PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. II. PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884. NO. 9

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

EROME 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.

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 CUSTOM 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.
MONITOR HOUSE BLOCK, PINCKNEY.
Will keep first class stock and sell at reasonable prices. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

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

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

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

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

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.

IMPORTANT.
When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.
Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first class hotel in the city.

THE JACKSON FIRE CLAY CO.
One of the largest and most important industries of our State, manufactures Vitrified Salt Glazed Sewer Pipe, for drainage of Towns and Cities, R. R. Culverts, drainage of Lakes and Marshes, and Swamp Lands, also Stone Drain Tile, warranted not to crumble with frost; also Stone Meat Tubes, Fire and Paving Brick and Corner Stakes.
C. H. HARRIS, Gen'l Supt., Jackson, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE!
I offer for sale my farm of 240 acres on sections 31 and 32 township of Marion. Good dwelling house, barns, etc. Farm in good state of cultivation. For terms and price apply on premises or to Chas. Bailey at Howell.
BERT BAILEY.

PINCKNEY PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

March 13, 1884. TOMPKINS & ISMON.

Wheat, No. 1 white,	.96@	$ .97.
" No. 2 white,		.90.
" No. 2 red,		.97.
" No. 3 red,		.60.
Oats,		.35.
Corn		.30.
Barley,	1 00@1	50.
Beans,	1 80@1	75.
Dried Apples	.06½@	.07.
Potatoes,	.35@	.40.
Butter,		.24.
Eggs,		.18.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.,	7 00@7	50.
Dressed Chickens		9.
Clover seed	5 50@6	00

GRAND TRUNK RAILA Y.
MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

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

STATIONS.		EAST BOUND TRAINS. No. 5. Mixed.	No. 3. Pass.	No. 1. Pass.
JACKSON		8:00 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	ar.	11:00	8:25	5:20 a.m
	dp	11:20	8:30	
Wixom		11:55	8:52	5:43
Pontiac,	ar.	12:45 p. m.	9:36	6:20
	dep.	1:00	9:40	6:30
Rochester,		1:40	10:05	6:55
Romeo,		2:30	10:35	7:25
Armada,		3:08	10:52	7:43
RIDGEWAY		3:30	11:10	8:00

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

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

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.

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 Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

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

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

FIRST effectual, then good to take, then cheap—Piso's Cure for Consumption.

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.

Don't forget our fine confectionery, at Winchell's Drug Store.

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

Headquarters for stationery, at Winchell's Drug Store.

Great reducaton in prices on all heavy Boots and Shoes, at Hoff's.

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

Oranges and Lemons, nice and fresh, at Winchell's Drug Store.

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

I Will always Keep it in My Home.

DR. WARNER: Dear Sir—I was very well satisfied with the medicine you sent me, and after using that and a few bottles besides, I will say that it is one of the best remedies I have ever tried for coughs and colds, and will therefore recommend it highly. I will always have your White Wine of Tar Syrup in my house as a family medicine. Yours truly,
Stanton, Ia. Rev. C. G. Kattshorn.

He Found it Good.

DR. C. D. WARNER: Dear Sir—I got a bottle of your White Wine of Tar Syrup, and found it most excellent. It was very pleasant to take, and I was greatly benefitted by its use.
Hautzdale, Pa. Rev. A. Hedgren.

For sale at C. E. Hollister's, Sigler Bro's, and Winchell's Drug Store.

SHEEP FOR SALE!
I have for sale 122 sheep, 55 of which are ewes, 20 weathers and 47 lambs. Prices reasonable, for cash or limited time. Also quantity of general farm tools. Apply to M. Eugene Dunning, on the Bullock farm, 4 miles west of Pinckney.

FOR SALE!
One bay mare, seven years old this spring—with foal. Sound, weight about 1200lbs.
L. B. Coste.

Briggs' Patterns, at Winchell's drug store.

FOR SALE.
20 tons first class Clover Hay—cheap and in quantity to suit purchaser.
W. S. Mann Estate.

Masques for the Masquerade may be obtained at Winchell's Drug Store. Fine stock at very low prices.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Putnam, Tuesday, March 11th, 1884, by Rev. K. H. Crane, Mr. William Mulholland, of Superior, Washtenaw Co., and Miss Susie Martin, of Putnam.

DIED.

At the residence of John Martin, in Putnam, on Wednesday, March 12th, 1884, William Mulholland, Sr., aged 69 years.

Mr. Mulholland attended the wedding of his son (noticed above), Tuesday, in apparent good health, and was the guest of James Spears, Tuesday night, but at two o'clock Wednesday P. M., (just 24 hours after the wedding ceremony, and in the same house) he fainted, falling into the arms of his daughter-in-law, and expiring almost instantly—from heart disease.

☞ 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.

Mrs. K. H. Crane is spending a few days at her old home in Hartland.

Frank Denson will run Jas. Affleck's farm the coming summer.

Gilbert Abel, of Fowlerville, called on Pinckney friends Monday last.

Whitmore Lake promises to attract unusual attention as a summer resort this year.

Geo. Carr, of Detroit, one of Pinckneys former residents, has been visiting in town the past week.

John McNamee, who has been employed in this vicinity the past year, started for his home in Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday last.

J. J. Hause, Esq., of North Putnam, has been confined to the house for the past three weeks by illness, but is slowly improving.

Brother Miller, of the Howell Republican, shook hands with Pinckney friends Tuesday morning.

Something over 100 persons were present at the Congregational society social, Friday evening last, at Mr. La Rue's. It was quite satisfactory—in receipts and otherwise.

There is to be a social party at the residence of Chas. Cordley, in Hamburg, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Chamberlain's Band furnishes the music.

Farmers please bear in mind that you get more for your wheat, butter, eggs, etc., at Pinckney than you can sell them for in Howell, and that the merchants of this village will not be undersold on groceries and other goods you may need.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Howell visited in Pinckney last week, they returned praising it for its pleasant surroundings and the business enterprise it exhibits since the Grand Trunk boom struck it.—South Lyon Excelsior.

Our Howell friends are somewhat alarmed at the prospect of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern road being built by way of Hartland and Deerheld.

The spring series of Teachers' Examinations in Livingston Co. for the year 1884 will be held as follows:

Fowlerville, March 24th, Brighton, 26th, Howell, 28th and April 11th.

Thos. Gordon, Jr., Sec.

Horace Fick has rented the Reuben Green farm, and will take possession soon.

Miss Caffrey, of Saginaw, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Caffrey, Sr., of Pinckney.

Miss May Tompkins, of Williamston, was one of the participants in the masquerade party last night.

The South Lyon Picket says Frank Smith will move his billiard hall from that place to Pinckney.

Mrs. James Herrick, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of Mr. Barnard's family, at the Monitor House.

J. B. Markey expects to go to Arkansas soon, to manage a State Agency for the Michigan School Furniture Co.

Pinckney needs a good lumber yard. Will some enterprising man seeking a location please direct his steps hither.

James Markey returned, Friday last, from a business trip through the northern part of the State.

M. A. Rose, of Bay City, has been the guest of his father, F. G. Rose, Esq., this week.

James B. Markey "called around" to see Pinckney friends the first of the week.

Wilber Tubbs, of Loomis, Isabella County, is "shaking hands" with his Pinckney friends and relatives this week.

A new postoffice has been established near Bullis' Corners, on the Air Line Road, with Geo. Mower as postmaster. The office will be called Bullis.

M. E. Dunning, having leased Mr. LaRue's farm just south of the village, is engaged in moving his goods from the Bullock farm thereto. Mr. LaRue's family will occupy their down-town residence, on Pearl Street.

The Alpena Labor Journal says our statement regarding the paralyzed condition of the lumber interests does not apply to Alpena, as that town is booming right along, in spite of the hard times.

Jas. Hoff having rented N. Coleman's farm has taken up his residence there, and Mr. Coleman will occupy the Geo. Reason house, on Main street, until his new residence is completed.

Nearly the entire business part of the village of Allegan, county-seat of Allegan County, was destroyed by fire, yesterday. Loss estimated at $500.000. with light insurance.

There will be a donation party at the Monitor House to-morrow, (Friday) evening, for the benefit of Rev. K. H. Crane. We are requested to state that all dishes necessary will be furnished by Mr. Barnard, but the ladies are solicited to bring table cloths and eatables of all kinds for supplying the tables. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The masquerade party last night was a success in every respect except numbers and financial receipts. The attendance, we are sorry to say, was small, but the costumes were of unusual excellence and interest. Nearly every phase of humanity was cleverly represented, from Topsy with the wool sack to the Prince in his velvet robes and gold lace. The music was of the very best—a credit to the Whitmore Lake Band, who seem to be great favorites with the dancing public.

The survey party of the proposed new M. C. R. R. line reached Pinckney Tuesday evening, having carried their survey as far as the Webb school house, west of the village. Yesterday morning Mr. Kimmel fell while climbing a fence and injured the transit to such an extent that they were obliged to send to Jackson for another, which delayed the work somewhat, but they will complete the line through the village to-day—running on the south side of the mill-pond. Across the "Plains," west of town, the survey cuts farms very badly, for a couple of miles, but it is said with that exception the line is a very satisfactory one thus far.

Miss Shotwell, of Concord, Jackson county, is the guest of her friend, Miss Jennie Clark.

Fred Cooper, of Mt. Pleasant, and Miss Nettie Cooper, of North Lake, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. W. H. Wood, this week.

The Methodist Society will hold a masquerade social at the residence of Chas. VanWinkle, next Wednesday eve., March 19th. A jolly time is anticipated and all are cordially invited to participate. Masques can be obtained at the drug stores. Teams will start from the stores carrying all who desire to go. Committee.

Our assertion that the year 1,900 would not be a leap-year seems to have puzzled Bro. Allen, of the Dexter Leader, for he says—

"We give it up. Can you tell, Mr. DISPATCH."

As the notion seems quite generally to prevail that every fouth year is a leap-year, we will state (without attempting to explain the philosophy of of the arrangement—which would require considerable space) that the closing year of any century is not a leap-year unless the number is divisible by 400 as well as by 4. Thus, the 20th, 24th and 28th centuries will close with leap-years, but the intervening centuries will not.

Friend Ayres, of the Milford Review, ventures a legal opinion on the local option law enacted at the last session of the State Legislature. The gist of this opinion is that the laws is intended to suppress "saloons" for the sale of intoxicating liquors but that it does not effect the licensing of hotel bars where the principal business of the concern is to feed customers and the selling of liquor is a "side show" to the main business. We think your opinion is decidedly lame, Bro. Ayres. A hotel bar for the sale of liquor is a saloon, within the meaning of the law, just as truly the establishment which runs a free lunch counter as a side show to the liquor business. In support of this assertion you will please notice that hotel bars are required to close on election day and legal holidays, same as other saloons.

The village election, Monday, was a very quiet affair, there being only one ticket in the field, and the contest having been only at the union caucus, Saturday P. M. Only ninety-one votes were cast Monday, out of a total of 150 voters registered, and the highest vote received by any one candidate was eighty-seven. Following are persons elected as officers for the coming year:

President, Thompson Grimes.
Trustees, Edward A. Mann.
John McGuiness,
Warren A. Carr.
Clerk, Willard B. Hoff.
Treasurer, Geo. W. Teeple.
Assessor, Alvin T. Mann.
Street Commissioner, Edgar L. Thompson.
Constable, Frank Hoff.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers are reported for the PINCKNEY DISPATCH by Register Dudley, for the week ending Mar. 8th, 1884.

Edward A. Frisbee to Benjamin Sleaford, 180 acres in Howell for $3,200.

Wm. H. Spencer to Jno. C. Dugan, lots in Fowlerville for $500.

Wm. McPherson Jr. to Edward A. Frisbee, lots in Howell for $240.

Wm. Hosley to Miner J. Hosley, land in Cohoctan for $2000.

Caroline Boyden to Lucius C. Day, 40 acres in Marion far $1,100.

George Cratt to Aaron & Richard Switzer, 80 acres in Marion for $1,100.

Orson Toncray to Everett J. & Richard Maltby, mill property in Hamburg.

Wm. B. Jewett to Garland, Hornung & Kellogg, lot in Howell for $1,835.

David Hall, by sheriff, to Phineas Stewart, land in Howell for $705.

Chas. B. King to H. H. Beebe, lot in Putnam for $75.

Fred J. Lee to Jacob M. Eager, lot in Howell for $300.

Adolphus Carey to Alex. Wallace, 80 acres in Hartland for $3000.

Benj. Slider to Jno. Q. Slider, 40 acres in Cohoctah for $1,050.

Chas. W. Wimbles to Jennett Love, 26 acres in Marion for $925.

Lydia Loveland to Enoch A. Loveland, lot in Hartland for $100.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

THE WOMEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The annual convention of the Woman suffragists recently held in Washington was a notable gathering of notable women. All topics of interest were ably discussed by able women. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New York. Vice President at large, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Matilda Joslyn Gage, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Phœbe W. Cousins, St. Louis, Mo.; Abigal Scott Duniway, Portland, Ore. Treasurer, James H. Spofford, of Washington, D. C. Auditors, Ruth C. Dennison and Julia A. Wilbur, Washington D. C. After the transaction of other business the women to the number of 100 called upon the President and were received in the blue room, Miss Anthony, in addressing the President, told him the women with her represented twenty states in the Union. She appealed to him as a candidate for re-election to come out squarely for woman suffrage. The president replied that the convention was a very remarkable assemblage of women. Then he said he observed when women were determined to carry a point they always succeeded in getting all they ought to have.

NEWS NOTES

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL DECIDE.

Commissioner Hoyne of Chicago is convinced that Luke Phipps, the wife murderer who shot his wife on a ferry boat on the Detroit river between Windsor and Detroit, and who escaped from the Sandwich jail and was afterwards recaptured in Pullman, Ill., did not shoot his wife on the Canada side of the river, and that in his opinion the Canadian authorities had no jurisdiction in the case. The evidence in the case has been sent to the attorney-general of the United States at Washington for his opinion.

WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Manitoba Resents the Insults Offered—Will Appeal to Queen Victoria

The much talked of convention assembled in Winnipeg on the 5th inst. with a full delegation from every city, town and municipality in the province.

A committee was immediately appointed to wait on the government and ascertain if it would co-operate with the farmers in obtaining their rights. The committee had a conference with the premier, who assured them that the government would do all in its power to aid them in accomplishing these great ends.

The active work of the convention did not begin until the day following. The first business transaction was the adoption of a resolution reciting that the burdens upon the people of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield fair profits; that immigration, before the removal of these burdens, will benefit neither the province nor the immigrant; that the province cannot advise immigrants to settle in it until full redress for the grievances complained of by the convention shall have been obtained. This resolution was carried.

A resolution was introduced which caused a long discussion. It affirms that the principles of the charter of confederation shall be granted to Manitoba, in that the local legislature acts shall supreme but that the government at Ottawa witholds these privileges in spite of repeated requests to the contrary; that the government at Ottawa treats the province as a conquered or purchased country; that the assets of the province are used for dominion purposes; that in the Hudson Bay transaction, Manitoba was not a consenting party, and that the interests of the province are suffering under the present state of affairs.

The resolution, having recited these wrongs, asks that the convention hereby petition Premier Norquay at once, by a resolution of the house of the assembly of Manitoba, to declare that this province shall no longer continue a member of the federal Union unless accorded equal privileges with other partners of the confederation, and a modification of those duties which press so heavily on the agricultural interests; and further, that an appeal be made to her majesty, Queen Victoria, and her privy council to amend the British North American act so as to allow of Manitoba withdrawing from the confederation, and practically to allow the country being a colony of Great Britain with a separate constitution and separate laws and with a government of its own.

