendency, too, has to be held in check. If the growth of the newspaper has developed the vice of publicity, it has itself been developed and impelled by a kindred vice—the love of publicity.

M. Victor Hugo has run foul of the majesty of the law. His name is posted among the delinquent tax-payers of Jersey for non-payment of taxes on two dogs.

WHAT CHINAMEN EAT.

Philosophy of the Stomach in the Celestial Kingdom.

Pekin Cor. St. Petersburg Messenger.

About twenty centuries ago in the Celestial Empire there was established ox-worship, as a reward, for the great assistance in agriculture rendered by that horned animal. Then it was forbidden to kill either ox or cow. It became also a sacred habit to leave the cow's milk exclusively for the calves, to whom it rightfully belonged. Chinamen do not use the milk of sheep or the goats, though they are very fond of the meat of these animals. But, then, they are exceedingly fond of women's milk. The well-to-do parents often keep wet nurses for their children up to the seventh and even ninth year. Sometimes even men of age, and particularly old men resort to women's milk either as an article of luxury or as a dietetic means. Among rich Chinamen it is a point of pride to keep a number of wet nurses. Of the rich Celestial it may be truly said that "he is worth so many wet nurses," as of the rich Mohammedan that "he is worth so many wives," or of the American that "he is worth so many dollars." No Chinese woman would milk a cow, for such practice, in her opinion, would forever stain her chastity.

Excluding beef and dairy products, Chinamen eat every thing that is edible, horse and ass flesh, snakes, rats, mice, dogs, grasshoppers, spiders, worms, cocoons, sea-cumbers, swallow's nests, and so on. Once, while living in a villa near Peking, I saw a very strange scene. There appeared a cloud of grasshoppers. Suddenly the field was covered with Chinamen who ran frantically hither and thither, gathering them in. They filled large sacks and bags with the insects. They carried portable stoves on which they roasted their curious game. Other Chinamen greedily devoured the grasshoppers, paying a penny for ten.

At the head of all meats Chinamen put, of course, pork. In their opinion to the hog belongs the first place in the list of domestic animals. If you ask a Chinaman why, he will answer you proudly, "Because it was the hog from whom the Chinaman descended!" Don't you see the Celestials have beaten Darwin on the theory of the descent of man. It is only natural, then, that among Chinamen hogs should enjoy full rights of citizenship. Like dogs, they wander wherever they please. A Chinese street without a number of hogs is an impossibility. Are there many hogs in China? I should think so. On a single holiday in memory of their ancestors—the Celestials eat fully 650,000 hogs. I must admit that Chinese pork is superior to any found elsewhere on the globe. Poor Chinamen who can not afford to buy pork eat meat of dogs, asses, horses, rats, mice, rabbits, hares, goats and sheep. But I never saw them eating cats.

Of birds the Chinese eat silver pheasants, ducks, geese, chickens, jackdaws, crows and many others. Curiously enough the so-called Cochins—China fowls are very rarely seen here. Salted eggs are in great use here.

Among the choice delicacies of the Chinese must be mentioned the fins of sharks and the nests of sea swallows. Under the latter is understood not the whole nest, but only the mucilaginous inner coatings of the nests. It is believed that the swallows who build their nests on the sea rocks cover their nests and glue them to the rocks with the juice of sea cane, which on being dried, looks like mucilaginous membrane. On the market these nests are found in the shape of a hemisphere of the size of a half orange peel. The nests are sold here at from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per pound. They are used principally for making broth, to which they give a peculiar aroma and taste much valued by gastronomers.

Rice stands, of course, at the head of vegetable foods. Without rice gruel no meal is served here. "Fan" means both "to have a meal" and "to eat rice gruel." The brown rice, which is common rice, but heated and musty, is much liked. There is also a red variety of rice.

Honey is much used here, but chiefly as a cosmetic. After being mixed with flour it is used by the women in their hair dressing. With their hair saturated, sticky and shiny with honey, they must be indeed sweet.

As everybody knows, the Chinese are passionately fond of tea which they cultivate for the rest of the world. They drink it at every meal, at home and out, when idle and at work, in shops and in offices—in short everywhere; at any time of day or night. The red, black, and green sorts of tea they prepare only for export, while they themselves use exclusively yellow tea. They take tea in small cups, and without sugar.

Though in China there are excellent sorts of grapes, yet no wine is prepared there. The Chinese make two kinds of whiskey, of sargo and of rice, and drink a good deal of it. Women also drink and smoke here. A tin gill of the shape of an hour glass is used for whiskey drinking. They had no glass works here until recently, when an American gentleman taught some Celestials to make glass. During my thirty years' residence here I have never seen a single drunken Chinaman on the streets. No coffee or chocolate is used here.

