

# PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. II.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

NO. 6

## PINCKNEY DISPATCH

HEROME 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.

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

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

**D. M. GREENE, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Office at my residence on Webster street, Pinckney. Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the throat and lungs.

**JAMES MARKEY,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
And Insurance Agent. Legal papers made on short notice and reasonable terms. Office at residence, Pinckney, Mich.

**ALICE LAWRENCE,**  
FASHIONABLE  
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,  
Plain and fancy sewing of all kinds; cutting and fitting a specialty. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Northeast cor. Main Street and Howell Road, Pinckney, Mich.

**GRIMES & JOHNSON,**  
Proprietors of  
PINCKNEY FLOURING AND CUS-  
TOM MILLS,  
Dealers in Flour and Feed. Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Pinckney, Michigan.

**NEW MEAT MARKET.**  
**DEVEREAUX BROS.,**  
Dealers in  
FRESH AND CURED MEATS,  
FRESH WHITEFISH EVERY  
THURSDAY.  
Meat Market House, Pinckney.  
Will keep first class stock and sell at reasonable prices. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

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

**THE FLE & CADWELL,**  
Dealers in  
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE  
East Main Street,  
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN

**E. A. MANN,** Dealer in  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,  
Clothing and General Merchandise,  
Next to Post Office, PINCKNEY,  
CALL BY TELEPHONE  
AT SIGLER BROS. DRUG STORE,  
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

**WE HAVE OPENED**  
**A REPAIR SHOP**  
In connection with our store, repairing neatly done. Give us a call. Cash for hides and pelts.  
West of hotel. W. B. HOFF.

**There's Nothing so Successful as Success.**  
The Detroit White Lead Works, the Hinchman, Dean & Rogers Company, is just closing the third year of its corporate existence. This company furnishes a notable instance of extraordinary success achieved in a short time by enterprise, energy, fair dealing and good goods. They have attained a position in three years that it has taken other houses a quarter of a century to reach, and they are now the leading paint house of Michigan and one of the foremost in the country.—DETROIT COMMERCIAL.

**GOOD SEED CORN**  
For sale by the subscriber, living five miles southwest of Pinckney, good reliable Seed Corn of the Early Yellow Dent variety.  
Jas. H. Cooke,  
P. O. Address, Pinckney, Mich.

**PINCKNEY PRODUCE MARKET.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY  
February 21, 1884. TOMPKINS & ISMON.

Wheat, No. 1 white, @ \$ .97  
" " No. 2 white, " .95  
" " No. 3 red, " .90  
" " No. 3 red, " .85  
Oats, " " .35  
Corn, " " 1.00  
Barley, " " 1.00  
Beans, " " 1.00  
Dried Apples, " " .05  
Potatoes, " " .35  
Butter, " " .31  
Eggs, " " 6.50  
Dressed Hens, per 100 lbs. 5.00  
Dressed Chickens, " 5.00  
Clover Seed, " 5.00

When needing calling cards or anything in the line of plain or fancy printing, call at the Dispatch office.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

STATIONS.		WEST BOUND TRAINS.	
No. 1.	Mixed.	No. 4.	No. 2.
RIDGEWAY	9:40 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Armad, .....	10:10	5:52	8:25
Romeo, .....	10:30	6:10	8:45
Rochester, .....	11:50	6:40	9:17
Pontiac, .....	12:45 p. m.	7:05	9:40
Wixom, .....	1:15	7:15	9:50
South Lyon, .....	2:15	4:47	20:28
South Lyon, .....	3:00	8:10	10:55
Hamburg, .....	3:15	7:48	11:20
Pinckney, .....	4:15	11:40	
Mount Ferrier, .....	4:42	11:59	
Stockbridge, .....	5:02	12:17 p. m.	
Henrietta, .....	5:32	12:32	
JACKSON, .....	6:15 p. m.	12:50	

STATIONS.		EAST BOUND TRAINS.	
No. 3.	Mixed.	No. 5.	No. 1.
JACKSON	8:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	
Henrietta, .....	8:45	6:58	
Stockbridge, .....	9:15	7:17	
Mount Ferrier, .....	9:32	7:30	
PINCKNEY, .....	10:02	7:48	
Hamburg, .....	10:30	8:05	
South Lyon, .....	11:00	8:25	5:30 a. m.
Wixom, .....	11:55	8:52	5:48
Pontiac, .....	12:45 p. m.	9:20	6:20
Rochester, .....	1:40	9:40	6:30
Romeo, .....	2:30	10:05	6:55
Armad, .....	3:03	10:35	7:25
RIDGEWAY, .....	3:30	10:52	7:43

All trains run by "central standard" time.  
All trains run daily, Sundays excepted.  
W. J. SPICER, JOSEPH HICKSON,  
Superintendent. General Manager.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Go and hear Miss Rounds, M. E. Church, Thursday evening next.

**WHEAT WANTED.**  
We will pay the highest market price for wheat and are ready at all times to contract for future delivery. Farmers will find it for their interest to call and see us before selling.  
Tompkins & Ismon.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the firm of Wm. Dolan & Co. are requested call and settle same at once.  
J. H. Toumey.

Pinckney, Jan. 10th, 1884.  
Don't forget our fine confectionery, at  
Winchell's Drug Store.

Miss Rounds, Reading at M. E. Church, Thursday evening next.  
Headquarters for stationery, at  
Winchell's Drug Store.

To whom it may concern: In view of the fact that certain parties have reported that I am trying and anxious to sell my business and property in Pinckney, I would here state emphatically that such statements are false—and furthermore that I am highly pleased with the large amount of patronage we have received while here and if life and health are continued propose to increase it the coming year.  
Very respectfully yours,  
C. E. Hollister.

All owing us on accounts made previous to Jan. 1st, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same at once.  
Lakin & Sykes.

Great reduction in prices on all heavy Boots and Shoes, at Hoff's.  
All family medicine chests should contain at least one 25 cent bottle of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, for sudden colds, croup and other lung difficulties.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs, at  
Hoff's.

**CORN! CORN! CORN!**  
Two cars of Western-Corn on hand, also some good choice Clover Seed.  
Tompkins & Ismon.

Popular Reading at M. E. Church, next Thursday evening. Don't fail to attend.

For SALE—Two Colts—three years old in spring. Apply, Ed. Lake, 2 miles east of Pinckney.

All persons owing me on account are requested to call and settle same (by cash or note) at once.  
Respectfully,  
W. B. Hoff.

**A Bargain—Gents' hand sewed calf Shoes only \$5.** Call and examine them.  
Hoff & Hoff.

**WAIT TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY.**  
Great reduction in Clothing, Underwear, etc. For the next ten days it will pay you to call.  
Tompkins & Ismon,  
Star Clothiers.

If cough disturbs your sleep, take Fiso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

**FEED!**  
We have about 700 bushels of wheat screenings for sale. They make quite good feed for sheep, this we know by experience. Will sell them at \$16 per ton in lots of 500 pounds or upwards.  
Birkett, Manf'g Co.  
Dover Mills, Jan. 21, 1884.

**SALT AND COAL.**  
On hand and for sale by  
Tompkins & Ismon.

Briggs' Transfer Patterns for stamping silk or other materials and copies for velvet and satin painting, at  
Winchell's Drug Store.

**Corn! Corn!**  
At 58, 60, 62 cents,  
Tompkins & Ismon.

Merit Cards for school teachers use, at  
Winchell's Drug Store.

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

### LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Miss Hattie Placeway, of Pinckney, is visiting friends at Ann Arbor this week.

H. D. Rose, of Stockbridge, was the guest of Pinckney friends, Saturday last.

A social dance was given at the residence of Burdick Hinchey, Thursday evening last.

A spirit of competition among the hens is likely to break down the monopoly in the egg market.

We would like a good live correspondent in the neighborhood of Pettysville and another at Hamburg. Who will respond to the call?

Wilson's attorneys will plead that he killed patrolman Bullard in self-defense. That is more sensible than the insanity dodge, anyhow.

The secret order of the G. A. R. seems to be rapidly increasing all over the country. Its object is a commendable one.

When are we to have express service over the Air Line Railway, is a question of some importance to citizens of this burgh just now.

Fashionable people have become tired of highly colored tea service, and pure white china will be "the thing" once more.

Plainfield and Unadilla will both have daily mail service, supplied from Mt. Ferrier station, on the Air Line—to commence March 15th.

The donation party at the residence of Mr. Bland, Friday evening last was largely attended, a goodly number going out from the village. Receipts over \$50, for the benefit of Rev. F. E. Pearce.

Northern Michigan is feeling the effect of dullness in the lumber market as it has not felt it for years past. Towns dependent principally upon the lumber interest are nearly "paralyzed."

William Smith, (uncle of the editor of this paper) who is in his sixtieth year, will soon have the pleasure of celebrating his fifteenth birthday anniversary. This sounds like a fib, but it isn't—he was born Feb'y 29th.

An auction sale of stock and farming tools is advertised to take place on the Sir John Reade farm in Webster township, Wednesday, Feb. 27th. Perry Blunt will "knock down" the pigs, poultry, etc. "Quarter, quarter! Who'll give us the alf?"

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Marble were "surprised" by a large company of their friends, Thursday evening last—and like good citizens they joined the "procession" and had a merry time—as they usually do in that part of the country when they set out for it.

Chas. Young, while chopping in the woods near Portage Lake, met with a terrible accident, his ax slipping, cutting his foot in a shocking manner, the gash being about 3½ inches in length. Chas. will have the benefit of a fire in the house for a month or so in the future.

Messrs. Dunning, of Mason, Spaulding, of Dansville, and Topping, of Plainfield were in Pinckney, Saturday, conferring with parties here in reference the proposed new railroad line to Mason. A competent engineer is looking over the route, and is expected to make a survey soon. We understand the engineer was recommended by Mr. Ledyard of the Michigan Central.