CONGRESS

MARCH 3.

SENATE—Mr. Vest of Missouri presented a memorial from the territorial council of New Mexico reciting the wrongs existing in that body. The matter was referred to the committee on territories for investigation. The following bills were introduced and referred: To prescribe the conditions under which bridges are to be constructed and maintained across the Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, and the White River in Indiana. Also to appropriate $50,000 for the protection of of government property and the improvement of the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, Ind. A resolution was offered and agreed to directing an inquiry into the expediency of preparing and equipment of a government artillery foundry. Proceeding to the calendar the Senate passed a number of bills authorizing the construction of public buildings not to exceed, for site and buildings, amounts as follows: Carson City, Nev., $100,000; Waco, Texas, $100,000; San Antonio, Texas, $200,000; Lacrosse, Wis., $100,000; San Francisco, $400,000; New Albany, Ind., $100,000; Winona, Minn., $101,000; Oshkosh, Wis., $100,000; Fort Smith, Ark., $100,000; Nebraska City, Neb., $75,000: Pueblo, Col., $200,000; Fort Scott, Kan., $100,000. Bills authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the use of the United States at Springfield, Ill., for $26,000, and the granting to the City of St. Louis, for street purposes, 67½ feet off the end of the Marine Hospital tract, were also passed. The military academy appropriation bill was taken up but laid over in order that the Senate might hold memorial services in honor of the late Representative Haskell of Kansas.

HOUSE—A resolution was offered and adopted directing a review of the findings of the late investigation of the Jeannette expedition. The following bills were introduced and referred: For the erection of a public building at Zanesville; To prohibit the importation into the United States of pauper laborers, lazzaroni and beggars. Amending the rules so as to provide that eulogies on deceased members be published in the Record without being delivered. For the erection of a public building at Fort Worth, Tex. By request: To liquidate the national war debt in gold and silver bullion, to increase the circulation of national current money, to discontinue the collection of internal revenue and establish a merchant marine. The means by which these results are to be obtained is to issue $1,200 000 greenbacks. The bill pensioning the survivors of the Merican war was taken up and passed by a vote of 227 yeas to 46 nays.

MARCH 4.

SENATE—A remonstrance was presented from the G. A. R. of Kansas against the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter. The military academy bill was placed before the Senate and after several amendments were agreed to, was passed. The bill to provide for the issue of duplicate checks by government officers in cases of loss of originals was favorably reported and passed. A bill was reported to ratify the agreement with confederated tribes of Indians for a sale of a portion of their reservation in Montana required for the Northern Pacific. A bill was reported to provide permanent reservations for Indians in northern Montana. A bill granting copyright to newspapers was introduced by Sherman of Ohio. A bill was passed to punish counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds or other securities of foreign governments. The Pendleton bill to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places out of their territory and dominion was reported. The animus of the bill is in regard to the action of ministers and consuls in regard to the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States in other countries. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the Chinese immigration act was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. A bill was reported for the permanent improvement of the Erie canal and maintaining the same free. Referred to committee of the whole for further action. A bill to prevent the adulteration of teas was reported. The bill is based upon recommendations of the secretary of the treasury. The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

MARCH 5.

SENATE.—Mr Garland from the judiciary committee reported favorably the original bill providing for collection of statistics touching marriage and divorce. The chair laid before the Senate a bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone park, and after debate participated in by Messrs. Vest, Ingalls, Dawes, McMillan and Harrison, the bill passed. Mr. Conger introduced a bill to authorize the erection of a public building at Jackson, Mich. The Senate then passed the bill authorizing the postmaster general to lease buildings for post offices of the first, second and third classes, at reasonable rates for terms not to exceed 10 years. The chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being Mr. Pendleton's bill providing for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places outside their dominion. No action was taken on the bill. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give to processes in United States courts the same force in all states that the processes of the several states have in their respective states. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Randall from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution for the addition of $10,000 to the contingent fund of the Senate for witness fees in the Danville investigation, with an amendment providing that the sum shall only be available for expenses of the investigation heretofore ordered. The amendment was adopted and the joint resolution passed. Mr. Ellis from the same committee, reported back adversely a bill for the relief of sufferers by overflow of the Mississippi valley and by the cyclone in North Carolina; laid on the table. Mr. Robertson from the committee on elections, reported a resolution unseating T. Luna, delegate from New Mexico, and seating in his place F. A. Manzadares. Adopted. Mr Manzadares appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath. Mr. Lewis from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to repeal section 22 of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific railroad company, and to declare forfeiture of the land grant therein made. House calendar. Mr. Dunn from the committee on commerce, reported a bill providing for removal of obstructions to free navigation of navigable waters of the United States. Committee of the whole. Mr. Collins, from the committee on judicary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Committee of the whole. In committee of the whole the naval appropriation bill was discussed. When the committee rose Mr. Tully, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill forfeiting the Ontonagon and Brule river land grant. House calendar.

MARCH 6.

SENATE—Mr. Cockrell presented resolutions of the workingmen of St. Louis, asking for legislation against the importation of foreign labor by contract. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Mitchell, for the erection of public buildings at Lancaster and Reading, Pa.; and for increasing the appropriation for the federal building at Pittsburg. The joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the continuation of the Danville outrage investigation was called up by Mr. Sherman. The House had inserted an amendment to the effect that the money shall be available only for this special investigation. Mr. Wilson suggested that it would be better to get a definite expression of opinion, and moved to concur in the amendment. The yeas and nays were called on this and no one voted in the affirmative. Fifty-nine senators recorded themselves against this invasion of their rights. A committee of conference was then ordered, and Senators Sherman, Wilson and Butler were appointed. After the morning business, consideration of the consular court bill was resumed. After debate on the constitutionality of such courts the bill passed—31 yeas, 11 nays. The Senate went into executive session, and when open session was resumed, the bankruptcy bill was made the special order for Wednesday, March 19.

HOUSE—The House spent nearly the entire session in committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Dorsheimer of New York offered an amendment appropriating $449,529 for an armament of steel vessels now in process of construction. The amendment was rejected. The amendment proposed by Morse of Massachusetts, giving to those officers who served as volunteers during the war credit for such time of service was adopted. The committee then rose, and the amendments agreed on in committee of the whole were adopted, and the bill was passed—yeas, 259; nays, 1. Messrs Randall of Pennsylvania, Holman of Indiana, and Ryan of Kansas, were appointed members of the conference committee on the bill adding $2,000 to the Senate contingent fund.

MARCH 7.

SENATE—The bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor was taken up during the morning hour and briefly discussed. Mr Dawes reported a bill from the select committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Sioux Indians to divide a portion of their reservation in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of all Indian titles to the remainder. After a short debate, the bill to amend section 673 of the revised statutes relating to a quorum of the United States supreme court was passed. It fixes the quorum at five instead of six, and prohibits judges from setting on the trial of cases they have tried in courts below. Mr Plumb reported favorably, with amendment, the House bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific land grant. He stated that a minority of the committee would present an adverse report. The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the relief of heirs of Maurice Grivot. The bill provides for the payment to the heirs of Grivot of about $700, constituting a bank deposit seized by order of Gen. Banks of New Orleans on his taking possession of that city. Mr. Conger of Michigan strenuously opposed the bill upon the ground that it was the entering wedge for a large number of claims of a similar character. If congress commenced to pay such claims it would be called upon in a voice it could not misunderstand to stop it. A protracted debate ensued. The motion of Mr Ingalls of Kansas to definitely postpone was voted down and the bill passed, 40 yeas and 9 nays. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The regular order was demanded and the speaker proceeded to call on the committees for bills of a private nature and considered five private bills, which were ordered to be reported favorably. The committee then rose, and the House passed bills for the relief of Louela Boddy, and increasing the pension of Ward B. Burnett from $75 to $100 per month, which came over from last Friday night; also, bills for the relief of John D. Monteith & Sons, and Benjamin D. Lakin. At the night session 18 pension bills were passed, including one granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Kilpatrick of New Jersey.

CRIME.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

Peter Schmitz, a well to do carpenter and builder of Chicago, choked his pregnant wife to death and went away, wandering helplessly and aimlessly about the city. He left three children by a former wife, the oldest, a girl of 16, in the house. It appears the stepmother was harsh with them, and they feared to go to her room, so the discovery of the crime was not made for some time after the deed was committed, when the daughter ventured in and saw her mother dead. The police were notified. Later in the day Mathias Schmitz, not a relative, but an intimate friend, met the murderer. The latter confessed the crime. The other took the murderer into custody and delivered him to the authorities. Schmitz seems dazed. He says he doesn't know why he did the deed. It is known his married life was unhappy.

A BOLD THEFT.

Prentiss Tiller, money clerk of the Pacific express company, in St. Louis, Mo., whose father is a Louisville detective, disappeared on the afternoon of the 24 inst, taking with him one or two valises full of money packages, the total amount being very nearly $75,000. It is the custom of the company to keep a money clerk and day watchman on duty in the office on Sunday, the doors being secured by chain locks and no one being admitted except messengers who arrive on the morning trains and have money packages to turn over. On the afternoon mentioned, Tiller was on duty, and the watchman remained in the back room tending the door, the front doors being kept locked. About two o'clock the watchman went out to lunch, leaving three messengers sitting by the stove. While he was gone Tiller went out and returned with a stranger, whom the messengers supposed to be a new clerk or messenger. Tiller and the stranger went into the front office and were thought no more of. An hour later Tiller came into the back office to wash his hands, and remarked to the watchman, who had returned, that he believed he would go out and get some lunch. Wiping his hands, he re-entered the front office and was not seen again. Half an hour afterward the watchman walked into the front office to get something and was surprised to find the front door unlocked and Tiller absent. He spoke of it to the messengers who were sitting by the stove in the rear, and they told him of the stranger. This alarmed him, and he summoned the superintendent, who soon discovered that about a bushel of money packages were missing.

A MURDERER SUICIDES.

Wm. McMillan, of Huron, Erie county, Ohio, came home a few nights since under the influence of liquor and abused his wife in a brutal manner. She sent one of their five children to a neighbor's for help, and McMillan loaded his shot gun, declaring he would shoot anyone who came to her assistance. About this time George Thompson, 19 years of age, without any knowledge of the trouble in McMillan's house, happened to enter the yard, when McMillan emptied the contents of one barrel of the shot gun into his body, causing instant death. The murderer then made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot himself, but was overpowered by the neighbors who had by this time arrived upon the scene disarmed and taken to jail. The next morning he was found dead in his cell, having evidently poisoned himself. He leaves a wife and five children. The excitement over the double tragedy is intense.

LANGSTON'S CRIME.

At Washington a few nights since Frank Langston, son of Prof. Langston (colored), U. S. minister to Hayti, shot John Spencer dead and mortally wounded Dennis Williams, both colored men. Williams lived until the next morning when death came to his release. It appears that several men were engaged in a street fight when Langston appeared, and, taking out his pistol, fired with the result stated. Both Spencer and Williams were mere spectators.

DUEL BETWEEN BROTHER AND SISTER.

Jack Hirsch, living near Baker's station, nine miles south of Nashville, on the Chattanooga road, killed his sister Rose a few nights ago after a hand to-hand encounter, lasting more than an hour. The brother and sister have recently had many quarrels and they finally agreed to settle it with knives. They locked themselves in a room and fought like demons until Rose bled to death. It is reported that her brother then buried the body—no one knows where—and has fled to Texas, having previously bought a ticket. Twelve years ago the father of these two became a convert, from Judaism to the Baptist faith and Rose bitterly lamented her father's apostacy, and her mind became affected. She was a tall, dark and handsome Jewess about 30 years old.

FOREIGN.

ONE THOUSAND DEAD.

A Desperate All-Day Fight Near Trinkitat.

Dispatches received at the war-office in London from Trinkitat, dated March 1st, say that a desperate battle raged all-day the day before. The rebels retreated after 1,000 of their men had been killed. The loss of the British is given as 24 killed and 142 wounded. The following details of the battle are given in a later dispatch:

The troops were all assembled before sunset on the morning of the 29th of February, except the Sixty-fifth Regiment which came up later. Breakfast over, the forces, about 4,000 strong, formed in an oblong square, the front and rear being longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders formed the advance, with two Gatling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner, and two Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The Eighty-ninth Regiment formed the right-hand side of the square, the Black Watch Regiment the rear. The length of the front was 350 yards. The hussars acted as scouts, advancing in a semi-circle and 1,000 yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force.

After advancing three miles the earth-works of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying. The rebel fire had now almost ceased, except on the extreme right and left. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bag pipes palying and the Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced until within 300 yards of the rebel position, where an old sugar mill, surrounded by a number of huts, and a fort with two guns were situated. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun which passed wide over the square. The next shots were aimed with greater accuracy, and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusilade, while the English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire till they passed north of the rebel works. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha and twenty men were hit. After an advance of a thousand yards a halt was ordered and the men directed to lie down. It was now noonday, clear, and the winds dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing the rebels' movements. Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire to rapidly slacken and almost cease. At this the bugle again sounded an advance. The troops rose, wheeled on the center of the square and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of the abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2,000 rebels directly in front, while many hundreds hung around two sides of the square as the British moved forward, firing as they advanced.

The rebels, armed with spears and huge cross-hilted swords, rose within 200 yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at break-neck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. They only fell back suddenly when they were forced. Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles, the British attacked the fort. Col. Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a doubled-barreled shot gun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy, and a frightful melee of bayonets and spears took place. At last the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off. They could only be killed. The British next directed their attention to an old sugar mill—a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed and succeeded in dislodging 200 rebels, who leaped the fort and charged from every opening. The rebels finally gave way, and bolted.

The British pursued the rebels as they fell back and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheikhs, who advanced empty handed to show that they bore charmed lives, were stricken down with bayonet thrusts. The Highlanders carried the next outwork, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours' arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camp of huts and wells. The cavalry on the right flank charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but met the troopers who rode among them, giving blow for blow. A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry charges. In the third charge they were cut down, but not before they had killed several men and wounded Col. Barrow with their spears. The enemy retired sullenly and in consequence the British kept up their firing for a long time after the fortunes of the day had been decided.

A later dispatch from Gen. Graham says nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Col. Burnaby, both of whom were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions. A London dispatch of the 3d states that the British government had telegraphed for Gen. Graham to retreat immediately from Tokar and prepare to send the British troops back to England.

FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Senator Edmunds says he is not and will not be a candidate for the presidency.

The latest Ohio idea, the restoration of old duties on raw wool, was squelched in the House.

The Senate committee has decided in favor of the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific territorial land grant assigned to the Southern Pacific railroad company.

The rumor that British troops had been ordered to withdraw from the Soudan is unfounded. They will remain until the safety of the garrisons is assured.

The snow storm has caused much damage in Eastern Canada. Many houses along the St. Lawrence are almost buried in the snow. The occupants make their exit through the attic windows.

The people of Tokar were so glad to see Gen. Graham that they kissed his hands as he entered the town.

Peach buds throughout Ontario have been completely destroyed by the recent severe weather.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the case which was brought to decide "whether the notes of the United States issued in time of war under the acts of Congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debts and afterward in time of peace redeemed and paid in gold coin at the treasury and then reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the constitution of the United States, be legal tender in the payment of such debts," declaring the act legal and valid.

Edward B. Fenston, Republican is elected to fill the vacancy in the second congressional district of Kansas, caused by the death of the late Representative Haskell.

It is estimated that there are over 45,000 idle mechanics in New York at the present time.

Property in Utica, N. Y., valued at $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst.

Queen Victoria sent a congratulatory dispatch to the troops in Egypt on their victory.