"Ouida" contradicts the rumor, to which the American press has recently given a wide circulation, that her health is delicate; and she characterizes as absurd another rumor to the effect that she entertains one shadow of prejudice against America or Americans.

Napoleon III. and Men of Talent.

Napoleon III. and the Empress naturally attached importance to drawing eminent men of letters to court, but for the very reason that honors and more substantial things were showered upon those who came, every author and journalist who declared himself a Bonapartist, got accused of selling his pen, and lost influence. From his rock at Guernsey Victor Hugo exercised a dreaded pontificate over the world of letters, thundering anathemas against those who held any parley with "The Man of December." He had sworn in magnificent verses written in his "Châtiments," never to re-enter France so long as the empire lasted, and he kept his word, yet on one or two occasions the Emperor caused him to be treated with dignified courtesy. When "Les Misérables" was published, Théophile Gautier, who was literary critic of *The Moniteur*, wrote a brilliant panegyric on his book; but the editor was afraid to insert it until he had submitted a proof to the Emperor. Napoleon III. at once ordered that the article should appear; and when next he saw Gautier at one of the Empress' Monday night receptions, said a few kindly words to him in praise of Victor Hugo's genius. He was always gracious in this way to those who approached him in a friendly spirit, and it may truly be said that no sovereign ever treated writers with such high consideration as he did. There is a story of the Princess Adelaide, Louis Philippe's sister, having, in the fondness of her heart, sent fifty francs by a footman to a renowned critic, who, she had heard, was in straightened circumstances. Napoleon III. never affected to regard writers after this lofty fashion, as Bohemians. He put Prosper Mérimée, Ponsard and Sainte Beuve into the Senate, thereby giving them salaries of £1,200 a year. He made the Corps Legislatif vote a pension of 20,000 francs a year to Lamartine, a Republican; Octave Feuillet, a Republican; Octave Faint, a Republican; and Jules Sandeau, a Republican at Compeigne, sung and well-paid little sinecures. Edmond About was sent by him on special missions, and commissioned to write pamphlets; and numbers of other agreeable writers, taking the definition given in "Lothair" of agreeable people, were made happy with inspectorships of fine arts, custodianships of museums, and so forth. The Emperor was even sedulous to provide half-way houses for men of talent who were willing to forsake the opposition without going over at once to the Tuilleries. The Princess Mathilde used to offer charming hospitality to these demi-rallies, and at one time Prince Napoleon made of the Palais Royal a place of resort for men like Ernest Renan, Emile de Girardin, Emile Ollivier, and others who were trying to form an Imperial Liberal party. All this was no use, however, and the Emperor got little more assistance from the authors whom he petted than from the loyal cures whom he promoted to be bishops. The cures, when they had obtained their mitres, ceased to gush about the Napoleons, and tried to curry favor with the Vatican; while the men of letters who went to court, avoided writing a line in favor of the empire, but rather gave that institution sly digs with their pens to avoid the reproach of servility. Among the papers found at the Tuilleries after Sedan, was the plot in the Emperor's own hand of a novel which he had desired that some popular writer should work up for him. It was to describe the adventures of one Jean Bernard, who, coming up to Paris full of disloyal ideas put into his head by Republicans, was to be converted to Bonapartism by the splendors of the capital and the sight of the many great and good things which the Empire had done for the workingman. The novel was never written, but the hero, Bernard, whether he came from the French provinces, from England, or from across the Atlantic, was a type of Bonapartist proselyte common enough.—*London Times*.

An Artist's Model Who Had Seen Life.
An artist of my acquaintance was searching for a model in the streets of New York. Crossing Union Square, he saw the very type of face he required. The owner of the face was an attitude of cheerful expectancy. The artist accosted the old man and asked if he would pose. He readily consented, went to the studio at the appointed time, was employed, gave satisfaction, and became a sort of retainer at the studio. His massive white head and large white beard met with favor in aesthetic circles. By degrees, items of his personal history came to light. He had been a gold-digger in California in the early days of the mining excitement. He claimed to have experienced fifteen shipwrecks in the capacity of a sea Captain. Left an orphan at an early age, he had been educated by a physician, and had acquired some knowledge of medicine. Fate threw him among the mines of the far West, presumably on his way from the gold-diggings, and he became a medicine-man. He was learned in natural philosophy, and possessed a singular collection of roots, each twisted by nature into the shape of one of the letters of the alphabet. He painted shells skillfully, and had an ambition to go round the world in a canoe. This remarkable person also wrote poetry and was a Yankee. It needed only a master-brush to make this same representative Yankee as classic as a Millet peasant.—*Charlotte Adams, in the Century*.