Washington's Birthday Party at the Monitor House, to-morrow evening.

Tompkins & Ismon continue to take in a goodly deal of wheat.

Roads yesterday were almost impassable—and not much better to-day.

Mr. John A. Wood, of Lansing, is visiting friends at "The Maples."

Mr. Baker has the contract for carrying the mail between the postoffice and depot, in Pinckney.

Mr. A. A. Squier, of Mason, has been the guest of Messrs. Tompkins and Ismon, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nethaway, from Dakota, are visiting Frank L. Tompkins and sister, this week.

Mrs. Hueston, of Plymouth, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred. A. Brown, this week.

Members of the Pinckney C. L. S. C. attended the lecture and reception at Howell last night.

Mr. Ismon has rented the N. F. Beebe homestead, east side of public square, and are moving in their goods.

Detroit people haven't a new post-office yet—but they have a "hole in the ground," and are quarreling with the government officials because the hole isn't big enough.

About 300,000 foreigners are expected to arrive in this country during the ensuing year, and according to a temperance statistician 20,000 of them will want to go into the saloon business.

A Montreal judge has decided that drunkenness invalidates a life insurance policy, in case the intemperate habit is formed after the issue of the policy, and contrary to the terms thereof. An important decision.

The Union Party propose to establish a new daily paper at Detroit, backed by a capital stock of \$100,000. They can sink that amount mighty quick with some of the men who stand at the head of that party as financial managers.

Girls born during the present year may be somewhat disappointed when they arrive at "sweet sixteen" to find themselves cheated out of the "one year in four" privilege to which their sex claims to be entitled. The year 1900 will not be leap-year. Can you tell us why?

Detroit's popular society paper, Every Saturday, has been sold by Messrs. srs. Moore & Parker, to Wm. H. Bradley, so well known by his connection with the recent Art Loan exhibition. The former publishers will now devote their entire energies to their new daily the Detroit Times.

For some reason, Uncle Samuel's servant's did not get around with the mail on the Air Line road yesterday—according to programme announced. They will probably have the thing running in good shape within a few days, however.

A "washout" on the Air Line Road, near Rochester, delayed trains several hours, yesterday. Later we are informed that the Bridge is entirely swept away and trains will be obliged to meet there and transfer until a new one can be built.

A vein of coal has been struck in Genesee county at a depth of 170 feet, and it is thought may develop something worth working. Is it not quite possible that coal lies beneath our own village—anyhow it would not cost a very large sum to bore a test well and find out what sort of earth Pinckney is builded upon.

A Canadian justice has decided that guessing on the number of beans in a jar is not a game of chance but is a game of "skill." Draw poker is a game of skill also, and it's not the question of skill or chance that makes a game unlawful, but the "stakes" wagered on the result of it. Gambling may be done with a bean-pot or a church fair grab bag as well as with a pack of cards.

Mr. McGee lost a valuable cow, Thursday last.

Pontiac boometh because of her new railroads.

Mr. Wilcox has returned from Jackson.

Excepting Jackson, Pinckney has the best depot on the Air Line Road.

Dr. T. H. Turner, formerly of this village, is working into a very flattering practice at Pontiac.

R. E. Finch is doing a very neat job of painting and graining on the Air Line passenger depot.

Jackson county hasn't had a murder or suicide this week (so far) and the newspapers think it a fact worthy of note.

Dr. Rainey, the popular dentist, will probably arrange to visit Pinckney quite frequently in future. He reports business good at Pontiac.

Minnesota and Dakota had a terrible "blizzard" the first of the week, and there seems to be an impression that the tail end of it struck Michigan.

A man and boy were badly injured and a span of valuable horses killed by the cars at Dexter, last night. They were crossing the track when the west bound passenger train (10:5 p. m.) struck them.

Miss Sarah E. Rounds, of Detroit, will give a reading under the auspices of the Sunday School, at the M. E. church, Pinckney, Thursday evening next, Feb. 28th. Admission, 25 cents. Children's tickets, 10 cents. Miss R. is a pupil of Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, and is widely known as an accomplished elocutionist.

Married.—At the residence of Mr. Heman Smith, in Putnam, Wednesday, Feb'y 20th, 1884, by Rev. K. H. Crane, Mr. Frank Denson and Miss Mary A. Smith, both of Putnam.

The occasion was a pleasant and enjoyable one. A goodly number of friends were present, and among them, Dr. Curtis, of Mayville, Tuscola Co., and Dr. Lemon, of Hamburg. The presents consisting quite largely of silver and china ware, were numerous and valuable. May Frank and his happy bride live long to enjoy them, and to mingle in the society of their many friends.

The "Dispatch" family were remembered with a liberal sample of the delicious wedding cake.

The following item regarding a former well known citizen of this county, we clip from the Detroit Free Press:

Stanton, February 18.—T. F. Shields, a prominent attorney of this place, will move to San Antonio, Tex., to practice his profession, the change being necessary on account of ill health. The business and professional men of the place gave him a farewell banquet at the Bailey, Saturday night, which was an elegant and successful affair, and closed with the presentation of a gold watch and chain as a souvenir. Mr. Shields left for his new home today.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers are reported for the PINCKNEY DISPATCH by Register Dudley, for the week ending February 16th, 1884.

William B. Allen to William J. Miner et al, 40 acres in Cohoctah for \$400.

Luna S. Pratt to Lottie Mills Edington, 45 acres in Conway for \$1000.

William J. Tyler to Fred C. Livermore, lot in Unadilla for \$375.

Ira C. Hubbard to F. J. Lizzian, 34 acres in Genoa for \$500.

Edward McGunn to Thos. McGunn, 12 acres in Oceola for \$1000.

Parson L. Wood to Geo. Croft, 80 acres in Marion for \$1,100.

Lowry B. White to William B. Gardner, 80 acres in Putnam for \$4000.

John D. White et al to Lowry B. White, 80 acres in Putnam for \$100.

Lyman E. Walker to Thos. and J. McGivney, 40 acres in Oceola for \$2,600.

Wm. McPherson, Jr., to Sarah A. Neal, lot in Howell for \$100.

Maud Van Leuvan to Richard J. Marsh, land in Brighton for \$150.

Judith Crouse to Bartholomew Mahony, lot in Hartland for \$125.

Hudson and G. Blackman to Chas. C. Schafer, lot in Howell for \$350.

Amelia Benjamin to Monteville Sabia lot in Howell for \$150.



# THE NEWS.

## WASHINGTON.

**CONCERNING A MICHIGAN ROAD.**  
The House Committee on Public Lands, after a warm discussion, decided to report a bill for the construction of a road from the mouth of the Ontonagon and Brule, and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Roads, except the lands already patented to those companies. The lands patented do not comprise all the lands covered. The vote of the committee was 7 to 5, the minority seeking to have appended to the bill a confirmation of the claims of the home-owners, canal company and pine land owners. The Ontonagon and Brule people are quite well content with the bill. They are satisfied that their legal claims against the United States cannot be gained, and are sufficient to protect them in all their rights. Their main efforts have been directed to fighting the project of McGowan and his clients to have their claims on the railroad land grant confirmed.

## NEWS NOTES.

### A GARRISON BUTCHERED.

After a desperate resistance Suikat has been captured by Egyptian rebels. A correspondent at Suikat thus graphically describes the butchery: "At last the heroic garrison at Suikat has been butchered. For a fortnight they have been eating roots and tree leaves. It was an enfeebled band, indeed, which made a sortie to die amidst the rebel horde. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying: By fighting they must save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men thus submitted. Tewfik Bey's spirit destroyed the military pouches to the utmost with cartridges, and issued forth, 600 strong, against the rebels. Osman Digma's hordes rushed to attack Tewfik Bey, and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued and not a soul escaped. According to the latest report only four sick men unable to take part in the sortie, the cadet of Suikat, and 30 women were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie a rebel speik approached Suikat and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly reviling the rebels. During the sortie the women and children followed in the rear of soldiers. A large number of the rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suikat. The Suikat contingent have joined the main body and an attack on Suikat is believed imminent."

### FOR THE RELIEF OF TOKAR.

Gen. Wolsley, adjutant-general of the British army, has telegraphed to Lieut. Gen. Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if possible, and, if not, for the defense of the Red Sea ports. Gen. Graham will take supreme command, Col. Butler commanding the infantry and Col. Stewart the cavalry. There is to be a brigade of five battalions in line in a few days. Gen. Wolsley directs that the greatest publicity be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by the British troops. Official letters sent to Tokar urge the garrison to hold out until troops arrive. Gen. Gordon, with several powerful chiefs, has left Berber for Khartoum. He will proceed slowly, as he desires to see the people along the river. It has been decided not to retain Tokar if the troops should succeed in relieving the town, but to blow up the forts, and retreat to the Red Sea.

## DIREFUL DISASTER.

**A House Undermined by Water, Falls ---Ten Persons Crushed or Drowned.**

Two three-story brick buildings in the flooded district in Cincinnati occupied by 35 tenants and run by Robert Kyle and George Over as boarding houses, were heard to crack early the other morning. Just before four o'clock the corner building fell with a terrible crash and 10 persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm, and before the real cause could be ascertained the fire alarm sounded. Firemen, in conjunction with police, used superhuman efforts in rescuing the living and dead. The following are known to have been killed, either by falling timbers or drowning: John W. Kyle, son of the proprietor; Mary E. Coulter, Maud Ellis, James Ogden, Barney Winkler, Mrs. Winkler, Thomas Burke, Mrs. Lena Burke and her two children, William and Louis Burke, making 10 lives so far known to be lost.