Ben Butler says we should not stop the manufacture of dynamite. "Let England protect herself," is his motto.

It is expected that about 250 delegates will be in attendance at the national colored convention in Pittsburg in April.

A Spanish bandit who met with resistance in attempting to rob a store murdered four persons.

The latest concerning Gen. Graham is that he has been instructed to return to Trinkitat to await further instructions.

John Glascock of Delaplane, Fanquire county, Va., in a fit of jealously, murdered his wife and three small children.

Nine persons were drowned by the collision of two steamers at Gibralter.

The Kennedy strict prohibition bill has passed both branches of the Iowa legislature and been signed by the governor.

The United States local inspectors who investigated the wreck of the City of Columbus say the immediate cause of the disaster was due to the neglect of the man or men to watch the ship's course.

Readjuster Wise continues to make himself ridiculous before the Danville investigation committee.

The funeral services of Minister Hunt were held in St. Petersburg on the 4th inst. The remains were deposited in a vault to await removal to the United States.

Henry, the 17-year old boy of Benjamin Beatt of Easton, Pa., shot his father while the latter was attempting to chastise the youth, Harry reads novels of the Jesse James order.

The body of Ah Sam, the Chinese cook of the Jeannette, now interred in Woodland cemetery, New York, is to be taken to China for final interment.

Quick work: At Vivay, Ind., Tom Weaver, colored, committed burglarly and got $240. Within the space of eight hours he was indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced, and placed on the cars with a ticket for the penitentiary where he will stay five years.

Charles Stewart Parnell's mother, who lives near Bordentown, N. J., has been annoyed for months by systematic acts of vandalism. Fowls have been beheaded on their roosts, and chattels of divers kinds destroyed. The cowardly enemies are unknown.

While Frederick Burringar of Newcastle, Pa., was preparing shafting in a foundry, he was caught and completely wound round the shafting, his neck, arms, legs and back being broken.

Jay Hubbell says there isn't the shadow of a chance of the Morrison bill passing the Senate.

Active preparations are in progress for the Greeley relief expedition.

The investigations before the Springer committee relative to expenditures in the department of justice in the prosecution of the star route cases, is bringing to light some "interesting" developments.

Martin O. Van Fleet, treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, has departed with $60,000 of the people's money.

Gen. Grant has so far recovered from his recent injury as to able to go south.

England will restore her prestige in the Soudan before withdrawing.

One thousand rebels who were marching upon Khartoum were defeated by tribes friendly to Gen. Gordon.

In his examination before the Springer committee, ex-postmaster-general James asserted his belief that the assassination of Garfield was due in a measure to the star route prosecutions. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, makes affidavit to a statement made by Guiteau, "that no one but God and me know anything about it."

Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the Baptist preacher of London has fallen heir to a large fortune left him by Joseph Pool of Leicester.

Philip Dorlan of Brooklyn, kept a game cock. The bird attacked Francis G. Vail's little girl and picked out her left eye. It cost Dorlan $5,500 to settle for the eye.

William Brockway, the most notorious forger of the day, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the New York state prison.

English detectives are searching New York for dynamiters. They are armed with photographs of suspects.

Mrs. Betsey Moody, grandmother of the evangelist, celebrated her 102d birthday recently. She has 14 grandchildren and 30 great grandchildren and six great-great grandchildren.

Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World, joins Editor Reid, of the New York Tribune, and Editor Dana, of the Sun, in the opinion that Payne is the strongest candidate the democrats can nominate for president.

The Story of Kee-way-din.

Elk Rapids Pioneer, Feb. 15.

There died last week, at We-qua-ge-mog, an Indian village situated at the head of Elk Lake, three miles from Elk Rapids, Mich., an Indian named Kee-way-din (Northwest Wind), whose history is worthy of notice, as being the last of the pure-blooded Ojibeways or Chippewas remaining in that section. His exact age cannot be ascertained, but there is no doubt but he was a grown man at the time of the last war with England, in 1812, in which he served on the British side, under Aish-qua-gwan-a-ba, the principal of five chiefs then having control of the Chippewa tribes, scattered through Michigan, Wisconsin and the north shore of Lake Superior. Twenty years ago, when the writer first knew him, he was the greatest hunter in this section, coming in every spring with a pack of furs twice as large as any one else. He has for many years been regarded by other Indians as the special emissary of "Matchi Manitou," the evil spirit of the Chippewas. This belief has existed among Indians professing Christianity, as well as those who did not, and whenever any misfortune overtook one of the tribe it has usually been attributed to the "bad medicine" of Kee-way-din. So great was this fear, and firm their belief in his power, that one of the most intelligent of his tribe was kept in voluntary exile over two years, and only allowed to return when Kee-way-din allowed him to do so. Kee-way-din had a box or chest which contained the dried skins of some eight varieties of snakes, dried toads and lizards, and also the stuffed skin of a beaver, which he asserted would, upon being filled with "bad medicine" compounded from the snake and toad skins, and pushed back and forth by him three times, emit fire from his nostrils and run about the wigwam.

When he desired to punish an enemy he would go to the woods, make the picture of a man on birch bark or paper, mix some of the "bad medicine," and having smeared an arrow with, it insert it in the portion of the picture which represented the particular organ he wished afflicted with disease—in the head if to affect the brain, or in the heart if death was to be the result. He was not a "medicine man" in the sense of being a physician, but a necromancer and wizard, and those who are in daily contact with the Indians, would never suspect how widely the belief in witchcraft prevails among them.

Kee-way-din was present and participated in the massacre of River Rasin, many incidents concerning which he was fond of relating, which were undoubtedly true.

About two months since he became converted to Christianity through the efforts of a Roman Catholic priest, and for the first time abandoned his beaver, snake and toad skins, giving them away. He died at his daughter's home, she having cared for him gently and kindly. The Ottawas and Chippewas are fast becoming extinct, only a few of the younger remaining, the balance being half and quarter breeds.

Kee-way-din was evidently a sincere believer in his own power, and only exercised it when greatly provoked by the violence or rascality of some of his tribe. The fear that they had of his unearthly power was more that of meriting punishment than that he would exercise it wrongfully, so that he was reverenced and feared but not disliked.

Some strange customs were observed at his burial, which have not been on similar occasions as far as can be ascertained. He was neatly dressed, a quantity of artificial flowers placed in the coffin together with his hunting knife, a small quantity of corn for seed in the spirit land, two extra white linen collars for use in case that which he wore should become soiled in his four days' journey, cotton cloth for a tent, and most curious of all, a long strap with a hook attached to one end for use should he come near the walls of the "Celestial City" and be refused admittance. There is many a man who deems himself among the elect who would do well to imitate this custom, for many will need a longer strap than poor, old untutored Kee-way-din.

Leap year is bearing fruit. A lady of Hempstead, L. I., proposed to a gentleman, was accepted, and the wedding took place next day. This is a move toward short engagements at any rate. It looks as though one or the other of the contracting parties was afraid of the other backing out before they could get a preacher to seal the contract.—Peck's Sun.

THE OLD FIREPLACE.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

The blessed old fireplace! how bright it appears,
As back to my boyhood I gaze,
O'er the desolate waste of the vanishing years,
From the gloom of these lone latter days;
Its lips are as ruddy, its heart is as warm
To my face, to-night, as of yore,
When we cuddled around it and smiled at the storm,
As it showed its white teeth at the door.

I remember the apple that wooed the red flame,
'Till the blood bubbled out of its cheek,
And the passionate popcorn that smothered its shame,
Till its heart split with a shriek;
I remember the Greeks and the Trojans who fought
In their shadowy shapes on the wall,
And the yarn, in thick tangles, my fingers held taut,
While my mother was winding the ball.

I remember the cat that lay cosy and curled
By the jam, where the flame flickered high,
And the sparkles—the fire flies of winter—that whirled
Up the flue, as the wind whistled by;
I remember the blonde-headed, bandy-legg'd touge,
That frowned like a fiend in my face,
In a furry of passion repeating the wrongs
They had born in the old fireplace.

I remember the steam from the kettle that breathed,
As soft as the flight of a soul,
The long-handled skillet that spluttered and seethed
With the batter that burdened its bowl;
I remember the rusty, identical nail,
Where the criminal pot-hooks were hung,
The dragon-faced andirons, the old cedar pail,
The gourd, and the peg where it swung.

But the fire has died out on the old cabin hearth,
The wind clatters loud through the pane,
And the dwellers—they're from the ends of the earth,
And will never gaze on it again:
A for-get-me-not grows in the moldering wall,
The last as it were of its race,
And the shadows of night settle down like a pall,
On the stones of the old fireplace.

Toledo Blade.

THE GIRL'S CHOICE.

Arkansaw Traveler.

Judge Wallman, one of the best known justices occupying the United States circuit bench, after listening to a party of lawyers, the other day, lighted his pipe, leaned back in an easy chair, and said:

Gentlemen, your stories of courtship and marriage are quite interesting and romantic, but I believe that it is reserved for me to tell you of a love affair which, I am inclined to think, will teach you that the common-place marriage of every day life is not worthy of a place in our most prosaic novels or even our spirited conversation. Quite a number of years ago, just after the war, I was appointed judge of a southern circuit. I attended very strictly to the discharge of my duty, and although very fond of ladies' society, yet in my rounds I met very few representatives of the fair sex who in the least impressed me. One day, during an overflow, I crossed the river about twenty-five miles away from my regular beat, and the stream was so swollen that by the time I had landed the sun had gone down and darkness had spread itself over the face of the earth, so far as I could discern, and the bosom of the water. I did not find a road when I landed and I made inquiry of the ferryman, who, in effect, declared that—he had never made geograpy a study, and that I must take care of myself. Of course I intended to abide by the extremity of such advice, and after thanking my "water-side character" for information which, to say the least, was self-apparent, I turned, I knew not where, and began a solitary jovrney through the woods. I had not gone far when I came upon a large log house, surrounded by a well-kept fence, and almost covered by a thick growth of wild vines. I was assailed at the gate by an army of dogs. Their fury brought out an old man who drove them away in a voice of touching kindness, and asked me what I wanted. I explained my misfortunes attendant upon high water, that I was a federal judge endeavoring to reach an appointment. He very cordially invited me into the house.

"A jedge ur a constable is welcome at my house at sich a time as this," he said, throwing more wood on the fire. "I've been catch out myself and I know what it is. So you are a jedge?"

"Yes, I am a judge, holding the office under the United States Government.

"That means you ain't a State jedge?"

"Yes."

"Wall, it doasn't make no difference. I wouldn't held a state jedge no quicker than I would you. Myra, see ef thar's anything to eat in the house."

I looked up, and the girl to whom he spoke stood near me. She moved away immediately after being addressed, but not so soon that I failed to note the extreme beauty of her face. I saw her wealth of bright, firelight-reflecting hair, her glorious depth of eye, her ruddy fall-of-the-year cheek and raspberry mouth. She seemed to pay no attention to me, but obeyed without hesitation. Presently she reappeared and announced that there was something to eat in the house and that it was spread on the table.

"Come," he said, and conducted me to the dining-room. Although I was very hungry, yet I think that my appetite could have been satisfied by allowing my eyes to feast on the beautiful girl who attended the repast. The spare-ribs and back-bone and mashed potatoes were excellent, I admit, but that magnificent face which bent over it all far exceeded any banquet that I had ever seen.

"Myra," said the old man, after we had gone in and taken position before the fire, "hand aroun' the pipes!"

The pipes were brought and filled with natural leaf tobacco. We puffed and puffed and puffed and talked and puffed. I told my experience and the old man told his. I had been a captain under Uncle Sam; Jefferson Davis had made him a colonel. The old man had no family except Myra, his daughter. He seemed as devoted to her and quite as much dependent upon her as Mr. Wickfield was upon Agnes. I had been so much interested in the conversation, and especially by the occasional glances cast at Myra, that I did not think to ask the old man his name until just about the time we were going to bed.

"My name is Jasmire," he said. "I was wonderin' ef you was goin' to ask me, an' hanged ef I'd'er told you ef you hadn't. Hope you'll sleep well."

I bade him a cordial good-night, and with one more glance at the beautiful girl, I followed the Negro boy who appeared with a candle.

I scarcely remember any of the conversation the next morning. I know that I saw a beautiful face, that I sat down when an elfin little hand drew out a chair, that I heard the music of a sweet voice, and that when I left I looked into a pair of eyes, direct in earnestness. I don't know how I told the old man good-bye. I don't know that I thanked him for his kindness, even after he had refused to accept pay. I don't know how I mounted my horse whether I climbed on like all awkward judges do, or whether I was lifted into the air by admiration for the girl and sat down on the saddle. The truth is, I don't know anything about it except that after awhile, how long I'll be hanged if I know, I found myself riding along the road, deep in the contemplation of a divinely-drawn picture which the very sunlight itself framed and hung before me.

The routine of court duty was very dull after this, and I longed for the time when I could wander back to the log house, which to me held such enchantment. Previously I had lamented the fact that I had remained so long a bachelor, but now I was glad, because I had found an ideal. I don't know how many sentimental decisions I made during that session of the court, but I don't think that it would shed the light of very much credit on my judicial career if the constitution of the country should arise and demand a statement.

After awhile I went back to that old log house. I found the old man just the same. He welcomed me as though he had never seen me before, but with rapture, I noticed that the girl spoke as though she had seen me before, and she was glad to see me again. This time I was determined not to leave so soon, and the truth is, I lingered several days. I walked by the river with the beautiful creature, and helped her to gather the kindling at night. I roamed with her morning, at night, and at noon-tide and together we chased the rabbit and the squirrel, and even the fox with all of his slyness, didn't always escape our prowess and skill. Not among all the neighbors was there such a "girling." and I, for myself, had never seen one to compare with her beauty, her grace, and her voice. When I spoke of my leaving, the old man objected, and even the girl did slightly demur, but I told them that business of pressing importance was claiming attention from the north to the south. But the beautiful girl, with rosy lips pouting, declared in a way that would have paralyzed Paul, that I was so restless that I wanted to leave them, because, as she thought, I had found them all dull. I made a brave effort to go without showing the slightest emotion on my part, you know, and when the old man seemed so very anxious that I should remain, I decided that I'd better go and return in a few days.

I didn't care to overdo it, you understand. Well, I went away, not because I really had any business, but because I did not care to injure my chances, for by this time, you may know, I was dead in love with Myra.

I couldn't remain away but a short time. When I returned they were all glad to see me. Myra, it seemed to me, wanted to kiss me, and I would have kissed her, but I didn't have a good chance. She was more lovely than ever, and when at night we walked out under the stars, I felt that she loved me. I dreamed of her. Her growing acquaintance with books pleased me, for I knew she studied for my sake. The old man too seemed changed toward me. He spoke, when we were alone, of family affairs, and told me how glad he was that I had come to visit him. I saw that he knew that I was in love with his daughter, and with thankfulness I noticed that he encouraged my suit. One night after Myra had gone to her room, and while the old man and I sat by the fire, the old fellow removed his gaze from the glowing coals, and looking at me, said:

"Myra is the best girl in the worl.'"

"You needn't tell me that," said I, "for I know it."

"Her husban' will be a happy man."

"A glorious man," I assented.

"I hope that you'll not regret the day when you came here."

"I know that I shall never do so. Myra and I understand each other."

"You do."

"Yes, sir."

"I am glad of it. Myra is slow to speak out and I am glad that you know. Speakin' on the subject might shock her. Well, good night," and he grasped my hand warmly.

That night I could not sleep. I knew that the old man understood my great love for his daughter, and with a thrill I saw that it met with his approval.