Froebel, Founder of Kindergartens.

Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel, born, Oberweissbach, April 21, 1782, died Marienthal, June 21, 1852. Youth neglected, educated at village school of Stadt-Ilm by an uncle, but being apparently stupid was not allowed a university education; instead was apprenticed to a forester in the Thuringian forest for two years. Studied nature, and there worked out the history of the one great unity in nature. Longed to study the sciences, and had leave to visit his brother at Jena university. Here he spent a year, when his studies were out short by the lack of money and imprisonment for debt, of nine weeks, for 30 shillings. For several years he led a shifting life, but while studying architecture at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, met a disciple of Pestalozzi, who convinced him that he was born to be an educator. From that time his thoughts were occupied with plans for educating children. In 1807-9 he studied at Pestalozzi's school, near Neuchâtel, and then determined to continue his university education. In 1811 he again entered college at Göttingen and later at Berlin, but the call for soldiers to defend the Prussian Empire came, and he obeyed, fighting till peace in 1814, when he was appointed Curator of Museum of Mineralogy at Berlin. With Langethal and Middendorf he began in 1818 to put in practice his theory of education. Kailhan became their headquarters, and for thirty-six years Froebel labored unceasingly to establish his model schools not only in Germany, but also in Switzerland. Though he himself was always poor, his thought spread, and from them have sprung many of the school reforms of our time. In 1848 Froebel was accused of entertaining socialist and irreligious ideas, and forbidden to establish any more schools. He died at Marienthal.—*Inter-Ocean*.

PRINCE CHARLES, the brother of the German Emperor, is said to be the greatest smoker in Germany. He consumes from eighteen to twenty strong Havanas every day, and is reported to possess a cigar-holder by which he is enabled to smoke three cigars at one time. The Prince is now 81 years old, is strong and active, still follows game in the field, works daily over military affairs, and wears no spectacles.

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 Thursday, the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty three. Present, GEORGE W. CROFOOT, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of NORMAN C. BARTON, deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition, duly verified, of SILAS A. BARTON, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate. Thereupon. It is ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned 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 circulated in said County of Livingston, for three weeks previous to said day of hearing.

GEORGE W. CROFOOT, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

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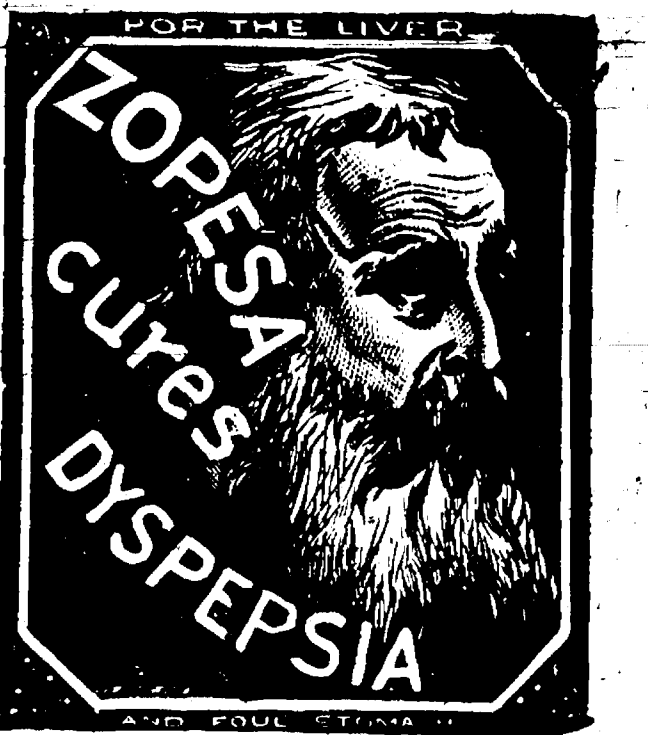
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CAN THIS BE FALSE?
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF CHESTER, ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, do come H. V. GORTCHUIS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of Philadelphia, and that he has suffered severely with rheumatism, and was confined to his bed three days and was under the treatment of a physician and was not relieved, and that he experienced great relief from one dose of Wilson's Lightning Remedy, and that one bottle effected a cure, and that he believes that Wilson's Lightning Remedy will do all that the proprietors claim for it.

H. V. GORTCHUIS,
Sworn and subscribed to this 30th day of November, 1880.
JOSEPH J. HOLDEN,
Notary Public.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., AGENTS,
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31/81

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