## WANTON WATERS.

**The Mark of 1883 Covered and the River Still Rising.**

An associated press dispatch from Cincinnati of the 12th inst. says: The day has been one of the greatest excitement since the flood began. The stage of the high water last year was passed at 1 p. m. The steady and hard rain during the greater part of the day, together with the reports of general rains at every place where it would run into the Ohio, made it certain that a still more dangerous flood would be upon the already unfortunate people of the Ohio Valley. The gas was lost yesterday. There are five days supply in the water reservoir, with careful use, but on big rise, would make a serious inroad one that. With the river a foot higher than a year ago and rising at an inch an hour, the situation becomes more and more serious. At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 12th, the river was sixty-seven feet six and one-half inches, and the river was still rising. Several cases of drowning are reported.

## WHEELING.

A steady rain fell all day and caused alarm, which was increased by the news of a rise at headquarters. Subscriptions in cash have reached \$13,000, but all has been spent, and the supplies sent in from elsewhere are consumed as fast as received. The homeless are on short allowance, owing to the insufficient supplies, and appeals for aid from neighboring towns come in. The committee are powerless to help them. Many themselves sufferers from the flood, contribute to help others. The state of affairs is heartrending.

## IN NEW RICHMOND, O.

Water is in every house, and hundreds of them are entirely submerged. Over one-third of the population are dependent upon outside support.

## AT POMEROY, OHIO.

5,000 people are camped on the hills, in terrible want. Hundreds of houses have been swept away, and the loss of other property makes nearly every man in the place a bankrupt.

## A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Is reported from Middletown, Ohio. A house was being hurried by, and a woman was seen sitting on the gable end. Men rowed out, and attempted to get her off, but she refused because she had four babies below. Glass was broken and the children were seen floating dead. The mother is a raging maniac.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

Is now inundated as bad as last year. The citizens have covered boats and quit their endeavors to prevent inundation. The rising water came up from the rear of the town and at some noon but four houses were not flooded with from one to three feet of water. No damage or loss of lives has been reported as yet. The people for the most part have moved

into the second stories. The outlook is gloomy indeed, and grows more so hourly.

## AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

The situation grows hourly worse, and an appeal has been made to the outside world for aid. More houses were lifted from their foundations. People are removing from second floors, abandoning goods because there is no place to take them, and the current is so swift that boating is dangerous. A family was rescued from a second story to-day where the water had reached all but four inches. Mrs. Uiz, an invalid old lady, was taken from the upper window of her insecure home and bound to her bed, taken over the leaving waters in a skiff to Newtown, the groans of the almost dying woman, as she was carried on her bed through the crowd at the landing, causing many an eye to moisten, and presented another phase of the terrible calamity which has smitten the town.

## CINCINNATI'S CALAMITY.

Associated press dispatches of the 12th describe the situation in Cincinnati as follows: At 1 o'clock p. m. the water 84 feet 3 1/2 inches, almost two feet higher than last year, and was still rising from half an inch to an inch an hour. To add to other horrors a water famine is threatened; used as economically as possible, the supply in the reservoir will only last five days, and in case of any unforeseen event even this would fail. The situation is more gloomy than ever. An appeal for aid has been issued, not for the sufferers in the city, but for those in adjacent places.

## AT NEWPORT, KY.

The condition of things grows worse; the great fears about the damage to public buildings is being realized. A fine residence built last year which cost \$10,000 toppled over and is a complete mass of ruins. Fortunately the family was removed before the crash. Many more buildings are in danger and it is feared many being calamities of the worst nature. Many people in houses are unable to get away and must be lost if the houses fall.

## AT PITTSBURGH.

The rivers are swelling again at the rate of two inches an hour, with 15 feet 3 inches on Monongahela marks and 19 feet on the Allegheny marks. Dispatches from points above report continued rains and water rising, and people living in bottom lands are filled with apprehensions of another flood. Many have not yet recovered from the late deluge, and the discouraging outlook tends to increase the uncomfortable feeling. With 19 feet of water now submerging the lower districts of the two cities it is quite probable the situation of affairs among sufferers in Allegheny is worse, if possible than any day since the flood, and numerous additional cases of destitution are reported. Many of the victims in addition to having been systematically plundered by the waters were thrown out of employment by circumstances in fact alone is productive of more or less want among the poorer classes. At least 3,500 people are supplied with food each day.

## AT POMEROY, O.

The water reached its highest point at noon, being seven inches higher than any previous flood when it began to gradually recede. Nine tenths of the buildings in the town are still in the water and about 150 were moved from their foundations of which one-sixth floated down the river. No lives have been lost, but the damage to property is immense and cannot be adequately estimated, the extent of the rising being unprecedented, and commensurate with points above being cut off. The people were prepared for the last eight feet of water which came. Only one store in the town escaped and many merchants who had removed their goods they thought out of danger were unable to save them from the water.

## AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

No coal is to be got, and there is no coal oil in the city. It is entirely shut out, and there is no telegraph, no telephone, no railroad, and no boat connection to the city. Individual cases of suffering this year are small as compared with those in 1883, as the city is almost forsaken, and the streets are amply guarded and patrolled by police.

## JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Is a Venice. Citizens are going about the streets in boats. The water is not quite as deep as last year, nor is the situation near so bad. People are doing nicely in the second stories of their homes. The railroad tracks from Jeffersonville to New Albany have been abandoned. The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, Ohio, Mississippi and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and the boat from the bridge to New Albany. The St. Louis air line has abandoned its trains. The river is nearly within two feet of last year's rise. The outlook is disheartening.

## WATERY WASTES.

**Terrible Dilemma—The Ohio Continues to Rise.**

At 2 A. M. on the morning of the 14th the river in Cincinnati was 70 feet 8 1/2 inches and still rising, with the weather growing colder. Hitherto cold weather has been welcomed, but now owing to the scarcity of fuel it brings the worst apprehensions. In all the cities and towns along the Ohio the lack of fuel is reported. There are no landings for steamers, and supplies cannot be delivered. In Cincinnati and all along the river comes the mournful cry of the distressed. Thousands are without the bare necessities of life. Thousands are homeless, and in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport more than 10,000 houses are wholly or in part under water. Among other troubles in Cincinnati caused by the flood is that of procuring a supply of meat. None can come by rail or river, except by the Cincinnati Northern, and that is unable to meet the demand. Butchers are scouring the adjacent country for such stock as they can procure.

## JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

News from Jeffersonville is of a most deplorable character, and of a population of about half have been compelled to leave their homes and seek higher grounds. Four-fifths of the city is inundated. People are suffering and begging contributions of food. The Kentucky river is falling at the headwaters, but still rising at Frankfort an inch an hour.

## THE ENTIRE

city of Portsmouth, Ohio, is under water, not one acre of dry ground can be seen for miles.

## AT NEWPORT, KY.

Twenty houses were washed from their foundations last night, and a number of people were drowned.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Rural and Augusta, Ky., wrecks the water running behind Augusta, making an island of it. Dove, Ky., is in twelve feet of water in the shallowest part. New Palestine, O., nearly ruined. New Richmond is still worse off. In Point Pleasant, Grant's birthplace, only two houses are out of water. Moscow is in a bad condition; many houses are gone. Neville is a wreck. Strick is worse than Neville. Huguenot is half in water. Lewinsville is badly submerged. Ripley is in a terrible condition. One side of a brick house at Ripley fell in to day. Others are weakening. Hanover, Ohio, completely flooded, and hundreds destitute. Irontown, Ohio, is over two-thirds under water, and Greenup, Ky., completely submerged.

## FEBRUARY 14.

Colder weather checks the flood but causes great suffering among the people, owing to the scarcity of fuel and food, and the fact that hundreds of houses have been destroyed. There is general joy at the prospect of a relief from the water, although the devastation already seen is appalling. Great as it is, however, it is but a trifle compared with the ruin

which will be seen when the vast waste of waters shall have fallen to the proper channel. The destruction of property in Cincinnati is simply enormous, while the reports of the condition of the districts reveals a desolation unparalleled in the history of the country. The relief work goes on systematically and everything possible is being done to relieve the wants of the destitute. While a clear sky and cold weather brings relief to those who have homes, and cheered by the warmth of a glowing fire, to thousands who are huddled on house-tops, or in upper stories of tenement houses in the cities, the cold wave is an unwelcome visitor.

## FAVORABLE REPORTS.

continued to come from the immediate country. The water is gradually receding, revealing a scene of devastation beyond the power of words to describe. Everything possible is being done for the unfortunate at every place. Relief boats laden with tons of supplies are constantly kept busy, but the committee report the supply, generous as it is, all too small.

## CRIME.

### MURDERED FOR MONEY.

J. L. Wilson, an aged resident of the village of Winnetka, near Chicago, and his invalid wife, were found dead in their cottage the other morning. The discovery was made by a young woman who had been in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Wilson almost daily and attending to her wants. The body of Mr. Wilson was found on the first floor, his head and body showing a number of cuts, which had evidently been administered by a word belonging to the son of the dead man, and which had been hanging up in the house. Visiting the room up stairs, the invalid wife was found lying on the bed dead, with several stabs in her body, while the position of the remains showed that, weak as she was, she had made frantic efforts to protect herself from the murderous stab of the assassin, blood being spattered on the wall. The motive of the murder appears to have been one of robbery purely. The only clue is the fact that Mr. Wilson stated the evening before that he had a gentleman guest whom he was entertaining, but who has since disappeared. Mr. Wilson was a man of considerable wealth and always kept a large sum about his premises, doing his banking business with a firm in the city. The house shows evidence of having been rifled.