The next morning I determined to ask him for her, so, after breakfast, when he invited me to take a walk with him I thought that he had divined my intention. Myra, too seemed to know that something was likely to pass between us, for she shook her fist in a charming way at me when we left the house. I looked back and saw her peeping at me, with such deep fixed love in her glances, that I thought I ought to go back and kiss her, but I turned to the old man and talked to him about his hogs and sheep. I decided to ask him for the girl, and although I knew he would willingly give his consent to our marriage, yet it was a difficult matter. "When I get to that tree," I mused looking ahead, "I will ask him." Just as he came to the tree he stopped and said:

"You've knowed my darter for some time."

"Yes, sir."

"Not such a long time, it's true, but so long that we almos' look on you as one of the family."

"I am proud to know it."

"Thank you, sir. Well, now, I'll tell you. My darter is goin' to be married next week, an' I want you to be with us."

"To whom?" I gasped.

"To the ferryman down here. She's been engaged to him for a long time."

I said nothing as we returned, but when I found the girl alone I said:

"Don't you know that I love you devotedly?"

"Of course I never knew it, Judge.

"But I do, and I want you to be my wife."

"Judge, I can't. I am going to marry Tom Patroll, the ferryman. I know you are a good man and I don't want you to think I won't marry you just because you are a judge. Position makes no difference to me, and if I loved a man I would marry him, even if he was a judge, just as soon as I would a ferryman, and I hope you will understand that position has not influenced this case, for even though you are a judge, I must say that you have ever conducted yourself as a perfect gentleman."

"Why didn't you tell her that you had been a captain in the army?" said one of the listeners.

"I did," replied the Judge, "but she said that the ferryman had been a teamster, and that while she would just as believe marry a captain as a teamster, yet she was compelled to turn to her ferryman lover, and now when I tell my wife of the choice, she says, 'Yes the girl was right in taking the ferryman.'"

A Brutal Father.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

About ten miles north of La Salle, Ill., close by the Mendota road, stands the old Reck homestead. In this house was enacted one of the most unnatural crimes ever brought to light. The sad story has been fully ventilated, and was in relation to the almost life-long sufferings of poor Maggie Reck, who was confined as a prisoner in her father's house for twenty years. The denouncement occurred about four years ago at the death of her father, at which time the affair was discovered and widely published. Maggie Reck was a beautiful young girl of 16 when her tyrannical father locked her up in her room one night and kept her there from day to day to subject her girlish will to his brutal commands. He refused to unbend his stern and harsh edicts, and ere long the mind of the poor girl began to totter on its throne, and gradually reason forsook her. At the end of the year she was a maniac, quiet, passive and helpless. In this condition she was permitted to remain for twenty long years, shut up in a garret. A hole was cut in the door through which was passed in the food given her. The room in which she was imprisoned was destitute of chairs, table, bed, or even straw to lie upon. She was entirely nude, and during the long nights of winter and the lengthy days of summer the poor creature was treated more inhumanly than would be a dog. When rescued from her prison, four years ago, she looked more like a wild beast than a woman. From crawling upon her hands and knees around the room her body became deformed, and she presented a frightful appearance. She was locked up for so great a length of time that the memory of her faded from the recollection of her playmates and friends, and after awhile all enquiries as to her mournful fate ceased, and she was as completely buried as though the grave had engulfed her. It was not known what had become of her since her liberation four years ago. Recently it was learned that Maggie Reck has since been living with a relative of hers near the city of Mendota, named Michael Battendorf, and that her reason is slowly improving, and ere long she will be fully restored to health again. She has every attention and comfort possible. She is about 40 years of age.

Tit for tat: A sarcastic but unknown editor says, the reason a woman can never become famous as a paragraphist is that a two-line paragraph with a ten-line postscript is a failure. To this a lady retorts: The reason why a man can never become famous as a fashion writer is that he comments upon the probable cost of each article too much to observe the style or effect.

Young man, it is natual for to judge yourself by what you think you are able to do, but you must not forget that the world judges you by what you have done and are doing. The judgement of the world is not based on what you can be, but what was and is.

The sound of the cannon firing at the battle of Bunker Hill was heard 120 miles away, and the echo hasn't altogether died out yet.

"No Thoroughfare."

On a recent Sunday Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on "The Arctic Martyrs," considering the Jeannette expedition and the recent reception of the remains of DeLong and his brave comrades. In soul-stirring language he contrasted the going and coming of the brave men whose remains were so recently brought to our shore, and in pathetic words alluded to those whose spirits took their flight far away in the Northland. After reviewing carefully the progress of the expedition so far as known to the world, he said:

"Another success of this polar expedition is in the fact that it has persuaded the whole world that it is now time to stop pushing in that direction. It is a great thing for the world to know when it has struck the impossible. Never until now has every reasonable and enterprising man been willing to call a halt. All down through the days of Cabot, and John Franklin, and Dr. Kane, and Nordenskjold, and Schwatka, the world has thought that there was an important passage that ought to be discovered and great things to be won for geography, but the impression has come upon the most hopeful of us that God does not mean the race to move any further that way. If there were fifty Northwest passages, of what use would they be to the world if only one ship out of a hundred could reach them? Beside that, the whole demand for a Northwest passage has changed from the fact that this continent has been cut through three times by the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads—and what is the use of going so far around when we can go straight through? Besides that, it is demonstrated that there is nothing there more valuable than frozen islands and that the only crop yielded is ice, sheaves of ice, stacks of ice, harvests of ice to fill garners of ice.

This DeLong expedition has proved that God does not want the world to be occupied any further up that way. By the solemn emphasis of this polar disaster He says: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Without this last expedition the world would not have been satisfied. Let neither private munificence nor governmental authority pay another dollar or allow another life to be lost in Arctic expedition except in the relief enterprises, like that now being carried out. God has bolted and barred that gate and written on it, "No admittance." Let not our foot attempt to pass it, for there are too many armed sentinels pacing up and down to make it safe for us to attempt to break through. God has some reservations. The Bible says he keeps something even from the angels, and is it strange that he should keep something away from the human race? There must be paths where Jehovah can walk alone and without being questioned by human impertinence. DeLong and his men have made for us a most important discovery, for they have found for us the limits of useful exposure. If Columbus was to be honored for finding the shore of this continent, let these dead men have an imperishable monument for the fact that they have with their suffering predecessors found the shore of the Divine Secret. It is a great thing to have seen for themselves and for all ages the burnished barriers of the Omnipotent and to have just looked through the crystal pickets of the fence marked, "No thoroughfare." Blessed are those men and those nations who are wise enough to know that there is a limitation to human thought and to human courage, and that at the highest latitude ever reached by ship's prow or reindeer sled is the white altar on which the human race must kneel in humble defeat, crying with Job: "He stretched out the North over the empty place."

Another great success of this polar expedition has been the demonstrating to the world more powerfully than ever before that our departed friends, however far off and however long gone out of life, are ours after death as much as before, and this by divine and unmistakable intuition. Why this funeral march half round the earth, from Siberia to Russia, from Russia to Germany, from Germany to America, and one of them here to take steamer for Liverpool, keeping up the march of death for at least two weeks more? Why not let their bodies rest where they fell? Neither private nor governmental largess can build so high or so brilliant or so vast a monumental shaft for those men as those uplifted splendors around the North Pole; no such sarcophagus as those of the eternal congealment; no such American or European cathedrals for pillar and dome and altar and lights as those St. Marks, those St. Pauls, those Holy Trinities of collonaded and arched and transepted and chancelled and chandeliered architecture of the icy dominions. Lieut. Chipp and his men, who were never found, are resting in Westminster Abbeys of splendor, far beyond London's acropolis. No. The 40 reindeer must be harnessed to the 16 sleds, and through the atmosphere 69 degrees Fahrenheit the dead are brought to Yakoutsk, then 2,000 miles farther to Irkoutsk, then on to Moscow, then to Berlin and Hamburg, where wreaths are showered and bells rung in honor of these bodies coming home. Two men in our time were found mean enough to shoot a President, but I do not believe in all the land there is a man mean enough to criticise the expense of this long mortuary travel. Every man says that is right. Bring them back to their own land and as far as possible put them beside their own kindred, so that when they rouse in the great day of the awakening which shall be to all graveyards and cemeteries they may come hand in hand with those who were rocked in the same cradle and sheltered in the same mother's arms.

An Inherited Deformity.

"How came you to lose your leg?" enquired a quizing Yankee, who was lounging in the passenger room at the Durand depot, to a sharp visaged stranger, who was impatiently waiting for a train to Owosso.

"I havn't lost a leg," replied the stranger, "I know perfectly well where both my legs are."

"Yes, to be sure, but how came you to lose your real flesh leg?"

"I havn't lost my real, flesh leg. I tell you I know where it is, don't you? Can't you see it?"

"Yes, but the other one, how did you lose that?"

"I tell you again that it isn't lost, can't you see it? can't you hear it thump the floor when I walk?"

"But it isn't a leg of flesh?"

"Of course not; who said it was?"

"Well, how came you by it? that's the question."

"Oh, that's what you want to know is it? Then why didn't you say so before? Well, my friend, I inherited it from my father."

"Whew! A wooden leg is a funny piece of property for a man to will to his boy."

Oh, you misunderstand me. My father did not will me the leg. He transmitted it. You see it runs in our family to have wooden legs. My father and grandfather and great grandfather all had them. I have five boys and they all go tramping through life on mismatched extremeties."

"Indeed! I never heard of such a circumstance before. Your family is really unfortunate and you have my earnest sympathy."

"Oh no; you can keep your sympathy for others, for we don't need it. In fact what you regard as an infirmity, we have come to regard as a great blessing. Why sir, I could entertain you by the hour by relating instances showing the advantage which wooden legs have over all others."

"Tell us a few."

"Very well. My great grandfather was a colonel in the war of the revolution and the British had a peculiar grudge against him and were bound to take him prisoner. Well at the battle of Brandywine a grenadier got sight of him and took deliberate aim at one of his legs intending to cripple him so that he could not get away and then he could easily carry him off. Bang went the gun and whiz went the bullet right through the old gent's wooden leg and didn't hurt him an atom. My grandfather once met a mad dog, in a narrow lane where there was no chance for escape. So he just advanced his wooden leg and the animal seized it and gave it a terrible bite, and then thinking he had administered hydrophobia enough to lay the old man out, he hurried off to bite something else, and grandfather went off unhurt whistling yankee doodle. My father was once clearing a piece of new land and got his wooden leg caught between two burning logs, and burned it off, without hurting him at all, while of course it would have killed him if the leg had been a miserable flesh one.

"Have you ever received any personal advantages from owning a wooden leg?"

"Yes sir; a great many. For instance I was at Atlanta with Sherman during the late war and one day I was at the extreme outskirts of the town all alone. Suddenly I found myself cut off by a detachment of rebel cavalry who were hurrying up to capture me. Between them and myself was an old unoccupied building, and I rushed toward it to escape, when the horsemen wheeled about and fled in wild disorder—they had heard the thumping of my wooden leg on the pavement and mistook it for a bass drum, and supposed that a regiment was hurrying to my relief."

"How do you children enjoy wooden legs?"

"Grandly. Why, the other day my Jim came in groaning, with his flesh foot nearly frozen, and offered to give his brother Tom his jack knife to boot between legs, so that he could have a pair of wooden ones."

"Did he trade?"

"Trade! naw. Why Tom was mad in a minute—said he wanted a few privileges himself and would lick Jim if he ever offered to trade him an old frozen flesh leg, for warm comfortable wooden one, again. This roused the wrath of Jim, and I had to interfere to prevent bloodshed. But here comes my train and I must be off. Good day sir."

Tramp, tramp, tramp, went the wooden pedal across the platform; clang, clang, clang, went the locomotive bell, and as the train rushed Vernonward the Yankee gazed at it in a dazed manner, and heaving a sigh exclaimed—

"I'll be hanged if I don't believe the old cripple is a liar."

Gen. Gordon is given to terse speeches. When he entered upon his duties as governor-general of the Soudan it was expected he would make a long address but he dismissed the assembly with the simple sentence, "I will try to hold the balance even.

A jury in Kingston, N. Y., after vainly attempting to unite on a verdict, held a prayer-meeting in the jury room, led by a venerable and gray-headed juror. The moral is pointed by the fact that soon after the prayer-meeting an agreement was reached.

The sawdust and refuse of the sawmill is now made to yield fourteen gallons of turpentine, three to four gallons of rosin and a quantity of tar per cord.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

SOUTH LYON.

From the Picket.

Fred Rolfe, who works for John Peer, cut his left foot severely with an ax Tuesday. Dr. Brown sewed up the gash and he is doing well.

We have received invitations to attend a masquerade party at the Monitor House, Pinckney, Wednssday eve., March 12th, and we cannot refrain from complimenting friend Winchell, of the DISPATCH, on the very artistic workmanship displayed. The city affords no better.

The M. E. friends of South Lyon intend holding a grand jubilee on the 16th and 17th inst. It is just a little over fifty years since the organization of the M. E. society at this place, and it is quite appropriate that such an epoch should be marked by such a celebration. Further particulars next week.

Mr. Nat. Rider, of Salem, drew a load of lumber to Northville last Thursday, and in unloading it got caught under a portion of it in such a way as to break his leg; he was placed on his own sleigh without a box, and drove his own team home, when he was nearly frozen as the day, our readers will remember, was very severe. Dr. S. D. Fredricks set it, and we understand at this writing he is doing well.

On Tuesday, articles of agreement were drawn, signed and sealed, which unite A. G. Barns, of South Lyon, D. L. Godfrey, of Ann Arbor, and J. W. Austin, of Salem, into a co-partnership under the title of "The South Lyon Building and Manufacturing Co." They will carry on an extensive lumber yard, and for the carrying on of contracting and building of all kinds of buildings, and for the manufacture of various kinds of articles. The buildings formerly used as a cooper shop and stave mill are to be moved together and used for manufacturing purposes.

WEBSTER.

From our Correspondent.

Felix Dunlavy has sold his saw mill to Edward Naylor, of Ann Arbor, for $600.

Mr. Jay Lanphear has traded his real estate property in this township for the hardware stock of Devine & Quish in Dexter. Mr. Lanphear will remove his family to Dexter and continue the hardware business at the old stand.

Mrs. Martin, the lady who has been very ill for the past week is on the gain.

Henry Simms has the lumber on the ground for his new barn, which he will build as soon as the spring permits.

Olean A. Vaughn has lately been appointed chairman of the board of school inspectors for this township by the town clerk. Mr. Vaughn was appointed to fill the vacancy recently made by Frank Weller.

School closed in the Merril District Friday last, Frank Merril teacher.

James Courtney, of Nebraska, has been visiting relatives in this vicinity, during the past week; he will return to Nebraska in April.

ANN ARBOR.

From the Register.

The Steinbach harness pad manufacturing company are making arrangements for their factory in the third floor of Hutzel's block on Main street, and expect to commence work soon. A sample pad, of the style manufactured by the company may be seen at the office of the secretary, Eugene K. Frueauff.

Charley Ross, aged six, son of Wm. Ross of Main street, died on Saturday quite suddenly. A post mortem examination made Sunday morning leads to the belief that death was caused by the effects of an injury from a snow ball.

Mr. J. L. Stone, of St. James, has leased the Leonard house for five years. The hotel will be newly fitted up and put in running order by May 1, at which time Mr. Stone gives up the management of the Goodyear house at Manchester. Mr. Stone will retain control of the St. James, managing the Leonard for the country patronage, which at present is not provided for.

The colored people of this city are having jolly times this week, especially those who belong to "Pilgrim's Rest Lodge, No. 101, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria." In their parlors over Schairer's store they are having what they term a "grand jubilee and five days feast in the wilderness." Among the pleasant features are the crowning of the queen and grand combined and prize drill by Love and Union Lodge, No. 949 Ypsilanti. Friday there will be a grand gift and prize entertainment; Saturday a "soiree musical" and Martha Washington party, with Mrs. E. T. Jacobs as Mrs. Washington. W. Allison Sweeney was advertised to deliver a "memorial address" on "Crispus Attucks, first martyr of the revolution. Mr. Sweeney always pleases his audiences with his stirring addresses.

FOWLERVILLE.

From the Review

James Roberts has removed to Unadilla.

Leap-year has no significance to the Fowlerville girls—their leap-year party which was to have come off one week ago last evening being a tetotal failure.

The Cedar River State Swamp Land Improvement Board of Review met again on Saturday last and accepted and adopted the plans and specifications nearly the same as first laid before them by Commissioner S. S. Abbott, and the improvement will be rapidly pushed to its construction.

The wood bee and pound social for the benefit of Mrs. Kleckner Tuesday proved to be a very great success. Fully twenty-five cords of wood was taken to her door, while the receipts of the social were $23.73, $7.50 of which was in cash.

Frank G. Palmerton, after a years absence at Ionia, has again taken up his residence here and will hereafter man the general merchandise business in the Palmerton block, as in days gone by.

Dr. J. A. Brown, accompanied by his wife and youngest son, Temple, left Tuesday for Spring Garden, Florida, intending to remain where the oranges grow and the sun shines until June 1st. He left his drug business under the efficient care of his clerk, W. M. Demerest, who we have no doubt will conduct the business to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of both his employer and customers.

BRIGHTON.

From the Citizen.

Lou. Lee is taking care of Prof. Forbes' pupils.

Chas. Mercer, of Hartland, lost his pocket book containing $50 a few days ago.

Henry Alvord intends going to California in the course of two or three weeks.

David Marshall, of Green Oak, has lost the sight of one eye.

Prof Harrsough, of Plymouth, is holding singing school in the Baptist Church.

The Brighton Market Fair will be held October 7, 8, 9, and 10, of this year—the next week after the Lansing fair.

DEXTER

From the Leader.

The dry goods house of T. C. Etchell's has been closed.

Dr. Lee has purchased the stock of drugs and other goods from Charles Smith, and will carry on that business hereafter.

J. B. Lanphear has bought the stock of hardware, etc., of Devine & Quish, and will hereafter conduct the business at the same stand.

Our charter election resulted in the election of a part of the Democratic ticket, and a part of the Citizens' ticket. Very little interest was manifested in the matter.

PETTYSVILLE.

From our Correspondent.

The Rev. H. Hodgkiss delivered a very able lecture on temperance, at the Union Church, last Tuesday evening.

Richard Northard, of Jackson, made a short visit to his old home in this vicinity the past week.

Miss Addie Kice has returned from Detroit, where she has been attending school.

Mr. H. F. Kice and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. VanFleet arrived from New York, a few days since.

A young folks' party at Mrs. Travis' last Friday night was largely attended.

We are soon to have a daily mail, and of course Pettysville rejoices.

HOWELL.

From our Correspondent.

Dr. Hatton was home last week.

Jas. Richardson, of Chatham, Ontario, is the guest of John Watts.

Mr. VanZile, of Mason, was in town on Saturday for the first time in eight years.

We are flooded with hat hangers, washing machines and book agents.

Wm. Burwell, an old and respected inhabitant of our county, died at his home, in Genoa, last week. He settled there in 1838. He was eighty years old at the time of his death.

The opening of an alley through the block on which the White Hotel is located is agitating the tax payers at present.

A lean stealing case is to be tried next week.

The Ladies Foreign Missionary Society will give an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Jewett on Friday next.

The Agricultural Society held a meeting in the Court House on Saturday.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

Harvey Marsh, of Cheney, is here sor a visit among friends and relatives.

Fred and Lil Douglas, of Bancroft, came a few days ago, with their new little daughter, to visit Lil's parents.

Jim McKinder was the lucky man who secured the mail route between here and "Higginsville."

W. D. Whalen, the well known jeweler of Howell, is spending a few days in Unadilla, repairing our watches and clocks.

We attended the school lyceum last Monday evening, and was much disappointed to find nearly all of the scholars either too bashful, or with such "very bad colds" that they were unable to speak or read, but we hope they will do better in the future.

Once upon a time, not long ago, two ladies were seen on the streets of Pinckney engaged in earnest conversation; upon drawing nearer to them they were found to be Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Henry. The former was saying to the latter, "I wish you would tell Mrs. Gilchrist that Mrs. Howard said that Mrs. Green would like to have her tell Mrs. Brown that Mrs. Davis had heard Mrs. Black say that she thought it was about time for them all to go over to Pype's, but don't you tell anyone else, for we want to give them a surprise." Consequently they came, and had the jolliest kind of a time. Pype says he intends to repay their visit the first stormy day. AXIE.

BARGAINS IN GROCERIES, GLOVES AND MITTENS, AT C. A. WHEELER'S.

FOR SALE!

On corner of Howell and Portage streets, a house, small orchard, good well, cistern, etc. For further information apply on premises.

D. D. BENNETT.

IMPORTANT.

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

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

ATTENTION.

If you use my

BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP

you will not have typhoid or any other fever; you will never have a cancer, never die with Dropsy, heart disease or apoplexy, for it will

EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION.

You will never have Ague or Kidney Complaint; you will not have

RHEUMATISM!

for it drives away the uric acid out of the blood,

MY OTHER MEDICINES

are well known and will do all that is claimed for them. Try them and keep healthy, as I do.

DENNIS MEHAN, FOWLERVILLE, MICH.

All of Dennis Mehan's Medicines will be found on sale, at Winchell's Drug Store, in Pinckney.

"MUSIC IN THE AIR!"

Our trade for the Fall and early Winter has been immense, and we have been compelled to duplicate our Fall orders in every department. We are now offering the balance of this seasons stock at prices that will

CLOSE THEM OUT AT ONCE!

BARGAINS

IN UNDERWEAR!

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS,

Bargains in Men's all-Wool Shirts,

Bargains in Men's all-Wool Pants,

BARGAINS IN HOODS,

BARGAINS IN GLOVES,

BARGAINS IN MITTENS.

OUR TRADE IN

GROCERIES,

Is larger than ever. In this department we are showing a fine line of both

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS!

TEAS AT 20, 40, 50 AND 60 CENTS.

The best goods for the money to be found anywhere in the county. We pay the highest market price for produce. We guarantee lowest possible prices and first-class goods. Thankful for past favors, and soliciting your further patronage, we are Respectfully yours,

LAKIN & SYKES.

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Cor. Congress and Bates Sts.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Rates, $1 to $1 25 per day. Single meals, 20 cents. Lodgings 35 to 50c. We make a specialty of dinner, and it is always ready at 11 o'clock sharp. Come early and be served promptly.

SPECIAL

BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

We want to close out what we have

AT

PRICES THAT WILL SATISFY.

DO NOT BUY

UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD OUR PRICES.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

THE W. S. MANN ESTATE,

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN

January 22, 1884.

A Death-bed Confession.

A gentleman, who had led an exemplary life, and against whose moral or religious character there had never been so much as a breath of suspicion, was taken very sick, and in presence of death, certain acts hitherto unconsidered came to his mind with agonizing force, resulting in the following confession of crimes, which he hoped, albeit with slender faith, might be forgiven him:

I have on two or three occasions borrowed postage stamps and failed to repay them.

I have neglected to strew ashes on my icy sidewalk, notwithstanding that I knew my neighbor was old and gouty.

I have sat in the horse-car and looked out of the front window until some other gentleman has given his seat to the feeble old lady who had entered the rear door.

I have talked in a loud voice at the theater, and even gone so far as to anticipate the action of the drama by keeping all within hearing posted in what was going to be done next.

I have looked over the shoulder of another who was writing something that was no business of mine.

I have whistled and played the devil's tattoo in the presence of a writer in the throes of composition.

I have talked about my own affairs for hours with a man who I was well aware was dying to tell me about his.

I have permitted a lad, clad in heavy furs, to keep the car window open, in my cowardice preferring to suffer from catarrh for weeks afterwards rather than insist upon the window being instantly closed.

I have allowed myself to be bored for hours by a man, when my judgment should have told me to instruct my servant that I was always out whenever this gentleman presented himself.

After working long and arduously upon an article for the press, I never failed to mention to the editor that this was something I had just dashed off.

I have several times thought my wife the most fortunate of women because she had me for a husband, and I have reflected long and earnestly upon the unhappy lot of women in general because there was not enough of me to go round.

I have persisted in reading some of my own compositions to people who I knew were suffering terribly under the infliction.

I have told a friend that I have read his book with absorbing interest, and been weak enough to return it to him without having cut open the pages.

I have tipped a waiter, in the hope that he would attend to my wants before waiting upon the gentleman at the next table, who could not afford to relieve the hotel-keeper from the hardship of paying his servant's wages.

I have sat in the car with my ticket hidden under my thumb, that haply the conductor might pass me by unnoticed.

I have kept a man standing bareheaded at his open door on a cold day, when I might just as well have gone inside and sampled his cigars.

While playing cards I have caught a glimpse of my opponent's hand, and still have failed to win; and having been given a card too many, I have foolishly cried "mis-deal" before ascertaining whether my hand was good enough to warrant me in dropping the extra card unnoticed upon the floor.

I have put a whole'd me into the contribution box, when the one with a hole in it, that the shop-keeper refused to take, would have answered every purpose.

I have caused the shop-keeper to fall into me dacity by asking him if his berries were as good at the bottom as at the top.

I have rejoiced when my friends told me that my children were the perfect image of me, notwithstanding my mirror ought to have reminded me that I should be sad rather than joyful, if my friends told the truth.

I have committed many other grievous offenses which time fails me to enumerate. My last and wickedest crime has been to make this confession, when I might have carried my secret to the grave, and left the world to believe that I was indeed the perfect man I had always tried to make everybody think I was.—*Boston Transcript.*

Prussian Soldiers in France.

In the very dining-room where we take our meals the Prussians a few years ago stabled their horses, and wrenched the doors off their hinges to burn as firewood. Allusions to such reminiscences often occur. One elderly lady, fatigued now with a walk of a couple of miles, remarks: "Yet I had to trudge on foot all the twenty-seven miles between this place and Paris, and with the snow on the ground, too, when I slipped through the German lines to rejoin my husband here; for it was the only way in which the journey could be accomplished. It was long before I recovered from its effects." Yet justice is rendered even to the inflictors of so many hardships. "I went at first to friends in the South," said another lady, "thinking the siege would only last a few weeks. After waiting six months I had to return, and found my house occupied by Prussian soldiers and completely dilapidated. Whenever they came to houses which had been abandoned they felt irritated and damaged them recklessly; but I can not deny that when I returned and took up my abode with them, they did not behave badly. And, Frenchwoman as I am to the core, I must own that our enemies had one good quality, they were wonderfully kind to children. The great stalwart fellows were often seen trotting out our little boys and girls for a walk, or even hushing our babies off to sleep in their arms. Very likely they were themselves fathers of families, and would far rather have been peaceably at home with them than here fighting with us. Heaven send that we may never again go to war.—*The World.*

The Imitative Mania in Japan.

Yokohoma was reached at last, and after some difficulty we landed. Here it was our duty and delight first to make the acquaintance of the Japanese custom-house about which more hereafter. A worthy brother of a most worthy Judge—Mr. Justice Hannen—was a passenger in the same ship I traveled by, and coming, as he was, to live in the island as Judge of the Supreme Court, he was necessarily burdened with many packages of luggage. Happily the Japanese did not open all, but they insisted on seeing the inside of the grand piano, the kitchen boiler, and a cage containing a large tom-cat. All these things they decided must be stamped. "Stamped?" said the servant. "Yes," was the reply. "But you can not stamp the cat—it is only a cat, you know." "Ah, but it is a very big one," responded the Japanese. He knew that some circus horses had very recently been stamped, and he felt that the cat ought to undergo the same process. Japanese character, as a matter of fact, isn't easy to describe; but it may be safely indicated as one consisting mainly of imitation. The Japanese who come to England, smart, dapper little men in European costume, give a somewhat incorrect impression to the English mind. The Japanese at home is the person to see. He has come to the conclusion that European clothing may be advantageously worn, and he adopts it, not in its entirety, but as a sort of blend, so you may see a gentleman in a pot-hat with a rag round his waist and nothing more; or you will be met by a person in a swallow-tailed coat and no trousers. We encountered a noble in a crush hat, a brown velvet en shooting-jacket and a pair of light green pants. His feet were mounted on Japanese clogs. Probably he will buy a pair of French boots some day. At present he is in the transition state.

My friend took as a guide a descendant of the old nobility of the country, who wore a stove-pipe hat, a Japanese waistcloth, and a pair of straw sandals. He was just as affable as though he had been incumbered with a suit from a London West-end tailor's; and this shows that the Japanese are not a conceited people. They know how to imitate what is good. You land some luggage. They come up to you in the guise of Custom-house officers. You ask which package they would like opened. They say "All," and they laugh like so many monkeys. They have heard that this is the proper way to do it. But when you have opened the bags at infinite trouble they do not properly search them. It would be made in their opinion to haul your things over, and so they ejaculate, "All right," and chalk or stamp the sides of the bags. You ask them why they had opened them at all, and they grin again. They do not know. It is useless to question them; they would be unable to give an answer. And so it is with all their imitation. They wear, as I have said, many of our clothes, yet would be infinitely more comfortable if they wore their old costumes. But they have been told that the pot-hat and the tailed coat and the tight sleeve are the right things to wear, and so they put them on. The reason is always manifest: it is a curious readiness to imitate. In one particular they imitate Robinson Crusoe. When they have nothing else to put on they clothe themselves in straw, which gives them the absurd appearance of a walking wheat-stack. The straw is threaded and hung round their necks. It is useful, in so far that it throws off the rain and snow just like the thatch on an English farm laborer's cottage, but it can scarcely be said to be ornamental in our sense of the word. Yet the Japanese think it all right, and it doubtless accords with their ideas of beauty. Surmounting this shoulder-thatch of straw is usually a straw hat made in the form of an inverted saucer. This, at any rate, is the most sensible head dress for the country ever invented. It keeps off sun and rain alike; is light and not altogether unpicturesque. The more civilized Japanese—those who would despise a straw shoulder-thatch—have discarded it in favor of the European pot-hat. But here is simply the result of the imitative mania which afflicts them. They will probably return to the saucer-shaped hat some day, when they have learned that neither the stove pipe head-gear nor the deer-stalker forms the chief embodiment of human happiness. Already even they are finding out that the good old Japanese flowing robes are more comfortable for home wear, at any rate, than the straight unyielding garb of western civilization. My American friend burst in upon a Japanese of rank at Nagasaki, one morning, and was surprised to find him in the original clothing of the land of the Rising Sun. "Hallo!" said he, "you've taken too much old rye last night, and got into the wrong togs, eh?" "No," was the reply. "Now, I have found out that in my house my old clothes are more better than Europe fashion. When I go out I wear Europe coat, but not in house," a remark that showed the worthy Japanese to be an intelligent person and a frank one. There was at any rate no attempt to disguise the fact that he only wore clothes in "Europe fashion" because he wished to appear civilized to the outside world.—*Cor. London Telegraph.*

—It is noted as an interesting fact that Voltaire's house is now used by the Geneva Bible Society as a repository for Bibles.