## CONGRESS.

### FEBRUARY 11.

SENATE.—The credentials of Hon. Henry B. Payne, senator-elect from Ohio, were filed. A petition was presented by Mr. Plumb of Kansas asking for a removal of the discriminations against the citizens of Oregon presented a petition representing the helpless condition of the people, and asking that the American navy be placed in equally as good condition as the naval powers of other nations. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: For the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor, who participated in the action against the Merrimack in 1862; to define the power and jurisdiction of the Mississippi river commission; providing for the study of physical and health in the schools of the territories and District of Columbia. A bill was passed securing to American inventors a full term of 17 years for their patents in cases when the foreign patent expires before that term. The Greeley relief bill was brought up for discussion, the point being upon the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment in regard to the men who should be sent. A motion was made, and after some discussion carried, that the Senate recede from its amendment. After the passage of some private bills, a short executive session was held, and when the doors were reopened a message was received from the House stating that that body had passed a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use rations for the relief of persons in the flooded district, and making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow. The Senate passed the joint resolution.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced, among them the following: To facilitate the settlement of private land claims; to restore to the pension rolls those whose names were dropped on account of disloyalty; to repeal the import duty on books printed in other than the English language; appropriating \$1,500,000 for a public building in Detroit; providing for additional life saving stations on sea and lake coast; relating to the qualification of voters in Utah and Idaho. The bill provides that in Utah shall not register until he shall have first taken oath that he does not belong to the Latter Day Saints or to any organization upholding polygamy, bigamy or unlawful cohabitation, and several other measures of lesser importance. A joint resolution was introduced appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio and its tributaries. After an animated discussion the resolution was passed.

## FEBRUARY 12.

SENATE.—A bill was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Louisa Boddy of Oregon \$5,400 in full of settlement of her claim against the Government for depreciations committed and property taken and destroyed by the Indians in 1878. The Boddy family settled upon public lands in Oregon and were among the first victims of the Modoc war. The husband of the claimant, her two sons, and son-in-law were murdered and property taken. A bill was also passed authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library. Bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars until Jan. 1, 1885; prohibiting assessments for local improvements on public buildings in Del Norte Col., and at Louisville. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Porter of N. Y.—introduced his funding bill. It provides for the extension of the bonded debt of the United States at 4 1/2 per cent. Bills were reported for the retirement and re-coinage of the trade dollar; to provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi river canal, to aid temporarily in the support of common schools, and to establish and maintain a department of labor statistics. In committee of the whole the naval appropriation bill was discussed, but no action taken.

## FEBRUARY 13.

SENATE.—The only business done was the discussion of the McPherson banking bill, which provides for the issue of circulating notes to National banking associations. Mr. Bayard of Delaware and Mr. McPherson of New Jersey spoke in favor of the bill, and Sherman of Ohio in favor of amendment, providing that if any bonds be deposited they should bear a rate of interest higher than three per cent. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning was discussed and laid over without action. Petitions were presented in favor of pensioning Union soldiers who suffered in Confederate prisons. A letter was submitted from the secretary of the navy transmitting the amounts claimed by contractors for the care of the double-turreted monitors. The aggregate amount claimed is \$273,645.

## FEBRUARY 14.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Montana asking the right of way for a railroad through Yellowstone Park. The joint resolution reappointing Noah Porter of Connecticut a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution was passed. Mr. Platt, of the committee on patents, reported favorably the House bill to regulate practice in patent suits. Mr. Harrison, from the committee on military affairs, made an adverse report to the petitions of paymasters praying for additional compensation for services rendered during the war. Among the

bills introduced was one of Mr. Voorhees, to define and supplement an act re-establishing the board of commissioners of the Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. The resolution of Mr. Voorhees requesting the secretary of the interior to withhold his approval of patents or certificates for lands selected by the Northern Pacific road in lieu of others said to have been lost to said company under the act of July, 1864, was taken up. After debate the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands. The resolution introduced making all public roads and highways post-roads, was passed. A debate on the bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to the national banks, was resumed by Mr. Beck, who supported the measure in a long speech. He declared that all the amendments seemed designed to give the banks all that possibly could be squeezed out of the government. Mr. Morrill contended that the bill was actually inadequate to give any permanent relief. Mr. Aldrich criticised the measure at great length, claiming it would not accelerate and intensify the evils it was intended to avoid.

HOUSE.—A recommendation was made by Mr. McKinley of Cleveland that congress increase to \$1,000,000 the appropriation for the relief of the sufferers of the Ohio flood. The contested election case of Manning vs. Chalmers then came up as unfinished business. The debate was continued until the hour of adjournment without evolving anything of interest.

## FEBRUARY 15.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had passed the joint resolution making further appropriation of \$300,000 for the relief of destitute persons in districts overflooded by the Ohio river and its tributaries. Shortly afterwards a message was received from the House announcing the signing of the speaker's signature to the measure, whereupon the president of the Senate instantly affixed his own. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana presented a petition from 1,100 settlers of Washington territory, praying for protection in titles to their lands, in the controversy between them and the Northern Pacific railroad company. Consideration of the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks, was resumed and occupied the entire session. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed appropriating an additional \$300,000 for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers. The Chalmers-Manning case was then taken up and after discussion the House decided to leave the seat vacant until the case is decided on its merits.

## FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Baker Pasha's defeat was all owing to the cowardice of his troops. The rebels numbered only 1,000. The slaughter of Baker's forces continued all the way back to Tripkat, and the Arabs showed them no mercy whatever.

An attempt is being made in the Ohio legislature to re-enact the old "hawk" law.

Henry S. Church, city chamberlain of Troy, N. Y., has "vamosed," leaving with him a deficit of \$100,000.

The report that Gen. Gordon has been captured by El Mahdi is not credited at the London foreign office.

Later returns say that Baker Pasha's loss in killed was 2,251 men much surprise is manifested over the discovery that the rebels were so well stocked with arms and ammunition.

Tariff reformers are on the qui vive, waiting for action on Morrill's tariff bill.

A number of important changes have been made in the membership of the Senate committees.

Bradlaugh made an attempt to take his seat in the House of Commons the other day, creating great excitement, when he administered the oath to himself. Northcote moved that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take his seat, and the motion was carried.

Thomas Kinella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, is dead.

Thirty-five persons of a wedding party were drowned while crossing the river Theiss, near Dornrad.

Le Monde publishes a dispatch, appealing for help, from the French Bishop in Tonquin, saying that a priest, twenty-two Catechists and twenty-one Christians had been massacred, and 108 mission houses had been destroyed.

The commissioner of Internal revenue favors the extension of the bonded whisky period.

The House committee on commerce favors a commission on inter-state commerce.

The secretary of war is taking active measures for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers.

A tornado played havoc with Waco, Texas the other morning.

Jennie H. Almu shot Victor Andre in the thigh, at the Third Avenue Elevated Station in New York the other morning, and threw her own brains out. Andre had refused to keep his promise of marriage with the girl.

The Louisiana lottery company will sell no more tickets in Illinois on account of the prosecutions in state and federal courts.

The Massachusetts senate has resolved in favor of biennial elections, and provided for free distribution of text books in public schools.

A deputation from Texas is en route to Washington to urge upon Congress the adoption of Capt. Eads' plan for improvement of Galveston harbor.

The Protectors of inquiry completely exonerates Lieut. Garlington, but criticizes severely the chief signal officer for inefficiency and utter lack of judgment.

A man named Nesbitt, of Erie, Pa., has been sent to prison for 15 years for criminally assaulting his 15-year-old daughter.

The queen of Tahiti, who has been visiting in this country, has gone to France.

It is spoken of as showing a friendliness of the N'it tribes for Gen. Gordon that upon his approach to Berber the town was illuminated in his honor, and he was received with great ceremony by the governor.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate despatch of 3,000 troops to Suakin, under Maj. Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, K. C. B. in command of the English garrison at Cairo. The expedition will proceed by rail to Suva, and thence by transports to Suakin.

The British Commons legislature asks for a tax of \$100 per year of every Chinese immigrant to the Province, which now contains 18,000 Chinamen, mostly destitute.

Es-Sator St. puen W. Dorsey has settled the controversy over his New Mexico property on a basis of \$1,400,000 in which he owns a half interest.

James Hozan, the Philadelphia boy who saved eight children from drowning, did all his work in one minute, and was almost frozen to death. He is recovering.

It has come to light that Stephen A. Douglass once owned a plantation in Louisiana and kept about 175 slaves.

Arthur and McDonald are said to be the favorite candidates in Indiana.

A daughter of Dr. Ayres of "pill" fame, was married in New York to Lieut. Com. Frederick Curran, U. S. N. Miss Ayres possesses a fortune of \$10,000,000, being one of the great heiresses in New York City.

A Chinaman applied for naturalization papers in Washington the other day. His request was refused under the law of 1882.

Gladstone was walking quietly to Commons the other afternoon, when a man suddenly seized him and brought him to a standstill. The great premier shook his assailant off. It was afterwards ascertained that the man made the assault on a wager.

A mixed train on the Southern Central railroad dropped into the Suquia river at Weedsport, N. Y., the other afternoon. Four persons were drowned.

Waver's apathy in Peru have destroyed much valuable property and caused many deaths.

The investigation of the Danville riots has begun.

Terra Haute, Ind., has a board of trade.

The House committee on naval affairs request the appropriation committee to appropriate \$250,000 for a steel gun boat.

The Canadian minister of customs refuses to accede to the demands of American distillers that spirits be imported into Canada in bonds to evade paying the United States revenue tax.

Both branches of the New York Legislature have passed a bill establishing the seventy-fifth meridian time as the standard for that state. Senator Sherman thinks congress should let the tariff question severely alone.

A French parliamentary committee is considering the construction of an elevated railway from France to England. The minister of mine opposed the queer project.

Paris city council has voted \$10,000 to relieve homeless workmen and asked parliament to grant \$200,000 for poor relief.

Mexico has appropriated \$200,000 for its display at the New Orleans world show.

Etiquette for Chinese Women.

A young girl walking in the street must not turn her head round; nor at home is she to glance shyly at visitors. She is to remember, moreover, that girls who are always laughing and talking are not esteemed; and that virtuous women have been honored from the earliest times. The philosopher Mendez grieved when he saw his mother break her shuttle; the woman Tsou threw herself on a sword to save her husband's life; the mother of Ao, being so poor that she could not buy writing materials, taught her son to read by tracing characters in the sand. Women should be able to read, write and use the counting machine, so as to be in position to direct a household. They should read books of piety and stories of morality in action, while avoiding love-poetry, songs and anecdotes. Women should be reserved; and they are cruelly enjoined not to occupy themselves with other people's affairs. Men ought never to talk of domestic affairs, while woman should never talk of anything else. When a visitor is in the drawing-room the lady of the house should not be heard raising her voice in the kitchen. Women are not to paint their faces and wear striking colors, for the sufficient reason that if they do men will look at them. Young women, as well as young men, are to be dutiful to their parents and always in good humor, even when their father and mother are not. They are to ask them what they are hot or whether they are cold; to take them food and drink and to furnish them with new boots and shoes. When a young girl is grown up and married to an honest man she must not forget her parents, and once or twice a year must ask permission of her husband to go and see them. "From the highest authority until the present day the rule in marriage has been that the husband commands and the wife obeys." Virtue in a wife consists in having an even temper, and to arrive at this much must be supported. "If the first wife has not the happiness to give her husband a male child he chooses a person he loves in order to have by her a son who will perpetuate his line. It is necessary under these circumstances," says the "Manual," "not to give way to jealousy, but to live together on friendly terms in the same house. At present great dissensions take place between first and second wives. Out of a hundred first wives you will hardly find one of a sweet and affable disposition. I have taken great pains," adds the author, "in writing this paragraph. Do not read it thoughtlessly." If, however, he had been more thoughtful himself it might have occurred to him that the want of sweetness and affability which he deprecates in "first wives" is the result less of character than of circumstances, and that it would show itself equally in second wives if they too in their turn were to be replaced. —St. James' Gazette.

## Agriculture in Ireland.

Irish land shows a continuous tendency to go out of cultivation—the area under all crops being this year but 15,123,230 acres, as against 15,212,300 last year, and 15,304,235 the year before. The decline extends alike to corn, green crops, flax, and rotation grasses; and even potatoes occupy 30,000 acres less than in 1882. The decrease in the area under wheat is enormous, amounting to no less than 73,000 acres, or nearly 53 per cent. The growth in permanent pasture does not, as in England, keep pace with the abandonment of tillage. On the contrary, the cultivated area in the whole of Ireland shows a diminution in the year of more than 60,000 acres. There is some increase in the number of cattle, and a slight increase in the number of sheep and lambs; but the number of the latter is about 28 per cent. less than two years ago. In pigs there has been a decrease for the year of over 100,000.

A firm of wholesale dealers in fish in Buffalo report the discovery of wonderful winter fishing grounds in Birch Lake, Michigan. The fish caught are pickerel. When first found the lake had been but little fished, but when holes were cut through the ice and baited hooks were dropped in the fish bit so ravenously that one person, it is alleged, landed thirty-five large pickerel in twelve minutes. The discoverers immediately started out to secure men, fishing apparatus, and teams, and set to work in a business way. Thousands of fish were taken from the water during the first full day's fishing. Now the fishing firm has more than 500 men employed in the work, and pickerel are being carried away by the ton.



## A FAREWELL.

MARY G. CHOCKER.

And so we cast aside our cherished friendship,  
And so I cease to call you even friend,  
And so I bury from all sight and hearing  
The memory of this friendship and its end.

Without a shadow of regretful passion,  
Without lament, with heart still glad and strong,  
I give you back the treasure that you gave me,  
The jewel that I valued well and long.

If you have caused me pain, you are forgiven;  
If you have grieved me, it is over now;  
If I have found you fickle and false-hearted,  
You will forget—no grief need cloud your brow.

We will do noble work tho' not together.  
And when, sometime, men dwell upon your fame,  
And pay just tribute to your worth and wisdom,  
I shall rejoice at mention of your name.

And when I hear how men have been made better,  
Because your life has been for God and truth,  
I shall remember how we met and parted,  
And I will say: "I knew him in my youth."

Ah, well, it is not strange you should grow weary;  
It is not strange we both should wish to part;  
But now 'tis over, I reveal my secret—now;  
"This I loved you—loved you from my heart."

—The Continent.

## UNCLE JOSHUA'S ADVICE.

BY C. F. DAVIS.

Reuben Brown was in love with black-eyed Kittie Perkins—there is no doubt about it.

Kittie was the prettiest and at the same time the most coquettish girl in Swanton, and, woman like, was playing "fast and loose" with poor Reuben.

Reuben had never openly avowed his affection, though it was rapidly becoming "scandalously intense" when, after a particularly exasperating interview with the fair Kittie, he resolved to lay bare his heart to his old Uncle Joshua, and seek the latter's advice.

Uncle Joshua was, in fact, his nearest relative, and lived only a short distance from where Reuben was employed. Reuben had done many little kindnesses for the old man—who, in return, felt almost a father's interest in his welfare and happiness; so Reuben felt, when he went to consult him concerning his tenderness, that his advice would, though coming from one who might almost be supposed to have forgotten all about the gentle passion, be sincere and thoughtful.

With this conclusion, Reuben, with a very "heart hungry" feeling—the immediate result of the above mentioned interview with Kittie—wended his way slowly up to the little red house where the old man lived. The last faint traces of the sun's glory were rapidly fading away in the horizon, the bright stars were just commencing to twinkle merrily, and all the air held "a solemn stillness," as if waiting for night to draw more closely "her sable mantle."

At such times, if ever, the human heart turns to thoughts of love; and Reuben's, already turned in that direction, was actually filled to overflowing with the gentle emotion. Could he have done so, he would, without doubt, have woven the most "woeful ballads" to the fair Kittie's eyebrows—but he was no poet, so he simply yearned.

As Reuben came up to the house he found Uncle Josh, as he usually called him, seated on the stoop. His chair was tilted back; his venerable head, fringed with gray and scanty locks, was bared to the evening breeze; and, like the ill-fated skipper of the *Hesperus*, "his pipe was in his mouth."

"Wal, Reuben," he said, as, peering through the deepening twilight, he discovered the love-sick youth approaching, "how do do? come right up and set down. Anythin' new?"

"Nothing much," replied Reuben, mechanically pulling up a rude chair bottomed with strips of rawhide, and seating himself near by.

"You ain't heard nothin' about the old brindle what strayed, hev' ye?" asked the old man, anxiously.

"No," replied Reuben slowly, "I came on quite a different errand. The fact is, uncle, I—(I might as well tell it)—I'm in love and I came to ask your advice about it."

"Wal, now, you don't say?" said the old granger, and pursing up his lips, he uttered a long, low whistle.

For a few moments he remained silent, a far-off look in his aged eyes, as if the revelation recalled old, almost forgotten memories, and then he said, turning towards Reuben, and drawing his chair a little nearer to him, "Wal, tell me old man all about it—that ain't nothin' to commence with, thet does so much good as to let it out." So, leaning back in his chair again, he listened while Reuben told the "old, old story"—how the feeling had gradually come upon him that he loved Kittie with an all-absorbing passion (or words to that effect); how he basked in the sunshine of her smiles one day, and was by her coldness plunged into the very "apathy of despair" the next; how he was beset with fears that she liked Bill Simpson better than she did him; how he was afraid, if he asked her, that she would say no—that he was sure if she did, it would kill him, etc., etc.

The old man listened intently—who, of whatever age, ever failed to take some interest in the "faint-told tale"—and when the young man had finished he took his pipe from his mouth, coughed once or twice, and delivered himself of these memorable words: "Reuby, my boy, you've got it bad—there ain't no doubt on it—and I'll tell you a secret what nobody ain't heard for nigh onter fifty year."

Here the old man's voice grew a little husky, and he blew his nose fiercely with a large, red handkerchief which

he took from his forehead for the purpose.

"Women is queer creatures. I loved one-once, and onct only, and I'm jest ez sure ez I be that I'm settin' here that I lost her by lovin' of her too much, an' lettin' her know it too soon. Thet was my experience, an' I hev seen stacks of lika cases sence. John Jenkins (he's dead now nigh onter thirty year), he loved his wife (Jane Tuttle thet was) e'en a'most to destruction, an' what came of it?"

"Why, she got tired on it, an' one day run away with a city chap, that used to beat her terrible, they say. Ez fur poor John, he died less nor two years afterwards—folks said of a broken heart."

"Wal, ez I was saying, just so soon ez a woman feels she hez a man, heart and soul, jest so soon she haint no use fur him; she begins to sigh, ez the old primer says, fur new worlds to conquer. What she ken have she don't want, an' what she can't have she wants worse kind."

"It's what schooled people calls the unobtainable that everybody's arter, specially women folks. You never want to set too much store by nothin'; for if you do, you'll be a'most sure to lose it. Struggle to hide your feelin's all yer ken, whether yer huntin' for a sweet-heart, a wife or a caww! In the case in pint, do your level best to make the gal think you don't set much store by her. Don't let on how much took you be with her, and don't on no account say nothin' about love, leastwise, not at present, for the minute yer do, ez the lawyers say, you weaken yer case. You don't want to show yer hand till yer dead sure you've won the game. You don't want to complicate yer self, so to speak, till yer artin' the gal loves ye. Ef she don't love ye, ye'd better be in yer grave than marry her, and if she does, she'll let yer know afore very long—sure ez I'm settin' here."

So saying, the old man wiped his forehead with the big red handkerchief, relighted his pipe, pushed down the burning tobacco with his horny thumb and relapsed into silence.

From what humble sources words of wisdom sometimes spring! Much comforted, Reuben sauntered slowly homeward, his pathway lighted by the bright summer morn which had just come over the hill, filling the little valley with its mellow light.

His heart was much lighter than when he trod that path before, for he had unburdened it, and he felt that Uncle Josh was right.