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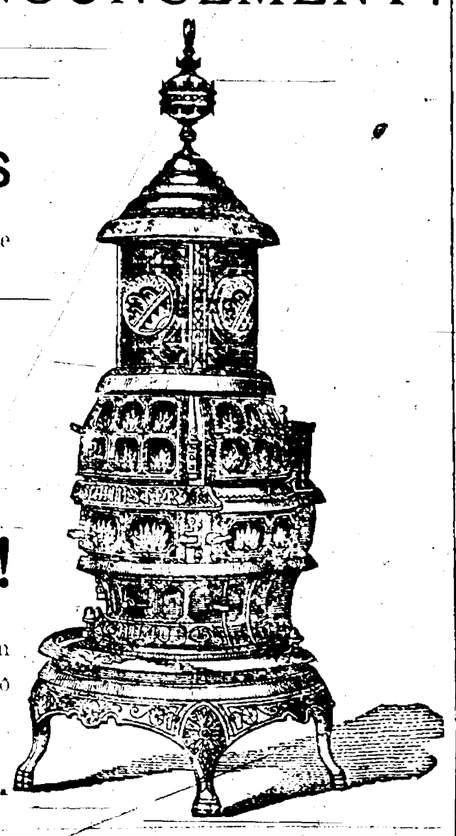

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Pinckney Dispatch.

JEROME WINCHELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice as 2d class matter.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A DAKOTA farmer in 1881 planted a single grain of wheat in one of his oat fields, and from it grew 22 stocks, each bearing a full head. Those yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding 17 bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

AMONG the many answers to that much-mooted question, "What shall we read?" that of Anna Warner is worth preserving: "A good book, whether a novel or not, is one that leaves you farther on than when you took it up. If when you drop it it drops you down in the same old spot, with no finer outlook, no clearer vision, no stimulated desires for that which is better and higher, it is in no sense a good book."

THE 27th anniversary of the Moravian church was celebrated in various parts of Pennsylvania. The Moravians claim to be the oldest Protestant organization in the world, and since Austria's new edict permitting untrameled worship in that country there has been a large increase of membership. There are five Moravian churches in Philadelphia, each in a flourishing condition. In 1742 the Rev. O. N. Rice was pastor of one of the Philadelphia churches, and at presen the pulpit is occupied by his grea grandson, the Rev. William H. Rice.

THE New York Tribune thus photographs the junior Senator from Michigan: Thomas Palmer, the "lumber king" Senator from Michigan, is a broad-shouldered healthy looking man of 53, with a full, not particularily intellectual, face, a black mustache, and restless black eyes. He used to be an amateur artist. When he was in college his eyesight failed and he went to Spain for his health, with a fellow student. They went on foot all over Spain, taking pictures of interesting ruins, pretty girls, etc., and thus made up a collection of pictures, which the Senator still owns and prizes highly.

IN a recent lecture by the Rev. Dr. Savage on popular superstitions, the lecturer said that a careful study of history showed Friday to be a lucky instead of an unlucky day. It was on Friday that Columbus sailed in search of a new world, and it was on Friday that he discovered America. It was on that day that the city of St. Augustine was founded, and also the day that the compact was signed which finally led to the constitution of this country. It was on Friday that the battle of Saratoga was fought; that Arnold's treason was discovered, that Yorktown surrendered; that the motion was made whereby the American colonies were declared free, and it was the day on which Washington was born.

SPRING poets can get a valuable idea from the letter which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote recently to the Cincinnati Tree-Planting Association. "I have written many verses," said the Doctor, "but the best poems I have produced are the trees I planted on the hillside which overlook the broad meadows, scolloped and rounded at their edges by loops of the sinuous Housatonic. Nature finds rhymes for them in the recurring measures of the seasons. Winter strips them of their ornaments, and gives them, as it were, in prose translation, and summer reclothes them in all the splendid phrases of their leafy language. What are these maples and beeches and birches but odes and idyls and madrigals? What are these pines and firs and spruces but holy hymns, too solemn for the many-hued raiment of their gay deciduous neighbors?"

CASEYVILLE, Ky., has issued a circular for help in the following terms: Our town for the third time—three years in succession—is submerged by the overflow, the water standing some seven inches higher than was ever known before. While at its highest a terrific wind storm swept over our town almost annihilating it. Our people who were suffering for food and clothing received government and State aid to relieve immediate distress But our streets are filled with drift, and wrecked houses Our sidewalks, crossings and bridges are destroyed. Our people are unable to stand a tax. Our treasury is without funds. If your phople can, without injury to themselves, contribute something to our assistance, it will be judiciously applied, and remembered with grateful hearts. D. A. Brooks, Jr., is President of the Town Council and signs the appeal.

THE Washington Sunday Herald recently devoted nearly a column to a criticism of the proposition of Henry Watterson to copyright new articles, and says: It is as wild a scheme as was ever conceived outside of bedlam, but there is method in its madness. It stands this test of sanity—that, from a shortsighted and selfish point of view it would really be of use to those who seek it, for it would help to create a monopoly for a few weekly newspapers, which would be enabled, even where no just occasion existed to bring suits for theft of news against young and struggling rivals, and to put them to so much trouble and expense as to break them down.

The American Blue Book.

Exchange.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics, which are becoming more useful every year, are to American commerce and finance what the "Blue Book" is to these departments in England. In some respects they are superior in their theory and form, but in others they are inferior. In one particular the English have a decided advantage over us and that is in the superior acquaintance of the public men and educated business men of England with the stores of statistical knowledge condensed into those convenient repositories. All people of those classes are supposed to be at least tolerably well posted in the outline knowledge contained in the "Blue Books," but with us it appears to be rather the exception that even our Congressmen are in the habit of resorting to the statistical records of the Treasury Department which are periodically published This may be at least inferred from the frequent call by Congressional resolutions for official information which has already been published *in extenso*, and officially, in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Statistical Abstracts of the Treasury

We propose to string together below a few disconnected facts of common interest contained in the last annual number of the latter publication.

In 1883 there were retained for consumption in the United States 551,914,-783 gallons of fermented liquors, of which 550,494 652 gallons were produced in this country. Ten years ago the consumption was 299 580,716 gallons and the production 297,627,807 gallons.

In 1883 74 013,308 gallons of spirits were produced from grain, and 75,508,-785 gallons were consumed.

In 1883 8,662,245 gallons of Bourbon whisky were produced, in 1882 29 575,-668 gallons, and in 1881 33 632,615 gallons. The production of Bourbon whisky last year was about half the year's consumption.

In 1883 the tobacco crop of the United States amounted to 513,077,558 pounds, produced on 671,522 acres, valued at $43,180,951, and averaging 8. 4 cents per pound. This was the largest crop produced since 1867, when the yield was 580,000,000 pounds.

The coal product in 1882 was 87,467,-614 tons, and in 1870 32,863,690 tons. The product of Alabama in 1882 was 800 000 tons, and in 1870 11 000 tons; in Tennessee, 850,000 against 143,448; in Kentucky, 1,300,000 against 150,582; in Virginia, 100,000 against 61,803; in Indiana, 2,000,000 against 437 870, and in Illinois, 9,000,000 against 2,624,163

The hay crop of 1882 was valued at $369,958,158; the corn crop, $783 867,-175, and the wheat crop, $444 602,125.

The total value of the grain crops was $1,468,393 The total yield was 2,2,699 394 496 bushels, showing an increase of 100 per cent. since 1867.

The extremes of production in the potato crop in the last ten years were 109 145,494 bushels in 1881, and 172,-972,508 bushels in 1882.

In 1883, 1,119 837 936 gallons of petroleum were produced, an increase of 100 per cent since 1877. The exports of oil and its products amounted to 505,-931,622 gallons.

In 1883, 3 405 070,410 pounds of cotton were produced. 4 807,945 pounds were imported, 2 291 313,992 were exported, and 1,117 838,363 pounds were retained for domestic consumption. The proportion of the crop retained for home consumption was 32 79 per cent and 67.21 per cent was exported.

In 1883, 290,000,000 pounds of wool were produced, 70,575,000 pounds were imported and 356,500,000 pounds were consumed in domestic manufacture. Since 1865 the manufacture has doubled.

Our foreign exports in 1883 amounted to $825 846,813, and the foreign imports aggregated $751,670,305.

The liability of the population for the public debt is $28 41 per capita, and at the end of the war it was $78 25. The interest liability is 95 cents per capita, and in 1865 it was $4 29.

There is no latent design in this article to analyze, or generalize, or argue, but simply to fish out a few surface facts, which would occupy perhaps a dozen lines on one of the 178 pages of the report of 1883.

A man may smile, and smile, and yet be a villain.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

EXAMINED FOR MURDER.

Examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb Commenced.

The excitement which has prevailed in Jackson periodically since that awful night of November 21, 1883, seemed to reach the *ultima thule* on the 7th inst. when the court was assembled for the examination of Jud Crouch and Daniel Holcomb, for the alleged murder of the four victims of that night

The hour set down was 9 o'clock, but it had got noised about that only enough were to be admitted to fill it comfortably, and each one was desirous of being on hand in order to be there when the doors opened. It was just about 10 when the doors were finally opened, and in a moment the house was filled, while a crowd five times as large as that which got in were crowding about the entrance howling to be admitted. The police arrangements were perfect, and not more than enough to comfortably fill the room could pass the officer at the door. At 10 o'clock the prisoners were brought in by a deputy, accompanied by Edith Holcomb, their counsel and a few friends, who joined them at the door. Dan Holcomb looked tired and worn at first, but as the proceedings advanced he brightened greatly and advised frequently with his counsel, and also answered any questions that were asked him by others.

Daniel Reardon was the first witness sworn. Witness worked for Henry White and lived at Ray Clemens' at the time of the murder. The first report he heard was from Geo Bolles, who said all their throats were cut. He went there in company with others and saw Julia Reese there. Said the night was terribly dark and windy. Said Bolles looked frightened when he came to Clemens' and was barefooted and had no hat.

George Hutchins was sworn next. He lives about half a mile from the Crouch farm; was the first person in the house the morning after the tragedy He was a brother-in law to Henry White. Was informed of the tragedy by Ray Clemens about 7 o'clock, Julia Reese was the only person this witness saw alive when he got there. The bodies were cold, and had the appearance of being dead some time. Saw bureau drawer open in Polley's room—a part of the contents on the floor. Witness went down to tell Holcomb and Jud. Found Jud and Foy in front of the house. They said that they heard it from Bolles. Dan came out, and said he ought to go up to the house, but witness finally persuaded him to come to the city with him, and they stopped in front of the jail, and Dan got out and witness went to stop the payment of a draft which was supposed to be in the pocket of Henry White, part of which witness owned, as it had been given for the payment of a joint sale of hogs Dan was silent on the way to and from the city.

Charles Parks, sworn: Lived at George Hutchins' at the time of the tragedy and was told of the tragedy by Ray Clemens and went there with Hutchins and others. Julia Reese was standing in the door. Some one asked her if there was anyone dead and she said: "Not that she knew of." Witness saw very little of the bodies, and went home with Hutchins. On the cross-examination witness said he was discharged from Mr. Crouch's employment for "being too familiar with the hired girl." The girl was Julia Reese. Witness admitted being called up the Sunday night before the tragedy to have a conversation with Julia at her request. Witness met Jud and Foy coming to the Crouch house as he was going back to Hutchins'. Witness never saw Jud nor Holcomb at Crouch's while he worked there.

The examination was adjourned until afternoon, when Harrison Snow of Spring Arbor Township was the first witness called He testified as to the appearance of the house and the bodies when he reached there. Jud once stated to witness that after his brother Dayton's death in Texas, letters were found showing that Eunice and Dayton were conniving to secure the property; also that Henry White was to have an addition to his farm of 200 acres. This conversation occurred about the 24th of October, 1883, and lasted about an hour. Jud told witness that Henry White had told a friend that Jacob D. was not as wealthy as people supposed, nor as wealthy as he (Henry) would be at Jacob D's age. Jud thought Eunice would get the greater part of the property. Said his father had treated him coolly lately, and he had given up getting the property, but thought he could get a living without it. This last conversation was after the death of Jacob Crouch. He said that prior to his father's death he had given up getting the farm, but now he would get it, as there was money enough to pay off the other heirs so he could have the farm. Jud did not show grief on the morning of the murder. He seemed excited. He was trying to save the carpets by putting down blankets. Saw him in his sister's room by the body. Did not express himself as to who did it. Said let things alone till the officers arrived. Didn't institute any search for the perpetrators. Witness was there all day and night following. James Foy was also present. The next Tuesday I had another talk with Jud, he showed me telegrams from Byron Crouch, said they were beginning to suspect him and he might be arrested; but he could prove an alibi if they did arrest him, as he slept with some one on that night. Saw Holcomb at the Crouch house about noon after the murder. He was weeping. During the day I saw him have a pocketbook of Jacob D. Crouch's, which was used for notes and mortgages. Saw it once since at Dan's house. Byron had it at the inquest. Saw Jud shed tears at the funeral of his father. Did not see Holcomb go up to the bed on which any of the bodies lay. Jud is always about the same, and did not change any on that day Witness examined a bullet-hole in the wall of Polley's room at Jud's suggestion.

Mrs Elmer Hatch was called and testified that she did not know the Crouch family very intimately. She went to the house early the next morning after the murder, and had a conversation with Julia Reese, who averred positively that she heard nothing during the night, as she had been chloroformed. Jud Crouch did not seem to be at all effected.

Elmer Hatch swore that he did not call Jud's attention to the empty shells upon the floor. This is square contradiction of Foy's statement at the inquest and pleases the prosecution. He saw a track made by a rubber overshoe under the west window the morning after the tragedy and others back further towards the railroad. Mrs. Richard Crouch saw some blood on the curtains around Crouch's bed. It was a large spot. Adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow morning. Hereafter proceedings will commence at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and close at 5 p. m. each day.

LESS EXCITEMENT

was noticeable on the second day of the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb. The morbid curiosity of the crowd had been satisfied on the first day, and when the court was called to order Saturday morning a very orderly assembly gathered. The interest, however, had not abated in the least, but on the contrary was heightened by the arrival of Capt. Byron L Crouch, who came from Texas the day before.

Zora McGonegee was the first witness sworn. He was at the Crouch place on Friday after the murder. Heard Jud say that he picked three or four empty cartridge shells from the parlor carpet near White's bed room, the morning after the murder and that they were 38 calibre.

Harry Hague was there the morning after the murder, and saw Holcomb in Polley's room examining a number of papers, mortgages, etc Saw tracks in the wheat field west of Holcomb's leading to the Crouch homestead.

James White, the father of Henry White, testified as follows: Since the murder I met Holcomb and spoke to him about Crouch telling me that he should let Mrs. White, my daughter-in-law, have $10,000, and said that he expressed his intention to do so to the rest. Holcomb replied that the old man lied, and I retorted that he should not speak so of a man in his grave. I told him Jacob Crouch said he had paid him, Holcomb, $15,000 for bringing up Jud, and he again asserted that Crouch lied. I told him I thought a reward ought to be offered, and he said he thought not. I saw Mr. Holcomb take a pocketbook, a book and some papers from a bureau drawer the day following the murder. He examined the papers to see if there were any belonging to my son Henry. He then put them in his pocket and said he would take care of them. Foy lived at Dan Holcomb's about a year previous to the murder; don't know where he came from I saw him lying dead at Crouch's after he was shot, and in conversation with Holcomb expressed a suspicion of Mr. Ayres. When cross examined Mr. White said that he did not think that either Jud or Holcomb had asked him to join them in offering a reward, but that he (witness) had said he would offer a reward in proportion to the value of the estates. Witness had employed Detective O'Neil of Detroit to work on the case.