So the very next evening he took pretty Polly Baker "buggy riding," and the following Sunday evening went "to meetin'" with her. He did not even pass Kittie's house for four whole days! He came very near weakening the second evening, but finally, with great difficulty, mastered himself. What was the result? Why, when he did go by, nearly a week later, Kittie, who had, of course heard all about what had taken place, walked down to the gate and, with one of her sweetest smiles, asked where he had been for such a long time. He answered, "Nowhere to speak of," and then she smiled so sweetly, and looked at him with such gentle reproach that he was almost tempted to seize her in his arms and declare his love then and there, but he recalled Uncle Josh's advice in time and temporized.

Kittie could not stand it long, however, and before another moon had come and gone Reuben was her accepted lover.

The days had begun to lengthen a little when they were made one; and Uncle Josh hitched up the old mare, a green parg, used only for state occasions, and drove down to the little house, which Reuben had bought, to witness the interesting ceremony. He was attired in a brand new suit, of homespun, his hair "slicked down" in a most remarkable manner, and his neck encircled by a broad, white stock. He looked very uncomfortable but happy nevertheless (if such an anomalous condition of affairs may be supposed to exist), and kissed the bride with much warmth at the first opportunity.

"Reuben," he said, as soon as he had his nephew alone for a moment, "she does look uncommon nice; but mark my words, don't go to showin' of her too much affection—if you do you'll be sorry for it. Don't be afraid to jaw her a little some times it makes an agreeable change, an' 'll do her good. You can't do nothin' surely with women, nor children, nor dogs, nor nothin' with too much affection, don't never forget it!" Reuben's only answer was, "I'll try." But he did not look as if he thought he would succeed very well—how could he be expected to on his wedding day?

I would rather be beaten in Right than succeed in Wrong. Garfield.

"ROUGH ON RATS," (Treats rats, mice, lice, fleas, bed-bugs, ants, termites, chipmunks, etc.) Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick heads, etc., readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

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"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP" for feverishness, colic, worms, constipation, flatulency, etc.

## THE JUVENILES' CORNER.

### THE WILL AND THE WAY.

BY ZHEN E. HENFORD.

There's something I'd have you remember, boys  
To help in the battle of life;  
"Twixt give you strength in the time of need,  
And help in the hour of strife.

Whenever there's something that should be done,  
Don't be faint-hearted and say,  
"What use to try?" Remember, then,  
That where there's a will there's a way.

There's many a failure for those who win;  
But though at first they fail,  
They try again, and the earnest heart  
Is sure at last to prevail.

Though the hill is rugged and hard to climb,  
You can win the heights, I say,  
If you make up your mind to reach the top;  
For where there's a will there's a way.

The men who stand at the top are those  
Who never could bear defeat;  
Their failures only made them strong  
For the work they had to meet.  
The will to do and the will to dare  
Is what we want to-day;  
What has been done can be done again,  
For the will leads out the way.

### A Lion-Tamer's Experience.

Harper's Young People.

"While with Robinson's circus," said Mr. Neylan, the celebrated lion tamer, "I became acquainted with Bill Reynolds, the well-known lion performer, and became a fast favorite with him. He was sick quite often, which made it necessary to withdraw that feature of the entertainment."

"I was in the habit of playing with the lions outside the cage, and one day I asked the keeper who had charge of the cage if he would let me go inside. He laughed at me, and said that I would be glad to come out mighty quick. I looked about for a cowhide, and being unable to find one, seized upon a broom handle, and started in. There were three animals together in the cage, the famous lion Old Prince, the pet lioness Jennie, and a beautiful tiger. I was about sixteen years of age at the time, and very strong."

"The moment I entered, the animals regarded me as an intruder, and Old Prince began to look warlike. I beat him vigorously with the broom handle, and before I left the cage he was humbly submissive, and with the other animals, would promptly do my bidding. I told the manager that I had found a man to take Reynolds's place, and would produce him that night."

"Evening came, the cage was drawn into the ring, and at the appointed time I appeared, greatly to the surprise and bewilderment of the manager. As I started toward the cage he shouted:

"Come away, you'll be eaten up."

"But I went on with the performance, and the animals behaved beautifully. At another time Robinson had a young lion, three years of age, of great strength and ferocious disposition. I determined to tame him, and selecting an empty cage with two partitions, I had it drawn into the woods one bright day. There I had a terrible encounter with him for three hours. The enraged beast refused to obey the lash, and it became necessary to use hot irons instead of a raw-hide. After he had been subdued I petted him for a time, furnished him with a good meal, and we became the best of friends. At the close of the encounter I was almost entirely stripped of clothing."

Mr. Neylan was asked if he ever found himself in extreme peril.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Neylan; "I was placed in a most uncomfortable situation. One day I had occasion to enter the cage of Jennie, the pet lioness, to repair it. The sound of the hammer employed in driving nails appeared to frighten her, and suddenly she fastened her teeth in the calf of my leg. I had the presence of mind to let her alone, although she was tearing my flesh terribly, and seizing my hammer. I watched my opportunity, when she had caught my wrist between her teeth, and thrust the handle down her throat, choking off her hold. Then she sought to leap upon me, and stripped me of my clothing, besides leaving the bloody imprints of her claws upon my back. The blows of the hammer did not seem to have any effect, and at the right moment one of the keepers, seeing my danger, seized an iron bar and belabored her vigorously, while I kept up an accompaniment with my hammer. We conquered her at last, and I left the cage to dress myself and my wounds. She never disturbed me again, and was always tame and gentle."

"The best time to begin to break lions," said Mr. Neylan, "is when they are cubs eight to ten months old. My practice was to devote an hour a day in the training, always exercising them on empty stomachs, and feeding them immediately afterward. If the animal is gentle and submissive, he should be treated kindly; but if he is inclined to be stubborn and ugly, then you must obtain the mastery by a vigorous use of the cowhide. They are inclined to be treacherous even when most frolicsome and gentle, and it can be shown that the majority of lion performers who have been killed have allowed their pets too much liberty."

"The place to use the cowhide is over the face and eyes, to blind and confuse them. It must not be thought for an instant that one can look them steadily in the eye and thus disarm them. The lion does become somewhat blinded by a steady gaze, but the moment he lowers his head and gives it an ominous shake, then look for danger, and the more promptly the lash is applied the better."

"The tiger is more inclined to be treacherous than the lion, and it is more difficult to train one. I have trained a lion in Africa, and Mexican lions, and some of them have developed remarkable

able powers of intelligence and sagacity."

### An Elephant That Can Read.

Harper's Young People.

Mr. George Conklin, who has won a name as a very successful trainer of animals, and particularly of elephants, not long ago came to the conclusion that it would be possible to teach an elephant to read the commands given by a keeper, instead of merely understanding a spoken direction.

He chose from out of the large herd belonging to Cole's Circus a fifteen-year-old elephant—Rajah. He then procured a blackboard, a couple of feet long and only a few inches wide, on which to write his orders to his pupil.

Of course Mr. Conklin did not in the beginning attempt to teach Rajah the alphabet. His theory was that the elephant would recognize the general look of a whole short word when written.

He brought Rajah into the ring once each day, and taking the word "March" with which Rajah was entirely familiar when it was called out, Mr. Conklin slowly printed it before his eyes, allowing the animal to watch him and the writing. As soon as it was finished he laid his chalk down and shouted, "March!" This was repeated.

Very soon Rajah of his own accord would start off around the ring as soon as the word "March" had grown into shape beneath Mr. Conklin's fingers. He had learned the look of that word perfectly. The keeper then passed on to "Stop," and the big brain of the beast quickly grasped with the crooked "S" and what came after it.

Rajah now reads about a dozen different words, and understands their meaning; nor is he ever confused upon any of them. Mr. Conklin expects to exhibit this extraordinary pupil next year, with one or two others equally learned. He is now educating them in the alphabet.

It has been said that elephants are the most intelligent animals next to man. Some time ago we had an article in *Young People*, showing how they are employed in piling timber in Burmah.

On one occasion, soon after the close of a matinee performance given at Brockton, Massachusetts, by Mr. Forepaugh's circus troupe, a one-story frame building near the tents caught fire, and in a few moments the entire building was enveloped in flames.

While all were excited, and making futile attempts to pull down the buildings with their hands, Mr. Adam Forepaugh came rushing up, and taking in the situation at a glance, hastened to the elephant quarters, soon after appearing with Bolivar and Basil.

The two great beasts were hurried over to the fire, and began pulling down the horse sheds in obedience to directions given by Mr. Forepaugh.

In a very short space of time the sheds were demolished, the grand stand was saved, and the circus tents loomed up as proudly as ever. It was then and there proposed to make Messrs. Bolivar and Basil honorary members of the Brockton Fire Department.

### Gems of Thought.

In the theatre of man's life God and the angels only should be lookers on.—Bacon.

A sound mind is a sound body; if the former be the glory of the latter, the latter is indispensable to the former.—Edwards.

All other knowledge is hurtful to one who has not the science of honesty and good nature.—Montaigne.

Idlers can not even find time to be idle, or the inductions to be at leisure. We must be always doing or suffering.—Zimmerman.

He that does not know those things which are of use and necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides.—Tillotson.

It is impossible that an ill-natured man can have a public spirit; for how should he love ten thousand men who never loved one?—Pope.

A man has no more right to say an untruth than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.—Johnson.

If you have great talents industry will improve them; if moderate abilities industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labor. Nothing is ever to be attained without it.—Reynolds.

How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a smile or a shrug; how many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives by a mysterious and sibilant whisper.—Sterne.

Of all passions jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is to watch the success of our enemy; its wages to be sure of it.—Colton.

Guard carefully the thoughts against doubt. When once it enters the heart the breach between the soul and God widens, and we are lost.

George Elliott very beautifully expresses the thought that the reward of doing one duty is the strength to perform another. Remember this, weary one, when life's burden seems too heavy to be borne.

Be not chary of the kind word or the gentle action. It is only the sharp word and unkind act that cause bitter memories, when our loved ones have passed beyond the pale of our love.

If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirits should not grow old.—Garfield.

## The Vagabonds and Criminals of India.

February Atlantic.

While the first outcasts robbed and murdered and begged for necessity, their descendants to-day do so in order to fulfil what they consider to be a social obligation. With the blindness of the heroes of Greek tragedy, they, in an early period, bound themselves irrevocably to the fate by adopting distinctions of caste similar to and inexorable as those which had wrought their wretchedness. There are castes even among the outcasts. Pariahs are, in consequence, as jealous of their impurity as Brahmins are of their purity. The privileges and restrictions of their own making are more serious impediments in the way of their improvement than enmity of the "twice-born," or Hindu aristocracy. Their vital principle of belief is that the most unpardonable of all offenses is for an outcast to desert the tribe in which he is born, or abandon the profession of his fathers. In their social starvation, they themselves reject the meat and drink that could save them. Intermarriages are as strictly avoided by professional criminals and vagrants as if the laws of Manu had been made for them. A Hindu Thug, in the palmy days of Thuggee, would have died rather than marry, one of his daughters or sisters to a brother murderer who professed the creed of Mohammed. The Mangs, whose poverty and squalor are unrivaled, would indignantly refuse a Brahman who might offer himself in marriage. Among these people, a Lazarus, while he might eagerly seize the crumbs from a Dives's table, would scruple sitting at it with him. The Chenchus carry their contempt for all castes and tribes but their own to such an extent that they declare they live in the jungle for the sake of health, because there the smell of other men cannot reach them.

The criminal's estimation of the crime peculiar to his family is a serious realization of Falstaff's ideas as to the moral value of his purloining of purses: "Why, Hal, it is my vocation! 'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation!" When a Thug stranger was asked whether he never felt remorse after killing innocent people, he answered in perfect good faith, "Does any man feel compunction in following his trade, and are not all our trades assigned us by Providence?" Conscientious scruples might as well be expected of a spider feasting on the flies in its nets, or of a tiger devouring its human victims. Nor are the pariah's feelings on the subject merely negative. The most confirmed criminal and the most good-for-nothing vagabond alike take real pride in their wickedness and villainies. Men of the caste of Calaris, when interrogated as to their trade, with thorough self-satisfaction proclaim themselves robbers. The greatest compliment which a Thug could receive was praise of his skill as single-handed stranger. The very word Thug signifies deceiver. Phansigar, Ari Tulcar, Tanu Callem, Warlu Wushulu, as strangers have been called in different parts of India, refer to their use of a noose. Thieves and beggars, like the Artful Dodger would scorn all other but their own employments. This distorted conception of duty cannot be wondered at, since even the Bhagavan-Gita, a book which contains the highest moral wisdom of the Hindus, teaches that it is "Better to do the duty of one's caste, though bad and ill performed and fraught with ill."

Than undertake the business of another, however good it be." Indeed, so much stress is laid upon this doctrine that no occasion is lost of impressing its necessity upon the people. "Verily," it is asserted in the drama of Sakuntala, "the occupation in which a man is born, though it be in bad repute, must not be abandoned." At least in this one respect outcasts are in thorough accord with the men who despise them.

### Johnny's Essay.

The cammle is called a ship of the desert and Jack Bitty, the sailor, he says them which has got two hunches is double-deckers.

One time Mister Pitchell, that's the preacher, was a preechen a funeral sermon on a pore wicked gambler which had died, and he don't always think wot he is a sinner. So he was a tellin the people that this world is just like a ship, every man has his place of duty, and we cant all be onto the quarter-deck, cos there is a main deck, and a lower deck, and a gun-deck, and a spar-deck and a yucker deck.

You never seen such a astonish congregation like tuatin! Once there was a preacher baptizin some folks in a river, but fore he done it he made a little preech at 'em, while they were waitin' on the bank, an' tole 'em, the preacher did, that the baptizin wudnt make 'em no better nor no worse, but it was jest a simble for to represent their sins was wash away. Then he ducked 'em in the river, one after a other, but the last one was a offle wicked feller, with every body knew. And wen he fassened onto his collar he sed, the preacher did: "Brethren and sisters, I am about to baptize Brother Jones in my weak way, and may the Lord have mercy on his sole, but I must say that in his case I think this sad rite wude be more simbole if one of you wude jest go a little way up the river and dump in a barl of sope."

Wen my sister's young man tole me that I said wasent he ashamed for to be makin' fun of sech things, the notty man, and he sed: "Well, Johnny, if I looked at youre hands I might hav knew you thot sope too sacred a subject for to be handled without ginrs."

But wot the fool ment by sech a rig my roll as that bents my time, and Billy he says it beats him, but sope-suds is mitty nice to get out of yure eyes wen you can find the towl.



















## Evaporated Fruit.

"You have noticed in grocers' show windows, to attract attention," the commission merchant said, while industriously whacking the head of a barre into place, "boxes of shriveled peaches nicely arranged in rows with the pink sockets where the peach pits once were. For the preparation of green fruits and vegetables for the housekeeper's use in winter millions of dollars have been invested in this country in the past few years, and the trade all sprung from dried apples."

"How so?"

"The Yankees couldn't live through the winter without dried apple pies and pumpkin pies. In the fall they pared the apples, cut them into quarters, strung them on long, stout strings with the aid of a darning-needle, and decorated the kitchen ceiling with festoons of the fruit. In winter, when the housekeeper wanted to make a batch of pies, she cut off a yard or two of this drapery. Some smart Yankee several years ago invented a machine to dry any fruit or vegetable by wholesale. They were named evaporators, and were first used in New York and New Jersey, and their principal use is now in those States. Southern and Western farmers, however, are beginning to understand the advantages of using them. There are probably scores of evaporators manufactured. Some may be put into any outhouse that is two stories high, while others require a separate building for the purpose. Individual farmers usually find room in some shed or 'lean-to,' to avoid expenditure in building for the purpose. The space required is only twelve or fifteen feet square of flooring or even less than that."

"The various kinds of evaporators," the dealer continued, "are alike in this: At the bottom is a furnace for coal or for wood, and over the furnace is a high, narrow inclosed superstructure, which looks like a fat wood chimney sticking out through the roof. Inside of this chimney the evaporator is carried on by very different processes in different machines. Some of the machines may be taken down and put up again with ease. These were made to be rented to farmers at a few dollars a day. Most of the evaporators are tall enough to run up through the roof of the building. A popular machine has at the top of the structure and inside of it a wheel, and at the bottom another wheel. Around these wheels pass endless chains, carrying at intervals of a few inches broad trays or racks on which the green fruit is placed. As the trays revolve they remain horizontal. The operator stands at an opening on the side of the evaporator on the first floor above the heater, and as he takes out a tray of evaporated fruit which comes down to him in the revolution of the endless chain of racks, he inserts in its place a tray containing fresh fruit, then gives the apparatus a put downward, bringing the next tray above, when the operation is repeated. Trays with the fresh fruit descend, pass around into the opposite side of the evaporator, up to the top, over to the operator's side again, and downward to his hand. If the machine is handled skillfully the fruit will be ready to be taken out after making one revolution. Failure is liable to result from drying the fruit so that it is chippy and tasteless on the one hand or so moist as to become quickly heated and mildewed on the other hand. To prevent this, and to enable the operator to know the exact condition of the fruit at any stage of the process, glass windows are set in the sides of the evaporator, and the rate of speed may be regulated at will. Through the center of the trunk is a partition dividing the space into two flues, and a damper enables the operator to throw heat into either or both of these sections."

"Each of the evaporators is built to carry out a different theory of preserving fruit. The object aimed at is to produce an article which may be transported to foreign shores and be kept for years, while it retains as much as possible its original characteristic flavor and sugary taste. The inventor of the machine just described asserts that the green fruit should be heated immediately to a great degree of heat as it will bear without perceptible change its color. Hot air will not penetrate and scald the fruit, he says, as moist air can. As the fruit rises gradually through the hottest tier the heated air and vapor passes off at the top. While rising, the heat on the outside of the fruit is diffused through it, and while descending the other side the operator receives its last heating, and is removed. Another inventor argued that fruit should be first subjected to a humid atmosphere to soften it, and then gradually dried by increasing the heat. In this inventor's machine the fruit is put in at the top, on trays, and taken out at the bottom. Another inventor exactly reverses the process, and it is a popular process, too. As the fruit gets to the top of the shaft it is believed that it absorbs flavor from the hot odor-laden atmosphere constantly rising. Still another inventor passes the fruit through a horizontal trunk having a furnace at one end and a fan at the other end to return the hot air. It is claimed that it is economical to return the heated air and vapor."

"Evaporators are now settling down into steady demand. Farmers have been shaky about buying because so many burned down. Fifty or more burned down in one county in one season. Farmers are beginning to find out, however, that when the market is dull these machines will transform their perishable fruit into imperishable. An evaporator will frequently save enough fruit from decay to pay for itself in a year. This year a very large number of boxes of evaporated fruit were sent abroad. One machine turns out from 75 to 100 bushels a day. As to profits,

I have heard that several large cider-manufacturing establishments in this State and in New Jersey have given up their cider presses and have bought evaporators. Representatives of these companies inform me that out of 10,000 bushels of apples less than \$300, net, was made in manufacturing cider, while from the same quantity of apples evaporated more than 2,000 was realized. A New Jersey farmer says that the profit on 100 bushels of peaches, pared, is \$3. That is about a day's work, and if the season continues forty days the profit, by a simple process in arithmetic, amounts to \$1,400. The bulk of the business, so far, is in apples and peaches, but it could be extended."

"Where is the business in apples and peaches carried on with most vigor?"

"Peaches in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and apples in New York, New England and Canada."

"What other things are evaporated?"