Dr. N. H. Williams was next sworn. He was the family physician of D. S. Holcomb. In company with Drs White, Gibson, and Mc Laughlin he had examined the bodies of the murdered people. Saw blood under Crouch's head on the pillow and on the bed clothing. In his opinion death was instantaneous and must have occurred at least six or eight hours before he saw the bodies. Did not think the pistol could have been very near the head when the ball was delivered; there was no odor of ether or chloroform in the room. One of the wounds on Henry White severed the carodtid artery, and as delivered such a wound would not tend to make the blood spurt. There were no signs of a struggle in White's case, and witness thought death was instantaneous. The bullet found in White's body corresponded very minutely with that found in Crouch's head. In the case of Polley, witness thought there had been a struggle, but still was not certain. There were none of the wounds on any of them from which blood could have spurted so as to reach the person who shot them, unless it might have been in the case of White. Witness did not think blood could have reached the curtains on Crouch's bed. Did not think less than three shots could have been fired at Mrs. White. There was nothing to indicate that the position of the bodies had been changed. Witness saw Jud Crouch around the house, and thought his calmness and indifference were remarkable.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 9:30 a. m.

Brown Tells His Story.

The examination of Jud Crouch for the alleged assault upon Detective Brown, near Horton, brought together a motly crowd at the court house in Jackson, on the 5th inst. For the first time since Brown was shot on the road to Horton and stated his belief that Jud Crouch was the person who attempted to take his life, accuser and accused were brought face to face.

Brown was the first witness called and related the story substantially as before. On Friday evening, February 4, he had left Elmer Hatch's for Horton, and took the road west by Eugene Belden's, and west of his house turned south towards Horton. The night was not dark but misty. He met nobody but Burton Hatch and his wife in a road cart until near Seare's Crossing, when he met a buggy containing two men, one shorter than the other, both wearing light overcoats. They turned about eighteen inches from the road, when the small man on the right hand side of the road reached out and fired, placing his pistol against Brown's breast. He fell to the ground and they rode off rapidly northward. Brown crawled about a quarter of a mile when the two young men picked him up and took him to Horton.

Brown said: The buggy in which the men were who shot me was an open buggy; the large man was driving, the small man did the shooting; they were both muffled up around the neck with their overcoats; both had Scotch caps on; I do not know positively who they were, but my impression was and still is that the man who shot me was Jud Crouch; I met Jud Crouch and Hugh McCollum in a lumber wagon between White's and Crouch's and noticed how Jud was dressed; passed the time of day with them; saw them look around at me; I passed on and went to Elmer Hatch's. If I can see straight the overcoat and cap of the man who shot me were those worn by Jud Crouch, as near as I could see; sitting in the buggy.

Brown was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but all efforts to secure a contradiction or break his testimony failed

Other witnesses were called whose testimony corroborated that given by Brown, as to the description of the horse and buggy and the appearance of the men.

The examination was adjourned until March 12, in deference to the wishes of the defense.

The Republican State Convention.

The official call for the Republican state convention at Grand Rapids, on Thursday, April 24 has been issued. It invites the Republican electors and other voters who favor the elevation and dignification of American labor, the protection and extension of home industries, popular education of the masses, free suffrage and an honest count of ballots, the protection of human rights in every part of the country, the promotion of a friendly feeling and permanent harmony in the land by the maintenance of a national government pledged to these objects, to join in the election of delegates to the convention.

It is optional with the congressional districts whether delegates are elected at separate popular conventions, called at not less than 20 days' notice and within 15 days prior to the meeting of the state convention, or by district conventions, as has been the custom heretofore. The votes cast at the last gubernatorial election will be taken as the basis of representation, and each county will be entitled to one delegate for every 500 votes cast at that election, with one additional for every 200, but each organized county is permitted one delegate without regard to its population. This basis will give 616 delegates. The convention will select four delegates at large and two from each congressional district to represent the state at Chicago, and select a new state central committee.

Invention of a Michigan Genius.

In the building in New York City in which are the main offices of the postal telegraph company a number of gentlemen were experimenting a few days since with a telephone, with which the inventor says he expects to talk across the ocean as soon as the Bennet-Mackey cable is laid. It is the invention of Webster Gillet, of Ypsilanti, Mich., who claims to have solved the problem of adding battery to line almost without limit. He says a current of sufficient strength is generated on the line wire to overcome very high resistance—as high, he believes, as will be found on the Atlantic cable. The experiments made were in speaking through the 10 point multiple telephone over about 320 miles of wire between New York and Washington on a wire of the Postal Telegraph company's system, and close conversation between the two cities were carried on successfully.

Niles wants the Michigan soldiers' home and is making vigorous efforts to get it.

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who were disabled by wounds, disease, accident or otherwise, the loss of a toe, piles, varicose veins, chronic diarrhœa, rupture, loss of sight or (partially so), loss of hearing, falling back of measles, rheumatism, any disability, no matter how slight, gives you a pension. *New and Honorable Discharges Obtained.* Widows, children, mothers, and fathers of soldiers dying in the service, or afterwards, from disease contracted or wounds received while in the service, are entitled to pension. Rejected and abandoned claims a specialty. BOUNTY, BACK PAY, AND HORSE CLAIMS COLLECTED.

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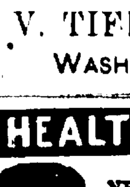

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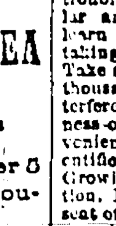

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The Bad Boy Inveigles His Father Into a Blunder.

"Here, here," said the groceryman to the bad boy, as he came in the back door hurriedly and bolted it, and hid behind a barrel, "what you coming in the back door for in that manner, like a pirate of the Spanish main? My other customers don't sneak in through the back door and hide behind things. What ails you?"

"S-h-h!" If a man comes up from the street car in about two minutes with one coat tail torn off, and pieces of umbrella frame sticking out of hisself like porcupine quills, his hat gone, and a scared complexion on his face, and asks if you have seen a chubby faced little boy, you drive him out doors, 'cause he isn't responsible," and the boy pulled a coffee sack down off a barrel to cover himself up.

"Who is the wild man you are expecting, and what have you done?" asked the groceryman.

"Sh-s-sh! It's pa. And if he got out of the car without coming through the window, he is liable to show up here pretty quick. You see, pa had been trying to make us believe he could see just as well as he ever could, and he has quit wearing spectacles, and gets mad every time anybody suggests that he can't see very well. Ma says he is ashamed to have folks think he is getting old. Sometimes I come in the room and pa snaps his fingers and says 'hello, Bruno, good dog,' thinking I am the dog, and when he finds out his mistake he laughs and says it was only a joke, and he says he can see as well as any man in this town. I told him some day some person would play a joke on him and convince him that he was near sighted, and he said they might try all the jokes they wanted to on him. Well pa is awful polite to ladies, and for fear he will pass some lady that he knows, and not speak to her, he speaks to all of 'em. Some of 'em get cross to have a stranger speak to them, but pa has such a innocent, benevolent, vacant sort of a look when he smiles that they go on, thinking he has escaped from some asylum. Well, we was in a street car, and on the other side of the car was a nold maid, with a pug dog in her lap, curled up like a baby. I see pa was getting his eyes sot on the woman and the dog, but I know he couldn't make out whether it was a baby she had or not, so I whispered to pa that it was too bad to carry babies on street cars, poor little things. That was enough for pa. He bit like a bass. He began to look benevolent, and smiled at the lady just as though he lived next door to her, and she looked sort of cross, but pa could not see that, and he smiled again and leaned over towards her and pointed to the dog and asked, 'How old is the little thing?' Well, I thought I should just melt and run right through the perforated seat of the car. The woman said it was only eleven months old, but she looked as though she didn't know as it was any of his business anyway. I tried to get pa to change the subject and talk with me, but when he gets to talking with a woman that settles it, and he told me to hush up and look out of the window at the scenery. Then pa smiled again and got one eye on the lady and one on the supposed baby, which she had wrapped a shawl around, and said, 'Little one always been healthy I suppose?' The woman snapped out that it had always been healthy enough, except when it was cutting teeth it had a sort of a distemper. The other passengers began to look at pa and smile, and the lady was beginning to blush, and I could see distant mutterings of a cyclone, and I pulled pa's sleeve and told him I wouldn't talk to strangers that way if I was him, but pa he punched me in the rib with his elbow, and told me to mind my own business, and I went to the end of the car near the door so as to get out quick in case of an alarm of fire. Pa returned to the assault, and it made me perspire. 'Is it a boy or girl?' said pa, and the lady's face colored up and she pulled the strap to stop the car. Just as the car stopped pa got up, and in his politest manner he said as he held out his hands, 'let me help you with the baby.' Well, you'd a dide. You would have just laid right down in the straw in the car and blatted. When the driver opened the door I flew out and just then I looked in and the dog had got mad at pa when he put out his hands, and had grabbed pa's hand, and was chewing his mitten and growling, and the lady called pa an old wretch and said he ought to be arrested for going around insulting unprotected females, and I saw her umbrella go up in the air and come down on pa's head, and pa yelled to somebody to take the dog off. The woman came out of the car on a gallop, holding the dog by the leg and the dog had one of pa's buckskin mittens in its mouth, chewing for all that was out. When she struck the street she told me to call a policeman and have the old tramp arrested, and I said 'yessum,' and she went off with the dog under her arm. I asked pa if I should follow his lady friend and get his mitten away from her little baby, that he was using to cut teeth on, and pa looked so mad, as he told me to go to gehenna, that I got of the car and came here, and left him picking pieces of umbrella from out of his necktie, and explaining to the other passengers that he knew that dog wasn't a baby all the time. Say, can you see where I was to blame about pa's misfortune."

"I can't see how you are to blame," said the groceryman, as he dipped a quart of cranberries out of the barrel behind which the boy was hid, "your pa is one of those men that knows it all and don't allow anybody to tell him anything. If he had listened to your advice he would have kept out of trouble. I think some men ought to have a boy for a guardian. But, say? How would you like to have some fun? I have got a big pile of potatoes in the cellar, and they are beginning to sprout. Lets you and I go down cellar and pull off our coats and just have a glorious old time picking those potatoes over and pulling off the sprout. Hurrah! Come on," and the groceryman laughed and run his thumb into the boy's ribs and started for the cellar.

"No not any fun for Hennry," said the boy, as he looked out to see if his pa was in sight. "I think too much fun is not good for boys. If you want your potatoes looked over you will have to hire somebody to do it. Sprouting potatoes is work, you can't make it pass for fun, unless you strike some fool boy that don't know you are playing it on him. You old hypocrites think boys are fools. Ever since I turned grindstone for a man once all the afternoon for fun and got so tired I couldn't walk, I have decided to pick out my own fun. When a man unfolds a scheme to me to have fun, and I see it is a put up job to get me to work for nothing and call it fun, I pass," and the boy went out to see if his pa had got off the car.

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Sixteen months ago I purchased one of your Magnetic Belts, and desire to convey to you my high appreciation of and belief in their virtue as a curative agent. From my early youth I have been troubled at intervals of longer or shorter duration with an acute pain in the small of my back, accompanied by a general sense of lassitude, which rendered me incapable of performing either physical or mental labor. Being advised to procure one of your belts, I did so, though with little faith in their remedial properties, and the result has been more than satisfactory. Since the first week of wearing the belt my health has visibly improved, my back has been entirely healed, and I would not now sell my belt for $500 if no other could be procured. Yours respectfully, EDMUND R. DOWDNEY, Editor Wayne County Courier, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1882.

The jacket I bought of you has done me more good than I had even hoped for. No more Dyspepsia, Pain in the back or Kidneys. All gone. The good effects produced by wearing your Magnetic Shields is simply wonderful; in my opinion they are the best curative agents in the world. LOUIS H. RAND, of Rand & Sons, prop'rs Michigan Electrotype and Stereotype Foundry, Detroit, Jan. 7, 1884.

The magnetic appliances I purchased of you have more than fully met my expectations. The insoles I wear myself have eliminated the cause of the distress and tired feeling I have experienced for years from the lower extremeties. My patient for whom I purchased the belt is highly delighted with the result of it. Yours, WM. GRAY, M. D., 70 Macomb Ave., Detroit, December 8, 1883.

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A Weekly Politico-Economic Journal Devoted to Tariff Reform.

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HENRY J. PHILPOTT, EDITOR,

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One-Dollar Gold Pieces,
50, 25, 10 and 5-Cent Pieces.

This Offer good for 60 days only.

We make this unprecedented offer in order to increase our list of new subscribers to over 100,000. We believe if we can induce people to subscribe for three or four months, they will continue their subscription for a year as soon as it expires. Last year we secured 70,000 yearly subscribers.

The stationery package alone is worth 50 cents, to say nothing about the extra premium that goes with each package, in which is a circular, explaining our method of distributing the valuable premiums mentioned above.

STODDART'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE is now one of the most popular magazines published. It contains sixteen large pages. It is beautifully illustrated, and replete with the choicest Stories, Sketches, Poems, Illustrated Fashion Department, Farm, Garden, and Household Department, Sabbath Reading, Children's and Puzzle Department, etc.

We publish a partial list of those who have received some of the best presents in the last month. The following received **Diamond Rings.**

Miss Minnie Byer,	Hamilton, Ont.
Edward Hunt,	Port Elgin, N. B.
Geo. W. Jewell,	Myersdale, Pa.
Ellen M. Carroll,	Mendon, Ohio.
Albert L. Bell,	Rochester, N. Y.
Thos. Mathews,	Kansas City, Mo.
Foster Armstrong,	Wheeler Stat'n, Ala.

The following **Gold Watches.**

Angus J. Potters,	Georgetown, S. C.
Annie L. Wilkins,	Jessup, Ga.
Theo. C. Jewell,	Deerfield, N. H.
Gordon E. Moffatt	Brockville, Ont.
N. E. Gill	Camden, N. J.
Ward S. Bicker,	Holyoke, Mass.

The following **$20 Gold Pieces.**

Clara S. Wheeler	St. John, N. B.
Lewis Mitchell	Dayton, Ohio.
Ada L. Ryan,	Yarmouth, N. S.
James P. Bent,	Albany, N. Y.

The following **Silver Watches.**

Clara E. Simpson,	Topeka, Kan.
Miss Kate Sawyer,	Bridgeport, Conn.
E. D. Phillips,	Osceola, Ind.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

If you will get five friends to join you and send us $2.50, we will send you six subscriptions and six premium packages, or for one dollar we will send you the Magazine one year and send you two packages with two Extra Premiums. *Remember*, each subscriber gets a Stationery package, in which is one of the Extra Premiums.

Send money by postal note or in postage stamps; one or two dollar-bills may be sent in an ordinary letter, large amounts should be sent by registered letter or by money order. Address

M. J. STODDART & CO., 126 Chambers St., N. Y.

We will give a Gold Dollar to the first subscriber we get from the above advertisement

Granite Ironware.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware, and Housefurnishing Dealers.

Lists, Cook Book and Fancy Cards on application.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. **Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder.** Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also **prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA,** Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Also furnished in large cans, for breeders' use, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars sent FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail*.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around with Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommended them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!

—"At the change of life nothing equals
Hop bitters to allay all troubles incident
Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

—That indigestion or stomach gas at night, preventing rest and sleep, will disappear by using hop bitters.

—Paralytic, nervous, tremulous old ladies are made perfectly quiet and sprightly by using hop bitters.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

FRIESIAN (HOLSTEIN)

CATTLE.

—ON THE—

Fair Grounds, at Pontiac, Michigan.

—ON—

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

AUCTIONEER, C. C. JUDY, OF TALLULA, ILL.,

assisted by

COL. J. P. FOSTER, OF PONTIAC, MICH.