"Black and red raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, cherries, grapes, sweet corn, potatoes, beans and pumpkins. Cabbage and celery are bleached to a crispy white. The latest notion is evaporating finely-chopped vegetables to be used in soups. I see no reason why a revolution should not be produced in the trade in these common bulky vegetables, the transportation of which costs so much to city consumers."—N. Y. Sun.

## The Ancient Druids.

Unfortunately, but few particulars of such rites have come down to us, though we learn from the sixth book of "Cesar's Commentaries" a good deal about Druidical privileges. The ancient Britons of the sacerdotal class did not pay taxes like the rest of the community, one reason which might be urged in favor of a revival, objectionable on other grounds. They are said to have preferred committing to memory long strings of verses to engaging in the frequent combats of the period, and, with the exception of a taste for baking their fellow-creatures in wicker ovens, were of a mild and gentle disposition. According to the great Roman warrior-historian, numbers of young men were in the habit of resorting to them for instruction, and it may be, to avoid the unwelcome attentions of the early British tax-gatherer. When the arch-druid died the most popular of his followers succeeded him, provided any one individual had won the hearts both of teachers and taught; otherwise the office was put up to election, and the Druid who headed the poll became President, and marched in front of the procession of mistletoe-cutters, each armed with his upright hatchet of brass. According to Stukeley's "Medicinal History of Carausias," the "most respectable festival of the Druids was called Yule-tide, when mistletoe, which they named all-heal, was carried in the hands and laid on their altars as an emblem of the salutary advent of Messiah." The procession of Druids and bards, armed with their golden sickles, must have been a pretty sight.

In Hitchin's "History of Cornwall" there is the story of a farmer who had the misfortune to lose a large number of cattle by disease and from other causes. Finding the local farmers unable to cope with the malady, he betought him of an ancient tradition, of which he had heard in his youth, as having been handed down from generation to generation in the district. Consulting with his ignorant neighbors, he and they agreed that the only way to stop the calamity would be by the burnt offering of his best beast. This stupid old rustic gathered his friends and acquaintances together one day. They lighted a big fire, and laying hold of the finest calf on the farm, drove it into the midst of the flames. Armed with pitchforks, they prodded the poor tortured beast every time he tried vainly to escape from the fire. "In this state," writes the historian, "amidst the wounds of pikes, the shouts of unfeeling ignorance and cruelty, and the corrosion of flames, the dying victim poured out its expiring groan, and was consumed to ashes. It is scarcely possible to reflect on this instance of superstitious barbarity without tracing a kind of resemblance between it and the ancient sacrifices of the Druids."

The old Hallowe'en bonfire festivities of Perthshire were clearly derived from Druidical customs. The people used to make fagots of heath and broom tied round with fax. A man would take one of these torches and go to a pole, and carry it high round the village. When it burned out another would be in readiness, and sometimes a number of men walked or ran in a torch-light procession on. In the same county, on All Saints' eve bonfires were burned in every village, and the ashes gathered together and sprinkled on the ground in form of a circle. Then every one concerned in making the bonfire places a stone in the center of the circle, and all go home to bed. Next morning they are up betimes to see if anything has happened, and should it be found that one or more of the stones is in ured or out of place, he who may be called the owner of the stone is always surprised, though he seldom annoyed, to find himself alive and well next All Saints' eve. To fulfill the superstition properly he should be dead and buried. Now every one who knows anything about the manners and customs of the ancient Britons, which in some cases will agree with the custom's manifestly of Druidical descent.—London Telegraph.

A Kent, England, has noticed that some murderers are always seen enough to employ the most celebrated lawyers to defend them.

During a recent visit to Pinckney we found that burch in a prosperous condition, despite the bad weather and hard times. We found Bro. Winchell, of the DISPATCH, in an amiable mood, and a short turn around his "print shop" and drug store convinced us that his business was good. Tompkins & Ismon are paying good prices for grain and also selling a line of clothing which meets the wants of the community. Mr. Barnard, the genial proprietor of the hotel is well liked. L. H. Beebe & Son have a good location as well as the exclusive control of the furniture and undertaking business of the village and vicinity. W. H. Lawrence has recently moved to that place from Howell with his bakery and restaurant and thus far has had a good opening. Brown & Collier, formerly of Howell, opened up a hardware business in Pinckney last spring and they have no reason to regret their venture. We also spied Geo. Day, son-in-law of H. M. Chaiker, of this place, with a fine stock of bazaar goods. The display of carriages at the factory of Sykes & Son was beyond our expectation. The workmanship is superior and the latest improvements in springs and steering is to be seen there. As the wheel turns round at the custom flouring mill of Grimes & Johnson the new patent process flour is turned out which so delighteth the housewife of that locality. Dry goods are handled by the W. S. Mann estate, Lakin Sykes and E. A. Mann. Sigler Bros keep a neat and tasty drug store and the telephone office is stationed there. Temple & Cadwell have a good hardware trade. There are several other lively business places in the village, but our hasty visit was unable to call on them all. Let it be said, however, that in our estimation Pinckney has many advantages over some villages of her size, and the people appreciate it. They do their trading in their own town, thus encouraging enterprise and building up home industry.—Howellville Review.

—The Boston *Evening Gazette* says that "social" in that city does not appear to be the stress of the times. Balls, parties and dinners being more numerous and more elegant in their details than ever.

—Twelve million clocks were manufactured last year.—N. Y. Herald.

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## COULD NOT GO TO BED.

CHERRY TREE TOWNSHIP, MARCH 30, 1880. VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

I have been afflicted with Rheumatism more or less for the past thirty years, so much so in the leg that I would have to lie down to get ease and at one time I could not go to bed, but was compelled to set up all night. This affliction continued for five months. I was solicited to use Wilson's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism, which made a perfect cure. I found it to act with a certainty, and giving relief immediately. I used but one bottle and have not been afflicted since.

T. P. WILSON.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of March, A. D. 1880 J. D. B. CHASE, Justice of the Peace.

FARRAND WILLIAMS & CO., AGENTS, Detroit, Michigan. 31 14.

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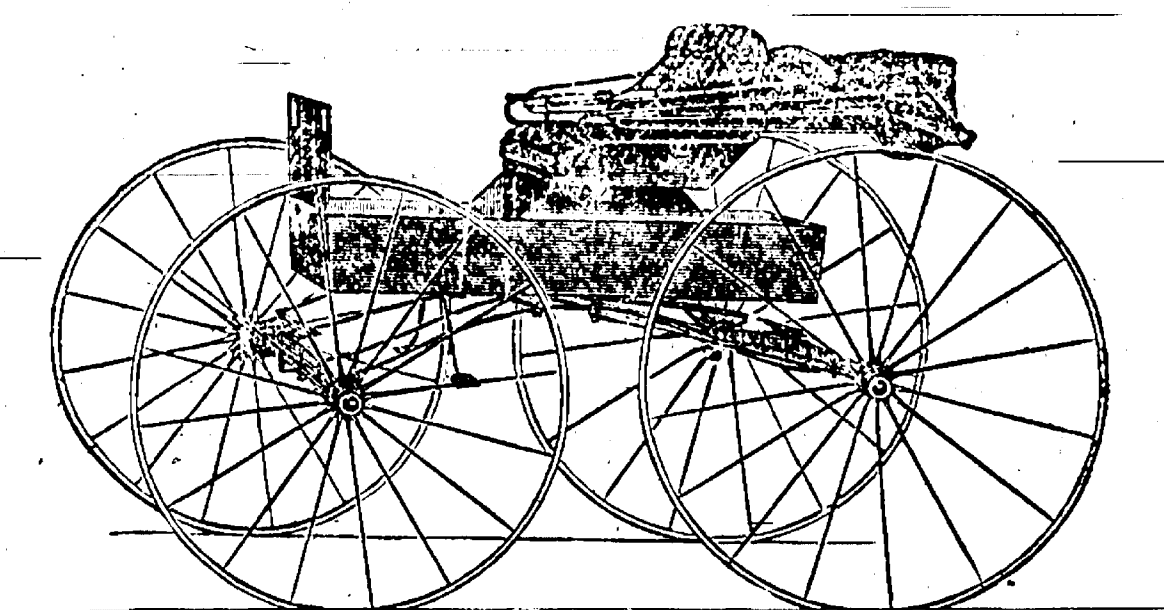
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SYKES & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

## WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, SCRAP BOOKS, SCRAP PICTURES, ALBUMS, ETC.

Our aim is to keep a well selected stock of the best goods in the market, and while we do not advertise to sell any class of merchandise at cost, our prices will be found as low as living profit will permit. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your patronage will be appreciated. JEROME WINCHELL, West Main St., Pinckney

## A Short but Very Interesting Story.

Be it known by all men that C. E. HOLLISTER is better prepared to serve the public's best interests than ever before in the line of DRUGS AND GROCERIES. We handle all the leading proprietary medicines, also we manufacture extracts, tinctures and elixirs; fresh from the best goods. We also carry a full line of common drugs, dye stuffs, toilet goods, fine soaps, perfumery, brushes, etc., and a full line of imported tube paints at about one-half the usual price. In groceries we carry the largest line in town, in fact everything a family needs, from a nutmeg up. Our line of confectionery is always full, from the best manufacturers in the State. We still continue to sell the finest cigars handled by any house in the county, and smokers can always get a first-class smoke by calling at the West End Drug Store. Coffee and Peanuts roasted fresh every week. Thanking the people of Pinckney and vicinity for their very liberal patronage of the past year, we hope by fair deal, good goods and low prices to merit a continuance of the same.

Yours very respectfully,  
C. E. HOLLISTER.

## PINCKNEY Bakery & Restaurant

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS!

## Bread and Buns Fresh Every Day.

Warm meals and lunches at all hours. Oysters and all delicacies in their season. We have a line of fresh groceries, a good assortment of tea from 30 to 75 cents a pound. Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs. Come and see us. We will give you good goods and fair prices.

W. H. LAWRENCE, PROP.

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