The undersigned will sell their entire herd of Improved Friesian Cattle as above to close out the copartnership, at public auction, on the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich., March 20th, 188 .

For descriptive catalogue, apply to

PHELPS & SEELEY, Props,
Pontiac, Mich.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives. Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.,

A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address VIC SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM, and all Blood diseases, cured by Loose's Ext. Red Clover. Send for circulars. Testimonials. J. M. LOOSE & CO., Monroe, Mich.

Cancer A new treatment.—A positive cure.—Dr W. C. Payne Marshalltown, Ia.

W. N. U. D.—2—11

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

As neither the Pinckney nor Brighton papers answered our item defending Mr. Brown last week, we are inclined to believe that after all he is not so bad a man, and a large number of citizens about here who have had dealings with him for several years speak highly of his honesty. We shall therefore stand by him and protect his interests until we know him to be a worse man than his appearance or reputation seem to make him.—South Lyon Picket.

If the contradiction had been made on other authority than Brown's own statement, we might have seen fit to corroborate our allegations by further testimony. All the DISPATCH said was true and a great deal more could have been added. The coal was taken in the middle of the night. Brown did not go near Mr. Hartsuff's residence to ask for it—nor did he need it to use as he had plenty of wood in the house (also evidently stolen) and had abundance of time to procure both wood and coal in the day time. If the Picket needs any further evidence of Mr. Brown's reputation in this community we can refer to a widow lady who has a claim for several month's rent she would probably be glad to dispose of at a large discount for cash. We refrain from adding further testimony at hand, as we hope he may have determined to do better, and if so would not discourage him.

The result of the examinations at the close of the term in school Dist. No. 1, Putnam.

	GRAM.	GEOG.	ARIT.	ORTH.
Thomas Harris, -	96.9	85	86	88.9
H. C. Harris, -	85.9	91	84	89.9
James Harris, -	82	80	80	
Lucy Harris, -	80.9		80	91
Ida Clark, -	81	81	80	75.5
John Harris, -	80	80		
Joe Goodwin, -		80	90	
Willie Tiplady, -		96	90	
Julia Tiplady, -		97	89	
Richard Roche, -	84	91	86	91

D. W. Murta, Teacher.

Goose Bacon.

"As a feature of my business," said a Harrison street packer to a reporter for the *Tribune*, "I am introducing smoked geese-breasts."

"And do you find it profitable?" was asked.

"I do, very."

"Will you tell me what you mean by smoked geese-breasts?"

"Smoked geese-breasts? Why, it is a kind of a delicacy, I suppose, but there are places in the world where they are as common as bacon. It's not always easy to make the business profitable, owing to the high price of fowls. We can only preserve the breasts and legs. When the legs are preserved," said the man, smiling broadly, "they are called hams."

"How do you dispose of the other portions of the fowl?"

"Well some of it we are compelled to throw away. Other portions can be used in making goose-lard. That you know sells at forty cents per pound. We get from one to two pounds from each fowl. This is a small yield, you must understand, but we do not hunt for fat geese in buying for this trade. We want those that seem to have plenty of meat but as little fat as is consistent with their health and flavor. The breasts when smoked and dried weigh on an average about three pounds. Three and a half pounds is about as heavy as we can get them generally. They are cured almost the same as pork hams, except that we add a little garlic to the sugar and salt. When offered for sale the meat is as dry as dried beef and is chipped and eaten raw. To tell you the truth, there is nothing better in the way of dried meats. I ship a great deal of the dried meat or 'goose-bacon' to New York, and some I sell here, where the other material is always disposed of. The only product sold in its green or fresh condition is the livers. These I sell under contract to one man, who pays me fifteen cents apiece for them. You know they are very small. All healthy livers are, though the most unnaturally enlarged ones bring the most money."

"You speak only of geese: do you distinguish between them and the ganders?"

"O, no, there is only a trifling difference, if any, in the flavor, and we pay no attention to sex in replenishing our stock of fowls."

"Who are your patrons?"

"They are divided chiefly among the Jews and the Germans, and by both goose-bacon is considered a rare delicacy. You would be surprised to see the kind of people who buy of me. I have people come here in carriages to make purchases and leave orders. I often have more orders than I can fill. During the last cold spell I was unable to do much business on account of the high price of fowls. The price always advances, by the way, whenever it grows cold enough to ship the dressed fowl East."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Gambling at Nice.

Nice is now complaining of the injury done to it by the contiguity of Monte Carlo, as well as by the existence of local facilities for gambling. The situation, says a local journal, may be summed up in a few words: "Five thousand apartments to let." Then follows a calculation as to the direct loss which this state of things inflicts on the lodging-house keepers, to which must be added the impoverishment of shopkeepers and work-people. The writer continues: "We have done all we could to drive away strangers. We have suppressed the river which gave air and space by establishing in its middle the hideous structure which is complimented by the name of Casino. We have allowed our theater to be burned down and have not built it up again. We have submitted, in spite of the persistent demand of the press and even of foreigners themselves, to the shameful and dangerous proximity of Monte Carlo. We have allowed speculators to reign as masters and to carry off the environs of the town, to construct out of them useless boulevards and buildings without the light of the sun. Finally we have done our best to make of Nice an unhealthy and dull town, in bad odor from a moral point of view." Point is given to this gloomy picture by an account of the suicide of a young Pole, who, after sustaining great losses at play, returned to his apartment at one of the hotels and shot himself through the right temple. Some attempts have been made by the Correction Tribunal to repress the evil by the punishment of the offenders. December 21 no fewer than five persons were convicted of keeping clandestine roulette-tables, but they were dealt with leniently, for—as the journalist already quoted remarks—"it is impossible to treat an offense severely at Nice which is authorized at Monaco."—*London Daily News*

English as She Is Spoke.

Great are the capabilities of the English language. A wayfaring Indianapolis man, in search of a cigar, went into a grocery store in a very small and rural village, not two hundred miles from this city. The young woman presiding produced a box containing the desired articles, and when asked the price thereof, gave voice to the following mystical language:

"Them there's two-fers."

"Two-fers," repeated the bewildered Indianapolis man. "What in the name of sense is a two-fer?"

"Why, two fer a nickel," replied the young woman, with an air of disgusted astonishment at some folks' ignorance.

"Oh, I see," said the enlightened Hoosier: "well, if you have any one-fers, let me have a look at them." The purchase of the "one-fer" was made, and the wayfaring man withdrew, not exactly sadder, but assuredly wiser.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—A married couple perished in the City of Columbus disaster, leaving no children, but considerable property. As it is impossible to say surely which one died first the title to the estate will have to be determined by inference. The courts have held in cases of shipwreck that the woman being the weaker the law warrants the conclusion that she dies first, and therefore the husband's heirs are entitled to the property.—*Boston Herald.*

Angling for the "Ai."

At Numate, a town of about four thousand inhabitants, we secured specimens of the "ai," a celebrated Japanese fish belonging to the Salmonidæ (the Salmo altevelis of authors). These fish are caught in a peculiar manner. After whipping the stream with flies, as for trout, and securing a fish, a fine gut-line is passed through the nostrils and fastened to a line held in the hand: trailing behind the fish thus fastened, which is simply a decoy, are several bright hooks which flash in the sunlight and attract other fish. The decoy is now gently led upstream, and the fish, in darting after it, get snagged on the hooks. Horse-hoof parings, used as lures, are said to be successful with "ai;" they are also caught with weirs.—*Proceedings of United States National Museum.*

Poor Mrs. Jenkins can't be merry,
For her mouth shows bad Teeth and Breath:
But let her use the great "TEABERRY,"
And there'll be danger of laughing herself to death.

"HUB" COUGH CURE. 25 CENTS.
Prescription of a Boston physician, dispensed years by a Boston druggist.
ONE DOSE will cure any ordinary cough. It acts almost magically. Ask any dealer to get you a 25 cent bottle of "HUB" COUGH CURE, and don't be put off with any other.

IN A FEW WORDS.
We do not claim that ZOPESA will cure everything, but as a LIVER REGULATOR, and when the stomach and organs need invigorating to healthy action in case of weak digestion it *will* cure. For habitual costiveness, which effects the whole system and the head, to a degree that unfits one from work, ZOPESA acts certainly, quickly and pleasantly. Those trying it the first time are surprised how quickly it relieves the whole system; a single dose relieves.

J. W. MITCHELL & CO.,
Canisteo, N. Y.
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☞ In order to accommodate those in the State who may be unable to call upon us personally, we will, on receipt of proper reference, send out by express, articles on selection, at the same price for which these goods are sold in our own store.

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IMPORTERS and JEWELERS,
140 WOODWARD AVENUE,
(OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,)
DETROIT, MICH.
☞ Sole State agents for Patek, Phillippe & Co's. celebrated watches.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Livingston, ss. At a session of the Probate court of the county of Livingston; holden at the probate office in the village of Howell, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of March, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four. Present, George W. Crofoot, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

MARY I. MANN, MABEL MANN and LUCY W. MANN, Minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary A. Mann, praying that license may be granted to her to sell certain real estate in said petition described, for the purposes therein mentioned. Thereupon it is ordered that ***Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of April*** next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Howell, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the PINCKNEY DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Livingston, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

GEORGE W. CROFOOT,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.
We manufacture the Williams Fruit and Vegetable Evaporators for factory use. We also make the Bidwell Patent Fruit Evaporators for a medium size: we make two sizes of the latter. These Evaporators have no equal; they sell on their merits. We are now obliged to cut on prices to compete with worthless machines, parties are glad to get them at reasonable prices.
Send for illustrated circular.
JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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Nervous Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Loss of Manhood.
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T. WILLIAMS & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GARDEN GROWTH TEAS.
FAMILIES can save about one-half by sending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty years. THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO.
Send for Circular, which gives prices and full particulars, to ROB'T WELLS, Prest.,
P. O. Box 287, 43 Vesey St., New York.
ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth, China or Japan Teas sent by mail, post paid, or a LARGER quantity by express, charges paid. 3m.

FREE!
A RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U.S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay.* Sent in plain sealed envelope *free.* Druggists can fill it.
Address DR. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

THE BOY IS NOW WELL.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA., CITY OF TITUSVILLE.
There personally came Lena Weinberg, who, being duly sworn according to law deposes and says: That she resides in the City of Titusville, No. 3 East Spring Street. That her son was afflicted with the Rheumatism so severe that he was bed-fast for eleven days and that he got immediate relief within twelve hours, from three doses of Wilson's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism; and that the boy was attended during the time previous by one of the best doctors in the city. The boy is now well and going about without any pain. MRS. LENA WEINBERG.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of April, A. D. 1883. J. D. BLACK,
Justice of the Peace.
FARRAND WILLIAMS & CO., AGENTS.
Detroit, Michigan. 31 t4.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.

1 Farm of 50 acres, all improved.
Farm of 80 acres. Large new house, barns, tile-drained; 10 minutes walk from depot, mills, market.
1 Farm of 120 acres, 100 under good cultivation: large barns, house, orchard, etc.
1 Farm of 160 acres, 140 under good cultivation. Large house, barns, sheds, land tile-drained.
1 Farm of 120 acres, 80 acres under good cultivation, tile-drained, 2 orchards.
1 Farm of 246 acres, 200 under cultivation, tile-drained, or
1 Farm of 526 acres, 420 under cultivation, tile-drained; 4 orchards, 4 houses, 3 barns, 6 good wells, 2 windmills, or
1 Farm of 640 acres, 520 under cultivation.
The above land is a very rich clay loam, rolling land; timber—beech, maple, white oak, cherry, walnut, basswood, etc. Very productive soil, none better anywhere. It lays from 50 to 75 feet higher than the bed of the Grand River at Grand Ledge, and all within 20 minutes drive from depot, mills, market, schools, churches.
Part or the whole will be sold on long time, for part payment, or exchange for Detroit or Chicago residence or desirable rent paying property, or might arrange with others to make a stock breeding farm on long lease or joint account.
Apply to
J. D. HAYES, Grand Ledge, Mich.
or E. W. HAYES, Detroit.

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Books loaned at 5 cents per volume, for 7 days.
6 Tickets for - - - - - 25cts.
13 " " - - - - - 50 "
New books are being added every week, and the proceeds will be devoted to increasing and improving the library.
For books or further information apply at
WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE,
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

Timbered Land for Sale or Exchange.
I have eighty acres of timber land in the township of White Oak, Ingham Co., which I will sell for cash or trade for other lands or property in southern Livingston county. Address,
NORMAN BURGESS,
Pinckney, Mich.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.
Rare Individual Excellence and Choice Breeding.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.
Clydesdale Horses,
Percheron-Norman Horses,
English Draft Horses,
Trotting-Bred Roadsters,
Coachers, Shetland Ponies,
Holstein and Devon Cattle.
Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing; large collections; opportunity of comparing different breeds; low prices because of extent of business; and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.
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SPRINGBORO, Crawford Co., PENN
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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 50 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'r.

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Patents **Patents**

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Any kind of TOOLS for
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Tools for Hammering Brass (Repousse,)
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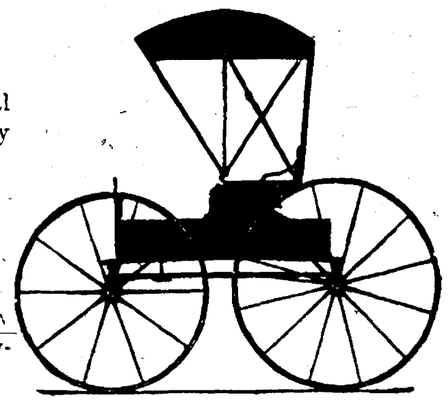
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

FAY Currant HEAD-QUARTERS. **GRAPES** ALL BEST, NEW AND OLD.
SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS.
Stock First-Class. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

"THE ROYAL"
SIDE-BAR.
This cut represents the new Royal Carriage manufactured exclusively by us, and of the
Very Best Materials.
This carriage having no spring joint is as near noiseless as it is possible to make a carriage; the body hangs low down, giving ease of access; rides level, with a good elastic spring.

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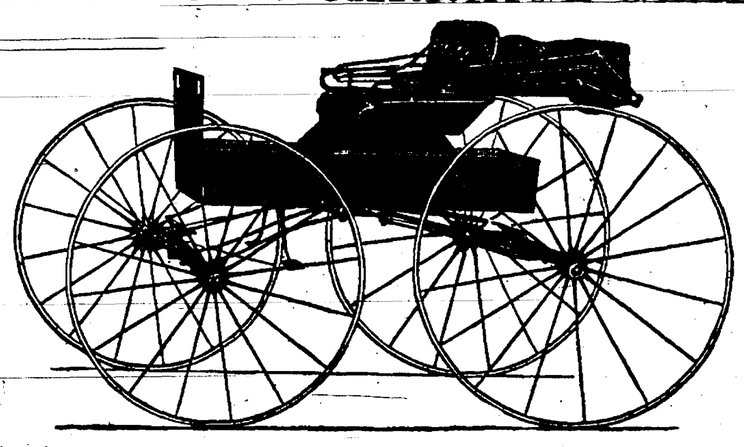
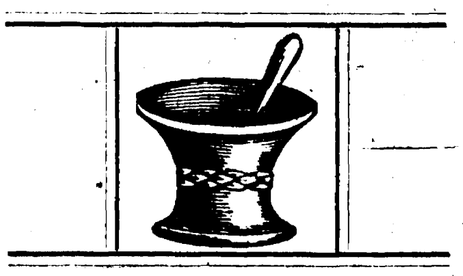

The above is our standard job, and the many now in use attest their popularity. We have only to add that the present standard will be fully maintained in future. A good stock of the above jobs now on hand, and we are pleased to show them to all.
SYKES & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

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